



#20281

HEWLETT-PACKARD  
**HP-75C**  
**FORTH**  
Manual

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Implementation  
of Kernel  
Dave Conklin

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# INTRODUCTION

The digital cassette supplied with this manual contains the following files.

Name	Type	Len	Contents
FORTH10	L	12K	Kernal only (2112 free)
F10D12	L	12K	Kern + Util + Debug (1012 free)
F10K16	L	16K	Kernal only (7034 free)
SCR00040	T	768	Fix FILL
F10L16	L	16K	Kern + Util + Debug + Asm + LCD Ed (2377 free)
F10V16	L	16K	Kern + Util + Debug + Asm + Video Ed (2313 free)
SCR00010	T	1024	Utilities
SCR00011	T	768	Utilities
SCR00020	T	768	Debug
SCR00021	T	1024	Debug
SCR00022	T	1024	Debug
SCR00030	T	1024	Assembler
SCR00031	T	1024	Assembler
SCR00032	T	1024	Assembler
SCR00033	T	512	Assembler
SCR00041	T	512	Printer Driver
SCR00050	T	768	LCD Editor
SCR00051	T	768	LCD Editor
SCR00052	T	768	LCD Editor
SCR00053	T	1024	LCD Editor
SCR00054	T	512	LCD Editor
SCR00060	T	512	Video Editor
SCR00061	T	1024	Video Editor
SCR00062	T	1024	Video Editor
SCR00063	T	1024	Video Editor
SCR00064	T	512	Video Editor
SCR00070	T	768	Disassembler
SCR00071	T	512	Disassembler
SCR00072	T	1280	Disassembler
SCR00073	T	256	Disassembler
SCR00080	T	768	Size Change

Figure 1

List of files, their size, type, contents and free dictionary space.

These files contain five copies of FORTH, each with different precompiled extensions. FORTH10, and F10D12 will run in a standard HP-75C without the plug-in RAM. Versions F10K16, F10L16 and F10V16 require the additional 8K of RAM provided by the plug-in module. The contents of each of these versions of FORTH is listed in figure 1 together with the amount of dictionary space remaining.

A typical loading sequence will proceed like this. The digital cassette drive is attached to the computer with the HP-IL cables. It has been assigned a name using the ASSIGNIO procedure. We will assume the name given to the cassette drive is 'CA'. If you have the video or printer, they should be the DISPLAY IS and PRINTER IS devices respectively. To load FORTH you will type

```
COPY 'F10D12:CA' TO 'FORTH'  
> (now type) FORTH  
HP75 FORTH 1.0  
OK
```

Your FORTH is now ready to use. To see the list of available words type VLIST. You may return to the 75C operating system by typing BYE. FORTH does not convert lower case to upper case. Therefore, if you define a word using lower case, you must type it in lower case to execute it; The same with upper case.

FORTH is contained in a language extension file (LEX file). Thus, it is a self-contained unit including dictionary, stack and block buffers.

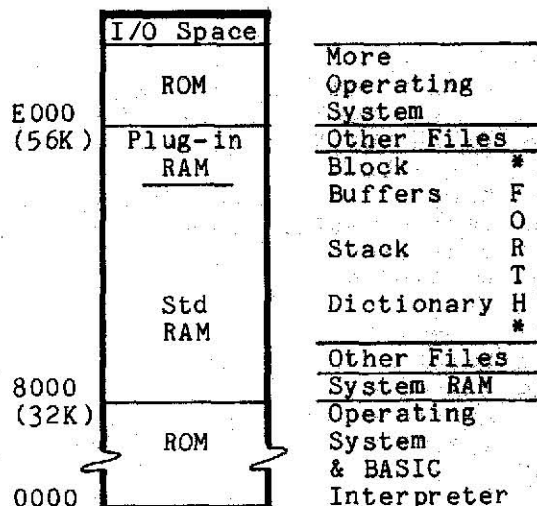


Figure 2  
Relative location of FORTH in 75C memory.

Although F10A is copied into RAM as a 12K file, the 12K includes the entire memory space taken up by FORTH: dictionary, unused dictionary space, stack, user area and buffers. For comparison purposes, the "size" of FORTH10 is 6825 bytes — consistent with other Fig FORTH implementations.

All RAM programs in the HP-75C must be relocatable. That is, they must be able to run irrespective of their actual memory location. This requirement is imposed by the operating system which moves files freely whenever new files are created or old files deleted. Hence, FORTH address references are relative. They assume that FORTH is located at memory position zero. When you type 'LIT', you will see the address 133 returned. The PFA of LIT is located 133 bytes from the start of FORTH. If you are interested in the absolute address, type 'LIT KN + U.' and you will be seeing an address above 34500. This is the actual location in 75C RAM and will vary depending on other files being resident.

## LOADING EXISTING SCREENS

Most of the screens on the digital cassette are already compiled in one or more versions of FORTH. In the event you want to load words that are not precompiled or you want to change the order of the words you may load from the existing screens. There are 26 screens; they are listed in figure 1. We will use the disassembler as an example. In order to load the disassembler you must first copy each disassembler screen into a 75C text file.

```
COPY 'SCR00070:CA' TO 'SCR00070'
COPY 'SCR00071:CA' TO 'SCR00071'
COPY 'SCR00072:CA' TO 'SCR00072'
COPY 'SCR00073:CA' TO 'SCR00073'
```

Now you go into FORTH and commence loading.

70 LOAD

71 LOAD

Note that screens 72 and 73 of the disassembler are not to be loaded. They are data; they must be resident in memory for the disassembler to run, but they are not compiled.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The hardware used in programming the FORTH extensions, *not* the kernal, consists of the 82161A Digital Cassette Drive, the 82163 Video Interface and a printer consisting of the 82165 HP-IL/ GPIO interface and an Okidata 83A. The printer could just as well have been an 82905B Impact Printer.

The persistence of the LCD viewing window on the 75C can be controlled by setting the operating system variable DELAY.

The kernal derives from the FORTH Interest Group Fig-FORTH, adapted for HP-85 and then further adapted for HP-75C. A significant departure is in the implementation of vocabularies. FORTH Interest Group source documents are available through the publisher of this manual.

If your system "hangs up", i.e., crashes, you will have to reset by pressing shift control CLR. This causes memory loss; hence, you must reload FORTH. A problem that may occasionally be encountered is being locked in a loop, either an infinite loop (BEGIN . . . AGAIN) or a (DO . . . LOOP) with erroneous indices. This fault may be solved by pressing the ATTN key.

A word of caution regarding FORGET. When you use FORGET, the CURRENT and CONTEXT vocabularies must be the same and the word you are FORGETting must be in that vocabulary. For example, you are loading the assembler (75ASM vocabulary) and half way through you change your mind. You type FORGET 75ASM — crash— 75ASM is in FORTH. FORGET does not unscramble your vocabulary threads. When using multiple vocabularies, use FORGET with caution.

Another potential pitfall is defining a word without a name. For example (do not do these examples—  
CRASH!!!)

1234 CONSTANT (rtn)

1234 VARIABLE (rtn)

12 USER (rtn)

VOCABULARY (rtn)

: ; (rtn)

In every case we have redefined null. Null is, however, a word in the FORTH system, which may be seen on page 35 of the source listing. The new definition hides the old one, but the old one is required for the interpreter to function correctly. Hence, the system is unable to function; the computer must be reset and FORTH reloaded. Other problems usually involve storing into an improper memory location, incorrect CMOVEs and FILLs. With normal care the 75C FORTH is robust and highly crash-resistant.

## EDITOR

In order to create your own source screens or to modify existing screens you must use an editor. There are three editors available. Since FORTH source screens are contained in 75C text files, they can be edited using the resident 75C text editor. Instructions are found in the 75C Owners Manual. When using this method you must observe the restriction of 16 lines and 64 characters per line. The actual line numbers are irrelevant.

When creating your own screens you must first open a text file using the 75C operating system. For example,

you want to write a program by editing it into screen 101. Return to the 75C operating system and type

```
EDIT 'SCR00101',TEXT  
:10.....
```

The purpose of the 10..... is to give the file a line. Without a line with text it is an empty file and may be automatically purged. With this file in existence return to FORTH and type

```
101 EDIT
```

You are now in edit mode. The video screen or display will clear. The dots and the cursor will appear. You can now begin entering your program, typing over the dots. The details of editing are covered below.

Assume that your source has been typed in and edited to your satisfaction. You want to save the screen on cassette or magnetic card. To save it type ESC (control BACK). This will copy the FORTH block buffer containing your screen back to the operating system text file having the name which corresponds to your screen number. If you want to leave the editor without copying the screen back to the text file, then type shift control TAB (hold down the shift and control keys, then press TAB).

To copy the screen to cassette or card you must leave FORTH and returning to the operating system by typing BYE, then type

```
COPY 'SCR00101' TO 'SCR00101:CA'
```

to copy it to cassette or

```
COPY 'SCR00101' TO CARD
```

to copy it to magnetic card. Any screen will fit on a single magnetic card.

A full cursor-controlled screen-type editor is provided in two versions. One is customized for use with the built-in LCD. The other is adapted to use the features of the 16 line 32 character HP-IL video. You will be using one editor or the other. The LCD editor is contained in F10L16; the video editor in F10V16. The commands are identical; the only differences being those imposed by the respective display technologies.

The easiest way to become familiar with the FORTH editor is to try it. Copy screen 11 to a text file from cassette.

```
COPY 'SCR00011:CA' TO 'SCR00011'
```

Return to FORTH and type

```
11 EDIT
```

If you are using F10L16 you will see line 0 of screen 11 in the LCD. If you are using F10V16 and the video display you will see the top 16 lines of screen 11 displayed. For available functions look at the listing in this manual of screen 53 for the LCD editor or of screen 63 for the video editor. Try all the functions; their names indicate what they do.

To switch between the upper and lower 16 lines on the video type, control up-arrow or control down-arrow. To leave the editor without saving the screen, type shift control TAB. To leave and save it type ESC (control BACK). Even if you do not save it, it will still be there when you return if you do not leave FORTH or copy in a screen over it by editing another screen which uses the same buffer.

## DEBUGGER

DEBUG is a useful tool for creating and analyzing programs in FORTH. DEBUG is adapted from Asprey, T. "A FORTH Execution Simulator for Debugging" Proceeding 1980 FORML Conference, Asilomar, pp 181-187. The debug routine provides all of the functions associated with a decompiler. It also prints on



the LCD or video the IP (instruction pointer), two return stack levels and the contents of the parameter stack as well as the name of the words being executed. This routine is called a high level trace because it only lists the high level words in definitions, not the subwords. It may be used with any colon defined word.

By making the printer the DISPLAY IS device, the debug output may be printed. Figure 3 is such a listing from an actual debug session, finding an error in `>DEL<`.

```

IP   RTN      PARM WORD
2CCF 1049 0000 0020 : )DEL(
2CD1 0F5F 1049 0020 3FF
2CD5 2438 0F5F 03FF 0020 OVER
2CD7 0F5F 1049 0020 03FF 0020 ((
2CD9 0F5F 1049 0040 03FF 0020 -
2CDB 0F5F 1049 03BF 0020 CURSOR
2CDD 0F5F 1049 01C0 03BF 0020 )
2CDF 0F5F 1049 0001 0020 IF OR WHILE
2CE3 2438 0F5F 0020 BUF
2CE5 0F5F 1049 37FB 0020 CURSOR
2CE7 0F5F 1049 01C0 37FB 0020 +
2CE9 0F5F 1049 39BB 0020 )R
2CEB 2438 0F5F 0020 R
2CED 2438 0F5F 39BB 0020 2DUP
2CEF 2438 0F5F 39BB 0020 39BB 0020 +
2CF1 2438 0F5F 39DB 39BB 0020 SWAP
2CF3 2438 0F5F 39BB 39DB 0020 3FF
2CF7 39BB 2438 03FF 39BB 39DB 0020 CURSOR
2CF9 2438 0F5F 01C0 03FF 39BB 39DB 0020 BUF.OS
2CFB 2438 0F5F 2AB2 01C0 03FF 39BB 39DB 0020 +

```

Figure 3  
Example of the use of DEBUG

## SIZE CHANGE

Screen 80 contains the program used to increase the size of FORTH to 16K. This was done to allow room for the assembler and screen editor. This program can be used to make FORTH larger yet, if desired. With a 16K FORTH there are still 5900 bytes of available RAM. It cannot be used to make FORTH smaller. Do not give SIZE+ a negative or excessively large argument.

## HP-75C MACHINE

To make effective use of the FORTH assembler and disassembler, information about the internals of the HP-75C is helpful. The HP-75C uses an eight bit CMOS central processing unit (cpu) which executes an instruction set identical to that of the HP Series 80 computers. The cpu, from the programmers view, consists of a single 64 byte register, two six bit pointers for addressing that register and a set of flags for testing for sign, overflow, etc. The internal makeup is illustrated in figure 4. The 64 byte register is broken up into either groups of two or groups of eight bytes. The lower 32 are grouped in two's, the upper 32 in eight's.

Each register byte has a name. Its name corresponds to its address in octal preceded by an R. Thus, the registers are called R00, R01 . . . R06, R07, R10 . . . R76, R77, the octal digits for the decimal numbers 0 through 64. Even when everything else is done in hex, the registers retain their octal designations. Registers R00 through R37 are broken into groups of two and used for addressing and for eight and sixteen bit arithmetic. The first few of them are, however, dedicated to specific functions. Registers R04/05 are the program counter, R06/07 the machine stack pointer, R02/03 the index register. The registers used by FORTH are listed on page 1 of the source listing. The remaining registers, R40 through R77, are broken into groups of eight and used for floating point arithmetic, string manipulation, etc. Any register or group of registers can be used as an accumulator and any of the two byte groups as a stack pointer.

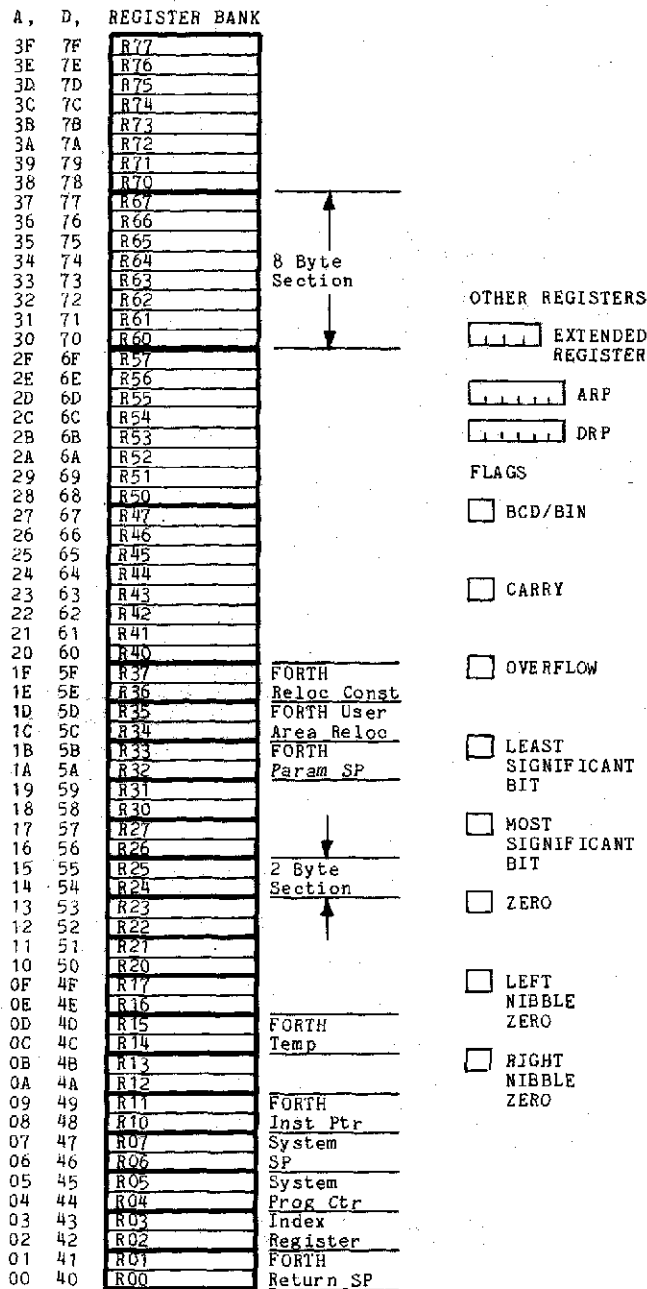


Figure 4  
CPU Registers and Flags

The instruction set for the 75C uses all but two of the 256 possible single byte instructions. The first 128 opcodes are devoted to loading the two six bit registers that address the large 64 byte register. These are called ARP and DRP for address register pointer and data register pointer. The first 64 opcodes load ARP, the second load DRP. In hex, opcodes 0 through 3F load ARP, 40 through 7F load DRP. Thus, opcode 1E causes ARP to point to register R36. Opcode 1 and 41 are exceptions. They respectively cause ARP or DRP to be loaded with the least significant six bits of R00. The side effect of this is that R01 can only be addressed with a multibyte instruction.

The complete 75C machine code instruction set is presented graphically in figures 5a and 5b.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
0		DR:/ AR:	<>000001 load with literal =000001 load with R00							
1	0	0	0	0	log/ ext	right/ left	m/b			
1	0	0	0	1	0	decr/ incr	m/b			
1	0	0	0	1	1	9s cmp/ 10s cmp	m/b			
1	0	0	1	0	0	clear/ test	m/b			
1	0	0	1	0	1	xor/ or	m/b			
1	0	0	1	1	000 BIN 001 BCD 010 SAD 011 DCE 100 ICE 101 CLE 110 RTN 111 PAD					
1	0	1	000 reg imm 001 reg dir 010 lit imm 011 reg ind 100 lit dir 101 inx dir 110 lit ind 111 inx ind			store/ load	m/b			
1	1	0	00 reg imm 01 lit imm 10 lit dir 11 reg dir		00 cmp 01 add 10 sub 11 and	m/b				
1	1	0	00 inx 01 lit		11 JSB		0			
1	1	1	0	ind/ dir	push/ pop	-adr/ +adr	m/b			
1	1	1	1	000 001 010 011 100 101 110 111			JNO/JMP JEV/JOD JPS/JNG JZR/JNZ JEZ/JEN JCY/JNC JLN/JLZ JRN/JRZ			

X/Y = 1/0

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	A,00	A,01*	A,02	A,03	A,04	A,05	A,06	A,07	A,10	A,11	A,12	A,13	A,14	A,15	A,16	A,17
1	A,20	A,21	A,22	A,23	A,24	A,25	A,26	A,27	A,30	A,31	A,32	A,33	A,34	A,35	A,36	A,37
2	A,40	A,41	A,42	A,43	A,44	A,45	A,46	A,47	A,50	A,51	A,52	A,53	A,54	A,55	A,56	A,57
3	A,60	A,61	A,62	A,63	A,64	A,65	A,66	A,67	A,70	A,71	A,72	A,73	A,74	A,75	A,76	A,77
4	D,00	D,01*	D,02	D,03	D,04	D,05	D,06	D,07	D,10	D,11	D,12	D,13	D,14	D,15	D,16	D,17
5	D,20	D,21	D,22	D,23	D,24	D,25	D,26	D,27	D,30	D,31	D,32	D,33	D,34	D,35	D,36	D,37
6	D,40	D,41	D,42	D,43	D,44	D,45	D,46	D,47	D,50	D,51	D,52	D,53	D,54	D,55	D,56	D,57
7	D,60	D,61	D,62	D,63	D,64	D,65	D,66	D,67	D,70	D,71	D,72	D,73	D,74	D,75	D,76	D,77
8	ELB	ELM	ERB	ERM	LLB	LLM	LRB	LRM	ICB	ICM	DCB	DCM	TCB	TCM	NCB	NCM
9	TSB	TSM	CLB	CLM	ORB	ORM	XRB	XRM	BIN	BCD	SAD	DCE	ICE	CLE	RTN	PAD
A	LDB	LDM	STB	STM	LDBD	LDMD	STBD	STMD	LDB=	LDM=	STB=	STM=	LDBI	LDMI	STBI	STMI
B	LDBD=	LDMD=	STBD=	STMD=	LDBDX	LDMDX	STBDX	STMDX	LDBI=	LDMI=	STBI=	STMI=	LDBIX	LDMIX	STBIX	STMIX
C	CMB	CNM	ADB	ADM	SBB	SBM	JSBX	ANM	CMB=	CNM=	ADB=	ADM=	SBB=	SBM=	JSB=	ANM=
D	CMBD=	CMDM=	ABDB=	ADMD=	SBBD=	SBMD=	/////	ANMD=	CMBD	CMDM	ABDB	ADMD	SBBD	SBMD	/////	ANMD
E	POBD+	POMD+	POBD-	POMD-	PUBD+	PUMD+	PUBD-	PUMD-	POBI+	POMI+	POBI-	POMI-	PUBI+	PUMI+	PUBI-	PUMI-
F	JMP	JNO	JOD	JEV	JNG	JPS	JNZ	JZR	JEN	JEZ	JNC	JCY	JLZ	JLN	JRZ	JRN

A,01 and D,01 load AR and DR from R00

Figure 5  
 (a) shows the bit level coding of 75C instructions.  
 (b) assists in converting from hex opcodes to mnemonics.

Machine code for the 75C is written with a "reverse Polish" style. For example, a sequence to load from R10 into R30 points DRP at R30, ARP at R10, then executes the load operation. A complete description of the intricacies of the 75C instruction set are beyond the scope of this manual. For further information contact the publisher of this manual.

The 75C cpu has the ability to directly address 64K bytes of external memory. This capacity is augmented by bank switching 8K blocks into locations 6000-7FFF. Two such blocks are inside the standard 75C computer. Additional blocks can be plugged into the ports located on the front edge of the computer. The blocks are switched into the 6000-7fff address space by addressing certain bytes in the I/O space. The memory scheme, including the I/O space, of the 75C is shown in figure 6.

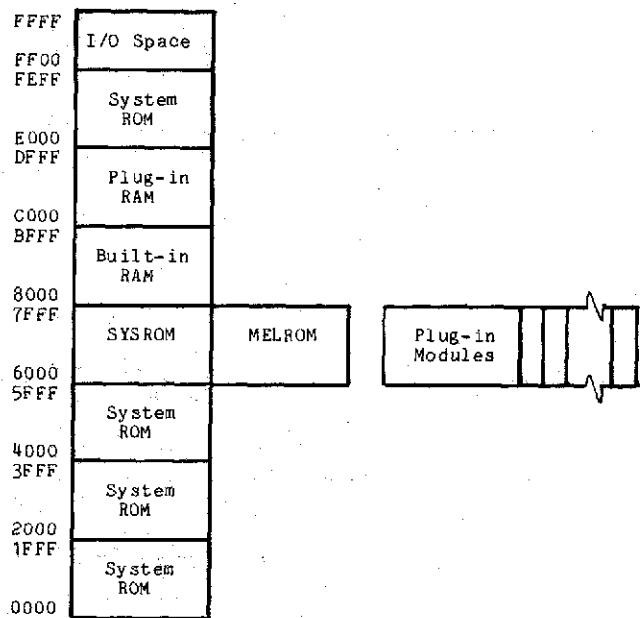


Figure 6  
75C memory layout

The top 256 bytes, from FF00 to FFFF are dedicated to I/O. There is no "real" memory at these locations and fetching and storing to these addresses must be done with extreme care. They control, besides ROM switching, LCD display, HP-IL interface, etc. The 75C resident software occupies all of the ROM including two 8K blocks at 6000 and 1354 bytes of RAM from 8000 through 8549 hex. This RAM contains the R06 stack (384 bytes), the character input buffer shared with FORTH (96 bytes) and system variables. It is collectively referred to as the "global area."

User programs all reside in files, each of which has an entry in the directory. The directory starts at 854A and occupies as much space as is required. When more space is needed, as when a new file is added, all the files are shifted upwards and the new entry is added to the directory. Directory entries can be listed from FORTH by typing DIR. command. Files name devfile, iofile and calcprog are used by the operating system.

## FORTH ASSEMBLER

The assembler that is precompiled in versions F10L16 and F10V16 is not the whole assembler. If you examine screens 31 and 32 you will see that many of the opcodes are "commented-out"; that is, bracketed with parenthesis so they will not compile. This is to save space. Also, some instructions are used so rarely that they hardly justify the memory space. Another point to note: many condition flags are ignored. These may be easily added if needed.

The FORTH 75C assembler can be run, with some modification, on any FORTH system on any computer. Basically, the assembler insets one byte after another of machine code operator or operand into the dictionary

or other designated RAM area. It handles the following control structures: IF . . . THEN; IF . . . ELSE . . . THEN; BEGIN . . . UNTIL; BEGIN . . . AGAIN; and BEGIN . . . WHILE . . . REPEAT. IF, UNTIL and WHILE are conditional and must be preceded by 0= POS or CS, which stand for zero, positive and carry set. Each of these may be turned into its complement by NOT. Thus, POS NOT IF will cause the clause following IF to be executed on negative.

The assembler uses reverse Polish notation. All arguments must be on the stack before the opcode can be processed. The six multibyte literal mode instructions (LDM= STM= CMM= ADM= SBM= ANM=) require a varying number of bytes of operand depending on the value of DRP. The opcode will load, store, etc., the registers from DRP to the next logical boundary with the bytes following the opcode. Thus, during assembly, when the opcode is processed, the correct number of bytes must be on the stack, one byte per stack level. For example,

```
CODE T1 D,50 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 LDM= RTN C ;
```

will generate machine code 68 A9 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 9E and, when executed, registers R50/R57 will be loaded with bytes 0 through 9. The rule of one byte per stack level also applies to the other multibyte instructions. Thus, when constants are used to name addresses the sixteen bit address must be split into two stack levels. The word 1 >2 performs this function. For example

```
CODE T2 SPARO 1 >2 JSB= RTN C ;
```

will generate machine code C9 84 82 9E where the value of the constant SPARO is 8284, an address where you will find, simply, a RTN instruction.

Although the assembler is designed for the programmer working in hex, it may easily be rewritten for octal. When working with hex, the registers must retain their octal names. In order to integrate the octal registers with the hex, register designations are in the form of A,nn or D,nn where nn is the octal register designation. Note that there is no space between the comma and the digits. This technique takes advantage of the fact that the word headers include both a length byte and a flag marking the end of the word. After A, and D, are compiled, their name length is changed from two to four. When the search routine attempts to match a register, e.g. D,55 with a name in the dictionary, it encounters D, and finds that the lengths are both four bytes, and then compares D and then comma. It stops because it detects the end of name flag, returning with a successful match. A, or D, is then executed, fetching the 55, converting it to the appropriate hex machine code (6D) and inserting it into the dictionary. If this assembler is used on another FORTH, another scheme may be necessary. Examples of FORTH 75C assembler programs are found in the source screens in this manual.

## FORTH DISASSEMBLER

There are many parallels between the assembler and disassembler. Among others, it generates reverse Polish code. Disassembly is commenced by placing an address on the stack and executing the word DISASM. Then, with each depression of a key on the keyboard, a line of code is displayed. It assumes that everything is machine code. It cannot distinguish ASCII text. This is a simple tool. With intelligent use it will greatly simplify the task of decyphering code. Figure 7 is an example.

```
HP75 FORTH 1.0
OK HEX
OK 10D0 DISASM

10D0 D, 14 A, 10 POMD+
10D3 A, 34 ADM
10D5 D, 20 A, 14 POMD+
10D8 A, 34 ADM
10DA A, 20 00 00 JSBX
10DE F0 JMP
```

Figure 7  
Example of FORTH disassembler output



```

0000          LBT
0000          EIF
0000 71 00 26  NAM 200,FORTH
0003 00 30 00
0006 2A 00 36
0009 00 3D 00
000C 00 00 9C
000F 10 00 00
0012 3E 00 00
0015 00 00 00
0018 00 00

001A          TWO.   EQU 2
001A          FOUR.  EQU 4
001A          SIX.   EQU 6
001A          !
001A          ! 75FORTH is fig-FORTH for the HP75
001A          !
001A          ! Developed by Dave Conklin
001A          ! With lots of help from Larry Woestman
001A          ! and John Cassidy
001A          ! 75FORTH is an adaptation of the Series 80 fig-FORTH
001A          ! developed by Larry Woestman and Tom Houser.
001A          ! Series 80 fig-FORTH is an adaptation of the
001A          ! PDP-11 fig-FORTH developed by the
001A          ! FORTH Interest Group (fig)
001A          ! P.O. Box 1105
001A          ! San Carlos, CA 94070
001A          !
001A          ! REGISTER DESIGNATION = REGISTER ASSIGNMENT
001A          ! IP = R10,11  FORTH INSTRUCTION POINTER
001A          ! S = R32,33  FORTH COMPUTATION STACK POINTER
001A          ! RP = R0,1    FORTH RETURN-STACK POINTER
001A          ! W = R14,R15 FORTH TEMPORARY
001A          ! R34,35    USER AREA RELOCATION CONSTANT
001A          ! R36,R37  FORTH RELOCATION CONSTANT
001A          ! OTHERS USED FOR SCRATCH (EXCEPT R4-7,R12-13,R16-17)
001A          !

```

This listing was generated by an assembler that only knows octal. The four left columns in hex have been dubbed in manually.

```

! Binary Program Shell
001A 71 00 MYBPGM# EQU 200
001A 26 00 BYT 161,0 ! LEXID=113 decimal
001E 30 00 DEF RUNTIM
0020 2A 00 DEF ASCIIIS
0022 36 00 DEF ERMSG
0024 3D 00 DEF INIT
0026 00 00 RUNTIM BYT 0,0
0028 9C 10 DEF FORTH.
002A 00 00 PARSE BYT 0,0
002C 3E 00 DEF FORTH#
002E FF FF BYT 377,377
0030 46 4F 52 ASCIIIS ASP "FORTH"
0033 54 C8
0035 FF BYT 377
0036 C8 BSZ 0
0037 4E 4F 4E BYT 200D
003A C5 ASP "NONE"
003B FF BYT 377
003C 17 BYT 027 ! lex file attributes for HP75
003D 9E RTN
003E FORTH# BSZ 0
0042 42 B1 A3 LDMD R2,=ROMPTR
0044 82
0042 02 C6 4F JSB X2,PRSLEX
0045 00
0046 CE 9A 0C JSB =SFSCAN
0049 6C 06 E3 PMD R54,-R6
004C 0A E5 PUMD R54,+R12
004E 9E RTN
004F 42 06 E3 PRSLEX LDMD R2,-R6
0052 6D A8 B4 LDB R55,=ERDMTK
0055 6E 21 A1 LDM R56,R41
0058 6D 06 E5 PUMD R55,+R6
005B 4C E4 PUMD R14,+R6
005D 42 E5 PUMD R2,+R6
005F 9E RTN
0060

```

```

! origin and initial values for user variables
0060 A1 BYT 241 ! BASIC COMMAND ATTRIBUTES
0061 6FORTH BSZ 0 ! GLOBAL LABEL
0061 00 00 00 ORIGIN BSZ 4 ! COLD START ENTRY POINT
0064 00
0065 00 00 00 BSZ 4
0068 00
0069 00 FRSTAD BSZ 1 ! ORIGIN+8
006A ! ONE BYTE IS MISSING FROM THE CPU # TO ADJUST FOR THE
006A ! ATTRIBUTES ON WFORTH
006A 4B BYT 113 ! HP75
006B 01 00 BYT 1,0 ! REV 0.1
006D A1 1A OR+14 DEF TSK-10 ! POINTER TO LATEST WORD DEFIN
006F 08 00 BYT 10,0 ! BACKSPACE KEY
0071 60 18 OR+20 DEF XUP ! POINTER TO USER AREA
0073 36 28 OR+22 DEF XSO ! POINTER TO BEGINNING OF
0075 ! STACK
0075 60 18 OR+24 DEF XRO ! POINTER TO BEGINNING OF
0077 ! RETURN STACK
0077 CE 1A DEF XTIB ! POINTER TO TERMINAL INPUT
0079 ! BUFFER
0079 1F 00 BYT 37,0 ! MAXIMUM NAME FIELD WIDTH
007B 00 00 BYT 0,0 ! WARNING MODE 0=ERROR#,
007D ! 1=DISK MESSAGE
007D !
007D 83 L1 BYT 203 ! LENGTH 3
007E 4C 49 D4 ASP "LIT" ! PUSH FOLLOWING ON STACK
0081 00 00 BYT 0,0
0083 85 00 LIT DEF LIT+
0085 50 08 E1 LIT+ PMD R20,+R10 ! GET LITERAL
0088 1A E7 PUMD R20,-R32 ! PUSH ON STACK
008A 9E RTN
008B 87 L2 BYT 207
008C 45 58 45 ASP "EXECUTE" ! EXECUTE FORTH WORD WHOSE
008F 43 55 54 !
0093 C5
0093 7D 00 DEF L1 ! ADDRESS IS ON STACK
0095 97 00 EXEC DEF EXEC+
0097 50 1A E1 EXEC+ PMD R20,+R32
009A 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
009C 4C 10 R1 LDM R14,R20
009F 50 0C E1 PMD R20,+R14
00A2 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
00A4 8B DCM R20
00A5 44 10 A1 LDM R4,R20
00AB !

```

```

00AB 86 L3 BYT 206
00A9 42 52 41 ASP "BRANCH" ! FORTH BRANCH TO ADDRESS
00AC 4E 43 C8
00AF 8B 00 DEF L2 ! WHICH FOLLOWS
00B3 42 50 B4 BRAN+ DEF BRAN+
00B6 82 LDBD R2,=SVCWRD ! has a key been hit?
00B7 F2 07 JDD BRAN10 ! yes
00B9 50 08 A5 BRANOS LDMD R20,R10 ! do the branch
00BC 48 10 C3 ADM R10,R20
00BF 9E RTN
00C0
00C0 42 B0 5F BRAN10 LDBD R2,=KEYHIT ! see if it's the ATTN key
00C3 83
00C4 C8 80 CMB R2,=ATTNKY
00C5 F6 F1 JNZ BRANOS ! nope
00C8 CE A3 07 JSB =DEQUE ! get rid of the keyhit
00CB 50 A9 6F LDM R20,=AB+2 ! yep. Restart...
00CE 10
00CF 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
00D1 08 A3 STM R20,R10
00D3 9E RTN
00D4 87 L4 BYT 207
00D5 30 42 52 ASP "OBRANCH" ! FORTH BRANCH IF TOP OF
00D8 41 4E 43
00DB C8
00DC 08 00 DEF L3 ! STACK IS ZERO
00DE E0 00 ZBRAN DEF ZBRAN+
00E0 50 1A E1 ZBRAN+ PMD R20,+R32
00E3 F7 CE JZR BRAN+
00E5 48 CB 02 L43* ADM R10,=2,0 ! SKIP OVER OFFSET
00E8 00
00E9 9E RTN
00EA
00EA 86 L5 BYT 206
00EB 28 4C 4F ASP "(LOOP)" ! INCREMENT LOOP INDEX BY 1,
00EE 4F 50 A9
00F1 D4 00 DEF L4 ! BRANCH IF BELOW LIMIT
00F3 F5 00 XLOOP DEF XLOOP+
00F5 50 00 A5 XLOOP+ LDMD R20,RO
00F8 89 ICM R20
00F9 E5 PUMD R20,+RO ! RO OFF BY +2
00FA D9 CMMD R20,RO
00FB F5 05 JPS L51*
00FD 40 8B DCM RO ! AIM IT BACK AGAIN
00FF 8B DCM RO
0100 F0 B1 JMP BRAN+
0102 40 CB 02 L51* ADM RO,=2,0 ! CLEAN OFF RETURN STACK
0105 00
0106 F0 DD JMP L43*
0108

```

```

(+LOOP)
0108 87      !
0109 28 28 4C L6      !
010C 4F 4F 50      !
010F A9      !
0110 EA 00      !
0112 14 01      !
0114 50 1A A5 XPL0D+
0117 00 DB      !
0119 A7      !
011A 1A E1      !
011C F4 17      !
011E 00 A5      !
0120 52 B5 02      !
0123 00      !
0124 10 C1      !
0126 F4 04      !
0128 F7 02      !
012A F0 07      !
012C 40 CB 04 L6B
012F 00      !
0130 48 CB 02      !
0133 00      !
0134 9E      !
0135 50 00 A5 L62*
0138 52 B5 02      !
013B 00      !
013E 50 12 C1      !
013F F4 EB      !
0141 F7 E9      !
0143 F0 E5      !
0145 84      !
0146 28 44 4F      !
0149 A9      !
014A 08 01      !
014C 4E 01      !
014E 50 1A B5 XDO+
0151 02 00      !
0153 00 E7      !
0155 1A A5      !
0157 00 E7      !
0159 5A CB 04      !
015C 00      !
015D 9E      !
015E      !
015E A1      !
015F C9      !
0160 45 01      !
0162 64 01      !
0164 50 00 A5 I+
0167 1A E7      !
0169 9E      !
016A      !

BYT 207
ASP "(+LOOP)"
! INCREMENT LOOP INDEX BY TOP

DEF L5
DEF XPL0D+
LDMD R20,R32
! OF STACK, MAYBE BRANCH
! ADD INDEX TO TOP OF STACK
ADMD R20,R0
STMD R20,R0
POMD R20,+R32
JNG L62*
LDMD R20,R0
LDMD R22,X0,TWO.

CMM R22,R20
JNG L61*
JZR L61*
JMF BRAN+
ADM R0,=4,0
! HANDLE NEGATIVE INCREMENT
LDMD R20,R0
LDMD R22,X0,TWO.

CMM R20,R22
JNG L61*
JZR L61*
JMF L6B
BYT 204
ASP "(DO)"
! SET UP 'DO' LIMIT AND INDEX

DEF L6
DEF XDO+
LDMD R20,X32,TWO.

PUMD R20,-R0
LDMD R20,R32
PUMD R20,-R0
ADM R32,=4,0

RTN

BYT 201
ASP "I"
! RETURN CURRENT LOOP INDEX
! TO STACK
DEF L7
DEF I+
LDMD R20,R0
PUMD R20,-R32
RTN

```

```

DIGIT
016A 85      !
016B 44 49 47 L9      !
016E 49 D4      !
0170 5E 01      !
0172 74 01      !
0174 50 1A B5 DIGIT+
0177 02 00      !
0179 CD 30 00      !
017C C9 09 00      !
017F F4 0A      !
0181 F7 08      !
0183 CD 07 00      !
0186 C9 0A 00      !
0189 F4 15      !
018B 50 91      !
018D F4 11      !
018F 52 1A A5      !
0192 50 12 C1      !
0195 F5 09      !
0197 1A B7 02      !
019A 00      !
019B A9 01 00      !
019E A7      !
019F 9E      !
01A0 5A CB 02 L92*
01A3 00      !
01A4 50 93      !
01A6 1A A7      !
01A8 9E      !
01A9      !

BYT 205
ASP "DIGIT"
! ASCII-DIGIT BASE => DIGIT-
! VALUE TRUE-OR-FALSE
DEF L8
DEF DIGIT+
LDMD R20,X32,TWO.
SBM R20,=60,0
CMM R20,=11,0
! VALID DIGIT IS ASCII 60 -
! IF GREATER THAN 9,
JNG L91*
JZR L91*
SBM R20,=7,0
CMM R20,=12,0
! AND THEN IF < 10
JNG L92*
! ERROR
TSM R20
JNG L92*
! IF LESS THAN ZERO, ERROR
LDMD R22,R32
CMM R20,R22
JPS L92*
! OR IF NOT LESS THAN BASE, ER
STMD R20,X32,TWO.
LDM R20,=1,0
STMD R20,R32
! VALID RETURN
RTN
ADM R32,=2,0
! ERROR, RETURN A 0 FLAG
CLM R20
STMD R20,R32
RTN

```

```

(FIND)
01A9 86      !
01AA 28 46 49 L10      !
01AD 4E 44 A9      !
01B0 6A 01      !
01B2 B4 01      !
01B4 50 1A E1 PFIND+
01B7 1C C3      !
01B9 54 10 A1      !
01BC 50 1A E1      !
01BF 1C C3      !
01C1 56 10 A1      !
01C4 50 1A A1      !
01C7 54 16 A4      !
01CA 58 16 A1 FAST
01CD 52 10 A4      !
01D0 26 A2      !
01D2 CF 3F FF      !
01D5 14 C0      !
01D7 F7 11      !
01D9 55 10 E0      !
01DE 55 10 E0 XMATCH
01DF F5 F5      !
01E1 50 10 A5 XMTCH+
01E4 F7 30      !
01E6 1C C3      !
01E8 F0 E0      !
01EA 53 18 E0 NOFAST
01ED 55 10 E0      !
01F0 53 18 E0 MLOOP
01F3 55 10 E0      !
01F6 F4 06      !
01F8 13 C0      !
01FA F7 F4      !
01FC F0 DE      !
01FE 55 CF 7F LCHAR
0201 13 C1      !
0203 F6 DC      !
0205 50 CB 04      !
0208 00      !
0209 1C C5      !
020B 1A E7      !
020D 67 92      !
020F 66 E7      !
0211 52 93      !
0213 99      !
0214 E7      !
0215 9E      !
0216 50 93      !
0218 1A E7      !
021A 9E      !
021B      !

BYT 204
ASP "(FIND)"
! FIND A WORD IN THE
! DICTIONARY
DEF L9
DEF PFIND+
POMD R20,+R32
! GET NFA
ADM R20,R34
LDM R24,R20
POMD R20,+R32
! GET STA
ADM R20,R34
LDM R26,R20
LDM R20,R24
LDBD R20,R26
! GET STRING LENGTH
! COPY OF STRING POINTER
! GET NAME LENGTH
! SAVE FOR LATER
STB R22,R46
! CLEAR FLAG BITS
ANM R22,=77,377
! ARE LENGTHS THE SAME
! JIF YES
JIF YES
! SKIP LENGTH
! GET TO END OF STRING
POBD R25,+R20
! FOLLOW LINK
! JIF AT END OF DIRECTORY
JZR XMATCH
JPS XMATCH
! BACK FOR NEXT NAME
! SKIP LENGTH
! SKIP LENGTH
! GET STRING CHAR
! GET NAME CHAR
JNG LCHAR
CMB R25,R23
! ARE THEY THE SAME
JZR MLOOP
! JIF YES
! IF NOT, ON TO NEXT NAME
! GET RID OF TOP BIT
! ARE THEY THE SAME
! JIF NO
JIF NOT, ON TO NEXT NAME
GET RID OF TOP BIT
! ARE THEY THE SAME
! JIF NO
JIF NO

SBM R20,R34
PUMD R20,-R32
! PUT PFA ON STACK
CLB R47
PUMD R46,-R32
! PUT LENGTH ON STACK
CLM R22
ICM R22
PUMD R22,-R32
! PUT 'TRUE' ON STACK
RTN
CLM R20
PUMD R20,-R32
! PUT 'FALSE' ON STACK
RTN

```

```

ENCLOSE
021B 87      !
021C 45 4E 43 L11      !
021F 4C 4F 53      !
0222 C5      !
0223 A9 01      !
0225 27 02      !
0227 54 1A A5 ENCL+
022A 50 B5 02 ENCL+
022D 00      !
022E 1C C3      !
0230 56 10 A1      !
0233 5A CD 04      !
0236 00      !
0237 50 16 E0 ENC1
023A 14 C0      !
023C F7 F9      !
023E 56 B8      !
0240 1A B7 04      !
0243 00      !
0244 50 16 A4 ENC2
0247 F7 2F      !
0249 E0      !
024A 14 C0      !
024C F5 F6      !
024E 55 1A A7      !
0252 56 1A B7 ENC3
0255 02 00      !
0257 50 B5 06      !
025A 00      !
025B 1C C3      !
025D 16 A3      !
025F 1A A5      !
0261 16 C5      !
0263 1A A7      !
0265 B5 02 00      !
0268 16 C5      !
026A 1A B7 02      !
026D 00      !
026E B5 04 00      !
0271 16 C5      !
0273 1A B7 04      !
0276 00      !
0277 9E      !
0278 56 1A A7 ENC4
027B 50 B5 04      !
027E 00      !
027F 56 10 C1      !
0282 F6 CE      !
0284 B9      !
0285 F0 CB      !
0287      !

BYT 207
ASP "ENCLOSE"
! BREAK NEXT WORD OUT OF
! INPUT BUFFER
DEF L10
DEF ENCL+
LDMD R24,R32
! DELIMITER
LDMD R20,X32,TWO.
! STARTING ADDRESS
ADM R20,R34
LDM R26,R20
SBM R32,=4,0
! MAKE SPACE FOR RESULTS
POBD R20,+R26
CMB R20,R24
JZR ENC1
! SKIP OVER LEADING DELIMITIER
DCM R26
STMD R26,X32,FOUR.
LDBD R20,R26
JZR ENC4
! CHECK FOR NULL
POBD R20,+R26
CMB R20,R24
! NOT NULL, SO FIND END OF TOK
JNZ ENC2
STMD R26,R32
DCM R26
! FINISH UP AND RETURN
STMD R26,X32,TWO.
LDMD R20,X32,SIX.
ADM R20,R34
STM R20,R26
LDMD R20,R32
SBM R20,R26
STMD R20,R32
LDMD R20,X32,TWO.
SBM R20,R26
STMD R20,X32,TWO.
LDMD R20,X32,FOUR.
SBM R20,R26
STMD R20,X32,FOUR.
RTN
! HANDLE NULL CASE
STMD R26,R32
LDMD R20,X32,FOUR.
CMM R26,R20
JNZ ENC3
ICM R26
JMP ENC3

```





```

SPR SP! RP! ;S LEAVE
03D9 83 L22 BYT 203
03DA 53 50 C0 ASP "SP@"
03DD CB 03 DEF L21.4
03DF E1 03 SPAT DEF SPAT+
03E1 50 1A A1 SPAT+ LDM R20,R32
03E4 1C C5 BDM R20,R34
03E6 1A E7 PUMD R20,-R32
03E8 9E RTN
03E9 83 L23 BYT 203
03EA 53 50 A1 ASP "SP!"
03ED D9 03 DEF L22
03EF F1 03 SPSTO DEF SPSTO+
03F1 50 A9 36 SPSTO+ LDM R20,+X50
03FA 28 RTN
03FB 83 L24 BYT 203
03FC 52 50 A1 ASP "RP!"
03FF E9 03 DEF L23
0401 03 04 RPSTO DEF RPSTO+
0403 50 A9 60 RPSTO+ LDM R20,+XRO
0406 1B RTN
0407 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
0409 40 10 A1 LDM R0,R20
040C 9E RTN
040D 82 L25 BYT 202
040E 3B D3 ASP "i5"
0410 FB 03 DEF L24
0412 14 04 SEM18 DEF SEM18+
0414 50 00 E1 SEM18+ PUMD R20,+RO
0417 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
0419 48 10 A1 LDM R10,R20
041C 9E RTN
041D 85 L26 BYT 205
041E 4C 45 41 ASP "LEAVE"
0421 56 C5 DEF L25
0423 0D 04 DEF LEAVE+
0425 27 04 LEAVE LDMD R20,R0
0427 50 00 AS LEAVE+ STMD R20,X0,TWO.
042A B7 02 00 RTN
042D 9E
042E

```

```

>R R> R
042E 82 L27 BYT 202
042F 3E D2 ASP "R"
0431 1D 04 DEF L26
0433 35 04 TOR DEF TOR+
0435 50 1A E1 TOR+ PUMD R20,+R32
0438 00 E7 PUMD R20,-R0
043A 9E RTN
043B 82 L28 BYT 202
043C 52 BE ASP "R3"
043E 2E 04 DEF L27
0440 42 04 FROMR DEF FROMR+
0442 50 00 E1 FROMR+ PUMD R20,+R0
0445 1A E7 PUMD R20,-R32
0447 9E RTN
0448 81 L29 BYT 201
0449 D2 ASP "R"
044A 3B 04 DEF L28
044C 4E 04 DEF R+
044E 50 00 AS R+ LDMD R20,R0
0451 1A E7 PUMD R20,-R32
0453 9E RTN
0454 82 L30 BYT 202
0455 3B BD ASP "0="
0457 48 04 DEF L29
0459 5B 04 ZEGU DEF ZEGU+
045B 50 1A AS ZEGU+ LDMD R20,R32
045E F7 03 JZR L301#
0460 93 CLM R20
0461 A7 STMD R20,R32
0462 9E RTN
0463 50 A9 01 L301# LDM R20,=1,0
0466 00
0467 1A A7 STMD R20,R32
0469 9E RTN
046A 82 L31 BYT 202
046B 30 BC ASP "0<"
046D 54 04 DEF L30
046F 71 04 ZLESS DEF ZLESS+
0471 50 1A AS ZLESS+ LDMD R20,R32
0474 F4 03 JMS L311#
0476 93 CLM R20
0477 A7 STMD R20,R32
0478 9E RTN
0479 50 A9 01 L311# LDM R20,=1,0
047C 00
047D 1A A7 STMD R20,R32
047F 9E RTN
0480

```

```

+ D+
0480 81 L32 BYT 201
0481 AB ASP "+"
0482 5A 04 DEF L31
0484 86 04 PLUS DEF PLUS+
0486 50 1A E1 PLUS+ PUMD R20,+R32
0489 DB ADMD R20,R32
048A A7 STMD R20,R32
048B 9E RTN
048C 82 L33 BYT 202
048D 44 AB ASP "D+"
048F 80 04 DEF L32
0491 93 04 DPLUS DEF DPLUS+
0493 50 1A B5 DPLUS+ LDMD R20,X32,TWO.
0495 02 00 LDMD R22,X32,SIX.
0498 00
049C 10 C3 ADM R22,R20
049E FA 09 JNC L331#
04A0 50 1A B5 LDMD R20,X32,FOUR.
04A3 04 00 ICM R20
04A5 89 STMD R20,X32,FOUR.
04A6 87 04 00 LDMD R20,X32,FOUR.
04A9 50 1A B5 L331#
04AC 04 00
04AE 52 B7 06 STMD R22,X32,SIX.
04B1 00
04B2 50 DB ADMD R20,R32
04B4 B7 04 00 STMD R20,X32,FOUR.
04B7 5A CB 04 ADM R32,=4,0
04BA 00
04BB 9E RTN
04BC 85 L34 BYT 205
04BD 4D 49 AE ASP "MINUS"
04C0 55 D3 DEF L33
04C2 8C 04 DEF MINUS+
04C4 CC 04 MINUS LDMD R20,R32
04C6 50 1A AS MINUS+ TCM R20
04C9 8D STMD R20,R32
04CA A7
04CB 9E RTN
04CC 86 L35 BYT 204
04CD 44 4D 49 ASP "DIMINUS"
04D0 4E 55 D3 DEF L34
04D3 BC 04 DEF DIMINU+
04D5 D7 04 LDMD R20,R32
04D7 50 1A AS DIMINU+ TCM R20
04DA 8D LDMD R22,X32,TWO.
04DE 00
04DF 8D TCM R22
04E0 FB 02 JCY L351#
04E2 50 8B DCM R20
04E4 52 1A B7 L351# STMD R22,X32,TWO.
04E7 02 00
04E9 50 A7 STMD R20,R32
04EB 9E RTN
04EC

```

```

OVER DROP SWAP
04EC 84 L36 BYT 204
04ED 4F 56 45 ASP "OVER"
04F0 D2
04F1 CC 04 DEF L35
04F3 F3 04 OVER DEF OVER+
04F5 50 1A B5 OVER+ LDMD R20,X32,TWO.
04FB 02 00
04FA E7 PUMD R20,-R32
04FB 9E RTN
04FC 84 L37 BYT 204
04FD 44 52 4F ASP "DROP"
0500 D0
0501 EC 04 DEF L36
0503 05 05 DROP DEF DROP+
0505 5A 89 DROP+ ICM R32
0507 89 ICM R32
0508 9E RTN
0509 84 L38 BYT 204
050A 53 57 41 ASP "SWAP"
050D D0
050E FC 04 DEF L37
0510 12 05 SWAP DEF SWAP+
0512 56 1A B5 SWAP+ LDMD R26,X32,TWO.
0515 02 00
0517 50 AS LDMD R20,R32
0519 B7 02 00 STMD R20,X32,TWO.
051C 56 A7 STMD R26,R32
051E 9E RTN
051F 83 BYT 203
0520 44 55 D8 ASP "DUP"
0523 09 05 DEF L38
0525 27 05 DUP DEF DUP+
0527 50 1A AS DUP+ LDMD R20,R32
052A E7 PUMD R20,-R32
052B 9E RTN
052C 82 L40 BYT 202
052D 28 A1 ASP "+1"
052F 1F 05 DEF L39
0531 35 05 DEF PSTOR+
0533 50 1A E1 PSTOR+ PUMD R20,+R32
0535 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
0538 52 1A E1 PUMD R22,+R32
053B 10 DB ADMD R22,R20
053D A7 STMD R22,R20
053E 9E RTN
053F

```

```

053F 86 L41 BYT 204
0540 54 4F 47 ASP "TOGGLE"
0543 47 4C C5 ! BYTE-ADDRESS BIT-PATTERN =>
0546 2C 05 DEF L40 ! EXCLUSIVE-OR-INTO-MEMORY-BYT
0548 4A 05 TOGGL DEF TOGGL+
054A 52 1A E1 TOGGL+ P0MD R22,+R32
054D 50 E1 P0MD R20,+R32
054F 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
0551 54 10 A4 LDBD R24,R20
0554 12 96 CLB R24,R22
0556 10 A6 STBD R24,R20
0558 9E RTN
0559
0559 81 L42 BYT 201
055A C0 ASP "0"
055B 3F 05 DEF L41
055D 5F 05 AT DEF AT+
055F 50 1A A5 AT+ LDMD R20,R32
0562 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
0564 18 A5 LDMD R20,R20
0566 1A A7 STMD R20,R32
0568 9E RTN
0569
0569 82 L43 BYT 202
056A 43 C0 ASP "00"
056C 59 05 DEF L42
056E 70 05 CAT DEF CAT+
0570 50 1A A5 CAT+ LDMD R20,R32
0573 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
0575 10 A4 LDBD R20,R20
0577 51 92 CLB R21
0579 50 1A A7 STMD R20,R32
057C 9E RTN
057D 81 L44 BYT 201
057E A1 ASP "1"
057F 69 05 DEF L43
0581 83 05 STORE DEF STORE+
0583 50 1A E1 STORE+ P0MD R20,+R32
0586 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
0588 52 1A E1 P0MD R22,+R32
058B 10 A7 STMD R22,R20
058E 9E RTN
058E 82 L45 BYT 202
058F 43 A1 ASP "C1"
0591 7D 05 DEF L44
0593 95 05 CSTOP DEF CSTOP+
0595 50 1A E1 CSTOP+ P0MD R20,+R32
0598 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
059A 52 1A E1 P0MD R22,+R32
059D 10 A6 STBD R22,R20
059F 9E RTN
05A0

```

```

! CONSTANT
! PRE-COMPILED SECTION
! WITH SOME OF THE OPERATIONS
! CONVERTED TO CODE FOR SPEED
05A0 C1 L46 BYT 301
05A1 8A ASP "1"
05A2 0E 05 DEF L45
05A4 88 05 DEF D0C0L
05A6 07 09 COLON DEF QEXEC
05A8 62 09 DEF SCSP
05AA 00 07 DEF CURR
05AC 5D 05 DEF AT
05AE 92 07 DEF CONT
05B0 81 05 DEF STORE
05B2 4E 0E DEF CREAT
05B4 2C 0A DEF RBRAC
05B6 93 0A DEF PSC0D
05B8 50 08 A1 D0C0L LDM R20,R10
05BB 1C C5 SBM R20,R34
05BD 00 E7 PUMD R20,-R0
05BF 48 0C A1 LDM R10,R14
05C2 9E RTN
05C3
05C3 C1 L47 BYT 301
05C4 8B ASP "1"
05C5 A0 05 DEF L46
05C7 88 05 SEMI DEF D0C0L
05C9 D1 09 DEF QCSF
05CB 88 0A DEF COMP
05CD 12 04 DEF SEM1S
05CF 41 0A DEF SMUDS
05D1 1E 0A DEF LBRAC
05D3 12 04 DEF SEM1S
05D5 88 L48 BYT 210
05D6 43 4F 4E ASP "CONSTANT"
05D9 53 54 41
05DC 4E D4
05DE C3 05 DEF L47
05E0 80 05 CON DEF D0C0L
05E2 4E 0E DEF CREAT
05E4 41 0A DEF SMUDS
05E6 2A 08 DEF COMMA
05E8 93 0A DEF PSC0D
05EA 50 0C A5 D0CON LDM R20,R14
05ED 1A E7 PUMD R20,-R32
05EF 9E RTN
05F0

```

```

! VARIABLE USER
05F0 88 L49 BYT 210
05F1 56 41 52 ASP "VARIABLE"
05F4 49 41 42
05F7 4C C5
05F9 05 05 DEF L48
05FB B8 05 VAR DEF D0C0L
05FD E0 05 DEF CON
05FF 93 0A DEF PSC0D
0601 50 0C A1 DOVAR LDM R20,R14
0604 1C C5 SBM R20,R34
0606 1A E7 PUMD R20,-R32
0608 9E RTN
0609 8A L50 BYT 204
060A 55 53 45 ASP "USER" ! CREATE A NEW USER VARIABLE
060D D2 ! (N=>)
060E F0 05 DEF L49
0610 B8 05 USER DEF D0C0L
0612 E0 05 DEF CON
0614 93 0A DEF PSC0D
0616 50 A9 60 DOUSE LDM R20,=XUP ! GET ADDR OF USER VARS
0619 1B ! ADD USER VAR #
061A 0C DB ADMD R20,R14
061C 1A E7 PUMD R20,-R32
061E 9E RTN
061F
061F 81 L51 BYT 201
0620 B0 ASP "0"
0621 09 06 DEF L50
0623 EA 05 ZERO DEF D0C0N
0625 00 00 BYT 0,0
0627 81 L52 BYT 201
0628 B1 ASP "1"
0629 1F 06 DEF L51
062B EA 05 ONE DEF D0C0N
062D 01 00 BYT 1,0
062F 81 L53 BYT 201
0630 B2 ASP "2"
0631 27 06 DEF L52
0633 EA 05 TWO DEF D0C0N
0635 02 00 BYT 2,0
0637 81 L54 BYT 201
0638 B3 ASP "3"
0639 2F 06 DEF L53
063B EA 05 THREE DEF D0C0N
063D 03 00 BYT 3,0
063F 82 L55 BYT 202
0640 42 CC ASP "BL" ! BLANK
0642 37 06 DEF L54
0644 EA 05 BL DEF D0C0N
0646 20 00 BYT 40,0
0648 83 L56 BYT 203
0649 43 2F CC ASP "C/L" ! # OF CHARS/LINE
064C 3F 06 DEF L55
064E EA 05 CL DEF D0C0N
0650 20 00 BYT 40,0
0652

```

```

0652 85 L57 BYT 205
0653 46 49 52 ASP "FIRST" ! ADDRESS OF BEGINNING OF DISK
0656 53 D4 DEF L56
0658 48 06 DEF D0C0N
065A EA 05 FIRST DEF DSKBUF
065C 38 28
065E
065E 85 L58 BYT 205
065F 4C 49 4D ASP "LIMIT" ! ADDRESS JUST BEYOND END OF D
0662 49 D4 DEF L57
0664 52 06 DEF D0C0N
0666 EA 05 LIMIT DEF ENDBUF
0668 40 30 BYT 205
066A 85 L59 ASP "B/BUF" ! BYTES PER DISK-BLOCK BUFFER
066B 42 2F 42
066E 95 C5 DEF L58
0670 5E 06 DEF D0C0N
0672 EA 05 BBUF BYT 0,4 ! 1024 DECIMAL
0674 00 04 BYT 205
0676 85 L60 ASP "B/SCR" ! DISC BLOCKS PER FORTH SCREEN
0677 42 2F 53
067A 43 D2 DEF L59
067C 6A 06 DEF D0C0N
067E EA 05 BSCR BYT 1,0
0680 01 00 BYT 202
0682 82 L62 ASP "S0"
0683 53 B0 DEF L60
0685 76 06 DEF DOUSE
0687 16 06 SZERO BYT 6,0
0689 06 00 BYT 202
068B 82 L63 ASP "R0" ! RETURN STACK ORIGIN
068C 52 B0 DEF L62
068E 82 06 DEF DOUSE
0690 16 06 RZERO BYT 10,0
0692 08 00 L64 BYT 203
0694 83 ASP "TIB"
0695 54 49 C2 DEF L63
0698 88 06 DEF DOUSE
069A 16 06 TIB BYT 12,0
069C 0A 00 L65 BYT 205
069E 85 ASP "WIDTH" ! MAXIMUM NAME LENGTH
069F 57 49 44 DEF L64
06A2 54 C8 DEF DOUSE ! DEFAULT 31 CHARACTERS
06A4 94 06 BYT 14,0
06A6 16 06 WIDTH BYT 207
06A8 0C 00 L66 BYT "WARNING" ! WARNING MODE (DEFAULT,
06AA 87 DEF L65
06AB 57 41 52 DEF DOUSE ! GIVE MSG # AT ERROR OR WARN1
06AC 4E 49 4E BYT 16,0 ! DONT GOTO DISK FOR MSG
06B1 C7
06B2 9E 06 DEF L65
06B4 16 06 WARN DEF DOUSE
06B6 8E 00 BYT 16,0
06B8

```

```

06B8 85 L67 BYT 205
06B9 46 45 4E ASP "FENCE" ! PREVENTS FORGET BELOW
06BC 43 C5 DEF L66 ! THIS FENCE SETTING
06BE AA 06 DEF DOUSE
06C0 16 06 FENCE BYT 20,0
06C2 10 00 BYT 202
06C4 82 L68 DEF "DP" ! DICTIONARY PTR TO
06C5 44 D0 ASP L67
06C7 B8 06 DEF DOUSE ! NEXT AVALBL SPACE
06C9 16 06 DP BYT 22,0
06CB 12 00 BYT 210
06CD 88 L69 ASP "VOC-LINK" ! VOCABULARY LINK
06CE 56 4F 43
06D1 2D 4C 49
06D4 4E CB DEF L68
06D6 C4 06 DEF DOUSE
06D8 16 06 VOCL BYT 24,0
06DA 14 00 BYT 204
06DC 84 L69.1 ASP "KEY" ! KEY vector
06DD 27 4B 45
06E0 D9 DEF L69
06E1 CD 06 DEF DOUSE
06E3 16 06 TKEY BYT 26,0
06E5 16 00 BYT 206
06E7 86 L69.2 ASP "OUTBUF" ! OUTPUT BUFFER POINTER
06E8 4F 55 54
06EB 42 55 C6 DEF L69.1
06EE DC 06 DEF DOUSE
06F0 16 0E OUTBUF BYT 30,0
06F2 18 00 BYT 206
06F4 86 L69.3 ASP "INPBUF" ! INPUT BUFFER POINTER
06F5 49 4E 50
06F8 42 55 C6 DEF L69.2
06FB E7 06 DEF DOUSE
06FD 16 06 INPBF BYT 32,0
06FF 1A 00 BYT 203
0701 83 L69.4 ASP "USE" ! LEAST RECENT DISK BUFFER
0702 55 53 C5 DEF L69.3
0705 F4 06 DEF DOUSE
0707 16 06 USE BYT 34,0
0709 1C 00 BYT 204
070B 84 L69.5 ASP "PREV" ! MOST RECENT DISK BUFFER
070C 50 52 45
070F D6 DEF L69.4
0710 01 07 DEF DOUSE
0712 16 06 PREV BYT 36,0
0714 1E 00
0716 !

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! OKFLAG "NUMBER" "ABORT"
0716 86 L69.6 BYT 206
0717 4F 4B 46 ASP "OKFLAG" ! ENABLE/DISABLE 'OK' IN QUIT
071A 4C 41 C7
071D 0B 07 DEF L69.5
071F 16 06 OKFLG DEF DOUSE
0721 20 00 BYT 40,0
0723 87 L69.7 BYT 207
0724 27 4E 55 ASP "NUMBER" ! ALLOWS REDIRECTION OF NUMBER
0727 4D 42 45
0728 02
072B 16 07 DEF L69.6
072D 16 06 DEF DOUSE
072F 22 00 BYT 42,0
0731 86 L69.8 BYT 206
0732 27 41 42 ASP "ABORT" ! ALLOWS REDIRECTION OF ABORT
0735 4F 52 D4
0738 23 07 DEF L69.7
073A 16 06 SABOR DEF DOUSE
073C 24 00 BYT 44,0
073E 85 L69.9 BYT 205
073F 27 45 4D ASP "ENIT"
0742 49 D4
0744 31 07 DEF L69.8
0746 16 06 TEMIT DEF DOUSE
0748 26 00 BYT 46,0
074A 83 L69.91 BYT 203
074B 27 43 D2 ASP "CR"
074E 3E 07 DEF L69.9
0750 16 06 TCR DEF DOUSE
0752 28 00 BYT 50,0
0754 83 L70 BYT 203
0755 42 4C CB ASP "BLK" ! CURRENT DISK BLOCK
0758 4A 07 DEF L69.91 ! BEING LOADED (O=TERMINAL)
075A 16 06 BLK DEF DOUSE
075C 2A 00 BYT 52,0
075E 82 L71 BYT 202
075F 49 CE ASP "IN" ! OFFSET IN TERMINAL
0761 54 07 DEF L70 ! INPUT BUFFER
0763 16 06 IN DEF DOUSE
0765 2C 00 BYT 54,0
0767 83 L72 BYT 203
0768 4F 55 D4 ASP "OUT" ! OFFSET IN OUTPUT LINE
076B 5E 07 DEF L71
076D 16 06 OUT DEF DOUSE
076F 2E 00 BYT 56,0
0771 83 L73 BYT 203
0772 53 43 D2 ASP "SCR" ! CURRENT FORTH DISK SCREEN
0775 67 07 DEF L72
0777 16 06 SCR DEF DOUSE
0779 30 00 BYT 60,0
077B 86 L74 BYT 206
077C 4F 46 46 ASP "OFFSET" ! OFFSET TO GET
077F 53 45 D4
0782 71 07 DEF L73 ! ANOTHER DISK DRIVE
0784 16 06 OFSET DEF DOUSE
0786 32 00 BYT 62,0
0788 !

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0788 87 L75 BYT 207
0789 43 4F 4E ASP "CONTEXT"
078C 54 45 58
078F D4
0790 7B 07 DEF L74
0792 16 06 CONT DEF DOUSE
0794 34 00 BYT 64,0
0796 87 L76 BYT 207
0797 43 55 52 ASP "CURRENT"
079A 52 45 4E
079D D4
079E 88 87 DEF L75
07A0 16 06 CURR DEF DOUSE
07A2 36 00 BYT 66,0
07A4 85 L77 BYT 205
07A5 53 54 41 ASP "STATE"
07A8 54 C5
07AA 96 07 DEF L76
07AC 16 06 STATE DEF DOUSE
07AE 38 00 BYT 70,0
07B0 84 L78 BYT 204
07B1 42 41 53 ASP "BASE"
07B4 C5
07B5 44 87 DEF L77
07B7 16 06 BASE DEF DOUSE
07B9 3A 00 BYT 72,0
07BB 83 L79 BYT 203
07BC 44 50 CC ASP "DPL" ! OFFSET OF DEC POINT
07BF 80 07 DEF L78 ! AFTER DOUBLE INT INPUT
07C1 16 06 DPL DEF DOUSE
07C3 3C 00 BYT 74,0
07C5 83 L80 BYT 203
07C6 46 4C C4 ASP "FLD" ! OUTPUT FIELD WIDTH
07C9 88 07 DEF L79
07CB 16 06 FLD DEF DOUSE
07CD 3E 00 BYT 76,0
07CF 83 L81 BYT 203
07D0 43 53 D0 ASP "CSP" ! USED BY COMPILER TO
07D3 C5 07 DEF L80 ! HOLD CUR STK POSITION
07D5 16 06 CSP DEF DOUSE ! FOR ERROR CHECKING
07D7 40 00 BYT 100,0
07D9 82 L82 BYT 202
07DA 52 A3 ASP "R#" ! USED BY EDITOR
07DC CF 07 DEF L81 ! FOR CURSOR POSITION
07DE 16 06 RNUM DEF DOUSE
07E0 42 00 BYT 102,0
07E2 83 L83 BYT 203
07E3 48 4C C4 ASP "HLD" ! POINTS TO LAST CHAR
07E6 D9 87 DEF L82 ! HELD IN PAD
07E8 16 06 HLD DEF DOUSE
07EA 44 00 BYT 104,0
07EC !

```

```

! 1+ 2+ HERE ALLOT
07EC 82 L84.1 BYT 202
07ED 31 AB ASP "1+"
07EF E2 07 DEF L83
07F1 F3 07 ONEP DEF ONEP+
07F3 50 1A AS ONEP+ LDMD R20,R32
07F6 89 ICM R20
07F7 A7 STND R20,R32
07F8 9E RTN
07F9 !
07FA 82 L85 BYT 202
07FB 32 AB ASP "2+"
07FC EC 07 DEF L84.1
07FE 00 08 TWOP DEF TWOP+
0800 50 1A AS TWOP+ LDMD R20,R32
0803 89 ICM R20
0804 89 ICM R20
0805 A7 STND R20,R32
0806 9E RTN
0807 !
0808 84 L86 BYT 204
0809 48 45 52 ASP "HERE"
080B C5
080C F9 07 DEF L85
080E 88 05 HERE DEF DOCOL
0810 C9 06 DEF DP
0812 5D 05 DEF AT
0814 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0816 85 L87 BYT 205
0817 41 4C 4C ASP "ALLOT"
081A 4F D4
081C 07 08 DEF L86
081E 88 05 ALLOT DEF DOCOL
0820 C9 06 DEF DP
0822 31 05 DEF PSTDR
0824 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0826 81 L88 BYT 201
0827 AC ASP "," ! COMMA
0828 16 08 DEF L87
082A 88 05 COMMA DEF DOCOL
082C 0E 08 DEF HERE
082E 81 05 DEF STDR
0830 33 06 DEF TMO
0832 1E 08 DEF ALLOT
0834 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0836 82 L88.5 BYT 202
0837 43 AC ASP "C," ! C-COMMA
0839 26 08 DEF L88
083B 88 05 COMMA DEF DOCOL
083D 0E 08 DEF HERE
083F 93 05 DEF CSTDR
0841 2B 06 DEF ONE
0843 1E 08 DEF ALLOT
0845 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0847 !

```

```

0847 81      L89      BYT 201
0848 AD      ASP "-"
0849 36 08      DEF L88,5      ! SUBTRACT
084B 4D 08      SUB      DEF SUB+
084D 50 1A E1 SUB+  P0MD R20,+R32
0850 52 A5      LDMD R22,R32
0852 10 C5      SBM R22,R20
0854 1A A7      STMD R22,R32
0856 9E      RTN
0857
0857 81      L90      BYT 201
0858 8D      ASP "="
0859 47 08      DEF L89
085B 5D 08      EQUAL     DEF EQUAL+
085D 52 93      EQUAL+    DEF L92
085F 50 1A E1      P0MD R20,+R32
0862 D9      CHMD R20,R32
0863 F6 02      JNZ L901
0865 52 89      ICM R22
0867 52 1A A7 L901 STMD R22,R32
086A 9E      RTN
086B 81      L91      BYT 201
086C 8C      ASP "<"      ! SIGNED <
086D 57 08      DEF L90
086F 71 08      LESS      DEF LESS+
0871 52 93      LESS+    CLM R22
0873 89      ICM R22
0874 50 1A E1      P0MD R20,+R32
0877 54 A5      LDMD R24,R32
0879 10 C1      CMH R24,R20
087B F4 02      JNG L911
087D 52 88      DCM R22
087F 52 1A A7 L911 STMD R22,R32
0882 9E      RTN
0883
0883 81      L92      BYT 201
0884 8E      ASP ">"      ! SIGNED >
0885 68 08      DEF L91
0887 89 08      GREAT     DEF GREAT+
0889 52 93      GREAT+    CLM R22
088B 89      ICM R22
088C 54 1A E1      P0MD R24,+R32
088F 50 A5      LDMD R20,R32
0891 54 10 C1      CMH R24,R20
0894 F4 02      JNG L921
0896 52 88      DCM R22
0898 52 1A A7 L921 STMD R22,R32
089B 9E      RTN
089C

```

```

089C 83      L93      ROT SPACE
089D 52 4F D4      BYT 203
08A0 83 08      ASP "ROT"      ! ROTATE FIRST 3
08A2 44 08      DEF L92
08A4 54 1A A5 ROT+  DEF ROT+
08A7 52 85 04      LDMD R24,R32
08A9 00      LDMD R22,X32,FOUR.
08AB A7      STMD R22,R32
08AC B5 02 00      LDMD R22,X32,TWO.
08AF B7 04 00      STMD R22,X32,FOUR.
08B2 54 B7 02      STMD R24,X32,TWO.
08B5 00      RTN
08B6 9E
08B7
08B7 85      L94      BYT 205
08BB 53 50 41      ASP "SPACE"      !SPACE
08BB 43 C5      DEF L93
08BD 9C 08      DEF DOCOL
08BF B8 05      SPACE     DEF LIT
08C1 83 00      BYT 40,0
08C3 20 00      DEF EMIT
08C5 8E 02      DEF SEMIS
08C7 12 04      BYT 204
08C9 84      L95      ASP "--DUP"
08CD D0      DEF L94
08CE B7 08      DEF DDUP+
08D0 D2 08      LDMD R20,R32      ! -DUP
08D2 50 1A A5 DDUP+ JZR L951
08D5 F7 01      PUMD R20,-R32
08D7 E7      RTN
08D8 9E      L951
08D9
08D9 88      L96      BYT 210
08DA 54 52 41      ASP "TRAVERSE"  ! MOVE (FORWARDS OR
08DD 56 45 52
08E0 53 C5      DEF L95
08E2 C9 08      DEF DOCOL      ! BACKWARDS) ACROSS
08E4 B8 05      TRAV      DEF SWAP      ! A (VAR LEN)
08E6 10 05      DEF OVER      ! DITIONARY NAME FIELD
08E8 F3 04      DEF PLUS
08EA B4 04      DEF LIT
08EC 83 00      BYT 177,0
08EE 7F 00      DEF OVER
08F0 F3 04      DEF CAT
08F2 6E 05      DEF LESS
08F4 6F 08      DEF ZBRAN
08F6 DE 00      BYT 360,377      ! XXN1
08F8 F0 FF      DEF SWAP
08FA 10 05      DEF DROP
08FC 03 05      DEF SEMIS
08FE 12 04
0900

```

```

0900 86      L96+     LATEST LFA CFA NFA PFA
0901 4C 41 54      BYT 206
0904 45 53 D4      ASP "LATEST"
0907 D9 08      DEF L94
0909 B8 05      LATES   DEF DOCOL
090B A0 07      DEF CURR
090D 5D 05      DEF AT
090F 5D 05      DEF AT
0911 12 04      DEF SEMIS
0913 83      L97      BYT 203
0914 4C 46 C1      ASP "LFA"      ! LFA
0917 00 09      DEF L94+
0919 B8 05      LFA     DEF DOCOL
091B 83 00      DEF LIT
091D 04 00      BYT 4,0
091F 4B 08      DEF SUB
0921 12 04      DEF SEMIS
0923 83      L98      BYT 203
0924 43 46 C1      ASP "CFA"      ! CFA
0927 13 09      DEF L97
0929 B8 05      CFA     DEF DOCOL
092B 33 06      DEF TWO
092D 4B 08      DEF SUB
092F 12 04      DEF SEMIS
0931 83      L99      BYT 203
0932 4E 46 C1      ASP "NFA"      ! NFA
0935 23 09      DEF L98
0937 B8 05      NFA     DEF DOCOL
0939 83 00      DEF LIT
093B 05 00      BYT 5,0
093D 4B 08      DEF SUB
093F 83 00      DEF LIT
0941 FF FF      BYT 377,377
0943 E4 08      DEF TRAV
0945 12 04      DEF SEMIS
0947 83      L100     BYT 203
0948 58 46 C1      ASP "PFA"      ! PFA
094B 31 09      DEF L99
094D B8 05      PFA     DEF DOCOL
094F 2B 06      DEF ONE
0951 E4 08      DEF TRAV
0953 83 00      DEF LIT
0955 05 00      BYT 5,0
0957 84 04      DEF PLUS
0959 12 04      DEF SEMIS
095B

```

```

095B      ! ICSP ?ERROR ?COMP
095B      ! THE NEXT 7 OPERATIONS ARE USED
095B      ! BY THE COMPILER FOR COMPILE
095B      ! TIME SYNTAX-ERROR CHECKS
095B 84      L101     BYT 204
095C 21 43 53      ASP "?ICSP"      ! CSP
095F D0
0960 47 09      SCSF     DEF L100
0962 B8 05      DEF DOCOL
0964 DF 03      DEF SPAT
0966 D5 07      DEF CSP
0968 81 05      DEF STORE
096A 12 04      L102     DEF SEMIS
096C 86      BYT 206
096D 3F 45 52      ASP "?ERROR"    ! ?ERROR
0970 52 4F D2
0973 5B 09      DEF L101
0975 B8 05      GERR     DEF DOCOL
0977 10 05      DEF SWAP
0979 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
097B 08 00      BYT 10,0
097D E7 0D      DEF ERROR
097F B1 08      DEF BRAN
0981 84 00      BYT 4,0
0983 03 05      XXN2    DEF DROP
0985 12 04      XXN3    DEF SEMIS
0987 85      L103     BYT 205
0988 3F 43 4F      ASP "?COMP"    ! ?COMP
098B 4D D0
098D 6C 09      DEF L102
098F B8 05      GCOMP   DEF DOCOL
0991 AC 07      DEF STATE
0993 5D 05      DEF AT
0995 59 04      DEF ZEGU
0997 83 08      DEF LIT
0999 11 00      BYT 21,0
099B 75 09      DEF QERR
099D 12 04      DEF SEMIS
099F 85      L104     BYT 205
09A0 3F 45 5B      ASP "?EXEC"
09A3 45 C3      DEF L103
09A5 87 09      DEF DOCOL
09A7 B8 05      QEXEC   DEF STATE
09A9 AC 07      DEF AT
09AB 5D 05      DEF LIT
09AD 83 08      DEF LIT
09AF 12 00      BYT 22,0
09B1 75 09      DEF QERR
09B3 12 04      DEF SEMIS
09B5 85      L105     BYT 206
09B6 3F 50 41      ASP "?PAIRS"
09B9 49 52 D3
09BC 9F 09      DEF L104
09BE B8 05      QPAIR   DEF DOCOL
09C0 4B 08      DEF SUB
09C2 83 00      DEF LIT
09C4 13 00      BYT 23,0
09C6 75 09      DEF QERR
09C8 12 04      DEF SEMIS
09CA

```

```

09CA 84 L106 7CSP ?LOADING COMPILE
09CB 3F 43 53 BYT 204
09CC D0 ASP "7CSP"
09CD 85 09 DEF L105
09DE 88 05 QCBP DEF DOCOL
09DF 0F 03 DEF SPAT
09E0 05 07 DEF CSP
09E1 50 05 DEF AT
09E2 48 08 DEF SUB
09E3 83 08 DEF LIT
09E4 14 08 BYT 24,0
09E5 75 09 DEF QERR
09E6 12 04 DEF SEMIS
09E7 88 L107 BYT 210
09E8 3F 4C 4F ASP "7LOADING"
09E9 41 44 49
09EA 4E C7
09EB CA 09 DEF L106
09EC 88 05 GLOAD DEF DOCOL
09ED 5A 07 DEF BLK
09EE 50 05 DEF AT
09EF 59 04 DEF ZEGU
09F0 83 08 DEF LIT
09F1 16 00 BYT 26,0
09F2 75 09 DEF QERR
09F3 12 04 DEF SEMIS
09F4 87 L108 BYT 207
09F5 43 4F 4D ASP "7COMPILE"
09F6 50 49 4C
09F7 C5
09F8 E3 09 DEF L107
09F9 88 05 COMP DEF DOCOL
09FA 8F 09 DEF QCOMP
09FB 40 04 DEF FROMR
09FC 25 05 DEF DUP
09FD FE 07 DEF TWOP
09FE 33 04 DEF TOR
09FF 5D 05 DEF AT
0A00 2A 08 DEF COMMA
0A01 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0A02 C1 L109 BYT 301
0A03 DB ASP "7"
0A04 FE 09 DEF L108
0A05 88 05 LBRAC DEF DOCOL
0A06 23 06 DEF ZERO
0A07 AC 07 DEF STATE
0A08 81 05 DEF STORE
0A09 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0A0A 81 L110 BYT 201
0A0B DD ASP "7"
0A0C 1A 0A DEF L109
0A0D 88 05 RBRAC DEF DOCOL
0A0E 83 08 DEF LIT
0A0F C0 00 BYT 300,0
0A10 AC 07 DEF STATE
0A11 81 05 DEF STORE
0A12 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0A13

```

! COMPILER THE EXECUTION ADDRESS

! STOP COMPILATION, ENTER EXEC

! ENTER COMPILATION STATE

```

0A14 86 L111 BYT 206
0A15 53 4D 55 ASP "8MUDGE"
0A16 44 47 C5
0A17 28 0A DEF L110
0A18
0A19 88 05 SMUDGE DEF DOCOL
0A20 09 09 DEF LATES
0A21 83 00 DEF LIT
0A22 20 00 BYT 40,0
0A23 48 05 DEF TOGGL
0A24 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0A25 83 L112 BYT 203
0A26 48 45 D8 ASP "HEX"
0A27 38 0A DEF L111
0A28 88 05 HEX DEF DOCOL
0A29 83 00 DEF LIT
0A30 10 00 BYT 20,0
0A31 87 07 DEF BASE
0A32 81 05 DEF STORE
0A33 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0A34 87 L113 BYT 207
0A35 44 45 43 ASP "7DECIMAL"
0A36 49 4D 41
0A37 CC
0A38 4D 0A DEF L112
0A39 88 05 DEC DEF DOCOL
0A40 83 00 DEF LIT
0A41 0A 00 BYT 12,0
0A42 87 07 DEF BASE
0A43 81 05 DEF STORE
0A44 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0A45 85 L114 BYT 205
0A46 4F 43 54 ASP "7OCTAL"
0A47 41 CC
0A48 3F 0A DEF L113
0A49 88 05 OCTAL DEF DOCOL
0A50 83 00 DEF LIT
0A51 08 00 BYT 10,0
0A52 87 07 DEF BASE
0A53 81 05 DEF STORE
0A54 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0A55 87 L115 BYT 207
0A56 28 3B 43 ASP "7CODE"
0A57 4F 44 45
0A58 89
0A59 75 0A DEF L114
0A60 88 05 PSCOD DEF DOCOL
0A61 40 04 DEF FROMR
0A62 09 09 DEF LATES
0A63 4D 09 DEF PFA
0A64 29 09 DEF CFA
0A65 81 05 DEF STORE
0A66 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0A67
0A68

```

! ALTER LATEST WORD NAME SO TH  
! DICTIONARY SEARCH WON'T FIND  
PARTIALLY-COMPLETED ENTRY

! USED ONLY BY COMPILER

! COMPILED BY '7CODE'

```

0AA1 87 L117 BYT 207
0AA2 3C 42 55 ASP "<BUILDS"
0AA3 49 4C 44
0AA4 D3
0AA5 89 0A BUILD DEF L115
0AA6 88 05 DEF DOCOL
0AA7 23 06 DEF ZERO
0AA8 E0 05 DEF CON
0AA9 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0AB0 85 L118 BYT 205
0AB1 44 4F 45 ASP "7DOES"
0AB2 53 DE
0AB3 A1 0A DEF L117
0AB4 88 05 DOES DEF DOCOL
0AB5 40 04 DEF FROMR
0AB6 89 09 DEF LATES
0AB7 4D 09 DEF PFA
0AB8 81 05 DEF STORE
0AB9 93 0A DEF PSCOD
0ABA 50 08 A1 DODDE LDM R20,R10
0ABB 1C C5 SBM R20,R34
0ABC 00 E7 PUMD R20,-R0
0ABD 0C E1 POMB R20,+R14
0ABE 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
0ABF 48 10 A1 LDM R10,R20
0AC0 50 0C A1 LDM R20,R14
0AC1 1C C5 SBM R20,R34
0AC2 1A E7 PUMD R20,-R32
0AC3 9E RTN
0AC4 85 L119 BYT 205
0AC5 43 4F 55 ASP "7COUNT"
0AC6 4E D4
0AC7 B3 0A DEF L118
0AC8 88 05 COUNT DEF DOCOL
0AC9 25 05 DEF DUP
0ACA F1 07 DEF ONEP
0ACB 10 05 DEF SWAP
0ACC 6E 05 DEF CAT
0ACD 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0ACE

```

! CREATE NEW DATA TYPE WITH CO

! ROUTINE IN HIGHER-LEVEL FORT

! CONVERT STRING TO THE FORMAT

! USED BY '7TYPE'

```

0AF1 84 L120 BYT 204
0AF2 54 59 50 ASP "7TYPE"
0AF3 C3
0AF4 DD 0A DEF L119
0AF5 88 05 TYPE DEF DOCOL
0AF6 D0 08 DEF DDUP
0AF7 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
0AF8 18 00 BYT 30,0
0AF9 F3 04 DEF OVER
0AFA 04 04 DEF PLUS
0AFB 10 05 DEF SWAP
0AFC 4C 01 DEF XDO
0AFD 62 01 XXL1 DEF CAT
0AFE 8E 05 DEF EMIT
0AFF 0E 02 DEF XLOOP
0B00 F3 00 BYT 370,377
0B01 FB FF DEF BRAN
0B02 B1 00 BYT 4,0
0B03 04 00 XXL2 DEF DROP
0B04 03 05 XXL3 DEF SEMIS
0B05 12 04 L122 BYT 211
0B06 09 ASP "7TRAILING"
0B07 2D 54 52
0B08 41 49 4C
0B09 F1 0A
0B0A 88 05 DTRAI DEF L120
0B0B 25 05 DEF DOCOL
0B0C 25 05 DEF DUP
0B0D 23 06 DEF ZERO
0B0E 4C 01 DEF XDO
0B0F F3 04 XXW6 DEF OVER
0B10 F3 04 DEF OVER
0B11 84 04 DEF PLUS
0B12 2B 06 DEF ONE
0B13 4B 08 DEF SUB
0B14 6E 05 DEF BL
0B15 44 06 DEF SUR
0B16 4B 08 DEF ZBRAN
0B17 DE 00 BYT 10,0
0B18 08 00 DEF LEAVE
0B19 25 04 DEF BRAN
0B1A B1 00 BYT 6,0
0B1B 06 00 XXW7 DEF ONE
0B1C 2B 06 XXWA DEF SUB
0B1D 4B 08 XXWA DEF XLOOP
0B1E F3 00 BYT 340,377
0B1F E0 FF DEF SEMIS
0B20 12 04
0B21

```

! XXL2

! XXL1

! XXL3

! XXW7

! XXWA

! XXW6

```

0852 84 ! L123 BYT 204
0853 28 2E 22 ASP 4, ("")
0856 A5
0857 1A 0B DEF L122 ! USED ONLY BY COMPILER
0859 B8 05 PDDTQ DEF DCCOL ! COMPILED BY "..."
085B 4C 04 DEF R
085D E5 0A DEF COUNT
085F 25 05 DEF DUP
0861 F1 07 DEF ONEP
0863 40 04 DEF FROMR
0865 84 04 DEF PLUS
0867 33 04 DEF TOR
0869 F8 0A DEF TYPE
086B 12 04 L124 DEF SEMIS
086D C2 BYT 302
086E 2E 02 ASP 2, "
0870 52 0B ! TYPE ASCII MESSAGE
0872 B8 05 DOTQ DEF DCCOL
0874 83 00 DEF LIT
0876 22 00 BYT 42,0 ! ASCII "
0878 AC 07 DEF STATE
087A 5D 05 DEF AT
087C DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
087E 14 00 BYT 24,0 ! XXL6
0880 08 0A DEF COMF
0882 53 0B DEF PDDTQ
0884 9C 0C DEF WORD
0886 0E 08 DEF HERE
0888 6E 05 DEF CAT
088A F1 07 DEF ONEP
088C 1E 00 DEF ALLOT
088E B1 00 DEF BRAN
0890 0A 00 BYT 12,0 ! XXL7
0892 9C 0C XXL6 DEF WORD
0894 0E 08 DEF HERE
0896 E5 0A DEF COUNT
0898 F8 0A DEF TYPE
089A 12 04 XXL7 DEF SEMIS
089C !

```

```

! EXPECT
089C ! EXPECT (adr count -)
089C ! Gets a line of input from the keyboard and stores it at adr
089C ! followed by 2 nulls. The CR is not stored. No more than
089C ! <count> characters (+ 2 nulls) will be stored at adr.
089C !
089C 86 L126 BYT 204
089D 45 58 50 ASP "EXPECT"
08A0 45 43 D4
08A3 6D 0B DEF L124
08A5 A7 0B EXPEC DEF EXPEC+
08A7 1E C6 B0 EXPEC+ JSB X36,SAVFVM
08AA 1A
08AB ! If you believe the KR entry point documentation, it may only
08AB ! necessary to save and restore ROM here.
08AB CE 6D 41 JSB =GET.IN
08AE ! GET.IN returns R24=line length, R25=terminating character,
08AE ! in INPBUF with CR after last character
08AE 5E 0E E3 PDM R36,-R6
08B1 1E C6 C0 JSB X36,GETFVM
08B4 1A
08B5 ! now move line from INPBUF to adr
08B5 55 92 CLR R25 ! R24n will be compared to cou
08B7 52 1A E1 PDM R22,+R32 ! get desired count
08BA 54 12 C1 CMW R24,R22 ! compare to actual count
08BD F5 01 JPS EXPE10 ! jump if actual=desired
08BF A3 STM R24,R22 ! actual<desired - use actual
08C0 !
08C0 50 1A E1 EXPE10 PDM R20,+R32 ! get'adr
08C3 1C C3 ADM R20,R34
08C5 14 A3 STM R20,R24 ! R24n=target address
08C7 A9 80 81 LDM R20,=INPBUF ! R20=source address
08CA 52 91 TSM R22 ! handle zero-length string
08CC F7 04 JZR EXPE20
08CE 1E C6 FB JSB X36,L161$ ! use CHOVE to move string
08D1 02
08D2 !
08D2 52 14 E5 EXPE20 PUMD R22,+R24 ! store 2 nulls at the end
08D3 9E RTN ! of the string
08D6 85 L127 BYT 205
08D7 51 53 45 ASP "QUERY"
08DA 52 D9
08DC 9C 0B DEF L126
08DE B8 05 QUERY DEF DCCOL
08E0 9A 06 DEF T1B
08E2 5D 05 DEF AT
08E4 83 00 DEF LIT
08E6 60 00 BYT 140,0 ! 96 CHARACTERS INPUT
08E8 05 0B DEF EXPEC
08EA 23 06 DEF ZERO
08EC 63 07 DEF IN
08EE 81 05 DEF STORE
08F0 12 04 DEF SEMIS
08F2 !

```

```

! "NULL" FILL
08F2 ! THE NULL OPERATION(ASCII 0) STOPS INTERPRETATION/COMPILATIO
08F2 ! AT END OF A TERMINAL INPUT LINE, OR A DISK SCREEN. ALL DISK
08F2 ! BUFFERS MUST TERMINATE WITH NULLS, AND "EXPECT" PLACES NULL
08F2 ! AFTER EACH TERMINAL INPUT LINE.
08F2 C1 L300 BYT 301
08F3 80 BYT 200 ! ASCII NULL (X)
08F4 D6 0B DEF L127
08F6 B8 05 NULL DEF DCCOL
08F8 5A 07 DEF BLK
08FA 5D 05 DEF AT
08FC DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
08FE 26 00 BYT 46,0 ! XXJ2-
0C00 2B 06 DEF ONE
0C02 5A 07 DEF BLK
0C04 31 05 DEF PSTOR
0C06 23 06 DEF ZERO
0C08 63 07 DEF IN
0C0A 81 05 DEF STORE
0C0C 5A 07 DEF BLK
0C0E 5D 05 DEF AT
0C10 7E 06 DEF BSCR
0C12 1E 12 DEF MOD
0C14 59 04 DEF ZEGU
0C16 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
0C18 09 00 BYT 10,0 ! XXJ1-
0C1A A7 09 DEF GEXEC
0C1C 40 04 DEF FROMR
0C1E 03 05 DEF DROP
0C20 B1 00 XXJ1 DEF BRAN
0C22 06 00 BYT 6,0
0C24 40 04 XXJ2 DEF FROMR
0C26 03 05 DEF DROP
0C28 12 04 XXJ4 DEF SEMIS
0C2A 84 L301 BYT 204
0C2B 46 49 4C ASP "FILL" ! FILL
0C2E CC
0C2F F2 0B DEF L300
0C31 B8 05 FILL DEF DCCOL
0C33 10 05 DEF SNAP
0C35 33 04 DEF TOR
0C37 F3 04 DEF OVER
0C39 93 05 DEF CSTOR
0C3B 25 05 DEF DUP
0C3D F1 07 DEF ONEP
0C3F 40 04 DEF FROMR
0C41 2B 06 DEF ONE
0C43 4B 0B DEF SUB
0C45 EB 02 DEF CHOVE
0C47 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0C49 !

```

```

ERASE BLANKS HOLD PAD
0C49 85 L302 BYT 205
0C4A 45 52 41 ASP "ERASE" ! ERASE
0C4D 53 C5
0C4F 2A 0C DEF L301
0C51 B8 05 ERASE DEF DCCOL
0C53 23 06 DEF ZERO
0C55 31 0C DEF FILL
0C57 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0C59 86 L303 BYT 206
0C5A 42 4C 41 ASP "BLANKS" ! BLANKS
0C5D 4E 4B D3
0C5E 49 0C DEF L302
0C5F 88 05 BLANK DEF DCCOL
0C64 44 06 DEF BL
0C66 31 0C DEF FILL
0C68 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0C6A 84 L304 BYT 204
0C6B 48 4F 4C ASP "HOLD" ! HOLD
0C6E C4
0C6F 59 0C DEF L303
0C71 B8 05 HOLD DEF DCCOL
0C73 83 00 DEF LIT
0C75 FF FF BYT 377,377
0C77 E8 07 DEF HLD
0C79 31 05 DEF PSTOR
0C7B E8 07 DEF HLD
0C7D 5D 05 DEF AT
0C7F 93 05 DEF CSTOR
0C81 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0C83 83 L305 BYT 203
0C84 50 41 C4 ASP "PAD" ! PAD
0C87 6A 0C DEF L304
0C89 B8 05 PAD DEF DCCOL
0C8B 0E 08 DEF HERE
0C8D 83 00 DEF LIT
0C8F 44 00 BYT 104,0
0C91 84 04 DEF PLUS
0C93 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0C95 !

```

		WORD	
0C95 84	L306	BYT 204	
0C96 57 4F 52		ASP "WORD"	! WORD
0C99 CA			
0C9A 43 0C		DEF L305	
0C9C 88 05	WORD	DEF DOCOL	
0C9E 5A 07		DEF BLK	
0CA0 5D 05		DEF AT	
0CA2 DE 00		DEF ZBRAN	
0CA4 0C 00		BYT 14,0	! XXI1
0CA6 5A 07		DEF BLK	
0CA8 5D 05		DEF AT	
0CAA 64 13		DEF BLOCK	
0CAC B1 00		DEF BRAN	
0CAE 05 00		BYT 6,0	! XXI2
0CB0 9A 06	XX11	DEF TIB	
0CB2 5D 05		DEF AT	
0CB4 63 07	XX12	DEF IN	
0CB6 5D 05		DEF AT	
0CB8 84 04		DEF PLUS	
0CBA 10 05		DEF SWAP	
0CBC 25 02		DEF ENCL	
0CBE 0E 08		DEF HERE	
0CC0 83 00		DEF LIT	
0CC2 22 00		BYT 42,0	
0CCA 62 0C		DEF BLANK	
0CC6 63 07		DEF IN	
0CC8 31 05		DEF PSTOR	
0CCA F3 04		DEF OVER	
0CCC 4B 08		DEF SUB	
0CCE 33 04		DEF TOR	
0CD0 4C 04		DEF R	
0CD2 0E 08		DEF HERE	
0CD4 93 05		DEF CSTOR	
0CD6 84 04		DEF PLUS	
0CD8 0E 08		DEF HERE	
0CDA F1 07		DEF ONEP	
0CDC 40 04		DEF FROMR	
0CDE E8 02		DEF CHOVE	
0CE0 12 04		DEF SEMIS	
0CE2			

		(NUMBER)	
0CE2 88	L307	BYT 210	
0CE3 28 4E 55		ASP "(NUMBER)"	! (NUMBER)
0CE6 4D 42 45			
0CE9 52 09			
0CEB 95 0C		DEF L306	
0CED 88 05	PNUMB	DEF DOCOL	
0CEF F1 07		DEF ONEP	
0CF1 25 05		DEF DUP	
0CF3 33 04		DEF TOR	
0CF5 6E 05		DEF CAT	
0CF7 87 07		DEF BASE	
0CF9 5D 05		DEF AT	
0CFB 72 01		DEF DIGIT	
0CFD DE 00		DEF ZBRAN	
0CFF 2C 00		BYT 54,0	
0D01 10 05		DEF SWAP	
0D03 87 07		DEF BASE	
0D05 5D 05		DEF AT	
0D07 0A 03		DEF USTAR	
0D09 03 05		DEF DROP	
0D0B A2 08		DEF ROT	
0D0D 87 07		DEF BASE	
0D0F 5D 05		DEF AT	
0D11 0A 03		DEF USTAR	
0D13 91 04		DEF DPLUS	
0D15 C1 07		DEF DPL	
0D17 5D 05		DEF AT	
0D19 F1 07		DEF ONEP	
0D1B DE 00		DEF ZBRAN	
0D1D 00 00		BYT 10,0	! XXG5-
0D1F 2B 05		DEF ONE	
0D21 C1 07		DEF DPL	
0D23 31 05		DEF PSTOR	
0D25 40 04	XXG5	DEF FROMR	
0D27 B1 00		DEF BRAN	
0D29 C5 FF		BYT 306,377	! XXF3
0D2B 40 04	XXG4	DEF FROMR	
0D2D 12 04		DEF SEMIS	
0D2F			

		[NUMBER] NUMBER	
0D2F 88	L308	BYT 210	
0D30 5B 4E 55		ASP "[NUMBER]"	
0D33 4D 42 45			
0D36 52 DD			
0D38 E2 0C		DEF L307	
0D3A B0 05	BNUMB	DEF DOCOL	
0D3C 23 06		DEF ZERO	
0D3E 23 06		DEF ZERO	
0D40 A2 08		DEF ROT	
0D42 25 05		DEF DUP	
0D44 F1 07		DEF ONEP	
0D46 6E 05		DEF CAT	
0D48 83 00		DEF LIT	
0D4A 20 00		BYT 55,0	
0D4C 5B 08		DEF EQUAL	
0D4E 25 05		DEF DUP	
0D50 33 04		DEF TOR	
0D52 84 04		DEF PLUS	
0D54 83 00		DEF LIT	
0D56 FF FF		BYT 377,377	
0D58 C1 07	XXF6	DEF DPL	
0D5A 81 05		DEF STORE	
0D5C ED 0C		DEF PNUMB	
0D5E 25 05		DEF DUP	
0D60 6E 05		DEF CAT	
0D62 44 06		DEF BL	
0D64 4B 08		DEF SUB	
0D66 DE 00		DEF ZBRAN	
0D68 16 00		BYT 26,0	! XXF7-
0D6A 25 05		DEF DUP	
0D6C 6E 05		DEF CAT	
0D6E 83 00		DEF LIT	
0D70 2E 00		BYT 56,0	
0D72 4B 08		DEF SUB	
0D74 23 06		DEF ZERO	
0D76 75 09		DEF QERR	
0D78 23 06		DEF ZERO	
0D7A B1 00		DEF BRAN	
0D7C DC FF	XXF7	BYT 334,377	! XXF6-
0D7E 03 05		DEF DROP	
0D80 40 04		DEF FROMR	
0D82 DE 00		DEF ZBRAN	
0D84 04 00		BYT 4,0	
0D86 D5 04	XXFA	DEF SEMIS	
0D88 12 04	L308.5	BYT 206	
0D8A 86		ASP "NUMBER"	
0D8B 4E 55 4D			
0D8E 42 45 D2			
0D91 2F 0D		DEF L308	
0D93 B8 05	NUMB	DEF DOCOL	
0D95 2D 07		DEF SNUMB	
0D97 5D 05		DEF AT	
0D99 95 00		DEF EXEC	
0D9B 12 04		DEF SEMIS	
0D9D			

		-FIND	
0D9D 85	L309	BYT 205	
0D9E 2D 46 49		ASP "-FIND"	! -FIND
0DA1 4E CA			
0DA3 8A 0D		DEF L308.5	
0DA5 B8 05	DFIND	DEF DOCOL	
0DA7 44 06		DEF BL	
0DA9 9C 0C		DEF WORD	
0DAB 0E 08		DEF HERE	
0DAC 92 07		DEF CONT	! SEARCH CONTEXT VOCABULARY
0DAE 5D 05		DEF AT	
0DB3 82 01		DEF PFIND	
0DB5 25 05		DEF DUP	
0DB7 59 04		DEF ZEGU	
0DB9 DE 00		DEF ZBRAN	
0DBB 0E 00		BYT 16,0	
0DBD 03 05		DEF DROP	
0DBF 0E 08		DEF HERE	
0DC1 83 00		DEF LIT	! SEARCH FORTH VOCABULARY
0DC3 EE 1B		DEF FPTR	
0DC5 5D 05		DEF AT	
0DC7 B2 01		DEF PFIND	
0DC9 12 04	XXE3	DEF SEMIS	
0DCE 87	L311	BYT 207	
0DCC 28 41 42		ASP "(ABORT)"	! (ABORT)
0DCF 4F 52 54			
0DD2 A9			
0DD3 9D 0D		DEF L309	
0DD5 B8 05	PABOR	DEF DOCOL	
0DD7 3A 07		DEF SABOR	
0DD9 5D 05		DEF AT	
0DDB 95 00		DEF EXEC	
0DDD 12 04		DEF SEMIS	
0DDF			



```

!
ERROR ID.
00DF 05 L312 BYT 205
00E0 45 52 52 ASP "ERROR" ! ERROR
00E3 4F D2
00E5 CB 0D DEF L311
00E7 B8 05 ERROR DEF DOCOL
00E9 B4 06 DEF WARN
00EB 5D 05 DEF AT
00ED 6F 04 DEF ZLESS
00EF 0E 00 DEF ZBRAN
00F1 84 00 BYT 4,0 ! XXN4
00F3 D5 0D DEF PABOR
00F5 0E 08 XXN4 DEF HERE
00F7 E5 0A DEF COUNT
00F9 F8 0A DEF TYPE
00FB 59 0B DEF PDOTQ
00FD 03 BYT 3
00FE 20 3F 20 ASC " ? "
0E01 17 15 DEF MESS
0E03 EF 03 DEF SPSTO
0E05 63 07 DEF IN
0E07 5D 05 DEF AT
0E09 5A 07 DEF BLK
0E0B 5D 05 DEF AT
0E0D 39 10 DEF QUIT
0E0F 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0E11 83 L313 BYT 203
0E12 49 44 AE ASP "ID."
0E15 DF 0D DEF L312
0E17 B8 05 IDDOT DEF DOCOL
0E19 89 0C DEF PAD
0E1B 83 00 DEF LIT
0E1D 20 00 BYT 40,0
0E1F 83 00 DEF LIT
0E21 5F 00 BYT 137,0
0E23 31 0C DEF FILL
0E25 25 05 DEF DUP
0E27 4D 09 DEF_PFA
0E29 19 09 DEF LFA
0E2B F3 04 DEF OVER
0E2D 48 08 DEF SUB
0E2F 89 0C DEF PAD
0E31 10 05 DEF SWAP
0E33 E8 02 DEF COMMA
0E35 89 0C DEF PAD
0E37 E5 0A DEF COUNT
0E39 83 00 DEF LIT
0E3B 1F 00 BYT 37,0
0E3D 69 03 DEF AND
0E3F F8 0A DEF TYPE
0E41 BF 08 DEF SPACE
0E43 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0E45

```

```

!
CREATE
0E45 86 L314 BYT 206
0E46 43 52 45 ASP "CREATE"
0E49 41 54 C5
0E4C 11 0E DEF L313
0E4E B8 05 CREAT DEF DOCOL
0E50 A5 0D DEF DFIND
0E52 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
0E54 10 00 BYT 20,0 ! XXD2
0E56 03 05 DEF DROP
0E58 37 09 DEF NFA
0E5A 17 0E DEF IDDOT
0E5C 83 00 DEF LIT
0E5E 04 00 BYT 4,0
0E60 17 15 DEF MESS
0E62 BF 08 DEF SPACE
0E64 0E 08 XXD2 DEF HERE
0E66 25 05 DEF DUP
0E68 6E 05 DEF CAT
0E6A A6 06 DEF WIDTH
0E6C 5D 05 DEF AT
0E6E 25 11 DEF MIN
0E70 F1 07 DEF ONEP
0E72 1E 08 DEF ALLDT
0E74 25 05 DEF DUP
0E76 83 00 DEF LIT
0E78 A0 00 BYT 240,0
0E7A 48 05 DEF TOGGL
0E7C 0E 08 DEF HERE
0E7E 2B 06 DEF ONE
0E80 4B 08 DEF SUB
0E82 83 00 DEF LIT
0E84 80 00 BYT 200,0
0E86 48 05 DEF TOGGL
0E88 09 09 DEF LATES
0E8A 2A 08 DEF COMMA
0E8C A0 07 DEF CURR
0E8E 5D 05 DEF AT
0E90 81 05 DEF STORE
0E92 0E 08 DEF HERE
0E94 FE 07 DEF TWOP
0E96 2A 08 DEF COMMA
0E98 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0E9A

```

```

!
[COMPILE] LITERAL DLITERAL
0E9A C9 L315 BYT 311
0E9B 5B 43 4F ASP "[COMPILE]" ! [COMPILE]
0E9E 4D 50 49
0E91 4C 45 DD
0EA4 45 0E DEF L314
0EA6 B8 05 BCOMP DEF DOCOL
0EA8 A5 0D DEF DFIND
0EAA 59 04 DEF ZEGU
0EAC 23 06 DEF ZERO
0EAE 75 09 DEF QERR
0EB0 03 05 DEF DROP
0EB2 29 09 DEF CFA
0EB4 2A 08 DEF COMMA
0EB6 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0EB8 C7 L316 BYT 307
0EB9 4C 49 54 ASP "LITERAL" ! LITERAL
0EBC 45 52 41
0EBF CC
0EC0 9A 0E DEF L315
0EC2 B8 05 LITER DEF DOCOL
0EC4 AC 07 DEF STATE
0EC6 5D 05 DEF AT
0EC8 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
0ECA 08 00 BYT 10,0
0ECC 08 0A DEF COMP
0ECE 83 00 DEF LIT
0ED0 2A 08 DEF COMMA
0ED2 12 04 XXD6 DEF SEMIS
0ED4 C8 L317 BYT 310
0ED5 44 4C 49 ASP "DLITERAL" ! DLITERAL
0ED8 54 45 52
0EDB 41 CC
0EDD B8 0E DEF L316
0EDF B8 05 DLITE DEF DOCOL
0EE1 AC 07 DEF STATE
0EE3 5D 05 DEF AT
0EE5 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
0EE7 08 00 BYT 10,0
0EE9 10 05 DEF SWAP
0EEB C2 0E DEF LITER
0EED C2 0E DEF LITER
0EEF 12 04 XXN5 DEF SEMIS
0EF1

```

```

!
UK ?STACK
0EF1 82 L318 BYT 202
0EF2 55 BC ASP "UK"
0EF4 D4 0E DEF L317
0EF6 B8 05 ULESS DEF DOCOL ! UNSIGNED LESS THAN NEEDED
0EF8 33 04 DEF TOR ! FOR "?STACK"
0EFA 23 06 DEFA 23 06 DEF ZERO
0EFC 48 04 DEFC 48 04 DEF FROMR
0EFE 23 06 DEFE 23 06 DEF ZERO
0F00 D5 04 F000 D5 04 DEF MINU
0F02 91 04 F002 91 04 DEF DPLUS
0F04 10 05 F004 10 05 DEF SWAP
0F06 03 05 F006 03 05 DEF DROP
0F08 6F 04 F008 6F 04 DEF ZLESS
0F0A 12 04 F00A 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0F0C 86 L319 BYT 206
0F0D 3F 53 54 ASP "?STACK" ! ?STACK
0F10 41 43 CB
0F13 F1 0E DEF L318
0F15 B8 05 QBSTAC DEF DOCOL ! ERROR CHECK
0F17 83 00 DEF LIT
0F19 3A 28 DEF XSOM2
0F1B DF 03 DEF SPAT
0F1D F6 0E DEF ULESS
0F1F 2B 06 DEF ONE
0F21 75 09 DEF QERR
0F23 DF 03 DEF SPAT
0F25 0E 08 DEF HERE
0F27 83 00 DEF LIT
0F29 80 00 BYT 200,0
0F2B 84 04 DEF PLUS
0F2D F6 0E DEF ULESS
0F2F 33 06 DEF TWO
0F31 75 09 DEF QERR
0F33 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0F35

```

```

!
INTERPRET IMMEDIATE
0F35 89 L320 BYT 211
0F36 49 AE 54 ASP "INTERPRET" ! INTERPRET
0F39 45 52 50
0F3C 52 45 D4
0F3F 0C 0F
0F41 B8 05 INTER DEF L319
0F43 A5 0D DEF DOCOL
0F45 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
0F47 1E 00 BYT 36,0
0F49 AC 07 DEF STATE
0F4B 5D 05 DEF AT
0F4D 6F 08 DEF LESS
0F4F DE 08 DEF ZBRAN
0F51 0A 00 BYT 12,0
0F53 29 09 DEF CFA
0F55 2A 08 DEF COMMA
0F57 B1 00 DEF BRAN
0F59 06 00 BYT 6,0
0F5B 29 09 XXE5 DEF CFA
0F5D 95 00 DEF EEXEC
0F5F 15 0F XXE6 DEF QSTAC
0F61 B1 00 DEF BRAN
0F63 1C 00 BYT 34,0
0F65 0E 08 XXEA DEF HERE
0F67 93 0D DEF NUMB
0F69 C1 07 DEF DPL
0F6B 5D 05 DEF AT
0F6D F1 07 DEF ONEP
0F6F DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
0F71 08 00 BYT 10,0 ! XXF4
0F73 DF 0E DEF DLITE
0F75 B1 00 DEF BRAN
0F77 06 00 BYT 6,0 ! XXF5
0F79 03 05 XXF4 DEF DROP
0F7B C2 0E DEF LITER
0F7D 15 0F XXF5 DEF QSTAC
0F7F B1 00 XXE7 DEF BRAN
0F81 C2 FF BYT 302,377
0F83 12 04 DEF SEMIS
0F85 89 L321 BYT 211
0F86 49 4D 4D ASP "IMMEDIATE" ! IMMEDIATE
0F89 45 44 49
0F8C 41 54 C5
0F8F 35 0F
0F91 B8 05 IMMED DEF L320
0F93 09 09 DEF DOCOL
0F95 83 00 DEF LATES
0F97 40 00 DEF LIT
0F99 48 05 BYT 100,0
0F9B 12 04 DEF TOGGL
0F9D ! DEF SEMIS

```

```

!
VOCABULARY
0F9D 8A L322 BYT 212
0F9E 56 AF 43 ASP "VOCABULARY" ! VOCABULARY
0FA1 41 42 55
0FA4 4C 41 52
0FA7 D9
0FAB 85 0F DEF L321
0FAA B8 05 VOCAB DEF DOCOL
0FAC AB 0A DEF BUILD
0FAE 83 00 DEF LIT
0FB0 81 A0 BYT 201,240
0FB2 2A 08 DEF COMMA
0FBA A0 07 DEF CURR
0FBC 5D 05 DEF AT
0FB5 25 05 DEF DUP
0FBA 83 00 DEF LIT
0FBC EE 18 DEF FPTR
0FBE 5B 08 DEF EQUAL
0FC0 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
0FC2 08 00 BYT 10,0
0FC4 03 05 DEF DROP
0FC6 83 00 DEF LIT
0FC8 06 10 DEF XXF+6
0FCA 33 06 ! BRANCH TO HERE
0FCC 4B 08 DEF TWO
0FCE 2A 08 DEF SUB
0FD0 0E 08 DEF COMMA
0FDB D8 05 DEF HERE
0FDB 5D 05 DEF VOCL
0FDD 2A 08 DEF AT
0FDB D8 08 DEF COMMA
0FDA 81 05 DEF VOCL
0FDC BB 0A DEF STORE
0FDE FE 07 DOVOC DEF TMOP
0FE2 83 00 DEF DUP
0FE4 06 10 DEF LIT
0FE6 5B 08 DEF XXF+6
0FE8 DE 00 DEF EQUAL
0FEA 08 00 DEF ZBRAN
0FEC 83 05 BYT 10,0
0FEE 83 00 DEF DROP
0FF0 EE 18 DEF LIT
0FF2 92 07 DEF FPTR
0FF4 81 05 DEF CONT
0FF6 12 04 DEF STORE
0FF8 ! DEF SEMIS

```

```

!
FORTH DEFINITIONS ( QUIT
0FF8 C5 L323 BYT 305
0FF9 46 4F 52 ASP "FORTH" ! FORTH
0FFC 54 C8
0FFE 9D 0F DEF L322
1000 C7 0A FORTH DEF DODDE
1002 DE 0F DEF DOVOC
1004 81 A0 BYT 201,240
1006 00 00 XXF+6 BYT 0,0 ! TERMINATE FORTH LINKAGE HERE
1008 00 00 XXVOC BYT 0,0 ! VOCABULARY LINK
100A 8B L324 BYT 213
100B 44 45 46 ASP "DEFINITIONS" ! DEFINITIONS
100E 49 4E 49
1011 54 49 4F
1014 4E D3
1016 F8 0F DEF L323
1018 B8 05 DEF DOCOL
101A 92 07 DEF CONT
101C 5D 05 DEF AT
101E A0 07 DEF CURR
1020 81 05 DEF STORE
1022 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1024 C1 L325 BYT 301
1025 A8 ASP "(" ! (
1026 0A 10 DEF L324
1028 B8 05 PAREN DEF DOCOL
102A 83 00 DEF LIT
102C 29 00 BYT 51,0
102E 9C 0C DEF WORD
1030 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1032 84 L326 BYT 204
1033 51 55 49 ASP "QUIT" ! QUIT
1036 D4
1037 24 10 DEF L325
1039 B8 05 QUIT DEF DOCOL
103B 23 06 DEF ZERO
103D 5A 07 DEF BLK
103F 81 05 DEF STORE
1041 1E 0A DEF LBRAC
1043 01 04 XXB1 DEF RPSTO
1045 DE 08 DEF QUERY
1047 41 0F DEF INTER
1049 AC 07 DEF STATE
104B 5D 05 DEF AT
104D 59 04 DEF ZEGU
104F 1F 07 DEF OKFLG
1051 5D 05 DEF AT
1053 69 03 DEF AND
1055 DE 08 DEF ZBRAN
1057 08 00 BYT 10,0 ! XXB2
1059 59 08 DEF PDDTG
105B 03 BYT 3
105C 4F 4B 20 ASC "DK "
105F B1 00 XXB2 DEF BRAN
1061 E2 FF BYT 342,377
1063 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1065 !

```

```

!
ABORT
1065 85 L327 BYT 205
1066 41 42 4F ASP "ABORT" ! ABORT
1069 52 D4
106B 32 10 DEF L326
106D B8 05 DEF DOCOL
106F EF 03 ABORT DEF SPSTO
1071 83 00 AB+2 DEF LIT
1073 36 28 DEF XSO
1075 87 06 DEF SZERO
1077 81 05 DEF STORE
1079 C1 12 DEF MTBUF
107B 69 0A DEF DEC
107D BF 08 DEF SPACE
107F D6 02 DEF CR
1081 59 08 DEF PDDTG
1083 0F BYT 17
1084 48 50 37 ABC "HP75 FORTH 1.0 "
1087 35 20 46
108A AF 52 54
108D 48 20 31
1090 2E 30 20
1093 00 10 DEF FORTH
1095 18 10 DEF DEFIN
1097 39 10 DEF QUIT
1099 12 04 DEF SEMIS
109B !

```

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```

Startup logic
109B A1      !      BYT 241      ! CODE ATTRIBUTE BYTE
109C 98      FORTH.  BIN      ! MUST BE IN BINARY MODE
109D CE C4 4F JSB =BAVENV      ! R10 relativize & save
10A0 5C B1 A3 LDMD R34,=ROMPTR
10A3 82
10A4 56 A9 0A LDM R26,=12,0      ! move 12 bytes
10A7 00
10A8 5A A9 73 LDM R32,=OR+22      ! MOV #ORIGIN+22,R3 START MOV
10AB 00
10AC 1C C3      ADM R32,R34
10AE 54 B5 71 LDMD R24,X34,OR+20      ! MOV ORIGIN+20,R4 MOVE TO USE
10B1 00
10B2 C3      ADM R24,R34
10B3 CB 06 00      ADM R24,=6,0      ! ADD #6,R4
10B6 56 1A C3      ADM R26,R32      ! ADD R3,R5 COMPUTE LOOP STOP
10B9 50 1A E1 L4001* P0MD R20,+R32      ! MOV (R3)+,(R4)+
10BC 14 E5      PUMD R20,+R24
10BE 5A 16 C1      CNM R32,R26
10C1 F4 F6      JNG L4001*      ! BLT 1*
10C3 40 1C B5      LDMD RO,X34,OR+24      ! MOV ORIGIN+24,RP
10C6 75 00
10C8 C3      ADM RO,R34
10C9 48 A9 6F      LDM R10,=AB+2      ! MOV #ABORT+2,IP
10CC 10
10CD C3      ADM R10,R34
10CE 5E A1      LDM R36,R34      ! INIT FORTH RELOC REG.
10D0 4C 08 E1 NEXT P0MD R14,+R10      ! WAK-C(I); I<-I+2
10D3 1C C3      ADM R14,R34      ! MAKE WA ABSOLUTE
10D5 50 0C E1      ADM R20,+R14      ! CAK-C(WA); WAK-WA+2
10D8 1C C3      ADM R20,R34      ! MAKE CA ABSOLUTE
10DA 18 C6 00      JSB X20,0      ! EXECUTE PROLOGUE OF THIS WOR
10DD 00
10DE F0 F0      JMP NEXT
10E0 84      BYT 204
10E1 53 2D 3E L401      ASP "S->D"      ! SINGLE TO DOUBLE
10E4 C4
10E5 65 10      DEF L327
10E7 E9 10      STOD      DEF STOD+
10E9 50 93      STOD+      CLM R20
10EB 52 1A A5      LDMD R22,R32
10EE F5 02      JPS L4011*
10F0 50 8B      DCM R20
10F2 50 1A E7 L4011* PUMD R20,-R32
10F5 9E      RTN
10F6

```

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! NOTE: THIS SYSTEM DOES NOT NEED THE OPERATIONS '+-' AND 'D+'
! BECAUSE 'M*' AND 'M/' ARE DEFINED IN CODE
10F6
10F6 83      L402      BYT 203
10F7 41 42 D3      ASP "ABS"
10FA E0 10      DEF L401
10FC B8 05      ABS      DEF DOCCOL
10FE 25 05      DEF DUP
1100 6F 04      DEF ZLESS
1102 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
1104 04 00      BYT 4,0      ! XXRS
1106 C4 04      DEF MINUS
1108 12 04      XXRS      DEF SEMIS
110A 84      L403      BYT 204
110B 44 41 42      ASP "DABS"
110E D3
110F F6 10      DEF L402
1111 B8 05      DABS      DEF DOCCOL
1113 25 05      DEF DUP
1115 6F 04      DEF ZLESS
1117 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
1119 04 00      BYT 4,0      ! XXRB
111B D5 04      DEF DMINU
111D 12 04      XXRB      DEF SEMIS
111F 83      L404      BYT 203
1120 4D 49 CE      ASP "MIN"
1123 0A 11      DEF L403
1125 B8 05      MIN      DEF DOCCOL
1127 F3 04      DEF OVER
1129 F3 04      DEF OVER
112B 87 08      DEF GREAT
112D DE 00      DEF ZBRAN      ! XXR7
112F 04 00      BYT 4,0
1131 10 05      DEF SWAP
1133 03 05      XXR7      DEF DROP
1135 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1137 83      L405      BYT 203
1138 4D 41 D8      ASP "MAX"
113B 1F 11      DEF L404
113D B8 05      MAX      DEF DOCCOL
113F F3 04      DEF OVER
1141 F3 04      DEF OVER
1143 6F 08      DEF LESS
1145 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN      ! XXR6
1147 04 00      BYT 4,0
1149 10 05      DEF SWAP
114B 03 05      XXR6      DEF DROP
114D 12 04      DEF SEMIS
114F

```

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```

M*
114F 82      L406      BYT 202
1150 4D A0      ASP "M*"
1152 37 11      DEF L405
1154 56 11      MSTAR      DEF MSTAR+
1156 50 1A B5 MSTAR+ LDMD R20,X32,TWO.      ! SAVE SIGN
1159 02 00
115B 00 E7      PUMD R20,-RO
115D F5 05      JPS L4061*
115F 8D      TCM R20
1160 1A B7 02      STMD R20,X32,TWO.
1163 00
1164 52 1A A5 L4061* LDMD R22,R32
1167 F5 09      JPS L4062*
1169 50 00 A5      LDMD R20,RO
116C 8D      TCM R20
116D A7      STMD R20,RO
116E 52 8D      TCM R22
1170 1A A7      STMD R22,R32
1172 1E C6 0C L4062* JSB X36,UMULT      ! MULTIPLY
1175 03
1176 50 00 E1      P0MD R20,+RO
1179 F5 14      JPS L4063*
117B 1A A5      LDMD R20,R32
117D 8F      NCM R20
117E 52 B5 02      LDMD R22,X32,TWO.
1181 00
1182 8F      NCM R22
1183 89      ICM R22
1184 FA 02      JNC L4064*
1186 50 89      ICM R20
1188 50 1A A7 L4064* STMD R20,R32
118B 52 B7 02      STMD R22,X32,TWO.
118E 00
118F 9E      L4063*      RTN
1190

```

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M/
1190 82      L407      BYT 202
1191 4D AF      ASP "M/"
1193 4F 11      DEF L406
1195 97 11      MSLAS      DEF MBLAS+
1197 50 1A B5 MBLAS+ LDMD R20,X32,TWO.      ! SAVE SIGN
119A 02 00
119C 00 E7      PUMD R20,-RO
119E F6 04      JNZ L4075*      ! NO SIGN CHANGE
11A0 52 A5      LDMD R22,RO
11A2 89      ICM R22
11A3 A7      STMD R22,RO
11A4 52 00 A5 L4075* LDMD R22,RO      ! DUPLICATE IT
11A7 E7      PUMD R22,-RO
11A8 F5 18      JPS L4071*
11AA      ! TAKE ABS VALUE OF DOUBL-INTEG DIVDEND
11AA 50 1A B5      LDMD R20,X32,TWO.
11AD 02 00
11AF 8F      NCM R20
11B0 52 B5 04      LDMD R22,X32,FOUR.
11B3 00
11B4 8D      TCM R22
11B5 FA 02      JNC L4076*
11B7 50 89      ICM R20
11B9 50 1A B7 L4076* STMD R20,X32,TWO.
11BC 02 00
11BE 52 B7 04      STMD R22,X32,FOUR.
11C1 00
11C2 50 1A A5 L4071* LDMD R20,R32
11C5 F5 09      JPS L4072*      ! IS DIVISOR NEGATIVE?
11C7 52 00 A5      LDMD R22,RO      ! IF YES NEGATE QUOTIENT SIGN
11CA 8D      TCM R22
11CB A7      STMD R22,RO
11CC 50 8D      TCM R20
11CE 1A A7      STMD R20,R32      ! AND TAKE ABS OF DIVISOR
11D0 1E C6 3F L4072* JSB X36,UDIV
11D3 03
11D4 50 00 E1      P0MD R20,+RO      ! NEGATIVE QUOTIENT?
11D7 F5 04      JPS L4073*      ! NO
11D9 1A A5      LDMD R20,R32      ! NEGATE QUOTIENT
11DB 8D      TCM R20
11DC A7      STMD R20,R32
11DD 50 00 E1 L4073* P0MD R20,+RO      ! NEGATIVE DIVIDEND?
11E0 F5 08      JPS L4074*      ! NEGATE REMAINDER
11E2 1A B5 02      LDMD R20,X32,TWO.
11E5 00
11E6 8D      TCM R20
11E7 B7 02 00      STMD R20,X32,TWO.
11EA 9E      L4074*      RTN
11EB

```

```

11EB 81 L40B BYT 201
11EC AA ASP "*"
11ED 90 11 DEF L407
11EF 88 05 STAR DEF DOCOL
11F1 54 11 DEF MSTAR
11F3 03 05 DEF DROP
11F5 12 04 DEF SEMIS
11F7 84 L409 BYT 204
11F8 2F 4D 4F ASP "/MOD"
11FB C4
11FC EB 11 DEF L408
11FE 88 05 SLMOD DEF DOCOL
1200 33 04 DEF TOR
1202 E7 10 DEF STOD
1204 40 04 DEF FROMR
1206 95 11 DEF MSLAS
1208 12 04 DEF SEMIS
120A 81 L410 BYT 201
120B AF ASP "/"
120C F7 11 DEF L409
120E 88 05 SLASH DEF DOCOL
1210 FE 11 DEF SLMOD
1212 10 05 DEF SWAP
1214 03 05 DEF DROP
1216 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1218

```

```

+BUF UPDATE EMPTY-BUFFERS
1257 84 L502 BYT 204
1258 2B 42 55 ASP "+BUF"
125B C6
125C 49 12 DEF L414
125E 88 05 PBUF DEF DOCOL
1270 72 06 DEF BBUF
1272 83 00 DEF LIT
1274 04 00 BYT 4,0
1276 84 04 DEF PLUS
1278 84 04 DEF PLUS
127A 25 05 DEF DUP
127C 66 06 DEF LIMIT
127E 59 08 DEF EDUAL
1280 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
1282 05 00 BYT 4,0 ! XXT1
1284 03 05 DEF DROP
1286 5A 06 DEF FIRST
1288 25 05 XXT1 DEF DUP
128A 12 07 DEF PREV
128C 5D 05 DEF AT
128E 48 08 DEF SUB
1290 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1292 85 L503 BYT 206
1293 55 50 44 ASP "UPDATE"
1296 41 54 C5
1299 67 12 DEF L502
129B 88 05 UPDAT DEF DOCOL
129D 12 07 DEF PREV
129F 5D 05 DEF AT
12A1 5D 05 DEF AT
12A3 83 00 DEF LIT
12A5 00 80 BYT 0,200
12A7 7A 03 DEF OR
12A9 12 07 DEF PREV
12AB 5D 05 DEF AT
12AD 81 05 DEF STDRE
12AF 12 04 DEF SEMIS
12B1 8D L504 BYT 215
12B2 45 4D 50 ASP "EMPTY-BUFFERS"
12B5 54 59 2D
12B8 42 55 46
12BB 46 45 52
12BE D3
12BF 92 12 DEF L503
12C1 88 05 MTBUF DEF DOCOL
12C3 5A 06 DEF FIRST
12C5 66 06 DEF LIMIT
12C7 F3 04 DEF OVER
12C9 4B 08 DEF SUB
12CB 51 0C DEF ERASE
12CD 12 04 DEF SEMIS
12CF

```

```

MOD 1/MOD #/ M/MOD
1218 83 L411 BYT 203
1219 4D 4F C4 ASP "MOD"
121C 0A 12 DEF L410
121E 88 05 MOD DEF DOCOL
1220 FE 11 DEF SLMOD
1222 03 05 DEF DROP
1224 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1226 85 L412 BYT 205
1227 2A 2F 4D ASP "/MOD"
122A 4F C4
122C 18 12 DEF L411
122E 88 05 SSMOD DEF DOCOL
1230 33 04 DEF TOR
1232 54 11 DEF MSTAR
1234 40 04 DEF FROMR
1236 95 11 DEF MSLAS
1238 12 04 DEF SEMIS
123A 82 L413 BYT 202
123B 2A AF ASP "#/"
123D 26 12 DEF L412
123F 88 05 SSLA DEF DOCOL
1241 2E 12 DEF SSMOD
1243 10 05 DEF SWAP
1245 03 05 DEF DROP
1247 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1249 85 L414 BYT 205
124A 4D 2F 4D ASP "M/MOD"
124D 4F C4
124F 3A 12 DEF L413
1251 88 05 MSHMOD DEF DOCOL
1253 33 04 DEF TOR
1255 23 06 DEF ZERO
1257 4C 04 DEF R
1259 3D 03 DEF USLAS
125B 40 04 DEF FROMR
125D 10 05 DEF SWAP
125F 33 04 DEF TOR
1261 3D 03 DEF USLAS
1263 40 04 DEF FROMR
1265 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1267

```

```

FLUSH
12CF 85 L505 BYT 205
12D0 46 4C 55 ASP "FLUSH"
12D3 53 C8
12D5 91 12 DEF L504
12D7 88 05 FLUSH DEF DOCOL
12D9 66 06 DEF LIMIT
12DB 5A 06 DEF FIRST
12DD 4C 01 DEF XDO
12DF 62 01 XXTA DEF I
12E1 5D 05 DEF AT
12E3 6F 04 DEF ZLESS
12E5 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
12E7 1E 08 BYT 34,0 ! XXT7
12E9 62 01 DEF I
12EB FE 07 DEF TMOP
12ED 62 01 DEF I
12EF 5D 05 DEF AT
12F1 83 00 DEF LIT
12F3 FF 7F BYT 377,177
12F5 69 03 DEF AND
12F7 25 05 DEF DUP
12F9 33 04 DEF TOR
12FB 23 06 DEF ZERO
12FD 6C 17 DEF RW
12FF 40 04 DEF FROMR
1301 62 01 DEF I
1303 81 05 DEF STORE
1305 72 06 XXT7 DEF BBUF
1307 83 00 DEF LIT
1309 04 00 BYT 4,0
130B 84 04 DEF PLUS
130D 12 01 DEF XPLOD
130F D8 FF BYT 320,377 ! XXTA
1311 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1313

```

```

57
      !
      BUFFER
1313 86      L508  BYT 206
1314 42 55 46  ASP "BUFFER"
1317 46 45 D2
131A CF 12      DEF L508
131C B8 05      DEF DOCOL
131E 07 07      DEF USE
1320 5D 05      DEF AT
1322 25 05      DEF DUP
1324 33 04      DEF TOR
1326 6E 12      DEF PBUF
1328 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
132A FC FF      BYT 374, 377      ! XXT2
132C 07 07      DEF USE
132E 81 05      DEF STORE
1330 4C 04      DEF R
1332 5D 05      DEF AT
1334 6F 04      DEF ZLESS
1336 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
1338 14 00      BYT 24,0      ! XXT3
133A 4C 04      DEF R
133C FE 07      DEF TWOP
133E 4C 04      DEF R
1340 8D 05      DEF AT
1342 83 00      DEF LIT
1344 FF 7F      BYT 377, 177
1346 69 03      DEF AND
1348 23 06      DEF ZERO
134A 6C 17      DEF RW
134C 4C 04      DEF R
134E 81 05      DEF STORE
1350 4C 04      DEF R
1352 12 07      DEF PREV
1354 81 05      DEF STORE
1356 40 04      DEF FROMR
1358 FE 07      DEF TWOP
135A 12 04      DEF SEMIS
135C

```

```

58
      !
      BLOCK
135C 85      L509  BYT 205
135D 42 4C AF  ASP "BLOCK"
1360 43 CB
1362 13 13      DEF L508
1364 B8 05      DEF DOCOL
1366 84 07      DEF OFSET
1368 5D 05      DEF AT
136A 84 04      DEF PLUS
136C 33 04      DEF TOR
136E 12 07      DEF PREV
1370 5D 05      DEF AT
1372 25 05      DEF DUP
1374 5D 05      DEF AT
1376 4C 04      DEF R
1378 4B 08      DEF SUB
137A 25 05      DEF DUP
137C 84 04      DEF PLUS
137E DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
1380 34 00      BYT 64,0      ! XXT4
1382 6E 12      XXT5  DEF PBUF
1384 59 04      DEF ZEDU
1386 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
1388 14 00      BYT 24,0      ! XXT6
138A 03 05      DEF DROP
138C 4C 04      DEF R
138E 1C 13      DEF BUFFE
1390 25 05      DEF DUP
1392 4C 04      DEF R
1394 2B 06      DEF ONE
1396 6C 17      DEF RW
1398 33 06      DEF TWO
139A 4B 08      DEF SUB
139C 25 05      XXT6  DEF DUP
139E 5D 05      DEF AT
13A0 4C 04      DEF R
13A2 4B 08      DEF SUB
13A4 25 05      DEF DUP
13A6 84 04      DEF PLUS
13A8 59 04      DEF ZEDU
13AA DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
13AC D6 FF      BYT 326, 377      ! XXT5
13AE 25 05      DEF DUP
13B0 12 07      DEF PREV
13B2 81 05      XXT4  DEF STORE
13B4 40 04      DEF FROMR
13B6 03 05      DEF DROP
13B8 FE 07      DEF TWOP
13BA 12 04      DEF SEMIS
13BC

```

```

59
      !
      (LINE) .LINE
13BC 86      L510  BYT 206
13BD 28 4C 49  ASP "(LINE)"
13C0 4E 45 A9
13C3 5C 13      DEF L509
13C5 B8 05      PLINE  DEF DOCOL
13C7 33 04      DEF TOR
13C9 4E 06      DEF CL
13CB 72 06      DEF BBUF
13CD 2E 12      DEF SSMOD
13CF 40 04      DEF FROMR
13D1 7E 06      DEF BSCR
13D3 EF 11      DEF STAR
13D5 84 04      DEF PLUS
13D7 64 13      DEF BLOCK
13D9 84 04      DEF PLUS
13DB 4E 06      DEF CL
13DD 12 04      L511  DEF SEMIS
13DF 85      BYT 205
13E0 2E 4C 49  ASP ".LINE"
13E3 4E C5
13E5 8C 13      DEF L510
13E7 B8 05      DLINE  DEF DOCOL
13E9 C3 13      DEF PLINE
13EB 2E 08      DEF DTRAI
13ED F8 0A      DEF TYPE
13EF 12 04      DEF SEMIS
13F1 86      L511.9  BYT 206
13F2 4D 53 47  ASP "MSGADR"
13F5 41 44 D2
13F8 DF 13      DEF L511
13FA 01 06      MSGADR  DEF DVAR
13FC 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 0
13FE 2E 14      DEF MSG1
1400 3A 14      DEF MSG2
1402 4A 14      DEF MSG3
1404 64 14      DEF MSG4
1406 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 5
1408 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 6
140A 71 14      DEF MSG7
140C 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 8
140E 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 9
1410 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 10
1412 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 11
1414 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 12
1416 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 13
1418 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 14
141A 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 15
141C 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 16
141E 7C 14      DEF MSG17
1420 8D 14      DEF MSG18
1422 9C 14      DEF MSG19
1424 B4 14      DEF MSG20
1426 CC 14      DEF MSG21
1428 E4 14      DEF MSG22
142A 00 00      BYT 0,0      ! 23
142C FA 14      DEF MSG24
142E

```

```

60
142E 0B      MSG1  BYT 13
142F 65 6D 70  ASC "empty stack"
1432 74 79 20
1435 73 74 61
1438 63 6B
143A 0F      MSG2  BYT 17
143B 64 69 63  ASC "dictionary full"
143E 74 69 6F
1441 6E 61 72
1444 79 20 66
1447 75 6C 6C
144A 19
144B 69 6E 63  MSG3  BYT 31
144E 6F 72 72  ASC "incorrect addressing mode"
1451 65 63 74
1454 20 61 64
1457 64 72 65
145A 73 73 69
145D 6E 67 20
1460 6D 6F 64
1463 65
1464 0C      MSG4  BYT 14
1465 69 73 6E  ASC "isn't unique"
1468 27 74 20
146B 75 6E 69
146E 71 75 65
1471 0A      MSG7  BYT 12
1472 66 75 6C  ASC "full stack"
1475 6C 20 73
1478 74 61 63
147B 6B
147C 10      MSG17  BYT 20
147D 63 6F 6D  ASC "compilation only"
1480 70 69 6C
1483 61 74 69
1486 6F 6E 20
1489 6F 6E 6C
148C 79
148D 0E      MSG18  BYT 16
148E 65 78 65  ASC "execution only"
1491 63 75 74
1494 69 6F 6E
1497 20 6F 6E
149A 6C 79
149C 17      MSG19  BYT 27
149D 63 6F 6E  ASC "conditionals not paired"
14A0 64 69 74
14A3 69 6F 6E
14A6 61 6C 73
14A9 20 6E 6F
14AC 74 20 70
14AF 61 69 72
14B2 65 64
14B4

```

```

14B4 17      MSG20   BYT 27
14B5 64 65 66      ASC "definition not finished"
14B6 69 6E 69
14B7 74 69 6F
14B8 6E 20 6E
14C1 6F 74 20
14C4 66 69 6E
14C7 69 73 68
14CA 65 64
14CC 17      MSG21   BYT 27
14CD 69 6E 20      ASC "in protected dictionary"
14D0 70 72 6F
14D3 74 65 63
14D6 74 65 64
14D9 20 64 69
14DC 63 74 69
14DF 6F 6E 61
14E2 72 79
14E4 15      MSG22   BYT 25
14E5 75 73 65      ASC "use only when loading"
14E8 20 6F 6E
14EB 6C 79 20
14EE 77 68 65
14F1 6E 20 6C
14F4 6F 61 64
14F7 69 6E 67
14FA 12      MSG24   BYT 22
14FB 64 65 63      ASC "declare vocabulary"
14FE 6C 61 72
1501 65 20 76
1504 6F 63 61
1507 62 75 6C
150A 61 72 79
150D 87      LS12    BYT 207
150E 4D 45 53      ASP "MESSAGE"
1511 53 41 47
1514 C5
1515 F1 13      DEF LS11.9
1517      ! : MESSAGE ( msg# - )
1517      ! first decide if it is in the message table
1517      ! after this test, SP will have:
1517      !   either msg# 0      or msg# msg.adr
1517      ! 0 OVER < IF
1517      ! DUP 25 < IF      message adr table has space for 24 entr
1517      ! DUP 2 * MBSADR + @
1517      ! ELSE 0 THEN
1517      ! ELSE 0 THEN
1517      ! now SP has either msg# 0 or msg# msg.adr
1517      ! -DUP IF COUNT TYPE BL EMIT DROP
1517      ! ELSE -DUP IF
1517      !   WARNINS @ IF
1517      !   4 OFFSET @ B/SCR / - .LINE
1517      !   ELSE
1517      !   ." MSG # "
1517      ! THEN THEN
1517      ! THEN ;
1517

```

```

1517 88 05      MESS   DEF DOCOL
1519 23 06      DEF ZERO
151B F3 04      DEF OVER
151D 6F 08      DEF LESS
151F DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
1521 24 00      BYT 44,0
1523 25 05      DEF DUP
1525 83 00      DEF LIT
1527 19 00      BYT 31,0
1529 6F 08      DEF LESS
152B DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
152D 12 00      BYT 22,0
152F 25 05      DEF DUP
1531 33 06      DEF TWO
1533 EF 11      DEF STAR
1535 FA 13      DEF MSGADR
1537 84 04      DEF PLUS
1539 5D 05      DEF AT
153B B1 00      DEF BRAN
153D 04 00      BYT 4,0
153F 23 06      DEF ZERO
1541 B1 00      DEF BRAN
1543 04 00      BYT 4,0
1545 23 06      DEF ZERO
1547 D0 08      DEF DDUP
1549 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
154B 10 00      BYT 20,0
154D E5 0A      DEF COUNT
154F F8 0A      DEF TYPE
1551 44 06      DEF BL
1553 8E 02      DEF EMIT
1555 03 05      DEF DROP
1557 B1 00      DEF BRAN
1559 2F 00      BYT 57,0
155B D0 08      DEF DDUP
155D DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
155F 29 00      BYT 51,0
1561 B4 06      DEF WARN
1563 5D 05      DEF AT
1565 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
1567 16 00      BYT 26,0      ! XXW5
1569 83 00      DEF LIT
156B 04 00      BYT 4,0
156D 84 07      DEF OFFSET
156F 5D 05      DEF AT
1571 7E 06      DEF BSCR
1573 0E 12      DEF SLASH
1575 4B 08      DEF SUB
1577 E7 13      DEF DLIN
1579 B1 00      XXW3   DEF BRAN
157B 0D 00      BYT 15,0      ! XXW4
157D 59 0B      XXW5   DEF PDOTQ
157F 06         BYT 6
1580 4D 53 47      ABC "MSG # "
1583 20 23 20
1586 80 1A
1588 12 04      XXW4   DEF DOT
158A         DEF SEMIS

```

```

158A 84      !
158B 4C 4F 41  L513  BYT 204
158E C4      ASP "LOAD"
158F 0D 15      LOAD   DEF LS12
1591 B8 05      DEF DOCOL
1593 5A 07      DEF BLK
1595 5D 05      DEF AT
1597 33 04      DEF TOR
1599 63 07      DEF IN
159B 5D 05      DEF AT
159D 33 04      DEF TOR
159F 23 06      DEF ZERO
15A1 63 07      DEF IN
15A3 81 05      DEF STORE
15A5 7E 06      DEF BSCR
15A7 EF 11      DEF STAR
15A9 5A 07      DEF BLK
15AB 81 05      DEF STORE
15AD 41 0F      DEF INTER
15AF 40 04      DEF FROMR
15B1 63 07      DEF IN
15B3 81 05      DEF STORE
15B5 40 04      DEF FROMR
15B7 5A 07      DEF BLK
15B9 81 05      DEF STORE
15BB 12 04      DEF SEMIS
15BD C3      L514  BYT 303
15BE 2D 2D BE  ASP "----"
15C1 8A 15      DEF LS13
15C3 B8 05      ARROW  DEF DDCOL
15C5 EE 09      DEF QLOAD
15C7 23 06      DEF ZERO
15C9 63 07      DEF IN
15CB 81 05      DEF STORE
15CD 7E 06      DEF BSCR
15CF 5A 07      DEF BLK
15D1 5D 05      DEF AT
15D3 F3 04      DEF OVER
15D5 1E 12      DEF MOD
15D7 4B 08      DEF SUB
15D9 5A 07      DEF BLK
15DB 31 05      DEF PSTOR
15DD 12 04      DEF SEMIS
15DF

```

```

15DF 87      L515  BYT 207
15E0 53 43 52  ASP "SCRNAME"
15E3 4E 41 4D
15E6 C5
15E7 8D 15      DEF LS14
15E9 88 05      SCRNAME DEF DOCOL
15EB      ! : SCRNAME ( blk# - txt.adr count )
15EB      ! BASE @ DECIMAL SWAP save current base
15EB      ! ABS take absolute value of blk#
15EB      ! 0 make blk# double precision for @
15EB      ! < @ # @ # @ "R" HOLD "C" HOLD "S" HOLD #> make file name
15EB      ! ROT BASE ! ; restore base
15EB B7 07      DEF BASE
15ED 5D 05      DEF AT
15EF 69 0A      DEF DEC
15F1 10 05      DEF SWAP
15F3 FC 10      DEF ABS
15F5 23 06      DEF ZERO
15F7 8D 15      DEF BDIGS
15F9 FB 19      DEF DIG
15FB FB 19      DEF DIG
15FD FB 19      DEF DIG
15FF FB 19      DEF DIG
1601 FB 19      DEF DIG
1603 83 00      DEF LIT
1605 52      ABC "R"
1606 00      BYT 0
1607 71 0C      DEF HOLD
1609 83 00      DEF LIT
160B 43      ABC "C"
160C 00      BYT 0
160D 71 0C      DEF HOLD
160F 83 00      DEF LIT
1611 53      ABC "S"
1612 00      BYT 0
1613 71 0C      DEF HOLD
1615 CC 19      DEF EDIGS
1617 A2 08      DEF ROT
1619 87 07      DEF BASE
161B 81 05      DEF STORE
161D 12 04      DEF SEMIS
161F

```

```

        !
        ! RDFILE
        ! 65
151F 06      L515.1  RDFILE
1520 52 44 46  BYT 206
1523 49 4C C5  ABP "RDFILE"
1526 0F 15      DEF L515
1529 2A 15      RDFILE DEF RDFIL+
1532 0A 15      RDFIL+ BSZ 0
1535 0A 15      ! stack has buf.adr, txt.adr, count
1538 50 1A E1  PDM R20,+R32 ! throwaway count
1539 E1        PDM R20,+R32 ! get adr of filename
1542 1C C3     ADM R20,R34
1545 00 10 A5  LDM R40,R20 ! load file name to R40m
1548 1E C5 B0  JBB X36,BAVFVM
1551 1A        JSB =FLOPEN
1554 0E 12 22  JEN BRERR
1557 08 0F 6F  LDM R26,R36 ! put file adr in R26
1560 0E 1E A1  PDM R36,-R6
1563 0E 06 E3  JSB X36,GETFVM
1566 1A        JSB X36,GETFVM
1569 50 1A E1  PDM R20,+R32 ! get buffer address to R20m
1572 1C C3     ADM R20,R34
1575 0E 10 A1  LDM R22,R34 ! make working copy of buf.adr
1578 05 08 7F  LDB R25,=127D ! R25=loop counter
1581 00 09 20  LDM R40,=40,40,40,40,40,40,40,40
1584 20 20 20  LDM R40,=40,40,40,40,40,40,40,40
1587 20 20 20  LDM R40,=40,40,40,40,40,40,40,40
1590 20 20 20  LDM R40,=40,40,40,40,40,40,40,40
1593 00 12 A7 BR10  STHD R40,R22 ! blank out buffer
1596 02 CB 08     ADM R22,=80,0
1599 00          JEN BR10
1602 05 0A      DCB R25
1605 0B F5       JCY BR10
1608 00 08 0F   LDB R40,=15D ! R40=loop counter for 16 line
1611 03 93      CLM R23
1614 06 09 40   LDM R46,=64D,0 ! R46=constant=max#bytes/line
1617 00          LDM R46,=64D,0
1620 00          ! R20=buffer address
1623 5A 16 A5 BR20  LDM R24,R26 R26=file address
1626 C9 99 A9   CHM R24,=231,251 ! EOF?
1629 F7 2F      JZR BR90 ! yes
1632 06 09      JDM R24
1635 08 09      ICM R26
1638 0A 0A      LDB R22,R26 ! get line length
1641 0A 0A      CHB R22,=65D
1644 0A 0A      JNB BR30
1647 0A 0A      LDM R22,R46 ! truncate line to 64 bytes
1650 0A 18 A3 BR30  STM R22,R30 ! save a copy of line length i
1653 06 09      ICM R26 ! now R26=source address, R22=
1656 05 16 E0 BR40  PODB R25,+R26
1659 08 E4      PUBD R25,+R20
1662 02 0A      DCB R22
1665 06 F7      JNZ BR40
1668 00

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1690 50 18 C5  SBM R20,R30 ! skip to beginning of next li
1693 26 C3     ADM R20,R46
1696 00
1699 56 18 C5  SBM R26,R30 ! skip to beginning of next li
1702 0B        DCM R26
1705 0E 16 A4  LDBD R56,R26
1708 0F 32     CLB R57
1711 56 2E C3  ADM R26,R56
1714 09        ICM R26
1717 00
1720 00 0A      DCB R40
1723 0A FB C9   JCY BR20
1726 00
1729 50 93     BR90 CLM R20 ! clear error flag
1732 1A E7      PUMD R20,-R32
1735 0E         RTN
1738 00
1741 5E 06 E3  BRERR PDM R36,-R6
1744 1E C6 D0  JSB X36,GETFVM
1747 1A        JEN BR90
1750 50 09 01  LDM R20,=1,0 ! set error flag
1753 00
1756 1A A7      STMD R20,R32
1759 0E         RTN
1762 00
1765 07         L516 BYT 207
1768 57 52 54  ASP "WRFILE"
1771 4E 49 4C  LDBD C5
1774 00
1777 1F 16     DEF L515.1
1780 D4 16     WRTFIL DEF WRTFIL+
1783 00        ! WRTFILE ( buf.fvnmadr name.fvnmadr name.len - errflg )
1786 00        ! WRTFIL register usage
1789 00        ! R40=file name
1792 00        ! R32=line length
1795 00        ! R34=line address
1798 00        ! R76=BCD line number, also used as the loop counter for lin
1801 00        ! R20=file type bytes for FREPLN
1804 00        ! R32=# of bytes to delete for DELETE
1807 00        ! R22=local temporary
1810 5C D5 A3  WRTF40 SBMD R34,-RDMPTR ! relativize buffer addr
1813 02         LDB 82
1816 0E 6D 46  JSB =SYSJSB
1819 1F 22     DEF PDELLN ! delete one line
1822 5C D3 A3  ADMD R34,-RDMPTR ! make adr absolute again
1825 00
1828 00 44     JMP WRTF60
1831 00
1834 1E C6 B0  WRTFIL+ JSB X36,SAVFVM
1837 1A        JEN BR10
1840 50 1A B5  LDM R20,X32,TW0. ! get name address
1843 02 00
1846 1C C3     ADM R20,R34
1849 00 10 A5  LDM R40,R20 ! move name to R40m
1852 40 A8 20  LDB R0,=40 ! fill out name with blanks
1855 1A DA     ADDB R0,R32 ! R0=addr of 1st blank
1858 41 B1 FB  LDM R4,=BLANKS
1861 09
1864 00

```

```

1668 50 B5 04  LDMD R20,X32,FOUR. ! get buffer address
1671 00
1674 1C C3     ADM R20,R34
1677 0A 0A      STM R20,R34
1680 7E 93      CLM R76 ! initialize BCD lines
1683 00 09 BE   LDM R20,=276,124 ! load type bytes for text fill
1686 0A
1689 5A 09 3F  WRTF10 LDM R32,=77,0 ! top of line# loop
1692 00
1695 05 A8 20   LDB R25,=40 ! for trailing blank test
1698 00
1701 52 1A A1  WRTF20 LDM R22,R32 ! top of trailing blank loop
1704 1C C3     ADM R22,R34 ! R22=addr of last char in lin
1707 05 12 D8  CHBD R25,R22 ! trailing blank?
1710 0E 04     JNZ WRTF30 ! nope
1713 0A 0A      DCM R32 ! yes, move back one more
1716 05 F2     JFS WRTF20 ! if any chars left, go around
1719 0A 0A      ICM R32 ! adjust to real length
1722 07 F4 B4   JZR WRTF40 ! if empty line, delete it
1725 11 0E 46   JSB =SYSJSB
1728 0A 22     DEF FREPLN ! insert the line
1731 00        ! note that FREPLN adjusts R34 for us
1734 08 49     JEN WRTF60 ! error - not enough memory
1737 5C CB 40  WRTF60 ADM R34,=100,0 ! adjust buffer addr
1740 1B 00
1743 09        BCD
1746 07 08     ICM R76 ! inc BCD line number
1749 1F 98     BIN
1752 09 16 00  CHM R76,=26,0 ! have we done 16 lines yet?
1755 06 D3     JNZ WRTF10 ! go do another line
1758 00
1761 0E 5C 1F  JSB =SETPR ! now delete lines 16-9999
1764 58 09 16  LDM R30,=26,0 ! line 16
1767 00
1770 5A 09 99  LDM R32,=231,231 ! line 9999
1773 00
1776 0E 5D 46  JSB =SYSJSB
1779 2D 2D     DEF DELLS ! clear errflg
1782 52 93     CLM R22 ! recover FVM registers
1785 0E 06 E3  WRTF70 PDM R36,-R6
1788 0A C3     PDM R34,-R6
1791 0A E3     PDM R32,-R6
1794 48 E3     PDM R10,-R6
1797 40 E3     PDM R0,-R6
1800 5A E3     PDM R24,-R6 ! get our own rtn adr
1803 00 B1 A3  LDMD R20,-RDMPTR ! adjust absolute addresses
1806 00
1809 1C C3     EBM R20,R34
1812 40 10 C3  ADM R0,R20
1815 48 C3     ADM R10,R20
1818 5A C3     ADM R32,R20
1821 0C C3     ADM R34,R20
1824 5E C3     ADM R36,R20
1827 5A C3     ADM R24,R20
1830 06 E5     PUMD R24,+R6 ! put rtn adr back
1833 5A CB 04  ADM R32,=4,0 ! clean up SP
1836 00
1839 52 1A A7  STHD R22,R32 ! put errflg onto SP
1842 0E         RTN
1845 00

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1761 50 93     WRTF80 CLM R22 ! set errflg
1764 09        ICM R22
1767 00 D1     JMP WRTF70
1770 00        ! WRTFIL could probably be made faster by using FDRMUL
1773 00        ! and REPLIN or FSREPL instead of FREPLN
1776 00        ! R/W
1779 03        L517 BYT 205
1782 52 2F D7  ASP "RAW" ! READ OR WRITE BLOCK, HANDLE
1785 00 15     DEF L516 ! ADDRESS BLOCK# FLAG(1=READ,0
1788 06 05     RN DEF DDCOL
1791 23 05     DEF DUP
1794 2B 06     DEF ONE
1797 30 06     DEF EQUAL
1800 1E 00     DEF ZBRAN
1803 1E 00     BYT 42,0 ! XXS1
1806 03 05     DEF DROP
1809 09 15     DEF SCNAME
1812 20 16     DEF RDFILE
1815 0E 00     DEF ZBRAN
1818 0E 00     BYT 24,0 ! XXS2
1821 06 00     DEF CR
1824 06 00     DEF PDOTS
1827 06 00     BYT 13
1830 52 45 41  ABC "READ ERROR "
1833 44 20 45  LDBD C5
1836 52 52 AF  LDBD C5
1839 00 20
1842 05 00     DEF PABOR
1845 01 00     XXS2 DEF BRAN
1848 03 00     BYT 43,0 ! XXS3
1851 09 04     XXS1 DEF ZBRAN
1854 0E 00     DEF ZBRAN
1857 1D 00     BYT 35,0 ! XXS4
1860 09 15     DEF SCNAME
1863 03 16     DEF WRTFIL
1866 0E 00     DEF ZBRAN
1869 15 00     BYT 25,0 ! XXS5
1872 06 02     DEF CR
1875 09 0B     DEF PDOTS
1878 0C         BYT 14
1881 57 32 49  ABC "WRITE ERROR "
1884 54 45 20  LDBD C5
1887 45 52 52  LDBD C5
1890 4F 52 20  LDBD C5
1893 05 00     DEF PABOR
1896 00 00     XXS5 BSZ 0
1899 00 00     XXS4 BSZ 0
1902 12 04     XXS3 DEF SEMIS
1905 00

```

```

1788      PEMIT
1789 58 1A E1      BSZ 0
1790 1E 06 B0      PDMD R22,-R32
1791 1A          JSB X36,SAVFVM
1792 58 20 A2      STB R22,R40
1793 CE 14 08      JSB =OUTC40
1794 5E 05 E3      PDMD R36,-R6
1795 1E 06 C0      JSB X36,GETFVM
1796 1A          RTN
1797 9E
1798 1E 06 B0 PCR JSB X36,SAVFVM
1799 1A          JSB =OUTEDL
1800 CE 2C 0A      PDMD R36,-R6
1801 5E 05 E3      JSB X36,GETFVM
1802 1E 06 C0      RTN
1803 9E
1804 1E 06 B0 PKEY BSZ 0
1805 1A          JSB X36,SAVFVM
1806 1A          JSB =GETCHR
1807 CE 50 07      CLR R3
1808 43 92          PDMD R36,-R6
1809 5E 05 E3      JSB X36,GETFVM
1810 1E 06 C0      RTN
1811 42 1A E7      PLMD R2,-R32
1812 9E          RTN
1813 9E
1814 52 93 PRTER BSZ 0
1815 42 B0 84      CLM R22
1816 82          LDBD R2,=BVCWRD
1817 F3 0E        JEV NOKEY
1818 B0 5F B3      LDBD R2,=KEYHIT
1819 CE 50 07      CNB R2,=ATTNKY
1820 F7 07        JZR NOKEY
1821 CE 43 07      JSR =DEQUE
1822 52 A9 01      LDM R22,=1,0
1823 00
1824 52 1A E7 NOKEY BSZ 0
1825 9E          PLMD R22,-R32
1826 9E          RTN
1827 00

```

```

1828 84          L702 BYT 204
1829 42 41 43      ASP "BACK"
1830 CB          ! BACK
1831 21 18
1832 B8 05 BACK DEF L701
1833 0E 0A DEF DOCDL
1834 4B 00 DEF HERE
1835 2A 0A DEF SUB
1836 12 0A DEF CDMA
1837 CE 50 07 DEF SEMIS
1838 42 43 47 L703 BYT 305
1839 19 CE ASP "BEGIN"
1840 5E 18 DEF L702
1841 B8 05 DEF DOCDL
1842 8F 09 DEF GCMP
1843 0E 0A DEF HERE
1844 2B 06 DEF ONE
1845 12 0A DEF SEMIS
1846 CE 50 07 L704 BYT 305
1847 43 4E 44 ASP "ENDIF"
1848 49 CE ! ENDF
1849 7F 18 DEF L703
1850 B8 05 ENDIF DEF DOCDL
1851 8F 09 DEF GCMP
1852 33 05 DEF TWO
1853 BE 09 DEF GPAIR
1854 0E 0A DEF HERE
1855 F3 04 DEF OVER
1856 4B 00 DEF SUB
1857 10 05 DEF SMAP
1858 81 05 DEF STORE
1859 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1860 CA L705 BYT 304
1861 54 4B 45 ASP "THEN"
1862 CE ! THEN
1863 91 18 DEF L704
1864 B8 05 THEN DEF DOCDL
1865 99 1B DEF ENDF
1866 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1867 CA L706 BYT 302
1868 44 CF ASP "DO"
1869 80 1B DEF L705
1870 B8 05 DO DEF DOCDL
1871 88 04 DEF COMF
1872 4C 01 DEF XDO
1873 0E 0A DEF HERE
1874 83 00 DEF LIT
1875 83 00 DEF BYT 3,0
1876 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1877 00

```

```

1800 C1 L700 BYT 301
1801 A7 ASP ""
1802 66 17 DEF L517
1803 B8 05 TICK DEF DOCDL
1804 A5 00 DEF DFIND
1805 59 04 DEF ZEGU
1806 23 06 DEF ZERO
1807 75 09 DEF GERR
1808 03 05 DEF DRDP
1809 02 0E DEF LITER
1810 12 0A DEF SEMIS
1811 86 L701 BYT 204
1812 46 4F 52 ASP "FORGET"
1813 47 45 D4 ! FORGET
1814 0D 18 DEF L700
1815 B8 05 DEF DOCDL
1816 A0 07 DEF CURR
1817 5D 05 DEF AT
1818 9E 07 DEF CONT
1819 5D 05 DEF AT
1820 4B 0B DEF SUB
1821 83 00 DEF LIT
1822 1A 00 BYT 30,0
1823 75 09 DEF GERR
1824 11 18 DEF TICK
1825 25 05 DEF DUP
1826 25 05 DEF DUP
1827 83 00 DEF LIT
1828 7C 1C DEF XDP
1829 F6 0E DEF ULESS
1830 33 04 DEF TOR
1831 0B 05 DEF FENCE
1832 5D 05 DEF AT
1833 F6 0E DEF ULESS
1834 40 04 DEF FROMR
1835 7A 03 DEF OR
1836 B3 00 DEF LIT
1837 15 00 BYT 25,0
1838 75 09 DEF GERR
1839 25 05 DEF DUP
1840 37 09 DEF NFA
1841 09 05 DEF DP
1842 81 05 DEF STORE
1843 19 09 DEF LFA
1844 5D 05 DEF AT
1845 9E 07 DEF CONT
1846 5D 05 DEF AT
1847 81 05 DEF STORE
1848 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1849 00

```

```

1850 CA L707 BYT 304
1851 4C 4F 4F ASP "LOOP"
1852 D0
1853 9A 18 DEF L706
1854 B8 05 LOOP DEF DOCDL
1855 83 00 DEF LIT
1856 03 00 BYT 3,0
1857 BE 09 DEF GPAIR
1858 88 0A DEF COMF
1859 F3 00 DEF XLOOP
1860 75 18 DEF BACK
1861 12 0A DEF SEMIS
1862 CA L708 BYT 305
1863 2B 4C 4F ASP "+LOOP"
1864 AF D0 ! +LOOP
1865 CD 18 DEF L707
1866 B8 05 PLOOP DEF DOCDL
1867 83 00 DEF LIT
1868 03 00 BYT 3,0
1869 BE 09 DEF GPAIR
1870 88 0A DEF COMF
1871 75 18 DEF XPLDO
1872 12 0A DEF BACK
1873 CA L709 BYT 305
1874 55 4E 54 ASP "UNTIL"
1875 49 CC ! UNTIL
1876 E4 18 DEF L708
1877 B8 05 DEF DOCDL
1878 2B 06 DEF ONE
1879 BE 09 DEF GPAIR
1880 B8 0A DEF COMF
1881 DE 00 DEF ZBRAN
1882 75 18 DEF BACK
1883 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1884 C3 L710 BYT 303
1885 45 4E C4 ASP "END"
1886 FC 18 DEF L709
1887 B8 05 END DEF DOCDL
1888 84 19 DEF UNTIL
1889 12 04 DEF SEMIS
1890 00

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191E C5      ! L711  BYT 305
191F 41 47 41  ASP "AGAIN"      ! AGAIN
192E 49 CE
192F 12 19      DEF L710
192E 88 05      AGAIN  DEF DOCOL
192B 2B 06      DEF ONE
192A 0E 03      DEF OPAIR
192C 08 0A      DEF COMP
192E B1 00      DEF BRAN
1930 75 18      DEF BACK
1932 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1934 C6      L712  BYT 306
1935 52 45 50  ASP "REPEAT"      ! REPEAT
1938 45 41 D4
193B 1E 19      DEF L711
193D 88 05      REPEAT  DEF DOCOL
193F 33 04      DEF TOR
1941 33 04      DEF TOR
1943 26 13      DEF AGAIN
1945 40 04      DEF FROMR
1947 40 04      DEF FROMR
1949 33 0E      DEF TWO
194B 48 08      DEF SUB
194D 99 18      DEF ENDIF
194F 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1951 C2      L713  BYT 302
1952 49 C6      ASP "IF"          ! IF
1954 34 19      DEF L712
1956 88 05      IF      DEF DOCOL
1958 08 0A      DEF COMP
195A DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
195C 0E 08      DEF HERE
195E 23 0E      DEF ZERO
1960 2A 08      DEF COMMA
1962 33 0E      DEF TWO
1964 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1966 C4      L714  BYT 304
1967 45 4C 53  ASP "ELSE"       ! ELSE
196A C5
196B 51 19      DEF L713
196D 88 05      ELSE  DEF DOCOL
196F 33 06      DEF TWO
1971 BE 09      DEF OPAIR
1973 08 0A      DEF COMP
1975 B1 00      DEF BRAN
1977 0E 08      DEF HERE
1979 23 0E      DEF ZERO
197B 2A 08      DEF COMMA
197D 10 05      DEF SWAP
197F 33 06      DEF TWO
1981 99 18      DEF ENDIF
1983 33 06      DEF TWO
1985 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1987

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74

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1987 C5      ! L715  BYT 305
1988 57 48 49  ASP "WHILE"      ! WHILE
198B AC C5
198D 66 19      DEF L714
198F 88 05      WHILE  DEF DOCOL
1991 56 19      DEF IF
1993 FE 07      DEF TWOP
1995 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1997 86      L716  BYT 206
1998 53 50 41  ASP "SPACES"     ! SPACES
199B 43 45 D3
199E 87 19      DEF L715
19A0 B8 05      SPACS  DEF DOCOL
19A2 23 06      DEF ZERO
19A4 3D 11      DEF MAX
19A6 D0 08      DEF DDJP
19A8 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
19AA 0C 00      BYT 14,0
19AC 23 06      DEF ZERO
19AE 4C 01      DEF XDO
19B0 BF 08      XXRA  DEF SPACE
19B2 F3 00      DEF XLOOP
19B4 FC FF      BYT 374,377
19B6 12 04      XXR4  DEF SEMIS
19B8 82      L717  BYT 202
19B9 3C A3      ASP "<*"        ! <*
19BB 97 19      DEF L716
19BD B8 05      BDIGS  DEF DOCOL
19BF 89 0C      DEF PAD
19C1 E8 07      DEF HLD
19C3 81 05      DEF STORE
19C5 12 04      DEF SEMIS
19C7 82      L718  BYT 202
19C8 23 BE      ASP ">*"        ! >*
19CA B8 19      DEF L717
19CC B8 05      EDIOS  DEF DOCOL
19CE 03 05      DEF DROP
19D0 03 05      DEF DROP
19D2 E8 07      DEF HLD
19D4 5D 05      DEF AT
19D6 A9 0C      DEF PAD
19D8 F3 04      DEF OVER
19DA 4B 08      DEF SUB
19DC 12 04      DEF SEMIS
19DE 84      L719  BYT 204
19DF 53 49 47  ASP "SIGN"       ! SIGN
19E2 CE
19E3 C7 19      DEF L718
19E5 B8 05      SIGN  DEF DOCOL
19E7 A2 08      DEF ROT
19E9 6F 04      DEF ZLESS
19EB DE 08      DEF ZBRAN
19ED 08 08      BYT 10,0
19EF 83 00      DEF LIT
19F1 2D 00      BYT 55,0
19F3 71 0C      DEF HOLD
19F5 12 04      XXR1  DEF SEMIS
19F7

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75

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19F7 81      ! L750  BYT 201
19F8 A3      ASP "*"
19F9 DE 19      DEF L719
19FB B8 05      DIG   DEF DOCOL
19FD B7 07      DEF BASE
19FF 5D 05      DEF AT
1A01 51 12      DEF MSMOD
1A03 A2 06      DEF ROT
1A05 B3 00      DEF LIT
1A07 09 00      BYT 11,0
1A09 F3 04      DEF OVER
1A0B 6F 08      DEF LESS
1A0D DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
1A0F 08 00      BYT 10,0      ! XXR2
1A11 65 00      DEF LIT
1A13 07 00      BYT 7,0
1A15 84 04      DEF PLUS
1A17 83 00      DEF LIT
1A19 30 00      XXR2  BYT 60,0
1A1B 84 04      DEF PLUS
1A1D 71 0C      DEF HOLD
1A1F 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1A21 B2      L751  BYT 202
1A22 23 D3      ASP "#S"
1A24 F7 19      DEF L750
1A26 B8 05      DIGS  DEF DOCOL
1A28 FB 19      XXR3  DEF DIG
1A2A F3 04      DEF OVER
1A2C F3 04      DEF OVER
1A2E 7A 83      DEF OR
1A30 59 04      DEF ZEGU
1A32 DE 00      DEF ZBRAN
1A34 FA FF      BYT 364,377      ! XXR3
1A36 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1A38

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76

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1A38 B3      ! L752  BYT 203
1A39 44 2E DE  ASP "D.R"
1A3C 21 1A      DEF L751
1A3E B8 05      DDOTR  DEF DOCOL
1A40 33 04      DEF TOR
1A42 10 05      DEF SWAP
1A44 F3 04      DEF OVER
1A46 11 11      DEF DABS
1A48 BD 19      DEF BDIGS
1A4A 26 1A      DEF DIGS
1A4C E5 19      DEF SIGN
1A4E CC 19      DEF EDIGS
1A50 40 04      DEF FROMR
1A52 F3 04      DEF OVER
1A54 4B 08      DEF SUB
1A56 A8 19      DEF SPACS
1A58 F8 0A      DEF TYPE
1A5A 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1A5C 82      L753  BYT 202
1A5D 2E D2      ASP ".R"
1A5F 38 1A      DEF L752
1A61 B8 05      DOTR  DEF DOCOL
1A63 33 04      DEF TOR
1A65 E7 18      DEF STOD
1A67 40 04      DEF FROMR
1A69 3E 1A      DEF DDOTR
1A6B 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1A6D B2      L754  BYT 202
1A6E 44 AE      ASP "D."
1A70 5C 1A      DEF L753
1A72 B8 05      DDOT  DEF DOCOL
1A74 23 06      DEF ZERO
1A76 3E 1A      DEF DDOTR
1A78 BF 08      DEF SPACE
1A7A 12 04      DEF SEMIS
1A7C

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```

1A7C 01      !      . ? U.
1A7D 0E      L755  BYT 201
1A7E 6D 1A   ASP " "
1A80 B8 05   DOT   DEF L754
1A82 E7 10   DEF DDCOL
1A84 72 1A   DEF STOD
1A86 12 04   DEF DDOT
1A88 01      L756  DEF SEMIS
1A89 0F      ASP *?
1A8A 7C 1A   DEF L755
1A8C B8 05   QUEST  DEF DDCOL
1A8E 5D 05   DEF AT
1A90 80 1A   DEF DOT
1A92 12 04   DEF SEMIS
1A94 82      L757  BYT 202
1A95 55 0E   ASP "U."
1A97 88 1A   DEF L756
1A99 88 05   UDOT   DEF DDCOL
1A9B 23 06   DEF ZERO
1A9D 72 1A   DEF DDOT
1A9F 12 04   DEF SEMIS
1AA1        TSK-10 BSZ 0
1AA1 03      L800  BYT 203
1AA2 42 59 C5 ASP "BYE"      ! exit to 75 05
1AA5 94 1A   DEF L757
1AA7 A9 1A   BYE   DEF BYE+
1AA9 50 06 E3 BYE+  POND R20,-R6      ! dump rtn to NEXT
1AAC CE F6 4F JSB =RESTEN
1AAF 9E      RTN
1AB0        ! SAVFVM - SAVE FORTH VIRTUAL MACHINE
1AB0        ! PUSHES R0m,R10m,R32m,R34m,R36m ONTO R6 STACK
1AB0        ! USES R20m
1AB0 50 06 E3 SAVFVM POND R20,-R6      ! HOLD RETURN ADDRESS IN R20m
1AB3 40 E5   PUND R0,+R6      ! RS POINTER
1AB5 48 E5   PUND R10,+R6     ! I
1AB7 3A E5   PUND R32,+R6     ! SP POINTER
1AB9 5C E5   PUND R34,+R6     ! USER RELOCATION BASE ADDRESS
1ABB 5E E5   PUND R36,+R6     ! FORTH RELOCATION BASE ADDRESS
1ABD 50 E5   PUND R20,+R6     ! PUT RETURN ADDRESS BACK
1ABF 9E      RTN
1AC0        ! GETFVM - RESTORE FORTH VIRTUAL MACHINE FROM R6 STACK
1AC0        ! PULLS REGISTERS OFF THE R6 STACK IN THE REVERSE ORDER THAT
1AC0        ! SAVFVM PUTS THEM THERE, EXCEPT R36
1AC0        ! NOTE CALLING SEQUENCE!      POND R36,-R6
1AC0        ! JSB X36,GETFVM
1AC0        ! GETFVM CAN'T RESTORE R36 BECAUSE R36 MUST ALREADY BE THERE
1AC0        ! IN ORDER TO GET TO GETFVM
1AC0        ! USES R20m
1AC0 50 06 E3 GETFVM POND R20,-R6      ! HOLD RETURN ADDRESS IN R20m
1AC3 5C E5   POND R34,-R6
1AC5 5A E3   POND R32,-R6
1AC7 48 E3   POND R10,-R6
1AC9 40 E3   POND R0,-R6
1ACB 50 E5   PUND R20,+R6
1ACD 9E      RTN
1ACE        LST
1ACE

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!      System addresses for the HP75
INPBUF  DAD 106600
RDMPTR  DAD 101243      ! 82A3
SFSCAN  DAD 6232        ! 0C9A
EROMTK  EDU 264         ! B4
CONBIN  DAD 612         ! 018A
HLFLIN  DAD 3761       ! 07F1
GET.IN  DAD 40555      ! 416D
EOLND   DAD 4065       ! 0B35
EVIL    DAD 57360      ! SEFO
SAWENV  DAD 47704      ! 4FC4
SETRN   DAD 17507     ! 1F47
FLOPEN  DAD 21022     ! 2212
OUTC40  DAD 4024      ! 0B14
OUTEDL  DAD 4054      ! 082C
GETCHR  DAD 3520      ! 0730
RESTEN  DAD 47764     ! 4FFA
SVCWRD  DAD 101204    ! 8284
KEYHIT  DAD 101537    ! 035F
ATTNKY  EDU 200       ! 80
DEGLE   DAD 3643      ! 07A3
FDELLN  DAD 21037     ! 221F
BLANKS  DAD 4773      ! 09FB
FREPLN  DAD 21131     ! 2259
SY6J8B  DAD 43155     ! 466D
SETPR   DAD 17534     ! 1F5C
DELLNS  DAD 21055     ! 222D
!

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```

!      STACKS AND BUFFERS
1ACE      XTIB  BSZ 0      ! terminal input buffer
1ACE      ! TIB and return stack grow toward each other
1ACE      ! They have a combined length of 146 (decimal) = 98 for TIB +
1ACE      ! +48 for RS
1ACE      ! size of TIB = 98 = logical line length of K'roo + 2 nulls
1ACE      ! size of RS = 48 as specified in FORTH-79 Standard
1ACE      ! Since TIB & RS grow toward each other they can use each oth
1ACE      ! space temporarily.
1B60      LST
1B60      XRO  BSZ 0      ! return stack
1B60      XUP  BSZ 0      ! user variable area
1B60 00 00 00 BSZ 4
1B63 00 00 00 BSZ 4
1B66      ! next 10 bytes are initialized at startup
1B66 36 28   BSZ 2      ! #6 SD
1B68 60 1B   BSZ 2      ! #10 RO
1B6A CE 1A   BSZ 2      ! #12 TIB
1B6C 1F 00   BSZ 2      ! #14 WIDTH
1B6E 00 00   BSZ 2      ! #16 WARNING
1B70 7C 1C   DEF XDP      ! #20 FENCE
1B72 2F 21   DEF XDP      ! #22 DP
1B74 0B 10   DEF XXVDC     ! #24 VOC-LINK
1B76 A9 02   DEF KEYO     ! #26 'KEY
1B78 F0 1B   DEF ERBUF     ! #30 OUTBUF
1B7A 00 01   DEF INPBUF    ! #32 INPBUF
1B7C 3C 2C   DEF DSKBUF    ! #34 USE
1B7E 3B 2B   DEF DSKBUF    ! #36 PREV
1B80 01 00   BYT 1,0      ! #40 OKFLAG
1B82 3A 0D   DEF BNUMB     ! #42 'NUMBER
1B84 6D 10   DEF ABORT     ! #44 'ABORT
1B86 93 1F   DEF EMITO     ! #46 'EMIT
1B88 A3 1F   DEF CRO       ! #50 'CR
1BEE      LST
1BEE 21 21   FPTR  DEF TSK-10
1BF0      ERRBUF BSZ 0      ! 140 (decimal) byte output bu
! ERRBUF grows toward higher memory
1BF0      LST
1C7C      XDP  BSZ 0      ! dictionary grows toward hi
1C7C      LST
2834 08 00   XSOH2 BSZ 2
2836 01 00   XSO  BSZ 2      ! computation stack grows tow
! ROOM FOR 2 1024-BYTE BUFFERS
2838      DSKBUF BSZ 0
3040      LST
3040      ENDBUF BSZ 0
3040      LST
3040      EIF

```

KERNAL GLOSSARY

This glossary contains all of the word definitions in the assembly source listing. The definitions are presented in the order of their ascii sort.

The first line of each entry shows a symbolic description of the action of the procedure on the parameter stack. The symbols indicate the order in which input parameters have been placed on the stack. Three dashes "---" indicate the execution point; any parameters left on the stack are listed. In this notation, the top of the stack is to the right.

The symbols include:

- addr memory address
- b 8 bit byte (i.e. hi 8 bits zero)
- c 7 bit ascii character (hi 9 bits zero)
- d 32 bit signed double integer, most significant portion with sign on top of stack.
- f boolean flag. 0=false, non-zero=true
- ff boolean false flag=0
- n 16 bit signed integer number
- u 16 bit unsigned integer
- tf boolean true flag=non-zero

Unless otherwise noted, all reference to numbers are for 16 bit signed integers. For 32 bit signed double numbers, the most significant part (with the sign) is on top.

All arithmetic is implicitly 16 bit signed integer math, with error and under-flow indication unspecified.

	Source Listing Page
t n addr --- (relative address)	17
Store 16 bits of n at address. Pronounced "store".	
!CSP	28
Save the stack position in CSP, as part of the compiler security.	
# d1 --- d2	75
Generate from a double number d1, the next ascii character which is placed in an output string. Result d2 is the quotient after division by BASE, and is maintained for further processing. Used between<# and #>. See #S.	
#> d --- addr count	74
Terminates numeric output conversion by dropping d, leaving the test address and character count suitable for TYPE.	
#S d1 --- d2	75
Generates ascii text in the text output buffer, by the use of #, until a zero double number n2 results. Used between <# and #>.	
' --- addr	75
Used in the form: ' nnnn Leaves the parameter field address of dictionary word nnnn. As a compiler directive, executes in a colon-definition to compile the address as a literal. If the word is not found after a search of CONTEXT and CURRENT, an appropriate error message is given. Pronounced "tick".	

'ABORT --- addr	22
A user variable containing the CFA of the active (ABORT) routine. Initialized to execute ABORT. See ABORT, (ABORT).	
'CR --- addr	22
A user variable containing the CFA of the active CR routine. Initialized to execute CRØ. See CR CRØ. Change to redirect character output.	
'EMIT --- addr	22
A user variable containing the CFA of the active EMIT routine. Initialized to execute EMITØ. See EMIT EMITØ. Change to redirect character output.	
'KEY --- addr	21
A user variable containing the CFA of the active KEY routine. Initialized to execute KEYØ. See KEY KEYØ. Change to accept characters from a different source than keyboard, i.e. modern.	
'NUMBER --- addr	22
A user variable containing the CFA of the active NUMBER conversion routine. Initialized to execute [NUMBER]. See [NUMBER] NUMBER. Change to modify numeric processing, e.g. to accept scientific notation.	
(	47
Used in the form: ( cccc) Ignore a comment that will be delimited by a right parenthesis on the same line. May occur during execution or in a colon-definition. A blank after the leading parenthesis is required.	
(.)	33
The run-time procedure, compiled by ." which transmits the following in-line text to the selected output device. See .".	
(;CODE)	30
The run-time procedure, compiled by ;CODE, that rewrites the code field of the most recently defined word to point to the following machine code sequence. See ;CODE.	
(+LOOP) n ---	5
The run-time procedure compiled by +LOOP, which increments the loop index by n and tests for loop completion. See +LOOP.	
(ABORT)	40
Executes after an error when WARNING is 1. This word normally executes ABORT, but may be altered to a user's alternative procedure. See 'ABORT, ABORT.	
(DO)	5
The run-time procedure compiled by DO which moves the loop control parameters to the return stack. See DO.	
(FIND) addr1 addr2 --- pfa b tf (ok) 7 addr1 addr2 --- ff (bad)	
Searches the dictionary starting at the name field address addr2, matching to the text at addr1. Returns parameter field address, length byte of name field and boolean true for a match. If no match is found, only a boolean false is left.	
(LINE) n1 n2 --- addr count	59
Convert the line number n1 and the screen n2 to the disc buffer address containing the data. a count of LC/L indicates the full line text length.	

(LOOP)	4		
The run-time procedure compiled by LOOP which increments the loop index and tests for loop completion. See LOOP.			
(NUMBER)	d1 addr1 --- d2 addr2	38	
Convert the ascii text beginning at addr1+1 with regard to BASE. The new value is accumulated into double number d1, being left as d2. Addr2 is the address of the first unconvertible digit. Used by NUMBER and [NUMBER].			
*	n1 n2 --- prod	53	
Leave the signed product of two signed numbers.			
*/	N1 n2 n3 --- n4	54	
Leave the ratio $n4 = n1*n2/n3$ where all are signed numbers. Retention of an intermediate 31 bit product permits greater accuracy than would be available with the sequence: $n1\ n2\ *\ n3\ /$			
*/MOD	n1 n2 n3 --- n4 n5	54	
Leave the quotient N5 and remainder n4 of the operation $n1*n2/n3$ . A 31 bit intermediate product is used as for */.			
+	n1 n2 --- sum	15	
Leave the sum of $n1*n2$ .			
+!	n addr ---	16	
Add n to the value at the address. Pronounced "plus-store".			
+BUF	addr1 --- addr2 f	55	
Advance the disc buffer address addr1 to the address of the next buffer addr2. Boolean f is false when addr2 is the buffer presently pointed to by variable PREV.			
+LOOP	n1 --- (run)	72	
Used in a colon-definition in the form: DO ... n1 +LOOP			
At run-time, +LOOP selectively controls branching back to the corresponding DO based on n1, the loop index and the loop limit. The signed increment n1 is added to the index and the total compared to the limit. The branch back to DO occurs until the new index is equal or greater than the limit ( $n1 > 0$ ), or until the new index is equal to or less than the limit ( $n1 < 0$ ). Upon exiting the loop, the parameters are discarded and execution continues ahead.			
At compile time, +LOOP compiles the run-time word (+LOOP) and the branch offset computed from HERE to the address left on the stack by DO. n2 is used for compile time error checking.			
,	n ---	24	
Store n into the next available dictionary memory cell, advancing the dictionary pointer. (comma)			
-	n1 n2 --- diff	25	
Leave the difference of $n1-n2$ .			
-->		63	
Continue interpretation with the next disc screen. (pronounced next-screen).			
-DUP	n1 -- n1 (if zero)	26	
Reproduce n1 only if it is non-zero. This is usually used to copy a value just before IF, to eliminate the need for an ELSE part to drop it.			
-FIND	--- pfa b tf (found)	40	
Accepts the next test word (delimited by blanks) in the input stream to HERE, and searches the CONTEXT and then CURRENT vocabularies for a matching entry. If found, the dictionary entry's parameter field address, its length byte, and a boolean true is left. Otherwise, only a boolean false is left.			
-TRAILING	addr n1 --- addr n2	32	
Adjusts the character count n1 of a text string beginning address to suppress the output of trailing blanks. i.e. the characters at $addr+n1$ to $addr+n2$ are blanks.			
.	n ---	77	
Print a number from a signed 16 bit two's complement value, converted according to the numeric BASE. A trailing blank follows. Pronounced "dot".			
"	Used in the form: ." cccc"	33	
Compiles in in-line string cccc (delimited by the trailing ") with an execution procedure to transmit the text to the selected output device. If executed outside a definition, ." will immediately print the text until the final ". The maximum number of characters is 255. See (.").			
.LINE	line scr ---	59	
Print on the terminal device, a line of text from a screen by its line and screen number. Trailing blanks are suppressed.			
.R	n1 n2 ---	76	
Print the number n1 right aligned in a field whose width is n2. No following blank is printed.			
/	n1 n2 --- quot	53	
Leave the signed quotient of $n1/n2$ .			
/MOD	n1 n2 --- rem quot	53	
Leave the remainder and signed quotient of $n1/n2$ . The remainder has the sign of the dividend.			
0 1 2 3	--- m	19	
These small numbers are used so often that it is attractive to define them by name in the dictionary as consants.			
0<	n --- f	14	
Leave a true flag if the number is less than zero (negative), otherwise leave a false flag.			
0=	n --- f	14	
Leave a true flag is the number is equal to zero, otherwise leave a false flag.			
OBRANCH	f ---	4	
The run-time procedure to conditionally branch. If f is false (zero), the following in-line parameter is added to the interpretive pointer to branch ahead or back. Compiled by IF, UNTIL, and WHILE.			
1+	n1 --- n2	24	
Increment n1 by 1			
2+	n1 --- n2	24	
Increment n1 by 2.			

Used in the form called a colon-definition: : cccc Creates a dictionary entry defining cccc as equivalent to the following sequence of Forth word definitions '...' until the next ';' or ';CODE'. The compiling process is done by the text interpreter as long as STATE is non-zero. Other details are that the CONTEXT vocabulary is set to the CURRENT vocabulary and that words with the precedence bit set (P) are executed rather than being compiled.	18	?CSP	29	Issue error message if stack position differs from value saved in CSP.
Terminate a colon-definition and stop further compilation. Compiles the run-time ;S.	18	?ERROR	28	f n --- Issue an error message number n, if the boolean flag is true.
;CODE See 75C Assembler	Screen 30	?EXEC	28	Issue an error message if not executing.
;S	13	?LOADING	29	Issue an error message if not loading.
Stop interpretation of a screen. ;S is also the run-time word compiled at the end of a colon-definition which returns execution to the calling procedure.		?PAIRS	28	n1 n2 --- Issue an error message if n1 does not equal n2. The message indicates that compiled conditionals do not match.
< n1 n2 --- f	25	?STACK	44	Issue an error message if the stack is out of bounds.
Leave a true flag if n1 is less than n2; otherwise leave a false flag. This is a signed comparison. See U.		?TERMINAL	9	--- f Perform a test of the terminal keyboard for actuation of a key. A true flag indicates actuation.
<#	74	@	17	addr --- n (relative address) Leave the 16 bit contents of address.
Setup for pictured numeric output formation using the words: <# # #S SIGN #>. The conversion is done on a double number producing text at PAD.		A>>	12	n1 --- n2 Arithmetic right shift one bit position.
<< n1 --- n2	12	ABORT	48	Clear the stacks and enter the execution state. Return control to the operators terminal, printing a message appropriate to the installation.
Logical left shift one bit position. Can be used for 2*.		ABS	50	n --- u Leave the absolute value of n as u.
<BUILDS	31	AGAIN	73	addr n --- (compiling) Used in a colon-definition in the form: BEGIN ... AGAIN. At run-time, AGAIN forces execution to return to corresponding BEGIN. There is no effect on the stack. Execution cannot leave this loop (unless R> DROP is executed one level below).  At compile time, AGAIN compiles BRANCH with an offset from HERE to addr. n is used for compile-time error checking.
Used within a colon-definition: : cccc <BUILDS ... DOES> ...; Each time cccc is executed, <BUILDS defines a new word with a high-level execution procedure. Executing cccc in the form: cccc nnnn used <BUILDS to create a dictionary entry for nnnn with a call to the DOES> part for nnnn. When nnnn is later executed, it has the address of its parameter area on the stack and executes the words after DOES> in cccc. <BUILDS and DOES> allow run-time procedures to be written in high-level rather than in assembler code (as required by ;CODE).		ALLOT	24	n --- Add the signed number to the dictionary pointer DP. May be used to reserve dictionary space or re-origin memory. n is with regard to computer address type (byte or word).
= n1 n2 --- f	25	AND	11	n1 n2 --- n3 Leave the bitwise logical and of n1 and n2 as n3.
Leave a true flag if n1=n2; otherwise leave a false flag.		B/BUF	20	--- n This constant leaves the number of bytes per buffer.
> n1 n2 --- f	25	B/SCR	20	--- n This constant leaves the number of blocks per editing screen.
Leave a true flag if n1 is greater than n2; otherwise a false flag. This is a signed comparison.		BACK	71	addr --- Calculate the backward branch offset from HERE to addr and compile into the next available dictionary memory address.
>> n1 --- n2	12			
Logical right shift one bit position. Can be used for 2/.				
>R n ---	14			
Remove a number from the computation stack and place as the most accessible on the return stack. Use should be balanced with R> in the same definition.				
? addr ---	77			
Print the value contained at the address in free format according to the current base.				
?COMP	28			
Issue error message if not compiling.				

BASE	---	addr	23	
	A user variable containing the current number base used for input and output conversion.			
BEGIN	---	addr n (compiling)	70	
	Occurs in a colon definition in form: BEGIN ... UNTIL BEGIN ... AGAIN BEGIN ... WHILE ... REPEAT			
	At run-time, BEGIN marks the start of a sequence that may be repetitively executed. It serves as a return point from the corresponding UNTIL, AGAIN or REPEAT. When executing UNTIL, a return to BEGIN will occur if the top of the stack is false; for AGAIN and REPEAT a return to BEGIN always occurs.			
	At compile time BEGIN leaves its return address and n for compiler error checking.			
BL	---	c	19	
	A constant that leaves the ascii value for "blank".			
BLANKS	addr	count	---	36
	Fill an area of memory beginning at addr with blanks.			
BLK	---	addr	22	
	A user variable containing the block number being interpreted. If zero, input is being taken from the terminal input buffer.			
BLOCK	n	---	addr	58
	Leave the memory address of the block buffer containing block n. If the block is not already in memory, it is transferred from a text file to a buffer. If the block occupying that buffer has been marked as updated, it is re-written to disc before block n is read into the buffer. See also BUFFER, R/W, UPDATE, FLUSH.			
BRANCH			4	
	The run-time procedure to unconditionally branch. An in-line offset is added to the interpretive pointer IP to branch ahead or back. BRANCH is compiled by ELSE, AGAIN, REPEAT.			
BUFFER	n	---	addr	57
	Obtain the next memory buffer, assigning it to block n. If the contents of the buffer is marked as updated, it is written to the text file. The address left is the first cell within the buffer for data storage.			
BYE			77	
	Return to HP-75C operating system.			
C!	b	addr	---	(relative address) 17
	Store 8 bits at address.			
C,	b	---	24	
	Store 8 bits of b into the next available dictionary byte, advancing the dictionary pointer.			
C/L			19	
	A constant containing the number of characters per line. Can be changed to 20 hex by the command 20 ' C/L !.			
C@	addr	---	b (relative address)	17
	Leave the 8 bit contents of memory address.			
CFA	pfa	---	cfa	27
	Convert the parameter field address of a definition to its code field address.			
CMOVE	from	to	count	---
	(relative address) 10			
	Move the specified quantity of bytes beginning at address from to address to. The contents of address from is moved first proceeding toward high memory.			
COM	n1	---	n2	12
	Does a one's complement to the item on top of the stack.			
COMPILE			29	
	When the word containing COMPILE executes, the execution address of the word following COMPILE is copied (compiled) into the dictionary. This allows specific compilation situations to be handled in addition to simply compiling an execution address (which the interpreter already does).			
CONSTANT	n	---	18	
	A defining word used in the form: n CONSTANT ccc to create word cccc, with its parameter field containing n. When cccc is later executed, it will push the value of n to the stack.			
CONTEXT	---	addr	23	
	A user variable containing a pointer to the vocabulary within which dictionary searches will first begin.			
COUNT	addr1	---	addr2 n	31
	Leave the byte address addr2 and byte count n of a message test beginning at address addr1. It is presumed that the first byte contains the text byte count and the actual text starts with the second byte. Typically COUNT is followed by TYPE.			
CR			9	
	Transmit a carriage return and line feed to the selected output device.			
CR@			9	
	Outputs an end of line sequence to output device. Is vectored so it can be redefined. See CR, 'CR.			
CREATE			42	
	A defining word used in the form: CREATE cccc by such words as CODE and CONSTANT to create a dictionary header for a Forth definition. The code field contains the address of the words parameter field. The new word is created in the CURRENT vocabulary.			
CSP	---	addr	23	
	A user variable temporarily storing the stack pointer position, for compilation error checking.			
CURRENT	---	addr	23	
	A user variable containing a pointer to the vocabulary into which new definitions will be compiled.			
D+	d1	d2	---	dsum 15
	Leave the double number sum of two double numbers.			
D.	d	---	76	
	Print a signed double number from a 32 bit two's complement value. The high-order 16 bits are most accessible on the stack. Conversion is performed according to the current BASE. A blank follows. Pronounced D-dot.			
D.R	d	n	---	76
	Print a signed double number d right aligned in a field n characters wide.			
DABS	d	---	ud	50
	Leave the absolute value ud of a double number.			
DECIMAL			30	
	Set the numeric conversion BASE for decimal input-output.			

DEFINITIONS		47			
	Used in the form: cccc	DEFINITIONS			
	Set the CURRENT vocabulary to the CONTEXT vocabulary. In the example, executing vocabulary name cccc made it the CONTEXT vocabulary and executing DEFINITIONS made both specify vocabulary cccc.				
DIGIT	c n1 ---- n2 tf (ok)		6		
	c n1 ---- ff (bad)				
	Converts the ascii character c (using base n1) to its binary equivalent n2, accompanied by a true flag. If the conversion is invalid, leaves only a false flag.				
DLITERAL	d --- d (executing)		43		
	d --- (compiling)				
	If compiling, compile a stack double number into a literal. Later execution of the definition containing the literal will push it to the stack. If executing, the number will remain on the stack.				
DMINUS	d1 --- d2		15		
	Convert d1 to its double number two's complement.				
DO	n1 n2 --- (execute)		71		
	addr n --- (compile)				
	Occurs in a colon-definition in form: DO ... LOOP DO ... +LOOP				
	At run-time, DO begins a sequence with repetitive execution controlled by a loop limit n1 and an index with initial value n2. DO removes these from the stack. Upon reaching LOOP the index is incremented by one. Until the new index equals or exceeds the limit, execution loops back to just after DO; otherwise the loop parameters are discarded and execution continues ahead. Both n1 and n2 are determined at run-time and may be the result of other operations. Within a loop "I" will copy the current value of the index to the stack. see I, LOOP, +LOOP, LEAVE.				
	When compiling within the colon-definition, DO compiles (DO), leaves the following address. addr and n for later error checking.				
DOES>			31		
	A word which defines the run-time action within a high-level defining word. DOES> alters the code field and first parameter of the new word to execute the sequence of compiled word addresses following DOES>. Used in combination with <BUILDS. When the DOES> part executes it begins with the address of the first parameter of the new word on the stack. This allows interpretation using this area or its contents. Typical uses include the Forth assemble, multi-dimensional arrays, and compiler generation.				
DP	---- addr		21		
	A user variable, the dictionary pointer, which contains the address of the next free memory above the dictionary. The value may be read by HERE and altered by ALLOT.				
DPL	---- ADDR		23		
	A user variable containing the number of digits to the right of the decimal on double integer input. It may also be used hold output column location of a decimal point, in user generated formatting. The default value on single number input is -1.				
DROP	n ---		16		
	Drop the number from the stack.				
DUP	n --- n n		16		
	Duplicate the value on the stack.				
ELSE	addr1 n11 --- addr2 n2		73		
	Occurs within a colon-definition in the form: IF ... ELSE ... ENDIF				
	At run-time, ELSE executes after the true part following IF. ELSE forces execution to skip over the following false part and resumes execution after the ENDIF. It has no stack effect.				
	At compile-time ELSE emplaces BRANCH reserving a branch offset, leaves the address addr2 and n2 for error testing. ELSE also resolves the pending forward branch from IF by calculating the offset from addr1 to HERE and storing at addr1.				
EMIT	c ---		9		
	Transmit ascii character c to the selected output device.				
EMITØ	c ---		9		
	Outputs character to output device. Is vectored so it can be redefined. See EMIT, 'EMIT.				
EMPTY-BUFFERS			55		
	Mark all block-buffers as empty. Updated blocks are not written to the disc. This is also an initialization procedure.				
ENCLOSE	addr1 c ---		8		
	addr1 n1 n2 n3				
	The text scanning primitive used by WORD. From the text address addr1 and an ascii delimiting character c, first non-delimiter character n1, the offset to the first delimiter after the text n2, and the offset to the first character not included. This procedure will not process past an ascii 'null', treating it as an unconditional delimiter.				
END			72		
	This is an 'alias' or duplicate definition for UNTIL.				
ENDIF	addr n --- (compile)		71		
	Occurs in a colon-definition in form: IF ... ENDIF IF ... ELSE ... ENDIF				
	At run-time, ENDIF serves only as the destination of a forward branch from IF or ELSE. It marks the conclusion of the conditional structure. THEN is another name for ENDIF. Both names are supported in fig-FORTH. See also IF and ELSE.				
	At compile-time, ENDIF computes the forward branch offset from addr to HERE and stores it at addr. n is used for error tests.				
ERASE	addr n ---		36		
	Clear a region of memory to zero from addr over n addresses.				
ERROR	line --- in blk		41		
	Execute error notification and restart of system. WARNING is first examined. If WARNING=0, n is just printed as a message. If WARNING is -1, the definition (ABORT) is executed, which executes the system ABORT, unless 'ABORT has been changed to a user defined routine. Fig-FORTH saves the contents of IN and BLK to assist in determining the location of the error. Final action is execution of QUIT.				
EXECUTE	addr ---		3		
	Execute the definition whose code field address is on the stack. The code field address is also called the compilation address.				

EXPECT	addr count ---	34	Transfer characters from the terminal to address, until a "return" or the count of characters have been received. Two nulls are added at the end of the text.	At compile-time IF compiles OBRANCH and reserves space for an offset at addr. addr and n are used later for resolution of the offset and error testing.			
FENCE	--- addr	21	A user variable containing an address below which FORGETTING is trapped. To forget below this point the user must alter the contents of FENCE.	IMMEDIATE	45	Mark the most recently made definition so that when encountered at compile time, it will be executed rather than being compiled. i.e. the precedence bit in its header is set. This method allows definitions to handle unusual compiling situations, rather than build them into the fundamental compiler. The user may force compilation of an immediate definition by preceding it with [COMPILE].	
FILL	addr quan b --- (relative address)	35	Fill memory at the address with the specified quantity of bytes b. b must be greater than two.	IN	--- addr	22	A user variable containing the byte offset within the current input text buffer (terminal or disc) from which the next text will be accepted. WORD uses and moves the value of IN.
FIRST	--- n	20	A constant that leaves the address of the first (lowest) block buffer.	INPBUF	--- addr	21	A user variable initialized to the system input buffer at 8180 hex.
FLD	--- addr	23	A user variable for control of number output field width.	INTERPRET		45	The outer text interpreter which sequentially executes or compiles text from the input stream (terminal or buffer) depending on STATE. If the word name cannot be found after a search of CONTEXT and then CURRENT it is converted to a number according to the current base. That also failing, an error message echoing the name with a "?" will begin. Text input will be taken according to the convention for WORD. If a decimal point is found as part of a number, a double number value will be left. The decimal point has no other purpose than to force this action. See NUMBER.
FLUSH		56	Causes all UPDATED buffers to be written to their respective text files.	KEY	--- c	9	Leave the ascii value of the next terminal key struck.
FORGET		70	Executed in the form: FORGET cccc Deletes definition named cccc from the dictionary with all entries physically following it. An error message will occur if the CURRENT and context vocabularies are not the same.	KEYØ	--- b	9	Gets byte from input device, usually keyboard. Is vectored so it can be redefined. See KEY, 'KEY.
FORTH		47	The name of the primary vocabulary. Execution makes FORTH the CONTEXT vocabulary. Until additional user vocabularies are defined, new user definitions become a part of FORTH. FORTH is immediate, so it will execute during the creation of a colon-definition, to select this vocabulary at compile time.	LATEST	--- addr	27	Leave the name field address of the topmost word in the CURRENT vocabulary.
HERE	--- addr	24	Leave the address of the next available dictionary location.	LEAVE		13	Force termination of a DO-LOOP at the next opportunity by setting the loop limit equal to the current value of the index. The index itself remains unchanged, and execution proceeds normally until LOOP or +LOOP is encountered.
HEX		30	Set the numeric conversion base to sixteen (hexadecimal).	LFA	pfa --- lfa	27	Convert the parameter field address of a dictionary definition to its link field address.
HLD	--- addr	23	A user variable that holds the address of the latest character of text during numeric output conversion.	LIMIT	---- n	20	A constant leaving the address just above the highest memory available for a buffer. Usually this is the highest system memory.
HOLD	c ---	36	Used between <# and #> to insert an ascii character into a pictured numeric output string. e.g. 2E HOLD will place a decimal point.	LIT	--- n	3	Within a colon-definition, LIT is automatically compiled before each 16 bit literal number encountered in input text. Later execution of lit causes the contents of the next dictionary address to be pushed to the stack.
I	--- n	5	Used within a DO-LOOP to copy the loop index to the stack. See R.				
ID.	addr ---	41	Print a definition's name from its name field address.				
IF	f --- (run-time) --- addr n (compile)	73	Occurs in a colon-definition in form: IF (tp) ... ENDIF IF (tp) ... ELSE (fp) ... ENDIF At run-time, IF selects execution based on a boolean flag. If f is true (non-zero), execution skips till just after ELSE to execute the false part. After either part, execution resumes after ENDIF. ELSE and its false part are optional; if missing, false execution skips to just after ENDIF.				



LITERAL	n --- (compiling)	43			
	If compiling, then compile the stack value n as a 16 bit literal. This definition is immediate so that it will execute during a colon-definition. The intended use is: : xxx [ calculate ] LITERAL ; Compilation is suspended for the compile-time calculation of a value. Compilation is resumed and LITERAL compiles this value.				
LOAD	n ---	63			
	Begin interpretation of screen n. Loading will terminate at the end of the screen or at ;S. See ;S and -->.				
LOOP	addr n --- (compiling)	72			
	Occurs in a colon-definition in form: DO ... LOOP At run-time, LOOP selectively controls branching back to the corresponding DO based on the loop index and limit. The loop index is incremented by one and compared to the limit. The branch back to DO occurs until the index equals or exceeds the limit; at that time, the parameters are discarded and execution continues ahead.  At compile-time, LOOP compiles (LOOP) and uses addr to calculate an offset to DO. n is used for error testing.				
M*	n1 n2 --- d	51			
	A mixed magnitude math operation which leaves the double number signed product of two signed number.				
M/	d n1 --- n2 n3	52			
	A mixed magnitude math operator which leaves the signed remainder n2 and signed quotient n3, from a double number dividend and divisor n1. The remainder takes its sign from the dividend.				
M/MOD	ud11 u2 --- u3 ud4	54			
	An unsigned mixed magnitude math operation which leaves a double quotient ud4 and remainder u3, from a double dividend ud1 and single divisor u2.				
MAX	n1 n2 --- max	50			
	Leave the greater of two numbers.				
MESSAGE	n ---	61			
	Print on the selected output device the text of message n. 24 entries are available.				
MIN	n1 n2 --- min	50			
	Leave the smaller of two numbers.				
MINUS	n1 --- n2	15			
	Leave the two's complement of a number.				
MOD	n1 n2 --- mod	54			
	Leave the remainder of n1/n2, with the same sign as n1.				
MSGADR	--- addr	59			
	An array of system messages. Addr is the first byte of the array which is a table of pointers into the message text.				
NFA	pfa --- nfa	27			
	Convert the parameter field address of a definition to its name field.				
NUMBER	addr --- d	39			
	Causes the execution of the current numeric processing routine. Initialized to [NUMBER]. See [NUMBER], (NUMBER).				
OCTAL		30			
	Set the numeric conversion BASE for base 8 input-output.				
OFFSET	--- addr	22			
	A user variable which may contain a block offset to mass storage drives. The contents of OFFSET is added to the stack number by BLOCK. See BLOCK.				
OKFLAG	--- addr	22			
	A user variable that enables or disables the "ok" in QUIT.				
OR	n1 n2 -- or	11			
	Leave the bit-wise logical or of two 16 bit values.				
OUT	--- addr	22			
	A user variable. The user may alter and examine OUT to control display formatting.				
OUTBUF		21			
	140 decimal byte available for temporary arrays, output, formatting, etc. Not used by the fig-FORTH. May be eliminated if space is needed.				
OVER	n1 n2 --- n1 n2 n1	16			
	Copy the second stack value, placing it as the new top.				
PAD	--- addr	36			
	Leave the address of the text output buffer, which is a fixed offset above HERE.				
PFA	nfa --- pfa	27			
	Convert the name field address of a compiled definition to its parameter field address.				
PREV	--- addr	21			
	A variable containing the address of the buffer most recently referenced. The UPDATE command marks this buffer to be later written to disc.				
QUERY		34			
	Input 96 characters of text (or until a "return") from the operators terminal. Text is positioned at the address contained in TIB with IN set to zero.				
QUIT		47			
	Clear the return stack, stop compilation, and return control to the operators terminal. No message is given.				
R	--- n	14			
	Copy the top of the return stack to the computation stack.				
R#	--- addr	23			
	A user variable which may contain the location of an editing cursor, or other file related function.				
R/W	addr blk f ---	68			
	The fig-FORTH standard disc read-write linkage. addr specifies the source or destination block buffer, blk is the sequential number of the referenced block; and f is a flag for f=0 write and f=1 read. R/W performs the read-write from a text file and performs any error checking.				
R>	--- n	14			
	Remove the top value from the return stack and leave it on the computation stack. See R and >R.				

RO	---	addr	20	THEN		71		
					An alias for ENDIF.			
				TIB	---	addr	20	
					A user variable containing the address of the terminal input buffer.			
RDFILE			65	TOGGLE	addr	b	---	17
					Complement the contents of addr by the bit pattern b.			
REPEAT	addr	n	---	(compiling)			73	
					Used within a colon-definition in the form: BEGIN ... WHILE... REPEAT			
					At run-time, REPEAT forces an unconditional branch back to just after the corresponding BEGIN.			
					At compile-time, REPEAT compiles BRANCH and the offset from HERE to addr. n is used for error testing.			
ROT	n1	n2	n3	---	n2	n3	n1	26
					Rotate the top three values on the stack, bringing the third to the top.			
RP!								13
					A computer dependent procedure to initialize the return stack pointer from user variable RO.			
S->D	n	---	d					49
					Sign extend a single number to form a double number.			
SO	---	addr						20
					A user variable that contains the initial value for the stack pointer. Pronounced S-zero. See SP!			
SCR	---	addr						22
					A user variable containing the screen number most recently referenced by LIST.			
SCRNAME	BLK#	---	addr	count				64
					Builds a file name acceptable to HP-75C operating system. Used by mass storage routine.			
SIGN	n	d	---	d				74
					Stores an ascii "-" sign just before a converted numeric output string in the text output buffer when n is negative. n is discarded but double number d is maintained. Must be used between <# and #>.			
SMUDGE								30
					Used during word definition to toggle the "smudge bit" in a definitions' name field. This prevents an uncompleted definition from being found during dictionary searches, until compiling is completed without error.			
SP!								13
					A procedure to initialize the stack pointer from SO.			
SP@	---	addr						13
					A procedure to return the address of the stack position to the top of the stack, as it was before SP@ was executed. (e.g. 1 2 SP@ @ ... would type 2 2 1)			
SPACE								26
					Transmit an ascii blank to the output device.			
SPACES	n	---						74
					Transmit n ascii blanks to the output device.			
STATE	---	addr						23
					A user variable containing the compilation state. A non-zero value indicates compilation.			
SWAP	n1	n2	---	n2	n1			16
					Exchange the top two values on the stack.			

**VARIABLE** 19  
 A defining word used in the form:  
 n VARIABLE cccc  
 When VARIABLE is executed, it creates the definition cccc with its parameter field initialized to n. When cccc is later executed, the address of its parameter field (containing n) is left on the stack, so that a fetch or store may access this location.

**VOC-LINK** --- addr 21  
 A user variable containing the address of a field in the definition of the most recently created vocabulary. All vocabulary names are linked by these fields to allow control for FORGETTING through multiple vocabularys.

**VOCABULARY** 46  
 A defining word used in the form:  
 VOCABULARY cccc  
 to create a vocabulary definition cccc. Subsequent use of cccc will make it the CONTEXT vocabulary which is searched first by interpret. The sequence "cccc DEFINITIONS" will also make cccc the CURRENT vocabulary into which new definitions are placed.

In fig-FORTH, cccc will be so chained as to include all definitions of the vocabulary in which cccc is itself defined. All vocabularys ultimately chain to Forth. By convention, vocabulary names are to be declared IMMEDIATE. See VOC-LINK.

**WARNING** --- addr 20  
 A user variable containing a value controlling messages. If = 0, messages will be presented. If = -1, execute (ABORT) for a user specified procedure. See MESSAGE, ERROR.

**WHILE** f --- (run-time) 74  
 ad1 n1 --- adk bk ad2 n2  
 Occurs in a colon-definition in the form:  
 BEGIN ... WHILE (tp) ... REPEAT  
 At run-time, WHILE selects conditional execution based on boolean flag f. If f is true (non-zero), WHILE continues execution of the true part through to REPEAT, which then branches back to BEGIN. If f is false (zero), execution skips to just after REPEAT, exiting the structure.

At compile-time, WHILE emplaces (OBRANCH) and leaves ad2 of the reserved offset. The stack values will be resolved by REPEAT.

**WIDTH** ---- addr 20  
 In fig-FORTH, a user variable containing the maximum number of letters saved in the compilation of a definitions' name. It must be 1 through 31, with a default value of 31. The name character count and its natural characters are saved, up to the value in WIDTH. The value may be changed at any time within the above limits.

**WORD** c --- 37  
 Read the next text characters from the input stream being interpreted, until a delimiter c is found, storing the packed character string beginning at the dictionary buffer HERE. WORD leaves the character count in the first byte, the characters, and ends with two or more blanks. Leading occurrences of c are ignored. If BLK is zero, text is taken from the terminal input buffer, otherwise from the disc block stored in BLK. See BLK, IN.

**WRTFILE** 66  
 Primitive for moving a block from a block buffer to a system text file in RAM.

**X** 35  
 This is pseudonym for the "null" or dictionary entry for a name of one character of ascii null. It is the execution procedure to terminate interpretation of a line of text from the terminal or within a buffer, as both buffers always have a null at the end.

**XOR** n1 n2 --- xor 12  
 Leave the bitwise logical exclusive-or of two values.

[ Used in a colon-definition in form: 29  
 : xxx [words ] more ;  
 Suspend compilation. The words after [ are executed, not compiled. This allows calculation or compilation exceptions before resuming compilation with ]. See LITERAL, ].

[COMPILE] 43  
 Used in a colon-definition in form:  
 : xxx [COMPILE] FORTH ;  
 [COMPILE] will force the compilation of an immediate definition, that would otherwise execute during compilation. The above example will select the FORTH vocabulary when xxx executes, rather than at compile time.

[NUMBER] addr --- d 39  
 Convert a character string left at addr with a preceding count, to signed double number, using the current numeric base. If a decimal point is encountered in the text, its position will be given in DPL, but no other effect occurs. If numeric conversion is not possible an error message will be given.

] Resume compilation, to the completion of a colon-definition. See [. 29



```

SCR # 10
0 ( UTILITIES [C] JJC 83FEB11 )
1 HEX CREATE KN 5C C, 1A C,
2 E7 C, 9E C, SMUDGE
3 : A@ KN - @ ; : AC@ KN - C@ ;
4 : A! KN - ! ; : AC! KN - C! ;
5 : ADUMP OVER + SWAP
6 DO I AC@ 3 .R LOOP ;
7 : 2DUP OVER OVER ; : 1- 1 - ;
8 : 2DROP DROP DROP ; : 2- 2 - ;
9 : PICK DUP + SP@ + @ ;
10 : DEPTH SP@ S@ @ SWAP - ) ;
11 : NDUP DUP @ DO DUP 1+ PICK
12 SWAP LOOP DROP ;
13 : NH DUP )R 1+ )R @ PAD R - R)
14 3@ FILL (# #S 2DROP
15 PAD R - R) TYPE SPACE ;
16 : 2H 2 NH ; : 4H 4 NH ;
17 : S. DEPTH -DUP IF DUP )R
18 NDUP R) @ DO 4H LOOP
19 ELSE ." EMPTY " THEN ;
20 : DUMP OVER + SWAP DO I C@ 3 .R
21 LOOP ; : @) @) ;
22 : LIST DUP SCR ! ." SCR # "
23 . 2@ @ DO CR I 3 .R SPACE
24 I SCR @ .LINE LOOP CR ;
25 : TEXT PAD C/L 1+ BLANKS WORD
26 HERE COUNT DUP PAD C!
27 PAD 1+ SWAP CMOVE ;
28 : /R PAD 1+ SWAP (LINE) DROP
29 C/L CMOVE UPDATE FLUSH ;
30 : /P 1 TEXT /R ;
31 DECIMAL

```

```

SCR # 11
0 ( UTILITIES [C] JJC 83FEB11 )
1 HEX : #VEMIT 7F AND EMIT@ ;
2 : #VEMIT ' #VEMIT CFA 'EMIT ! ;
3 : STDOUT ' EMIT@ CFA 'EMIT !
4 ' CR@ CFA 'CR ! ;
5 : VLIST $VEMIT @
6 CURRENT @ @ BEGIN
7 DUP C@ 1F AND 1+ DUP )R
8 3 PICK + 1F ) IF CR SWAP
9 @= SWAP THEN DUP ID.
10 SWAP R) + SWAP PFA LFA @
11 DUP @= ?TERMINAL OR UNTIL
12 2DROP STDOUT ;
13 : (X )R OVER ( SWAP R) ( AND ;
14 : BLKS. FIRST @ U. FIRST
15 4@4 + @ U. ;
16 : CMOVE) )R SWAP PAD R CMOVE
17 PAD SWAP R) CMOVE ;
18 : NOOP ;
19 : DIR. 854A KN - BEGIN DUP @
20 WHILE DUP @A + 8 TYPE
21 SPACE DUP @ U. DUP 2+ @
22 U. 12 + CR REPEAT DROP ;
23 DECIMAL
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 20
0 HEX @ VARIABLE IP
1 @ VARIABLE FOUND?
2 : KTEST KEY 1B = ( ESC )
3 IF STDOUT QUIT THEN ;
4 : STACK FOUND? @
5 IF CR KTEST THEN
6 R) R) R) OVER )R ROT
7 )R ROT )R SWAP IP @
8 4H 4H 4H S. ;
9 : SKIP1@ R) 14 + )R ;
10 : ?R CR ." R STK ERR" QUIT ;
11 : FOUND 1 FOUND? ! ;
12 : ?LIT IP @ @ LIT LIT =
13 IF FOUND IP @ 2+ @
14 DUP . 4 IP +! STACK THEN ;
15 : ?COMPILE IP @ @ LIT
16 COMPILE =
17 IF FOUND IP @ 2+ @
18 DUP . ." COMPILE" 2+ NFA ID.
19 4 IP +! STACK THEN ;
20 : ? ." IP @ @ LIT ( ." =
21 IF FOUND IP @
22 2+ DUP 2E EMIT 22 EMIT
23 SPACE COUNT TYPE
24 22 EMIT C@ 3 + IP +!
25 STACK THEN ;
26 DECIMAL
27
28
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 21
0 ( DEBUG [C] JJC 83MAR01 )
1 HEX : ?@BR IP @ @ LIT
2 @BRANCH = IF FOUND IF 4
3 ELSE IP @ 2+ @ 2+ THEN
4 IP @ 2+ @ @ ( IF ." UNTIL"
5 ELSE ." IF OR WHILE" THEN
6 IP +! STACK THEN ;
7 : ?BR IP @ @ LIT BRANCH =
8 IF FOUND IP @ 2+ @ DUP 2+ '
9 IP +! @ ( IF ." REPEAT"
10 ELSE ." ELSE" THEN
11 STACK THEN ;
12 : ?LOOP IP @ @ LIT (LOOP) =
13 IF FOUND ." LOOP " R) R)
14 1+ R OVER )
15 IF DUP 1 - . ." TO " R .
16 )R )R IP @ 2+ @ 2+
17 ELSE ." DONE" R) DROP
18 DROP )R 4
19 THEN IP +! STACK THEN ;
20 : ?+LOOP IP @ @ LIT
21 (+LOOP) =
22 IF FOUND ." +LOOP" R) R)
23 ROT DUP )R + R) @ (
24 IF DUP R) ELSE DUP
25 R ( THEN
26 IF DUP . ." TO " R . )R
27 )R IP @ 2+ @ 2+
28 ELSE ." DONE" R) DROP
29 DROP )R 4
30 THEN IP +! STACK THEN ;
31 DECIMAL

```

```

SCR # 22
0 ( DEBUG          [C] JJC 83MAR01 )
1 HEX : STEP STACK BEGIN BEGIN
2   0 FOUND? ! ?LIT
3   ?COMPILE ?." ?0BR
4   ?BR ?LOOP ?+LOOP FOUND?
5   @ 0= UNTIL IP @ @ LIT
6   ;S = IF ." ; " 1
7   ELSE IP @ @ DUP 2+ NFA
8   ID. CR KTEST
9   IP @ @ LIT [COMPILE] DOES) =
10  IP @ @ LIT [COMPILE] (;CODE)
11  = OR IF
12  DROP [ HERE 12 + ] LITERAL
13  >R IP @ >R ;S STACK 1
14  ELSE EXECUTE SKIP10 ?R ?R
15  ?R ?R ?R ?R ?R ?R ?R ?R
16  2 IP +! STACK 0 THEN
17  THEN UNTIL ;
18 : FIND- -FIND IF DROP CFA ELSE
19   QUIT THEN ;
20 : DEBUG $VEMIT FIND- CR
21   IP ! 0 FOUND? !
22   ." IP RTN      PARM WORD"
23   CR STACK IP @ @ '
24   QUIT CFA @ = IF 2 IP +!
25   ." : " IP @ NFA ID. CR
26   STEP THEN ; IMMEDIATE
27 DECIMAL
28
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 30
0 ( HP-75 ASM     [C] JJC 82OCT31 )
1 HEX VOCABULARY 75ASM IMMEDIATE
2 : ;CODE ?CSP COMPILE (;CODE)
3   [COMPILE] [ [COMPILE] 75ASM ;
4   IMMEDIATE
5 : CODE ?EXEC CREATE [COMPILE]
6   75ASM !CSP ;
7 : C; CURRENT @ CONTEXT ! ?CSP
8   SMUDGE ;
9 : LABEL 0 VARIABLE -2 ALLOT
10  [COMPILE] 75ASM SMUDGE !CSP ;
11      75ASM DEFINITIONS
12  0 VARIABLE AX  0 VARIABLE DX
13 : X, HERE 2+ 2 OVER C! OCTAL
14   NUMBER DROP HEX ;
15 : A, X, C, ;      84 LATEST C!
16 : D, X, 40 OR C, ; 84 LATEST C!
17 : 1)2 DUP 100 / SWAP FF AND ;
18 : 1M (BUILDS C,
19   DOES) C@ C, ;
20 : 2M (BUILDS C,
21   DOES) C@ C, C, ;
22 : 3M (BUILDS C,
23   DOES) C@ C, C, C, ;
24 : (NM) DX @ DUP DUP 20 (
25   IF >> << 2+ ELSE 8 / 8 * 8 +
26   THEN SWAP - 0 DO C, LOOP ;
27 : NM (BUILDS C,
28   DOES) C@ C, (NM) ;
29 DECIMAL
30
31

```

```

SCR # 31
0 ( HP-75 ASM     [C] JJC 82OCT31 )
1 HEX
2   80 1M ELB      81 1M ELM
3   82 1M ERB      83 1M ERM
4   84 1M LLB      85 1M LLM
5   86 1M LRB      87 1M LRM
6   88 1M ICB      89 1M ICM
7   8A 1M DCB      8B 1M DCM
8 ( 8C 1M TCB      8D 1M TCM
9   8E 1M NCB      8F 1M NCM )
10  90 1M TSB      91 1M TSM
11  92 1M CLB      93 1M CLM
12  94 1M ORB      95 1M ORM
13  96 1M XRB      97 1M XRM
14  98 1M BIN      99 1M BCD
15  9A 1M SAD      ( 9B 1M DCE
16  9C 1M ICE      9D 1M CLE
17 ) 9E 1M RTN      9F 1M PAD
18  A0 1M LDB      A1 1M LDM
19  A2 1M STB      A3 1M STM
20  A4 1M LDBD     A5 1M LDMD
21  A6 1M STBD     A7 1M STMD
22  A8 2M LDB=     A9 NM LDM=
23  AA 2M STB=     AB NM STM=
24 ( AC 1M LDBI     AD 1M LDMI
25  AE 1M STBI     AF 1M STMI
26  B0 3M LDBD=     B1 3M LDMD=
27  B2 3M STBD=     B3 3M STMD=
28  B4 3M LDBDX     B5 3M LDMDX
29  B6 3M STBDX     B7 3M STMDX
30 ) DECIMAL
31

```

```

SCR # 32
0 ( HP-75 ASM     [C] JJC 82OCT31 )
1 HEX
2 ( B8 3M LDBI=     B9 3M LDMI=
3   BA 3M STBI=     BB 3M STMI=
4   BC 3M LDBIX     BD 3M LDMIX )
5   BE 3M STBIX     BF 3M STMIX )
6   C0 1M CMB       B1 1M CMM
7   C2 1M ADB       C3 1M ADM
8   C4 1M SBB       C5 1M SBM
9   C6 3M JSBX      C7 1M ANM
10  C8 2M CMB=      C9 NM CMM=
11  CA 2M ADB=      CB NM ADM=
12  CC 2M SBB=      CD NM SBM=
13  CE 3M JSB=      CF NM ANM=
14 ( D0 3M CMBD=     D1 3M CMMD=
15  D2 3M ADBD=     D3 3M ADMD=
16  D4 3M SBBD=     D5 3M SBMD=
17 ( D6 UNUSED )    ( D7 3M ANMD=
18  D8 1M CMBD      D9 1M CMMD
19  DA 1M ADBD      DB 1M ADMD
20  DC 1M SBBD      DD 1M SBMD )
21 ( DE UNUSED )    ( DF 1M ANMD )
22  E0 1M POBD+     E1 1M POMD+
23  E2 1M POBD-     E3 1M POMD-
24  E4 1M PUBD+     E5 1M PUMD+
25  E6 1M PUBD-     E7 1M PUMD-
26 ( E8 1M POBI+     E9 1M POMI+
27  EA 1M POBI-     EB 1M POMI-
28  EC 1M PUBI+     ED 1M PUMI+
29  EE 1M PUBI-     EF 1M PUMI-
30 ) DECIMAL
31

```

```

SCR # 33
0 ( HP-75 ASM [C] JJC 82OCT31 )
1 HEX
2 F6 CONSTANT 0=
3 F4 CONSTANT POS
4 FA CONSTANT CS
5 : NOT 1+ ;
6 : THEN HERE OVER 1+ - SWAP C! ;
7 : IF C, HERE 0 C, ;
8 : ELSE F0 IF SWAP THEN ;
9 : BEGIN HERE ;
10 : UNTIL C, HERE 1+ - C, ;
11 : AGAIN F0 UNTIL ;
12 : WHILE IF ;
13 : REPEAT SWAP AGAIN THEN ;
14 FORTH DEFINITIONS
15 1AB0 CONSTANT SAVFVM
16 1AC0 CONSTANT GETFVM
17 DECIMAL
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
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31

```

```

SCR # 40
0 ( FIX FILL [C] JJC 83MAR25 )
1 HEX
2 CODE #FL D,24 A,32 POMD+
3 D,22 POMD+
4 D,20 POMD+
5 A,34 ADM
6 D,22 ICM
7 BEGIN D,22 DCM 0= NOT
8 WHILE D,24 A,20 PUBD+
9 REPEAT RTN C;
10 ' #FL CFA PAD ! ' ;S CFA PAD 2
11 + ! PAD ' FILL 4 CMOVE
12 ( ' SWAP CFA PAD ! ' )R CFA PAD
13 2 + ! PAD ' FILL 4 CMOVE )
14 ( USE 1ST SET OF CMDS TO FIX
15 FILL, THE 2ND TO RESTORE FILL
16 TO ORIG-- WARNING!! DO NOT
17 FORGET BELOW #FL WHILE FIX
18 IS INSTALLED )
19 DECIMAL
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
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28
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31

```

```

SCR # 41
0 ( PRINT DRIVER[C] JJC 83MAR30 )
1 HEX 4575 CONSTANT PRNTCH
2 CODE PERMIT D,22 A,32 POMD+
3 A,36 SAVFVM 1)2 JSBX
4 D,22 A,32 STB
5 PRNTCH 1)2 JSB=
6 D,36 A,06 POMD-
7 A,36 GETFVM 1)2 JSBX
8 RTN C;
9 : PRCR 0D PERMIT 0A PERMIT ;
10 : PROUT ' PERMIT CFA 'EMIT !
11 ' PRCR CFA 'CR ! ;
12 : PRLIST 20 ' C/L ! BASE @ SWAP
13 DECIMAL PROUT LIST
14 STDOUT BASE ! ;
15 DECIMAL
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
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31

```

```

SCR # 50
0 ( LCD EDITOR [C] JJC 83APR04 )
1 HEX FFFC CONSTANT LCD
2 0 VARIABLE COL
3 : LCDRDY BEGIN LCD AC@ 1 AND
4 0= UNTIL ;
5 : LCDCLR 2000 LCDRDY LCD A! ;
6 : LCDADR ABS 4F MIN 50 SWAP - ;
7 : PCUR LCDADR 80 OR
8 LCDRDY LCD AC! ;
9 : OFFCUR 1 PCUR ;
10 : LCD! ABS 1F MIN LCDADR
11 SWAP 100 * + LCDRDY LCD A!
12 LCDRDY OFFCUR ;
13 : PUTCUR COL @ PCUR ;
14 : PUTCHAR COL @ LCD! ;
15 : PUTLINE ( ADR) 20 0 DO DUP I +
16 C@ I LCD! LOOP DROP ;
17 DECIMAL
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 51
0 ( LCD EDITOR [C] JJC 83APR03 )
1 HEX 0 VARIABLE ROW
2 : (CUR) ROW @ << << << << <<
3 + ;
4 : CURSOR COL @ (CUR) ;
5 : BUF PREV @ 2+ ;
6 : >CUR< ROW @ SWAP CURSOR + 3FF
7 AND 20 /MOD ROW ! COL !
8 ROW @ = 0= IF BUF 0 (CUR) +
9 PUTLINE THEN PUTCUR ;
10 : RTCUR 1 >CUR< ;
11 : LTCUR 3FF >CUR< ;
12 : DNCUR 20 >CUR< ;
13 : UPCUR 3E0 >CUR< ;
14 : HOME 400 CURSOR - >CUR< ;
15 : HRTAB 8 >CUR< ;
16 : HLTAB 3F8 >CUR< ;
17 : RETN 400 CURSOR 0 (CUR)
18 - - >CUR< ;
19 : BACK* BL BUF CURSOR 1- + C!
20 -1 COL +! BL
21 PUTCHAR PUTCUR ;
22 : VDTAB 80 >CUR< ;
23 : VUTAB 380 >CUR< ;
24 DECIMAL
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 52
0 ( LCD EDITOR [C] JJC 83MAR25 )
1 HEX
2 : >INS< 3FF OVER << - CURSOR )
3 IF BUF CURSOR + >R R OVER
4 OVER + 3FF CURSOR -
5 4 PICK - CMOVE) R) SWAP
6 BLANKS BUF 0 (CUR) +
7 PUTLINE PUTCUR THEN ;
8 : INS 1 >INS< ;
9 : INS+ 4 >INS< ;
10 : INS++ 20 >INS< ;
11 : >DEL< 3FF OVER << -
12 CURSOR ) IF BUF CURSOR +
13 OVER OVER + SWAP 3FF
14 CURSOR - 4 PICK - CMOVE BUF
15 400 + OVER - SWAP
16 BLANKS BUF 0 (CUR) +
17 PUTLINE PUTCUR THEN ;
18 : DEL 1 >DEL< ;
19 : DEL+ 4 >DEL< ;
20 : DEL++ 20 >DEL< ;
21 : CTEOL BUF CURSOR + 20 COL @
22 - BLANKS 1B EMIT 4A EMIT ;
23 : DQUIT STDOUT QUIT ;
24 : UQUIT UPDATE FLUSH DQUIT ;
25 DECIMAL
26
27
28
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 53
0 ( SCR ED [C] JJC 83MAR25 )
1 HEX 0 VARIABLE CMDTBL -2 ALLOT
2 ( RT ARROW) 87 C, ' RTCUR CFA ,
3 ( LT ARROW) 86 C, ' LTCUR CFA ,
4 ( UP ARROW) 84 C, ' UPCUR CFA ,
5 ( DN ARROW) 85 C, ' DNCUR CFA ,
6 ( BACK ) 08 C, ' BACK* CFA ,
7 ( FET ) 89 C, ' HOME CFA ,
8 ( / RT AR ) A7 C, ' HRTAB CFA ,
9 ( / LT AR ) A6 C, ' HLTAB CFA ,
10 ( RTN KEY ) 0D C, ' RETN CFA ,
11 ( / UP AR ) A4 C, ' VUTAB CFA ,
12 ( / DN AR ) A5 C, ' VDTAB CFA ,
13 ( I/R KEY ) 88 C, ' INS CFA ,
14 ( / I/R ) A8 C, ' INS+ CFA ,
15 ( ^ I/R ) C8 C, ' INS++ CFA ,
16 ( DEL KEY ) 8A C, ' DEL CFA ,
17 ( / DEL ) AA C, ' DEL+ CFA ,
18 ( ^ DEL ) CA C, ' DEL++ CFA ,
19 ( CLR KEY ) 8B C, ' CTEOL CFA ,
20 ( / ^ TAB ) EE C, ' DQUIT CFA ,
21 ( ESC KEY ) 1B C, ' UQUIT CFA ,
22 ( ) 00 C, ' NOOP CFA ,
23 DECIMAL
24 ( AR=ARROW; /=SHIFT KEY;
25 ^=CTL KEY DN=DOWN
26 RT=RIGHT LT=LEFT )
27
28
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 54
0 ( LCD EDITOR [C] JJC 83APR04 )
1 HEX : DOED >R R 1F 80 (X<
2 IF R BUF CURSOR + C!
3 R PUTCHAR RTCUR
4 ELSE CMDTEL
5 BEGIN DUP C@ DUP 0= SWAP
6 R = >R R OR 0= R)
7 IF OVER 1+ @ EXECUTE THEN
8 WHILE 3 + REPEAT DROP
9 THEN R) DROP ;
10 : (EDIT) 0 COL ! 0 ROW
11 ! BUF CURSOR + PUTLINE PUTCUR
12 BEGIN KEY DOED AGAIN ;
13 : EDIT BLOCK DROP (EDIT) ;
14 DECIMAL
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

```



```

SCR # 60
0 ( TV DRIVER [C] JJC 83APR03 )
1 HEX 419A CONSTANT KEYDSP
2 CODE TVEMIT D,22 A,32 POMD+
3   A,36 SAVFVM 1)2 JSBX
4   D,22 A,32 STB
5   KEYDSP 1)2 JSB=
6   D,36 A,06 POMD-
7   A,36 GETFVM 1)2 JSBX
8   RTN C;
9 : TVCR 0D TVEMIT 0A TVEMIT ;
10 : TVOUT ' TVEMIT CFA 'EMIT !
11   ' TVCR CFA 'CR ! ;
12 DECIMAL
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 61
0 ( SCR ED [C] JJC 83MAR25 )
1 HEX 0 VARIABLE ROW
2 0 VARIABLE COL
3 : CURSOR ROW @ << << << << <<
4   COL @ + ;
5 0 VARIABLE BUF.OS
6 : BUF PREV @ 2+ BUF.OS @ + ;
7 : PUTCUR 1B EMIT 25 EMIT COL @
8   EMIT ROW @ EMIT ;
9 : >CUR< CURSOR + 1FF AND 20 /MOD
10   ROW ! COL ! PUTCUR ;
11 : RTCUR 1 >CUR< ;
12 : LTCUR 1FF >CUR< ;
13 : BACK* CURSOR @ IF 8 EMIT
14   SPACE 8 EMIT LTCUR THEN ;
15 : DNCUR 20 >CUR< ;
16 : UPCUR 1E0 >CUR< ;
17 : HOME 0 COL ! 0 ROW ! PUTCUR ;
18 : HRTAB 8 >CUR< ;
19 : HLTAB 1F8 >CUR< ;
20 : RETN 0 COL ! 0D EMIT ;
21 : VDTAB 80 >CUR< ;
22 : VUTAB 180 >CUR< ;
23 : UPDN 1B EMIT 45 EMIT HOME BUF
24   200 -TRAILING TYPE PUTCUR ;
25 : UPUP BUF.OS @ IF 0 BUF.OS !
26   UPDN THEN ;
27 : DNDN BUF.OS @ 200 = 0= IF 200
28   BUF.OS ! UPDN THEN ;
29 DECIMAL
30
31

```

```

SCR # 62
0 ( SCR ED [C] JJC 83MAR25 )
1 HEX
2 : >INS< 3FF OVER << - CURSOR >
3   IF BUF CURSOR + >R R
4   2DUP + 3FF CURSOR BUF.OS @
5   + - >R R 4 PICK -
6   CMOVE) 1B EMIT 4A EMIT
7   R) R ROT BLANKS
8   R) SWAP 1FF AND -TRAILING
9   TYPE PUTCUR THEN ;
10 : INS 1 >INS< ;
11 : INS+ 4 >INS< ;
12 : INS++ 20 >INS< ;
13 : >DEL< 3FF OVER << -
14   CURSOR > IF BUF CURSOR +
15   >R R 2DUP + SWAP 3FF CURSOR
16   BUF.OS @ + - >R R 4 PICK -
17   CMOVE 1B EMIT 4A EMIT BUF
18   400 + OVER - SWAP
19   BLANKS R) R) SWAP 1FF AND
20   -TRAILING TYPE PUTCUR THEN ;
21 : DEL 1 >DEL< ;
22 : DEL+ 4 >DEL< ;
23 : DEL++ 20 >DEL< ;
24 : CTEOL 20 COL @ - ROW @ F =
25   IF 1- THEN BUF CURSOR +
26   OVER BLANKS SPACES PUTCUR ;
27 : DQUIT 1 BUF.OS ! 0 COL ! 0E
28   ROW ! PUTCUR STDOUT QUIT ;
29 : UQUIT UPDATE FLUSH DQUIT ;
30 DECIMAL
31

```

```

SCR # 63
0 ( SCR ED [C] JJC 83MAR25 )
1 HEX 0 VARIABLE CMDTBL -2 ALLOT
2 ( RT ARROW) 87 C, ' RTCUR CFA ,
3 ( LT ARROW) 86 C, ' LTCUR CFA ,
4 ( UP ARROW) 84 C, ' UPCUR CFA ,
5 ( DN ARROW) 85 C, ' DNCUR CFA ,
6 ( BACK ) 08 C, ' BACK* CFA ,
7 ( FET ) 89 C, ' HOME CFA ,
8 ( / RT AR ) A7 C, ' HRTAB CFA ,
9 ( / LT AR ) A6 C, ' HLTAB CFA ,
10 ( RTN KEY ) 0D C, ' RETN CFA ,
11 ( / UP AR ) A4 C, ' VUTAB CFA ,
12 ( / DN AR ) A5 C, ' VDTAB CFA ,
13 ( ^ UP AR ) C4 C, ' UPUP CFA ,
14 ( ^ DN AR ) C5 C, ' DNDN CFA ,
15 ( I/R KEY ) 88 C, ' INS CFA ,
16 ( / I/R ) A8 C, ' INS+ CFA ,
17 ( ^ I/R ) C8 C, ' INS++ CFA ,
18 ( DEL KEY ) 8A C, ' DEL CFA ,
19 ( / DEL ) AA C, ' DEL+ CFA ,
20 ( ^ DEL ) CA C, ' DEL++ CFA ,
21 ( CLR KEY ) 8B C, ' CTEOL CFA ,
22 ( / ^ TAB ) EE C, ' DQUIT CFA ,
23 ( ESC KEY ) 1B C, ' UQUIT CFA ,
24 ( ) 00 C, ' NOOP CFA ,
25 DECIMAL
26 ( AR=ARROW; / =SHIFT, KEY;
27 ^ =CTL KEY DN=DOWN
28 RT=RIGHT LT=LEFT )
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 64
0 ( SCR ED      [C] JJC 83MAR25 )
1 HEX
2 : DOED >R 1F R < R 80 < AND IF
3   CURSOR 1FE > IF HOME THEN
4   R BUF CURSOR + C! R EMIT
5   RTCUR ELSE CMDTBL
6   BEGIN DUP C@ DUP 0= SWAP
7   R = >R R OR 0= R)
8   IF OVER 1+ @ EXECUTE THEN
9   WHILE 3 + REPEAT DROP
10  THEN R) DROP ;
11 : (EDIT) TVOUT 1 BUF.OS ! UPUP
12   BEGIN KEY DOED AGAIN ;
13 : EDIT BLOCK DROP (EDIT) ;
14 DECIMAL
15
16
17
18
19
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28
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```

```

SCR # 70
0 ( 75C DISASM [C] JJC 82OCT31 )
1 HEX
2 BLK @ 2+ DUP CONSTANT NAMEBLK
3 1+ CONSTANT BYTESBLK
4 0 VARIABLE AX 0 VARIABLE DX
5 0 VARIABLE LOC
6 : REG DUP 40 ( IF ." A," DUP AX
7   ! ELSE ." D," 40 - DUP DX !
8   THEN OCTAL 2H HEX 1 LOC +! ;
9 : NAME 7F AND 8 * NAMEBLK BLOCK
10  + 8 TYPE ;
11 : 1BY NAME 1 LOC +! ;
12 : 2BY LOC @ 1+ C@ SPACE 2H NAME
13   2 LOC +! ;
14 : 3BY LOC @ 2+ DUP C@ SPACE 2H
15   1- C@ 2H NAME 3 LOC
16   +! ;
17 : NBY DX @ DUP DUP 20 ( IF ((
18   )) 2+ ELSE 8 / 8 * 8 + THEN
19   SWAP - >R LOC @ DUP R + SPACE
20   DO I C@ 2H -1 +LOOP NAME
21   R) 1+ LOC +! ;
22 DECIMAL
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

```

```

SCR # 71
0 ( 75C DISASM [C] JJC 82OCT31 )
1 HEX
2 : INSTR BEGIN LOC @ C@ DUP
3   80 ( WHILE REG REPEAT DUP 7F
4   AND 10 /MOD 20 * SWAP 1+ +
5   BYTESBLK BLOCK + C@ DUP
6   31 = IF DROP 1BY ELSE DUP
7   32 = IF DROP 2BY ELSE DUP
8   33 = IF DROP 3BY ELSE
9   4E = IF NBY
10  THEN THEN THEN THEN ;
11 : ALINE LOC @ 4H SPACE INSTR ;
12 : DISASM LOC ! BEGIN CR ALINE
13   KEY 1B = IF QUIT THEN
14   0 UNTIL ;
15 DECIMAL
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
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31

```

```

SCR # 72
0 ELB      ELM      ERB      ERM
1 LLB      LLM      LRB      LRM
2 ICB      ICM      DCB      DCM
3 TCB      TCM      NCB      NCM
4 TSB      YSM      CLB      CLM
5 ORB      ORM      XRB      XRM
6 BIN      BCD      SAD      DCE
7 ICE      CLE      RTN      PAD
8 LDB      LDM      STB      STM
9 LDBD     LDMD     STBD     STMD
10 LDB=    LDM=    STB=    STM=
11 LDBI    LDMI    STBI    STMI
12 LDBD=  LDMD=  STBD=  STMD=
13 LDBDX  LDMDX  STBDX  STMDX
14 LDBI=  LDMI=  STBI=  STMI=
15 LDBIX  LDMIX  STBIX  STMIX
16 CMB     CMM     ADB     ADM
17 SBB     SBM     JSBX    ANM
18 CMB=    CMM=    ADB=    ADM=
19 SBB=    SBM=    JSB=    ANM=
20 CMBD=   CMMD=   ADBD=   ADMD=
21 SBBD=   SBMD=   ???     ANMD=
22 CMBD    CMMD    ADBD    ADMD
23 SBBD    SBMS    ???     ANMD
24 POBD+   POMD+   POBD-   POMD-
25 PUBD+   PUMD+   PUBD-   PUMD-
26 POBI+   POMI+   POBI-   POMI-
27 PUBI+   PUMI+   PUBI-   PUMI-
28 JMP     JND     JOD     JEV
29 JNG     JNS     JNZ     JZR
30 JEN     JEZ     JNC     JCY
31 JLZ     JLN     JRZ     JRN

```

SCR # 73

0 11111111111111111111  
1 11111111111111111111  
2 111111112N2N111111  
3 33333333333333333333  
4 111111312N2N2N3N  
5 333333?3111111?1  
6 11111111111111111111  
7 22222222222222222222  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31

SCR # 80

0 ( SIZE CHANGE [C] JJC 83MAR22 )  
1 HEX 1F9F CONSTANT ALLOC  
2 CODE #SZ D,22 A,32 POMD+  
3 A,36 SAVFVM 1)2 JSBX  
4 D,22 A,32 STM  
5 D,30  
6 LIMIT 10 - 1)2 LDM=  
7 A,34 ADM  
8 ALLOC 1)2 JSB=  
9 D,36 A,06 POMD-  
10 A,36 GETFVM 1)2 JSBX  
11 RTN C;  
12 : SIZE+ )R R #SZ  
13 R 73 ( DR+22) +!  
14 R 3F3 ( SP!) +!  
15 R 1073 ( ABORT) +!  
16 R F19 ( ?STK) +!  
17 R 65C ( FIRST) +!  
18 R 668 ( LIMIT) +!  
19 R 1B7C ( USE) +!  
20 R) 1B7E ( PREV) +! ABORT ;  
21 : MEM. DD88 854A KN - )R R  
22 @ R) 2+ @ + - . ;  
23 DECIMAL  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31



EXTENSIONS GLOSSARY

This glossary contains all word definitions in the source screens. The definitions are presented in the order of their ASCII sort. For further information see the introduction to the kernal glossary.

		SCREEN			
#FL	addr qty byte --- Fill Fix	40			
	A machine language version of FILL that works with quantities of zero and one. Lines 10, 11 of screen 40 patch this version into FILL. Lines 12, 13 restore the Fig version which propagates patterns. This version is required for the screen editors and is prepatched in F10L16 and F10V16.				
#SZ	#bytes --- Chg Size	80			
	Primitive for SIZE*. nbytes will be inserted at LIMIT-10. Uses system call ALLOC which does all the necessary file manipulation.				
#VEMIT	Byte --- ASCII UTIL	11			
	Strips sign bit, then executes EMITØ. Allows clean display and printing. (use printer as a DISPLAY IS device) of VLIST. Patched into 'EMIT' (the execution vector EMIT by \$VEMIT.				
\$VEMIT	--- UTIL	11			
	Execution vector switch. Switches EMIT to use #VEMIT.				
(CUR)	col# --- cursor-pos LCD Ed	51			
	Multiplies row number by 32 and adds column number. Primitive for CURSOR.				
(EDIT)	---- LCD Ed	54			
	---- SCR Ed	64			
	User word. Goes into the EDIT mode, editing the current screen (the one in PREV). Primitive of EDIT.				
(NM)	--- 75 ASM	30			
	DOES> portion of NM. Inserts into the dictionary the correct number of bytes off the stack for multi-byte literal immediate instruction (LDM=, AMN=, etc.). Uses DX, the data register pointer, to figure the number of bytes required.				
/P	line # --- UTIL	10			
	Equivalent of P in Fig line editor. Puts the following text into line#.				
/R	line # --- UTIL	10			
	Equivalent of R in Fig line editor. Replaces line# from PAD.				
0=	--- b 75 ASM	33			
	Creates a conditional jump based on zero flag. Used only with IF, UNTIL, or WHILE. Used only in the assembler.				
0>	n --- f UTIL	10			
	Leaves a true flag if the number is greater than zero (positive), otherwise leaves a false flag.				
1-	n --- n-1 UTIL	10			
	Decrements the 16 bit number on the top of the stack by one.				
1>2	n --- b b 75 ASM	30			
	Splits the top stack item into 2 stack levels. Used after label names in assembler instructions which take literals or immediate values; i.e. A;36 SAVFVM 1>2 JSBX on screen 80.				
1BY	--- DISASM	70			
	Processes the disassembly of a single byte instruction; i.e. BIN.				
1M	byte --- 75 ASM	30			
	A defining word which creates words which, when executed, create single byte machine code instructions. For example, 98 1M BIN creates a word call BIN with 98 in its parameter field. When BIN is executed in defining a CODE word like CODE TEST BIN RTN C; the BIN places 98 in the dictionary.				
2-	n --- n-2 UTIL	10			
	Decrements the 16 bit number on the top of the stack by two.				
2BY	--- DISASM	70			
	Processes the disassembly of a two byte instruction; i.e. LDB=				
2DROP	n1 n2 --- UTIL				
	Drops top two items from stack.				
2DUP	n1 n2 --- n1 n2 n1 n2 UTIL	10			
	Duplicates top two items on stack. Equivalent to OVER OVER.				
2H	n --- UTIL	10			
	Prints top stack number as a two digit number with leading zeros using current base. Used originally with hex, thus the H, but will work with any base. See 4H.				
2M	byte --- 75 ASM	30			
	A defining word which creates words which, when executed, create two byte machine code instructions: the operator and a single byte operand. For example A8 2M LDB= creates a word called LDB= with A8 in its parameter field. When LDB= executes, for example CODE TEST D,22 41 LDB= RTN C; the LDB= places A8 41 in the dictionary.				
3BY	--- DISASM	70			
	Processes the disassembly of a three byte instruction; i.e. JSB=				
3M	b --- 75 ASM	30			
	A defining word which creates words which, when executed, creates three byte machine code instructions: the operator and two bytes of operand. For example CE 3M JSB= creates a word called JSB= with CE in its parameter field. When JSB= executes, for example CODE TEST 83F8' (KYIDLE) 1>2 JSB= RTN C; the JSB= places CE F8 83 in the dictionary.				
4H	n --- UTIL	10			
	Prints top stack number as a four digit number with leading zeros using the current base. See 2H				
75 ASM	--- 75 ASM	30			
	The name of the assembler vocabulary. Links to FORTH.				

<p><b>;CODE</b> Used in the form: 75 ASM 30  cccc .... ;CODE  assembly mnemonics  Stop compilation and terminate a new defining word cccc by compiling (;CODE). Set the CONTEXT vocabulary to ASSEMBLER, assembling to machine code the following mnemonics.</p> <p>When cccc later executes in the form:  cccc nnnn  the word nnnn will be created with its execution procedure given by the machine code following cccc. That is, when nnnn is executed, it does so by jumping to the code after nnnn. An existing defining word must exist in cccc prior to ;CODE.</p> <p><b>&lt;X&lt;</b> A B --- f UTIL 11  Tests for A&lt;X&lt;B. Leaves a true or false flag.</p> <p><b>&gt;CUR&lt;</b> b --- LCD Ed 51  b --- SCR Ed 61  Performs most of the cursor movements for the LCD and video editors. Controlled by cursor movement, FET, RTN keys in editors.</p> <p><b>&gt;DEL&lt;</b> b --- LCD Ed 52  b --- SCR Ed 62  Deletes b characters of text following the cursor, sliding existing text to left to fill in. Controlled by DEL key in editors.</p> <p><b>&gt;INS&lt;</b> b --- LCD Ed 52  b --- SCR Ed 62  Inserts b blanks with screen text sliding existing text b bytes over to right. Text at the end of screen is lost. Controlled by I/R key in editors.</p> <p><b>?+LOOP</b> --- Debug 21  Primitive for DEBUG. Tests if IP points to (+LOOP); if so, processes the jump (unless its done) and prints line.</p> <p><b>?."</b> --- Debug 20  Primitive for DEBUG. Tests if IP points to ("."); if so, processes the message and prints a line.</p> <p><b>?ØBR</b> --- Debug 21  Primitive for DEBUG. Tests if IP points to ØBRANCH; if so, processes the branch and prints a line.</p> <p><b>?BR</b> --- Debug 21  Primitive for DEBUG. Tests if IP points to BRANCH; if so, processes the branch and prints a line.</p> <p><b>?COMPILE</b> --- Debug 20  Primitive for DEBUG. Tests if IP points to COMPILE; if so, prints name of word compiled, skips it, and prints a line.</p> <p><b>?LIT</b> --- Debug 20  Primitive for DEBUG. Tests if IP points to LIT; if so, prints the value, skips over it and prints a line.</p> <p><b>?LOOP</b> --- Debug 21  Primitive for DEBUG. Tests if IP points to (LOOP); if so, processes the jump (unless its done) and prints a line.</p> <p><b>?R</b> --- Debug 20  Primitive for DEBUG. Prints stack error message.</p> <p><b>A!</b> n addr --- UTIL 10  (absolute address)  Store 16 bits of n at absolute address and absolute address +1</p>	<p><b>A@</b> addr --- n UTIL 10  (absolute address)  Leave 16 bit contents of absolute address and absolute address +1 on the stack.</p> <p><b>A,</b> --- 75 ASM 30  A compiling word used in the assembler to create instructions which load ARP. Two digits specifying the octal register name immediately follow A, i.e. A,02 or A,57. When executed A,57 converts the octal 57 to hex 2F and places it in the dictionary.</p> <p><b>AC!</b> b addr --- UTIL 10  (absolute address)  Store 8 bits of n at absolute address.</p> <p><b>AC@</b> addr --- b UTIL 10  (absolute address)  Leave 8 bit contents of absolute address on the stack.</p> <p><b>ADUMP</b> addr qty --- UTIL 10  (absolute address)  Dumps qty bytes starting at absolute address addr.</p> <p><b>AGAIN</b> --- 75 ASM 33  A compiling word used in the assembler to emplace instruction for an unconditional relative jump JMP.</p> <p><b>ALINE</b> --- DISASM 71  Used by DISASM to process a single machine operation along with its operands, if any.</p> <p><b>ALLOC</b> --- n SIZE 80  A system subroutine which allocates additional bytes to a file. See SIZE+.</p> <p><b>AX</b> --- addr 75ASM 30  --- addr DISASM 70  Temporary storage for current value of ARP while assembling and disassembling.</p> <p><b>BACK*</b> --- LCD Ed 51  --- SCR Ed 61  Moves cursor back one position erasing the character.</p> <p><b>BEGIN</b> --- 75 ASM 33  A word used in the assembler to mark the start of a BEGIN ... UNTIL or BEGIN ... WHILE ... REPEAT sequence.</p> <p><b>BLKS.</b> --- UTIL 11  A convenient word to print out the block numbers of the screens currently in the block buffers.</p> <p><b>BUF</b> --- addr LCD ED 51  --- addr SCR Ed 61  Returns the address of the first byte of the current block buffer.</p> <p><b>BUF.OS</b> --- addr SCR Ed 61  A variable containing either 0 if the top 16 lines of the screen are being edited or a 200 hex if the bottom are.</p> <p><b>BYTESBLK</b> --- n DISASM 70  A constant representing the block number containing the array of bytes-per-instruction (screen #73).</p> <p><b>C;</b> --- 75 ASM 30  Used to terminate a CODE or LABEL definition. Analogous to ; restores context to current, unsmudges and checks stack for compiler security.</p>
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CMDTBL	---	addr	LCD Ed	53				
	---	addr	SCR Ed	63				
	An array created using VARIABLE containing three byte entries. Byte one is the byte returned by KEY. Bytes two and three are the CFA of the word to be executed to service that key. This is an execution array, searched by DOED and delimited by 00. The final NOOP handles the case when control-space bar is pressed (generates a null).							
CMOVE	>	from to qty	---	UTIL	11			
	A non propagating CMOVE to high memory.							
CODE	---		75 ASM	30				
	Defining word for machine language words. Used as CODE TEST ... C;							
COL	---	addr	LCD Ed	50				
	---	addr	SCR Ed	61				
	Variable containing current column location of cursor between 0 and 1F.							
CS	---	b	75 ASM	33				
	Creates a conditional relative jump based on carry flag. Used only with IF, UNTIL or WHILE. Used only in assembler. CS means carry set.							
CTEOL	---		LCD Ed	52				
	---		SCR Ed	62				
	Screen editor instruction which clears to end of line. Controlled by CLR key.							
CURSOR	---	n	LCD Ed	51				
	---	n	SCR Ed	61				
	Return the location of cursor relative to the beginning of screen (LCD Ed) or relative to the beginning of the display (SCR Ed).							
D,	---		75 ASM	30				
	A compiling word used in the assembler to create instruction which loads DRP. Two digits specifying the octal register name immediately follow D, i.e. D,02 or D,57. When executed D,57 converts the octal 57 to hex 2F, or 's with 40 and places 6F in the dictionary.							
DEBUG	---		Debug	22				
	Word used to decompile colon-definitions showing the stack contents after each word which makes up the definition. Any parameters required on the stack by the word being debugged must precede the DEBUG command i.e. 6 DEBUG ALLOT. Debugging may be terminated before completion of the word by ESC (control BACK). The debugger will not handle user defined compiling words unless so modified. That is, user defined words like ." require a change to DEBUG to avoid crashing.							
DEPTH	---	n	UTIL	10				
	Returns the number of levels currently on the stack. See S.							
DEL	---		LCD Ed	52				
	---		SCR Ed	62				
	Deletes one character, sliding all following text to the left. Activated by DEL key.							
DEL+	Same as DEL except four characters are deleted. Activated by shift DEL keys.							
DEL++	Same as DEL except 32 characters (one line) are deleted. Activated by control DEL keys.							
DIR.	---		UTIL	11				
	A convenience word to print a list of all files in the system directory.							
DISASM	addr	---	DISASM	71				
	High level word to disassemble machine code. Base should be HEX to be meaningful.							
DNDN	---		SCR Ed	61				
	Viduo editor word which displays the lower half of the block buffer for editing. Invoked by control down-arrow.							
DNCUR	---		LCD Ed	51				
	---		SCR Ed	61				
	Shifts cursor down one line. Invoked by down-arrow.							
DOED	---		LCD Ed	54				
	---		SCR Ed	64				
	High level interpreter for editors. Gets a key. If its a character, displays it, otherwise searches CMDTBL. If it finds it, it executes it, otherwise ignores it. Does this until QUIT is executed.							
DQUIT	---		LCD Ed	52				
	---		SCR Ed	62				
	Word to exit editor without updating or flushing. See UQUIT. Invoked by shift control TAB.							
DUMP	addr qty	---	UTIL	1-				
	Displays qty bytes using current BASE.							
DX	---	addr	75 ASM	30				
	---	addr	DISASM	70				
	Temporary storage for current value of DRP while assembling and disassembling.							
EDIT	scr#	---	LCD Ed	54				
	scr#	---	SCR Ed	64				
	High level word to start editor.							
ELSE	---		75 ASM	33				
	A word used in the assembler in a IF... ELSE ... THEN structure. Places a relative unconditional jump in the dictionary.							
FIND-	---	CFA	Debug	22				
	A special version of -FIND used in DEBUG.							
FOUND	---		Debug	20				
	Sets FOUND? true.							
FOUND?	---	addr	Debug	20				
	A variable used by STEP.							
GETFVM	---	n	75 ASM	33				
	A constant containing the address of a subroutine that restores the registers used by FORTH allowing safe execution of system routines. See SAVFVM							
HLTAB	---		LCD Ed	51				
	---		SCR Ed	61				
	Shifts cursor 8 positions to left. Invoked by shift left arrow.							
HOME	---		LCD Ed	51				
	---		SCR Ed	61				
	Editor command to return cursor to upper left corner of viduo screen (SCR Ed) or ROW 0 COL 0 (LCD Ed). Invoked by FET key.							
HRTAB	---		LCD Ed	51				
	---		SCR Ed	61				
	Editor command to move cursor 8 positions to right. Invoked by shift right arrow.							

IF	---	75 ASM	33	LTCUR	---	LCD Ed	51			
An assembler conditional relative jump. Must be preceded by O=, SC or POS. Used in IF ... THEN or IF ... ELSE ... THEN structures.				Editor command to move cursor one position to left. Invoked by left arrow key.						
INS	---	LCD Ed	52	MEM.	---	SIZE	80			
An editor word which moves all text following the cursor one position to the right and inserts a space. The last character is lost. Activated by the I/R key.				Prints the amount of memory available. Should be the same as the operating system MEM command.						
INS+	Same as INS except it inserts 4 blanks and is activated by Shift I/R.			NAME	---	DISASM	70			
INS++	Same as INS except it inserts 32 blanks (one blank line) and is activated by control I/R keys.			Looks up the mnemonic for the op code and prints it.						
INSTR	---	DISASM	71	NAMEBLK	---	DISASM	70			
A low level disassembler word which fetches the op code, decodes it as to type using the byte number array and shifts control to the proper routine based on type.				An array in a screen containing the mnemonics for all HP-75C op codes.						
IP	---	addr	Debug	20	NBY	---	DISASM	70		
A variable used by the debugger as a pseudo instruction pointer.				Processes the disassembly of multi-byte instructions where the number of bytes depends on DRP and can range from two to nine. For instance LDM=						
KEYBSP	---	n		60	NDUP	[n levels] n	---	[n level] [n level]	UTIL	10
A constant containing the address of a system routine which activates the IL interface and sends a byte to the DISPLAY IS device.				Duplicates n level of the parameter stack. See S.						
KTEST	---		Debug	20	NH	n1 n2	---	UTIL	10	
Provides single stepping for debugger. Checks KEY for ESC which causes exit from debugger mode.				A primitive for 2H and 4H. Prints n1 using n2 digits with leading zeros.						
KN	---	addr	UTIL	10	NM	b	---	75 ASM	30	
A machine language routine that returns to the stack the current absolute address of the start of FORTH.				A defining word which creates words which, when executed, create multi-byte assembler instructions. i.e. an operator plus one to eight byte of operand. For example A9 NM LDM= creates a word called LDM= with A9 in its parameter field. When LDM= executes, for example CODE TEST D,40 20 20 20 48 54 52 4F 46 LDM= RTN C; the LDM= places A9 46 4F 52 54 48 20 20 20 in the dictionary (which will load R40 with "FORTH")						
LABEL	---		75 ASM	30	NOOP	---		UTIL	11	
A compiling word used by the assembler to create a subroutine reference. Must be terminated by C;				An occasionally useful do nothing word. Used in CMDTBL.						
LCD	---	n	LCD Ed	50	NOT	b	---	b	75 ASM	33
A constant containing the absolute address of the LCD I/O port.				Modifies a condition ( $\emptyset$ = CS POS) for use by a conditional relative jump IF, WHILE, UNTIL.						
LCD!	char	pos	---	LCD Ed	50	OFFCUR	---		LCD Ed	50
Puts character at position. Position is from 0 to 31 with 0 at the left end of LCD screen.				Turns off the cursor in the LCD display.						
LCDADR	pos	---	pos	LCD Ed	50	PCUR	pos	---	LCD Ed	50
A low level word that converts FORTH LCD position to the calculator type expected by the hardware driver.				Puts cursor at COL position pos.						
LCDCLR	---		LCD Ed	50	PICK	n	---		UTIL	10
An instruction that causes a fast clearing of the screen.				An n level OVER. Copies the nth stack level to the top of the stack.						
LCDRDY	---		LCD Ed	50	POS	---	b		75 ASM	33
A loop that waits for the LCD status to become ready so that a new character can be sent to the LCD.				Creates a conditional relative jump based on the flags indicating positive. Used only with IF, UNTIL, WHILE. Used only in assembler.						
LIST	SCR#	---		UTIL	10	PRCR	---		PR Driv	41
A command which causes a screen to be listed on the LCD as 32 lines of 32 characters. Also used by PRLIST.				Send a carriage return, line feed sequence to the PRINTER IS device. Gets executed by CR.						
LOC	---	addr		DISASM	70	PREMIT	char	---	PR Driv	41
A variable which points to the next address to be disassembled.				Sends char to PRINTER IS device. Gets executed by EMIT						



PRLIST	scr# ---	PR Driv	41	TEXT	---	UTIL	10
	Lists screen on PRINTER IS device.				From Fig-FORTH line editor. Accepts the following text to PAD.		
PRNTCH	--- n	PR Driv	41	THEN	---	75 ASM	33
	A constant containing the absolute address of a system routine which sets up the IL interface and sends a character to the PRINTER IS device.				Used by assembler to terminate IF ... THEN or IF ... ELSE ... THEN control structures.		
PROUT	---	PR Driv	41	TVCR	---	TV Driver	60
	Execution vector switch. Changes EMIT to use PREMIT and CR to use PRCR.				Sends a carriage return, line feed sequence to the DISPLAY IS device. Is executed by CR.		
PUTCHAR	char ---		50	TVEMIT	char ---	TV Driver	60
	Displays char on the LCD display at current COL position.				Sends char to DISPLAY IS device over the IL interface without driving the LCD display. Speeds up character display. Is executed by EMIT.		
PUTCUR	---	LCD Ed	50	TVOUT	---	TV Driver	60
	Displays the cursor at the current COL position in the LCD display.				Execution vector switch. Changes EMIT to use TVEMIT and CR to use TVCR.		
PUTLINE	addr ---	LCD Ed	50	UNTIL	---	75 ASM	33
	Displays 32 characters starting at addr in the LCD window.				An assembler conditional relative jump. Must be preceded by 0= CS or POS. Used in BEGIN ... UNTIL control structures.		
REG	b ---	DISASM	70	UPCUR	---	LCD Ed	51
	Process an op code which loads ARP or DRP. Prints the instruction as A,xx or D,xx where xx is the octal register name.				---	SCR Ed	61
REPEAT	---	75 ASM	33		Editor command to shift cursor up one line. Invoked by up arrow.		
	Used by the assembler in a BEGIN ... WHILE ... REPEAT structure. Places an unconditional relative jump back to BEGIN.			UPDN	---	SCR Ed	61
RETN	---	LCD Ed	51		Primitive command for implementation of UPUP and DNDN in Video Editor		
	---	SCR Ed	61	UPUP	---	SCR Ed	61
	An editor command which causes the cursor to move to the left end of display. Invoked by RTN key.				Video editor word which displays the upper half of the block buffer for editing. Invoked by control up arrow.		
ROW	--- addr	LCD Ed	51	UQUIT	---	LCD Ed	52
	--- addr	SCR Ed	61		---	SCR Ed	62
	A variable containing the current ROW number where the cursor is positioned.				Word to exit editor, updating and flushing. See DQUIT. Activated by ESC (shift BACK)		
RTCUR	---	LCD Ed	51	VDTAB	---	LCD Ed	51
	---	LCR Ed	61		---	SCR Ed	61
	Editor command to move cursor one position to the right. Activated by right arrow.				Editor command to shift cursor down four lines. Activated by Shift down arrow.		
	---	UTIL	10	VLIST	---	UTIL	11
	Prints contents of stack, nondestructively.				Lists the names of the definitions in the context vocabulary. Hitting any key will terminate this listing.		
SAVFVM	--- n	75 ASM	33	WHILE	---	75 ASM	33
	Constant containing the address of a subroutine that saves the registers used by FORTH allowing safe execution of system routines. See GETFVM.				An assembler conditional relative jump. Must be preceded by 0= CS POS. Used in IF ... THEN or IF ... ELSE ... THEN control structures.		
SIZE+	n ---	SIZE	80	X,	---	75 ASM	30
	A word which increases the size of FORTH by n bytes, adjusting the necessary internal FORTH pointers and valves.				Primitive for implementing A, and D, which see.		
SKIP10	---	Debug	20				
	A protection feature of DEBUG.						
STACK	---	Debug	20				
	Prints IP, two levels of the return stack and the contents of the parameter stack.						
STEP	---	Debug	22				
	Causes DEBUG to step through a colon-definition, processing one instruction at a time, simulating operation of the high level word.						
STDOUT	---	UTIL	11				
	Execution vector switch. Switches EMIT and CR back to standard EMIT0 and CR0.						

The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the auditor in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It highlights the need for transparency and the consequences of non-compliance with accounting standards.

The second part of the text focuses on the specific procedures and techniques used in the audit process, including the selection of samples and the use of analytical procedures. It emphasizes the importance of professional judgment and the need for a thorough understanding of the client's business.

The third part of the text addresses the ethical considerations that arise in the audit process, such as the potential for conflicts of interest and the need for objectivity. It discusses the role of the auditor in promoting the public interest and the importance of maintaining the highest standards of professional conduct.

The final part of the text provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some concluding thoughts on the role of the auditor in the financial reporting process. It stresses the importance of continued education and the need for a strong commitment to the public good.



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