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Commacode for noForth T

Loading the assembler in order to define one or two words of your program in assembler takes relatively a lot of space.

COMMACODE produces 'comma code' for the most recently defined word and makes it easy to compile a low level forth word without the use of an active assembler.

```
: COMMACODE ( -- )
  created lfa> @+ dup >r                \ body doer r: doer
  over < cr if ." routine "
    else ." code " then
  created lfa>n count 1F and type 3 spaces \ name
  begin @+ u. ." , "
    dup r@ = if cr ." code> " then      \ adr = doer ?
    dm 40 hor < if cr then space
  dup here < 0= until
  ." end-code" cr r> 2drop ;
```

How to use it

1. include the assembler in noForth
2. include the COMMACODE definition (select and copy the code and paste it into your noForth terminal)
3. define your word in assembler
4. execute the word COMMACODE

Example:

```
code 2@ ( a -- lo hi )
  day tos 4 #) ldr,      \ @lo
  tos tos ) ldr,        \ @hi
  day sp -) str,        \ lo
next, end-code
```

The output will be:

```
code 2@ 681B685D , 600D3904 , CA10C804 , 46A7 , end-code
```

◆ Paste the output into your program.

Forth addresses in COMMACODE

It is not a good idea to have absolute addresses of variables, values, subroutines, etc. in commacode. Replace them with their forth names. noForth t uses this method to handle these, start with:

```
DATA> ..data field.. CODE>
```

The W register contains the address where the data starts.

Example : An interrupt routine that uses a value

```
0 value SUM
routine TALLY ( -- ) \ 1 sum +!
  DATA> adr sum , CODE>
  day w ) ldr, \ adr sum
  moon day ) ldr, \ sum
  moon 1 # adds, \ 1 +
  moon day ) str, \ to sum
  lr bx, end-code commacode
```

```
routine TALLY E001467A , 21008EAC , 682F6815 ,
 602F3701 , 590B4770 , end-code
```

◆ Replace the address of the value with "ADR SUM".

```
adr sum . ← 21008EAC OK.0
```

```
routine PLUS E001467A , adr sum , 682F6815 ,
602F3701 , 10044770 , end-code
```