



# Tech Info Library

## Pascal III: Accessing the extra memory (3 of 5)

```
.MACRO SetBank
; This macro saves %1 (an extended address bank pointer) in Save%1
; and pops the new value. The code follows a convention that if the new
;
; 1. check the address currently pointed to by corresponding word
;   in Zero page, and
; 2. modify it and %1 (bank register) to make sure the address does
;   not point to zero page of bank pair to avoid holes in the memory
;   map.
;
; Zero page wraparound during execution taken care of by main loop.

LDA    %1
STA    Save%1          ; Save old one

PLA                    ; Get low order byte of new bank
CMP    #0FF           ; Don't use if = to -1
BEQ    $1
ORA    #80            ; Set extended addressing on
STA    %1             ; And save bank

$1    LDA    %1-1601+1 ; Check for zero page reference of
; starting pointers (rest of
; algorithm guarantees it will never
BNE    $3             ; happen again)
LDA    #80            ; If was nn:00xx , change to
; nn-1:80xx

STA    %1-1601+1
DEC    %1

$3    PLA
      .ENDM

; The following macro guarantees that the base pointer %1 will not
; wrap into zero page during next 256 increments of the pointer.
.MACRO TestWrap
LDA    %1+1          ; Before moving each page,
; check for wraparound

CMP    #0FF
BCC    $1
SBC    #80
STA    %1+1
```

```
INC      %1+1601
$1      .ENDM
```

```
;=====
```

```
    ; Main procedure
    .PROC FetchBytes,6
```

```
Source  .EQU    0E0          ; Zero page pointer to read
                               ; bytes through
SrcBank .EQU    1601+Source
Dest    .EQU    0E2          ; Zero page pointer to write
                               ; bytes through
DstBank .EQU    1601+Dest
```

```
; temps
```

```
Count      .EQU 030 ; Three byte counter of # of bytes to move
SaveDstBank .EQU 033 ; Allow us to restore Pascal bank at end
SaveSrcBank .EQU 034 ; of subroutine
```

```
;=====
```

```
    ; Initializations
```

```
PULL    RetAddr          ; Get information off stack
```

```
    ; Convert 4 bytes of page/byte count to
    ; three byte integer
```

```
PULL    Count
```

```
PLA                      ; low order byte of page count
```

```
CLC
```

```
ADC     Count+1          ; add two (low order) page counts
                               ; together
```

```
STA     Count+1
```

```
PLA                      ; now get high order byte
```

```
ADC     #0               ; and add carry to high order count
```

```
STA     Count+2
```

```
    ; now pull destination and source off stack
```

```
PULL    Dest
```

```
SetBank DstBank
```

```
PULL    Source
```

```
SetBank SrcBank
```

```
    ; END Initializations
```

```
;=====
```

```
    ; test to see if we need to move another whole page.
```

```
MovePg  TestWrap Dest    ; guarantee copy loop works for next
TestWrap Source          ; 256 bytes
```

```
LDA     Count+1          ; Y pages to copy?
```

```
BNE     PgLoop           ; yes, go copy them
```

```
LDA     Count+2          ; X chunks of 256 pages?
```

```
BEQ     Partial          ; no, just copy last fragment
```

```
DEC      Count+2      ; yes,go copy it (count+1 now
                ; contains $100)

; now copy one page
PgLoop LDY      #0      ; move one page. This is key loop.
$1     LDA      @Source,Y  ; get data
        STA      @Dest,Y   ; store it
        INY
        BNE      $1

; change to next page
INC     Source+1
INC     Dest+1
DEC     Count+1
JMP     MovePg
```

Apple Tech Notes

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