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# Apple /// Business BASIC Peek/Poke Invokable Module Information

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Source

Bank Switch Razzle-Dazzle: Peeking and Poking the Apple ///  
Dr. John Jeppson  
SOFTALK magazine -- August 1982 -- pages 38-48

Compiled By

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## INTRODUCTION

This document contains information about the Peek/Poke invokable module that was created for the Apple /// computer in 1982 for use by the Apple ///'s BASIC language interpreter, Apple /// Business BASIC.

This invokable module allows Apple /// BASIC programmers to use PEEK and POKE commands which this BASIC's command set does not support. This information consists of the programmer usage instructions, the peek/poke invokable module source listing from its parent article, and the source listing courtesy of the Washington Apple Pi (WAP) Apple /// disk archive.

This source is written in 6502 assembly language for assembly by the Apple /// Pascal System 6502 assembler.

PEEK/POKE INVOKABLE USAGE INSTRUCTIONS

**Down to Business.** The accompanying assembly language program contains the function peek and the procedure poke. It depends primarily on extended addressing but, regrettably, uses less legal methods as well. After assembly, the resulting code can either be linked to a Pascal program or invoked from Basic as an invokable module. It works the same way in both languages.

Peek is a function and returns an integer value, the contents of the memory location at which you've peeked. The function requires two parameters. You must supply the address (as viewed by the 6502) and the Xbyte. Both are passed as integers. In Pascal you declare peek an external function:

```
function peek (addr, xbyte : integer) : integer;
  external;
```

You may then make an assignment statement to an integer variable:

```
int := peek (addr, xbyte);
```

In Basic the process looks like this:

```
10 INVOKE "peek.poke.code"; REM the pathname of the codefile.
100 int = EXFN%.peek(%addr,%xbyte)
```

Poke is similar, but since it doesn't return anything (except, occasionally, disaster), it is a procedure. It has a third parameter, the value to be poked. *Value* must also be an integer.

In Pascal:

```
procedure poke (addr, xbyte, value : integer);
  external;
```

then one can use:

```
value := 128;
poke (addr, xbyte, value);
```

In Basic:

```
10 INVOKE "peek,poke,code"
100 value = 128
110 PERFORM poke(%addr,%xbyte,%value)
```

Don't forget that the variables are all decimal integers. You may want to enter them and display them as hexadecimal strings, but you will have to convert. Basic has handy built-ins: HEX\$(integer) and TEN(hexstring). In Pascal you will have to write your own.

The *address* can be any legal, ordinary integer. *Value* and *Xbyte* must be integers in the range 0 to 255. If they are greater, the integer MOD 256 is used. Only certain Xbyte values have meaning; all the rest are treated as 0. Table 2 has some useful Xbytes and some comments. There are a couple of peculiarities that you should know about:

1. Nothing terrible happens if you give the Xbyte of a bank pair that doesn't exist (yet)—for example, (\$8C = 140). Peek will either return \$FF, signifying nothing, or some value from one of the existing banks—also of little use.

2. The artificial Xbyte \$FF (decimal 255) isn't actually used as an Xbyte. It is merely a signal to the function to do all sorts of illegal things to the environment register, zero-page register, and interrupts in order to get at areas normally inaccessible. With this "Xbyte" you get a block that looks like ordinary (system) addressing but with "true" zero-page and "true" (\$01) stack-page. Also, the area \$C000 to \$CFFF is "I/O space," and \$F000 to \$FFFF is the read-only memory used in the boot process.

Hex	Decimal	Result
\$00	0	"ordinary" system bank. User bank at \$2000..\$9FFF
\$80	128	bank pair 0,1
- -	- -	- -
\$82	130	bank pair 2,3 — bank 3 nonexistent in 128K machine
- -	- -	- -
\$86	134	bank pair 6,7 — bank 7 nonexistent in 256K machine
\$8F	143	like system bank. Bank 0 to \$2000..\$9FFF. ALL RAM!
\$FF	255	"artificial" — gives a system type bank with <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "true" zero-page and stack-page</li> <li>2. \$C000 to \$CFFF = I/O space</li> <li>3. \$F000 to \$FFFF = ROM</li> </ol>

Table 2. Xbyte values.

Note: There are locations on \$C100 page of I/O space that will cause the computer to "hang" just by reading them. It really isn't dangerous, but you'll have to reboot.

**A Program by Any Other Name.** Boot up Pascal, enter the editor, and type in the program. Capital letters are not required. Neither are the comments, but it would be a shame if you left out all of them. You can save a lot of typing by just typing in peek and duplicating it with the copy buffer. Then go through and make the necessary changes to convert one of them to poke. Save the program on disk. Use a path name of ten characters or less and permit the editor to add the suffix *.TEXT* to your path name (for example, *peek.poke.text*).

Next, enter the assembler and assemble the program. The assembler will want to add the suffix *.code*. Let it. Otherwise the resulting file will not be type named code file and will not invoke properly. Later you can change the name (for example, *peek.poke.inv*) and the type name won't be affected.

The output of the assembler is the invocable module. Move it to your Basic disk and invoke it by its path name. You can then use either peek or poke at will in your program. Details of the required Basic program syntax may be found starting on page 160 of the *Apple III Basic Manual*.

Pascal is even simpler. You just declare peek and poke as *external* and use the linker to add them to your program.

**PEEK/POKE INVOKABLE SOURCE CODE LISTING (SOFTALK MAGAZINE)**

```

ADDRESS .EQU    0E8           ;zeropage "pseudo" register
BANKSW  .EQU    OFFEF
ZEROPG  .EQU    OFFD0
ENVRMT  .EQU    OFFDF
        .FUNC    PEEK,2
        JMP      BEGIN
RETURN  .WORD    0
XBYTE  .WORD    0
RESULT .WORD    0
OLD___XBT .BYTE  0
OLD___ZPG .BYTE  0
ENV     .BYTE    0
BEGIN  .POP      RETURN
        PLA
        PLA           ;"dummy" bytes for function
        PLA
        PLA
        POP           XBYTE           ;parameters come off in reverse order
        POP           ADDRESS
        LDA           ADDRESS+1601     ;save original x-byte value
        STA           OLD___XBT
        ;which bank is desired
        LDA           XBYTE
        CMP           #OFF             ;FF = ROM #1, C0-CF = I/O,
        BEQ           SPECIAL         ; "true" 00 and 01 pages
        CMP           #80
        BMI           SYSTEM          ;80-8F = extended addressing
        CMP           #90             ; else system bank (ordinary 6502)
        BMI           EXTEND
        ;handle system bank
SYSTEM  .LDY     #0
        .STY     ADDRESS+1601         ;xbyte = 0 so get ordinary 6502
        .LDA     (@ADDRESS,Y)         ; indirect indexed addressing
        .STA     RESULT
        .JMP     DONE
        ;handle extended addressing to a
        ;bankpair or $8F
EXTEND  .STA     ADDRESS+1601         ;place extend byte
        .LDY     #0
        .LDA     (@ADDRESS,Y)         ;"extended" addressing to desired
        .STA     RESULT               ; bank pair
    
```

PEEK.POKE.TEXT — Source Code

```

.MACRO  POP
PLA
STA     %1
PLA
STA     %1+1
.ENDM
.MACRO  PUSH
LDA     %1+1
PHA
LDA     %1
PHA
.ENDM
    
```



**PEEK/POKE INVOKABLE SOURCE CODE LISTING (WAP DISK ARCHIVE)**

```

; @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
; The procedure PEEK and the function POKE
; written by John Jeppson
; published in SOFTALK magazine: AUG 82 in the article
; BANK SWITCH RAZZLE DAZZLE: Peeking and Poking the Apple ///
; @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

```

```

; @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
; MACROS
; @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

```

```

.MACRO POP
PLA
STA %1
PLA
STA %1+1
.ENDM

```

```

.MACRO PUSH
LDA %1+1
PHA
LDA %1
PHA
.ENDM

```

```

; @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
; EQUATES
; @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

```

```

ADDRESS .EQU 0E8 ;zeropage "pseudo" register
BANKSW .EQU 0FFEF
ZEROPG .EQU 0FFD0
ENVRMT .EQU 0FFDF

```

```

; @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
; .FUNC PEEK,2
; @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

```

```

      JMP BEGIN
RETURN .WORD 0
XBYTE .WORD 0
RESULT .WORD 0
OLDXBT .BYTE 0
OLDZPG .BYTE 0
ENV .BYTE 0

```

```

BEGIN POP RETURN

```

```

      PLA ;"dummy" bytes for function
      PLA
      PLA
      PLA

```

```

      POP XBYTE ;parameters come off in reverse order
      POP ADDRESS

```

## Apple III Computer Information

```
LDA    ADDRESS+1601      ;save original x-byte value
STA    OLDXBT

      ;which bank is desired
LDA    XBYTE
CMP    #0FF              ;FF = ROM #1, C0-CF = I/O,
BEQ    SPECIAL          ;    "true" 00 and 01 pages

CMP    #80
BMI    SYSTEM            ;80-8F=extended addressing
CMP    #90              ;    else system bank (ordinary 6502)
BMI    EXTEND

      ;handle system bank
SYSTEM LDY    #0
      STY    ADDRESS+1601      ;xbyte = 0 so get ordinary 6502
      LDA    @ADDRESS,Y        ;    indirect indexed addressing
      STA    RESULT
      JMP    DONE

      ;handle extended addressing to a bankpair or $8F
EXTEND STA    ADDRESS+1601      ;place extend byte
      LDY    #0
      LDA    @ADDRESS,Y        ;"extended" addressing to desired
      STA    RESULT          ;    bank pair
      JMP    DONE

      ;handle artifical bank 'FF'
SPECIAL LDA    ADDRESS+1
      BEQ    TRUEPGS          ;true $00, $01 desired?
      CMP    #1
      BEQ    TRUEPGS

      ;ROM#1 --> F000-FFFF, C000-CFFF --> I/O
      PHP                    ;save status, then disable interrupts
      SEI                    ;(an "illegal" move)
      LDA    ENVRMT          ;save environment
      STA    ENV
      LDA    #73             ;#% 0111 0011 - new environment reg
      STA    ENVRMT          ;(an "illegal" move)
      LDY    #0
      STY    ADDRESS+1601      ;system bank xbyte = 00
      LDA    @ADDRESS,Y
      STA    RESULT

      LDA    ENV              ;restore ENVRMT
      STA    ENVRMT
      PLP                    ;restore status (including interrupts)
      JMP    DONE

      ;desired address on true 00 or 01 page
TRUEPGS PHP                ;save status, then disable interrupts
      SEI                    ;(an "illegal" move)
      LDX    ADDRESS          ;load BEFORE leaving old z-page
      LDY    ADDRESS+1
      LDA    ZEROPG          ;save old zpg
      STA    OLDZPG
      LDA    #0              ;changes zero-page to 0, stack to 1
      STA    ZEROPG          ;(an "illegal" move)
```





## Apple III Computer Information

```
                                ;           ZERO PG = FFD0
LDA    ADDRESS
CMP    #0D0                      ; in this program - suicide certain
BEQ    DONE                      ; in your program - suicide probable
CMP    #0DF
BEQ    DONE                      ;if you really want to crash, just star

CMP    #0EF                      ;   POKing into SOS (RAM $B800 - FFFF)
BEQ    DONE                      ;       soon he will get very sick

                                ;detect artificial bank 'FF'
$2    LDA    XBYTE
CMP    #0FF                      ;FF = ROM #1, C0-CF = I/O
BEQ    SPECIAL                  ;       "true" 00 and 01 pages

                                ;handle system bank
SYSTEM LDY    #0
STY    ADDRESS+1601             ;xbyte = 0 so get ordinary 6502
LDA    VALUE                    ;   indirect indexed addressing
STA    @ADDRESS,Y
JMP    DONE

                                ;handle extended addressing to a bankpair or $8F
EXTEND STA    ADDRESS+1601       ;place extend byte
LDY    #0
LDA    VALUE
STA    @ADDRESS,Y              ;"extended" addressing to desired
                                ;       bank pair
JMP    DONE

                                ;handle artificial bank 'FF'
SPECIAL LDA    ADDRESS+1
BEQ    TRUEPGS                  ;true zp or $01 desired?
CMP    #1
BEQ    TRUEPGS

                                ;ROM#1 --> F000-FFFF, C000-CFFF --> I/O
PHP
SEI                                ;save status, then disable interrupts
LDA    ENVRMT                   ;(an "illegal" move)
STA    ENV                      ;save environment

LDA    #73                      ;#% 0111 0011 - new environment reg
STA    ENVRMT                   ;(an "illegal" move)
LDY    #0
STY    ADDRESS+1601             ;system bank xbyte = 00
LDA    VALUE
STA    @ADDRESS,Y

LDA    ENV                      ;restore ENVRMT
STA    ENVRMT
PLP                                ;restore status (including interrupts)
JMP    DONE

                                ;desired address on true 00 or 01 page
TRUEPGS PHP                      ;save status, then disable interrupts
SEI                                ;(an "illegal" move)
LDX    ADDRESS                  ;load BEFORE leaving old z-page
LDY    ADDRESS+1
```

## Apple /// Computer Information

```
LDA    ZEROPG           ;save old zpg
STA    OLDZPG
LDA    #0               ;changes zero page to 0, stack to 1
STA    ZEROPG          ;(an "illegal" move)
LDA    VALUE

CPY    #0               ;is high byte 00 or 01
BEQ    $1

STA    0100,X          ;indexed addressing (x = addr)
JMP    $2

$1     STA    0000,X

$2     LDA    OLDZPG     ;restore ZEROPG (and stack page)
      STA    ZEROPG
      PLP           ;restore interrupts (status)

DONE   LDA    OLDXBT     ;restore Pascal's xbyte
      STA    ADDRESS+1601

      LDA    OLDENV     ;restore C0-CF read/write status
      STA    ENVRMT

      PUSH    RETURN
      RTS

      .END
```

END OF INFORMATION