

- Bits within a byte are numbered from bit 0 on the right to bit 7 on the left.
- The bit number is the same as the power of two that it represents, in a manner completely analogous to the digits in a decimal number.
- One memory position in the Apple IIe contains one eight-bit byte of data.
- How byte values are interpreted depends on whether the byte is an instruction in a language, part or all of an address, an ASCII code, or some other form of data. Tables E-6 through E-13 list some of the ways bytes are commonly interpreted.
- Two bytes make a **word**. The 16 bits of a word can represent any one of 256×256 (or 65,536) different values.
- The 65C02 uses a 16-bit word to represent memory locations. It can therefore distinguish among 65,536 (64K) locations at any given time.
- A memory location is one byte of a 256-byte page. The low-order byte of an address specifies this byte. The high-order byte specifies the memory page the byte is on.

Hexadecimal and decimal

Use Table E-3 for conversion of hexadecimal and decimal numbers.

Table E-3
Hexadecimal/decimal conversion

Digit	\$x000	\$0x00	\$00x0	\$000x
F	61440	3840	240	15
E	57344	3584	224	14
D	53248	3328	208	13
C	49152	3072	192	12
B	45056	2816	176	11
A	40960	2560	160	10
9	36864	2304	144	9
8	32768	2048	128	8
7	28672	1792	112	7
6	24576	1536	96	6
5	20480	1280	80	5
4	16384	1024	64	4
3	12288	768	48	3
2	8192	512	32	2
1	4096	256	16	1