
Changing consecutive locations

You don't have to type a separate command with an address, a colon, a value, and Return for each location you want to change. You can change the values of up to 85 consecutive locations at a time (or even more, if you omit leading zeros from the values) by typing only the initial address and colon followed by all the values separated by spaces, and ending with Return. The Monitor will duly store the consecutive values in consecutive locations, starting at the location whose address you typed. After it has processed the string of values, it takes the location following the last changed location as the next changeable location. Thus, you can continue changing consecutive locations without typing an address on the next input line by typing another colon and more values. In these examples, you first change some locations, then examine them to verify the changes:

```
*300:69 01 20 ED FD 4C 0 3
```

```
*300
```

```
0300- 69
```

```
*Return
```

```
01 20 ED FD 4C 00 03
```

```
*10:0 1 2 3
```

```
*:4 5 6 7
```

```
*10.17
```

```
0010- 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07
```

```
*
```

ASCII input mode

The enhanced Apple IIe has an ASCII input mode that lets you enter ASCII characters just as you can their hexadecimal ASCII equivalents by preceding the literal character with an apostrophe ('). This means that 'A is the same as \$C1 and 'B is the same as \$C2 to the Monitor. The ASCII value for *any* character following an apostrophe is used by the Monitor.