
Comparing data in memory

You can use the VERIFY command to compare two ranges of memory using the same format you use to move a range of memory from one place to another. In fact, the VERIFY command can be used immediately after a MOVE command to make sure that the move was successful.

The VERIFY command, like the MOVE command, needs a range and a destination. The syntax of the VERIFY command is

{destination} < {start} . {end} V

The Monitor compares the values in the source locations with the values in the locations beginning at the destination address. If any values don't match, the Monitor displays the address at which the discrepancy was found and the two values that differ. In the example, you store data values in the range of locations from 0 to \$D, copy them to locations starting at \$300 with the MOVE command, and then compare them using the VERIFY command. When you use the VERIFY command after you change the value at location 6 to \$E4, it detects the change.

```
*0:D7 F2 E9 F4 F4 E5 EE A0 E2 F9 A0 C3 C4 C5
```

```
*300<0.DM
```

```
*300<0.DV
```

```
*6:E4
```

```
*300<0.DV
```

```
0006-E4 (EE)
```

```
*
```

If the VERIFY command finds a discrepancy, it displays the address of the location in the source range whose value differs from its counterpart in the destination range. If there is no discrepancy, VERIFY displays nothing. The VERIFY command leaves the values in both ranges unchanged. The last opened location is the last location in the source range, and the next changeable location is the first location in the source range, just as in the MOVE command. If the ending address of the range is less than the starting address, the values of only the first locations in the ranges will be compared. Like the MOVE command, the VERIFY command also does unusual things if the destination address is within the source range.

See the section "Special Tricks With the Monitor" later in this chapter.