

You can do a similar trick with the VERIFY command to check whether a pattern repeats itself through memory. This is especially useful to verify that a given range of memory locations all contain the same value. In this example, you first fill the memory range from \$0300 to \$0320 with zeros and verify it, then change one location and verify again, to see the VERIFY command detect the discrepancy:

```
*300:0
*301<300.31FM
*301<300.31FV
*304:02
*301<300.31FV
0303-00 (02) 0304-02 (00)
*
```

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## Repeating commands

You can create a command line that repeats one or more commands over and over. You do this by beginning the part of the command line that you want to repeat with a letter command, such as N, and ending it with the sequence 34:n, where n is a hexadecimal number that specifies the position in the line of the command where you want to start repeating; for the first character in the line, n=0. The value for n must be followed with a space in order for the loop to work properly.

This trick takes advantage of the fact that the Monitor uses an index register to step through the input buffer, starting at location \$0200. Each time the Monitor executes a command, it stores the value of the index at location \$34; when that command is finished, the Monitor reloads the index register with the value at location \$34. By making the last command change the value at location \$34, you change this index so that the Monitor picks up the next command character from an earlier point in the buffer.