

Table 6-8
Interrupt-handling sequence

Interrupted program	Processor	Built-in handler	User's handler
Program →	Push address Push status JMP (\$FFFE) →	Save old and set new memory configuration If BRK, then go to break handler (\$FA47) →	
		Our interrupt?	
		NO: Push address Push status JMP (\$3FE) →	Handle interrupt
		...	
		YES: Handle it	...
		Restore memory ← RTI configuration	
	Pull status ← RTI		
Program ←	Pull address		

Saving the Apple IIe's memory configuration

The built-in interrupt handler saves the Apple IIe's memory configuration and then sets it to a known state according to these rules:

- ☐ Text Page 1 is switched in (PAGE2 off) so that main screen holes are accessible if 80STORE and PAGE2 are on.
- ☐ Main memory is switched in for reading (RAMRD off).
- ☐ Main memory is switched in for writing (RAMWRT off).
- ☐ \$D000-\$FFFF ROM is switched in for reading (RDLDRAM off).
- ☐ Main stack and zero page are switched in (ALTZP off).
- ☐ The auxiliary stack pointer is preserved, and the main stack pointer is restored. (See the next section, "Managing Main and Auxiliary Stacks.")