

ADDRESSING MODES

The way in which an operand is specified in the instruction.

TYPES:

- *Immediate addressing mode*
- *Register addressing mode*
- *Direct addressing mode*
- *Register indirect addressing mode*
- *Implied addressing mode*
- *Relative addressing mode*

Immediate addressing mode:

- *In this mode 8/16 bit data is specified in the instruction itself.*
- *Sign'#' indicates it is immediate addressing mode.*

(eg):

MOV A, #2Ch //move 2CH to accumulator

Register addressing mode:

In this mode, the instruction will specify the name of the register in which the data is available.

(eg):

MOV R1,A //accumulator content is moved to register R1

MOV A,R2 // content R3 is moved to the accumulator

Direct addressing mode:

In this mode, the address of the data is directly specified in the instruction.

(eg):

MOV A,05H //move the content of R5 to the accumulator

Register indirect addressing mode:

- In this mode, the instruction specifies the name of the register in which the address of the data is available.*
- Sign '@' indicates indirect addressing*

(eg):

MOV A, @R1 //move the content of the address in R1 to A

Implied addressing mode:

In this mode, operand is specified in the instruction.

(eg):

CPL C //complement carry flag

CLR A //clear accumulator

Relative addressing mode:

In this mode, the instruction specifies the address relative to program counter.

The instruction will carry an offset whose value varies from -128 to +127. This offset value is added to the program counter to generate the 16 bit physical address.

Applications:

Immediate Addressing mode: It is ideal for loading constant.

Register Addressing mode: It is used for frequently accessed variables in loops.

Direct Addressing mode: It is used for accessing fixed memory locations.

Register Indirect Addressing mode: It is used to hold a memory location's address.

Relative Addressing mode: It is used to relocate the program at run time.