

Addressing Modes

Effective Address

- * Address of operand in a computation type instruction or
- * The target address in a branch type instruction.

Addressing Modes

- * It specifies how and from where the operands are obtained for an instruction using address.

(1) Implied Mode

- * The opcode definition itself defines the operand.

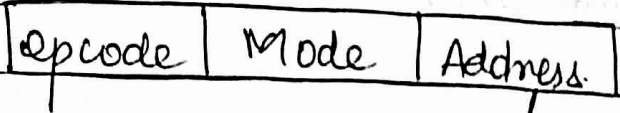
OpCode	Mode	Address
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For eg:- $INCA \rightarrow$ Increment Accumulator
 $CMP A \rightarrow$ Complement Accumulator

- * There is zero memory reference.

(2) Immediate Mode

- * The address field of instruction specifies the operand value.

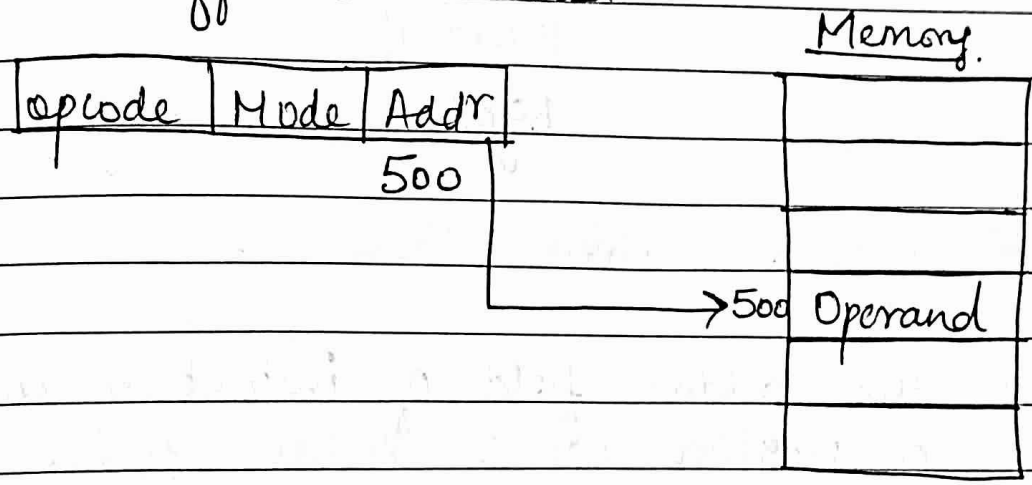


↘ operand

for eg:- `int a = 5;`

(3) Direct Mode (Absolute Mode)

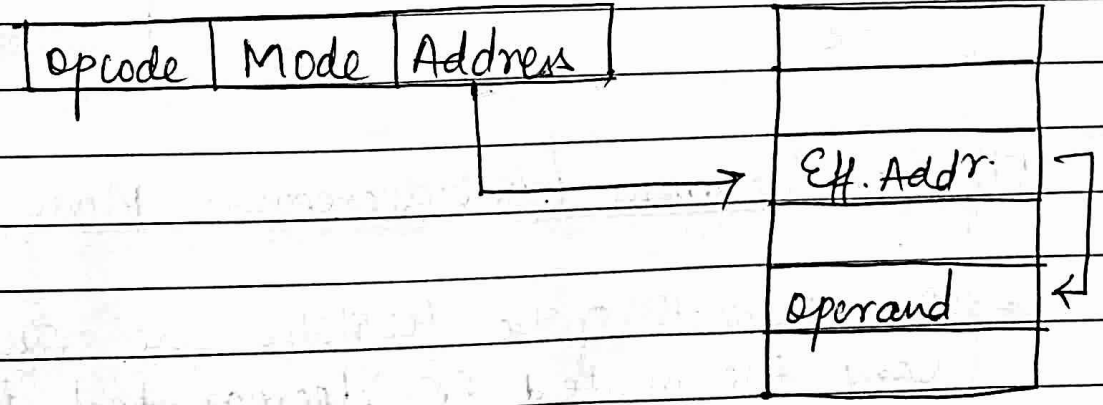
* The address field of instruction specifies the effective address.



* There is one memory reference.

(4) Indirect Mode

* The address field of instruction specifies the address of effective address.

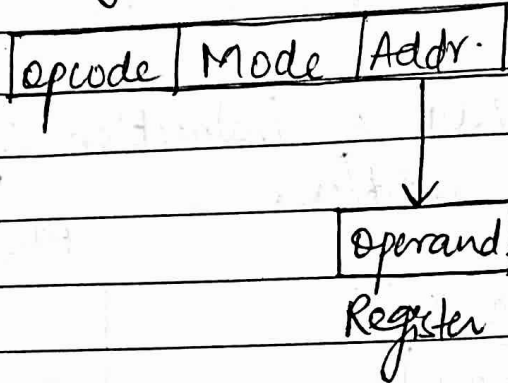


* It is used to implement pointers.

* There are two memory references.

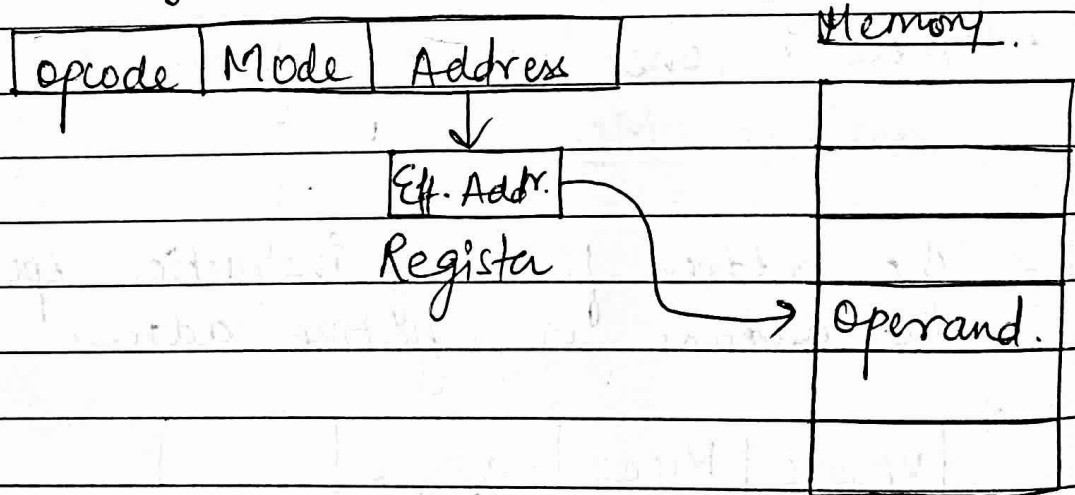
(5) Register Mode

* The address field of instruction specifies a register which holds operand.



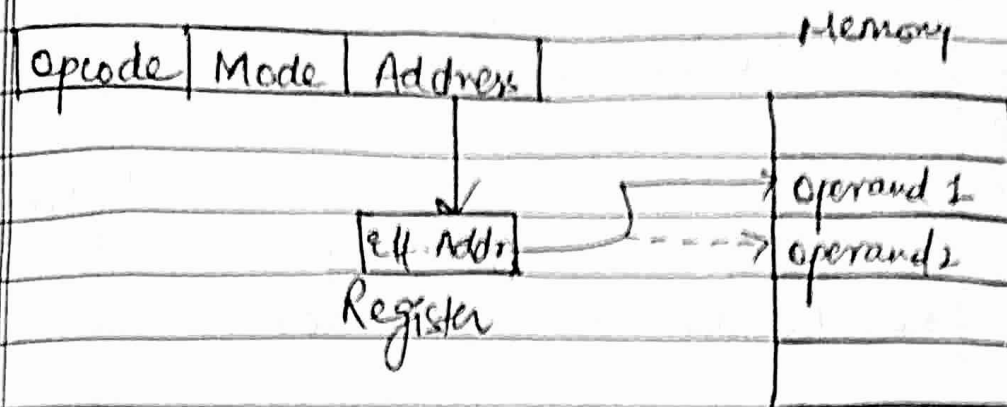
(6) Register Indirect Mode

* The address field of instruction specifies a register which holds effective address.



(7) Auto Increment / Auto decrement Mode

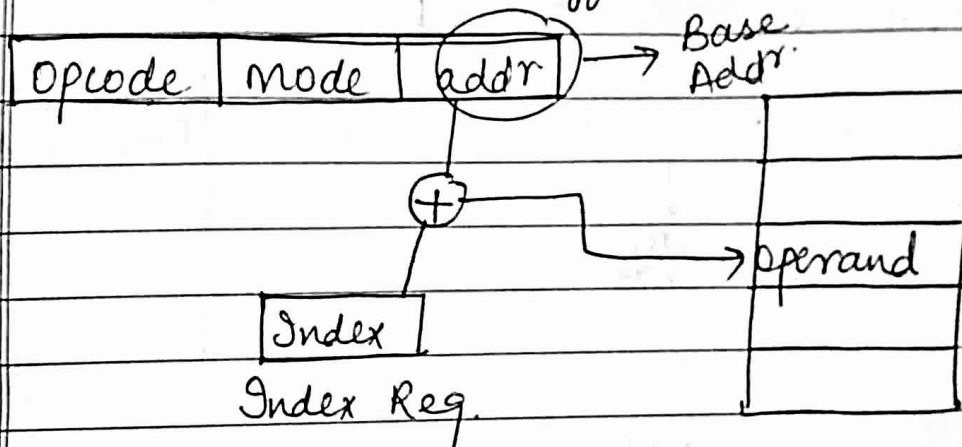
* The contents of the register are automatically incremented or decremented to point to address of the operand.



* It is used to access table of content (array) sequentially.

(8) Indexed Mode / Index Register Mode

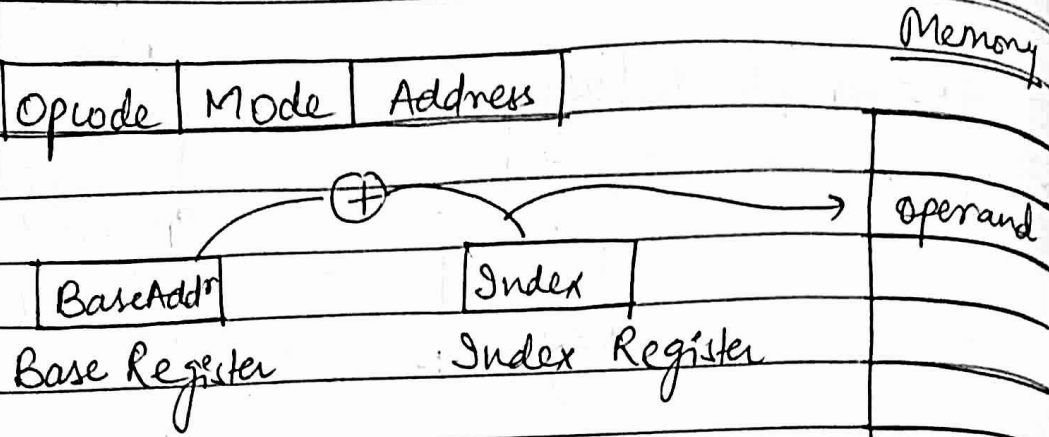
* The content of the address field is added ~~the~~ to the value of the index register to calculate the effective address.



$$\text{Effective Addr} = \text{Base} + \text{Index addr}$$

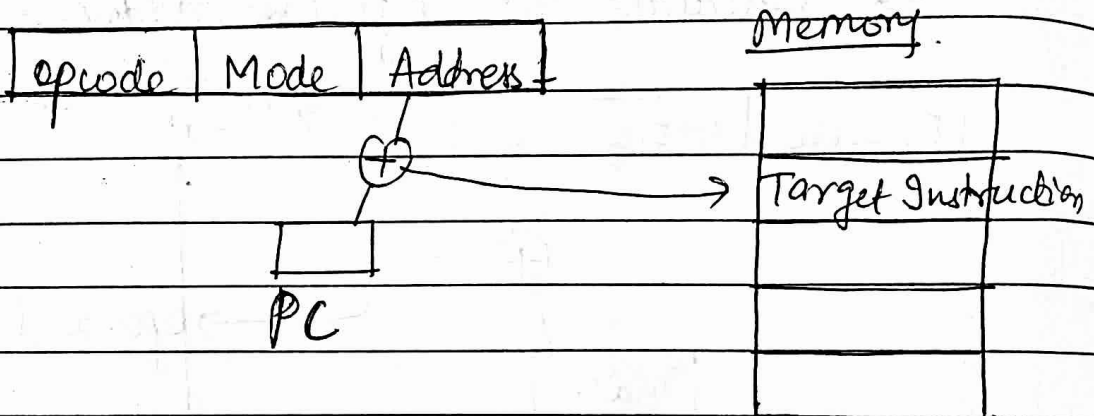
(9) Base, Index Register Mode

* Base addr taken from base register and index value from index register.



(10) PC Relative

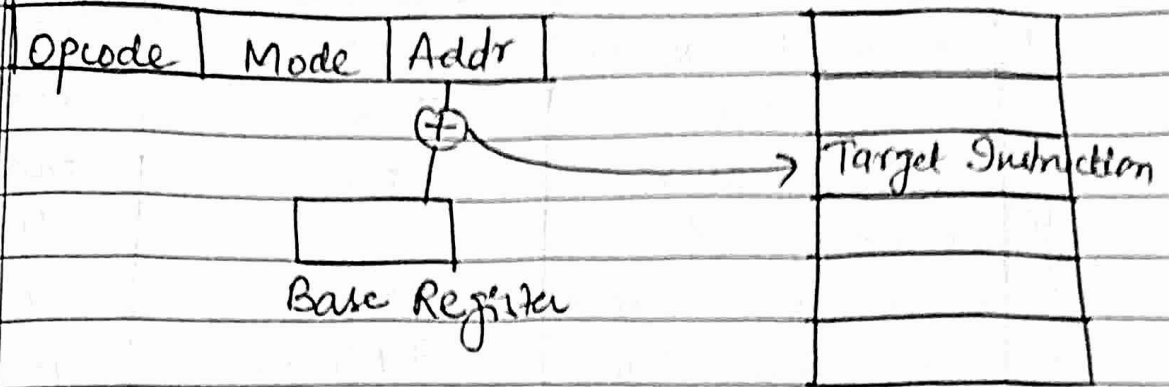
* PC value added in address field value (offset) of instruction to get effective address.



$$\text{Effective Addr} = \text{PC value} + \text{offset}$$

(11) Base Register Mode

* Base register value added in address field value (offset) of instruction to get effective address.



Example.

opcode	Mode
Address = 500	
Next Instruction	
450	
700	
800	
900	
Target Instruction	
300	

PC = 200

RI = 400

XR = 100

Ac

	Mode	Effective Addr.	Operand
1.	Immediate Mode	201	500
2.	Direct Mode	500	800
3.	Indirect Mode	800	300
4.	Register Mode	—	400
5.	Register Indirect Mode	400	700
6.	Autodecrement Mode	399	450
7.	Indexed Mode	$500 + 100 = 600$	500 900
8.	PC-Relative Mode	$500 + 202 = 702$	—