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Subject : Processor Organization and Architecture (POA)

Expermiment 5

Aim : Assembly program for 16-bit Addition / Subtraction using Direct, Immediate and Register Addressing Mode.

Direct Addressing Mode

Theory :
In this type of addressing mode the effective address is directly given in the instruction as displacement.
Example:
MOV AX, [DISP]
MOV AX, [0500]

Code :

Addition

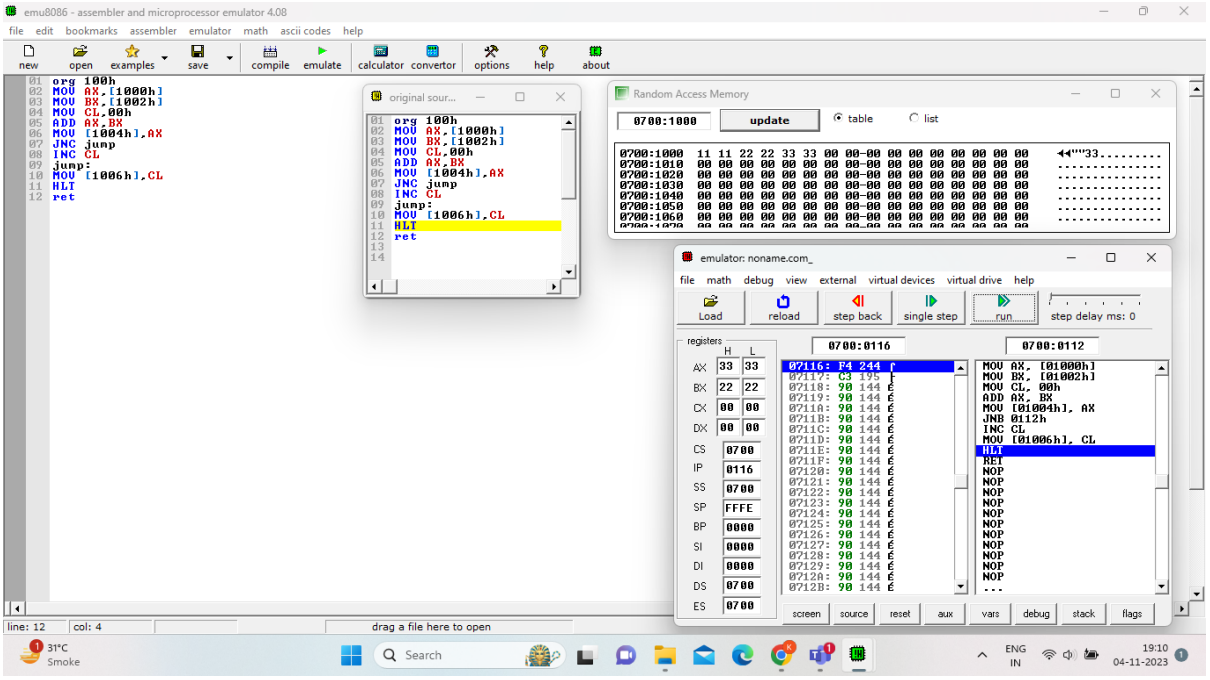
```
org 100h
MOV AX,[1000h]
MOV BX,[1002h]
MOV CL,00h
ADD AX,BX
MOV [1004h],AX
JNC jump
INC CL
jump:
MOV [1006h],CL
HLT
ret
```

Subtraction

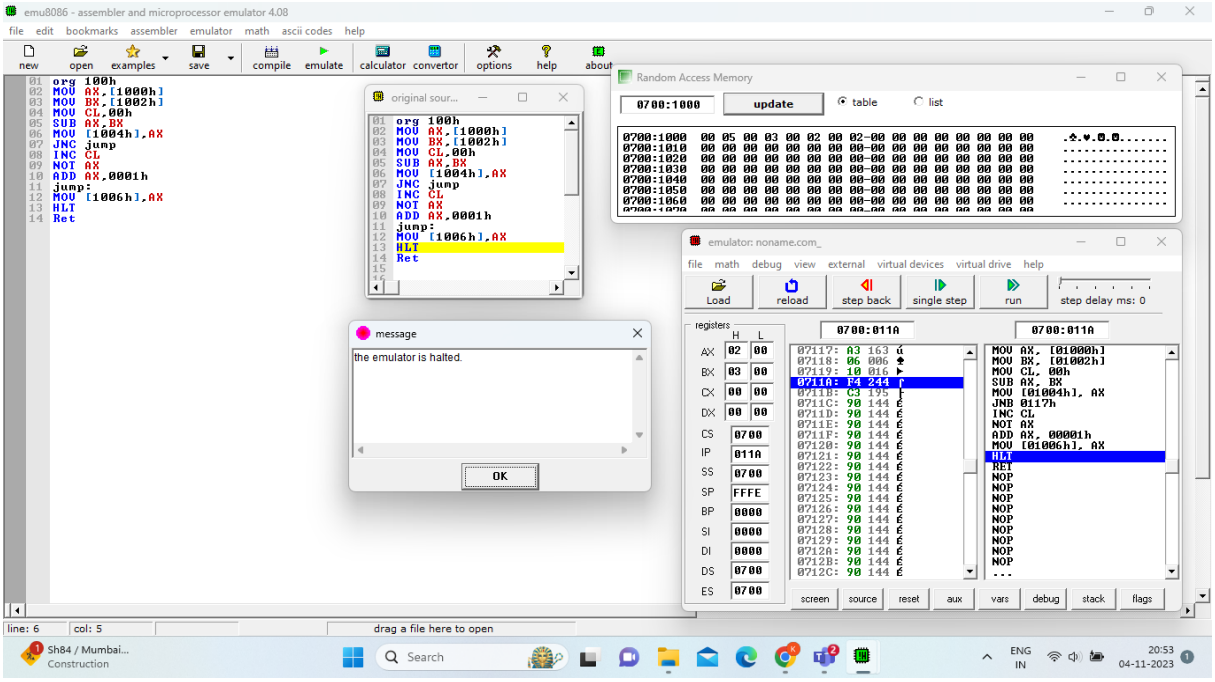
```
org 100h
MOV AX,[1000h]
MOV BX,[1002h]
MOV CL,00h
SUB AX,BX
MOV[1004h],AX
JNC jump
INC CL
NOT AX
ADD AX,0001h
jump:
MOV [1006h],AX
HLT
Ret
```

Screenshots :

Addition



Subtraction



Indirect Addressing

Theory :
In this type of addressing mode the source operand is a 8 bit or 16 bit data. Destination operand can never be immediate data.
Example:
MOV AX, 2000
MOV CL, 0A
ADD AL, 45
AND AX, 0000

Code :

Addition

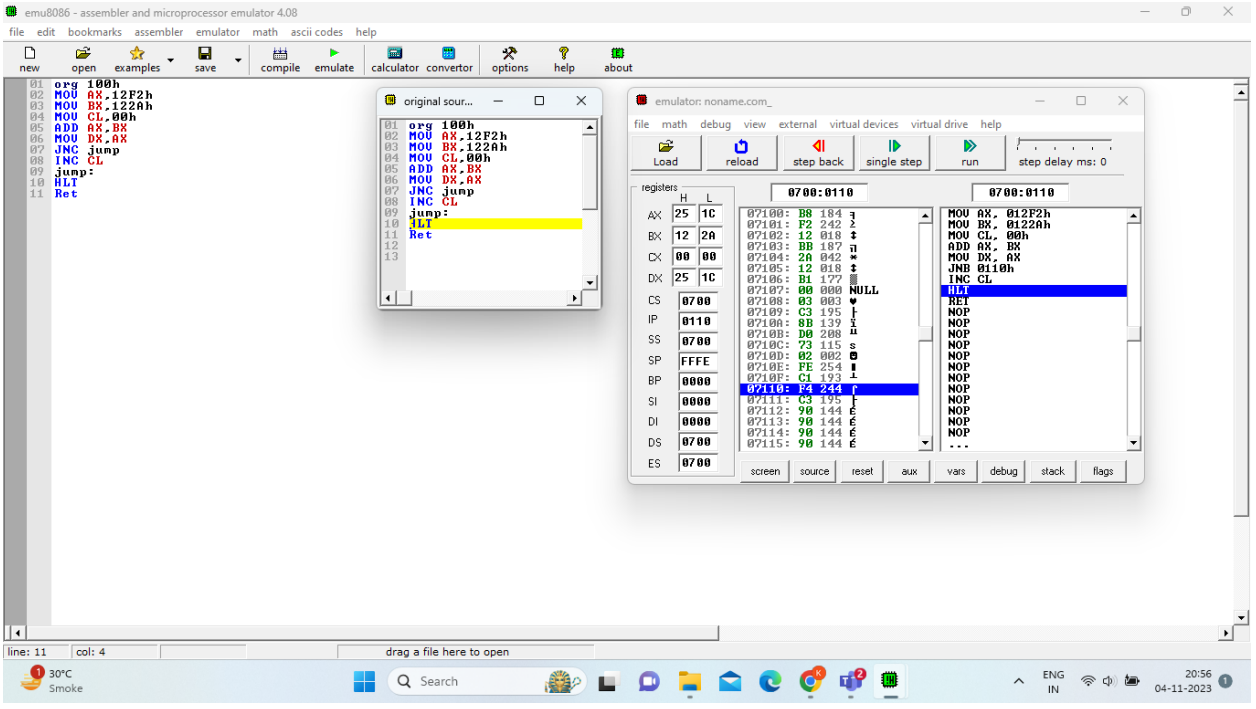
```
org 100h
MOV AX,12F2h
MOV BX,122Ah
MOV CL,00h
ADD AX,BX
MOV DX,AX
JNC jump
INC CL
jump:
HLT
Ret
```

Subtraction

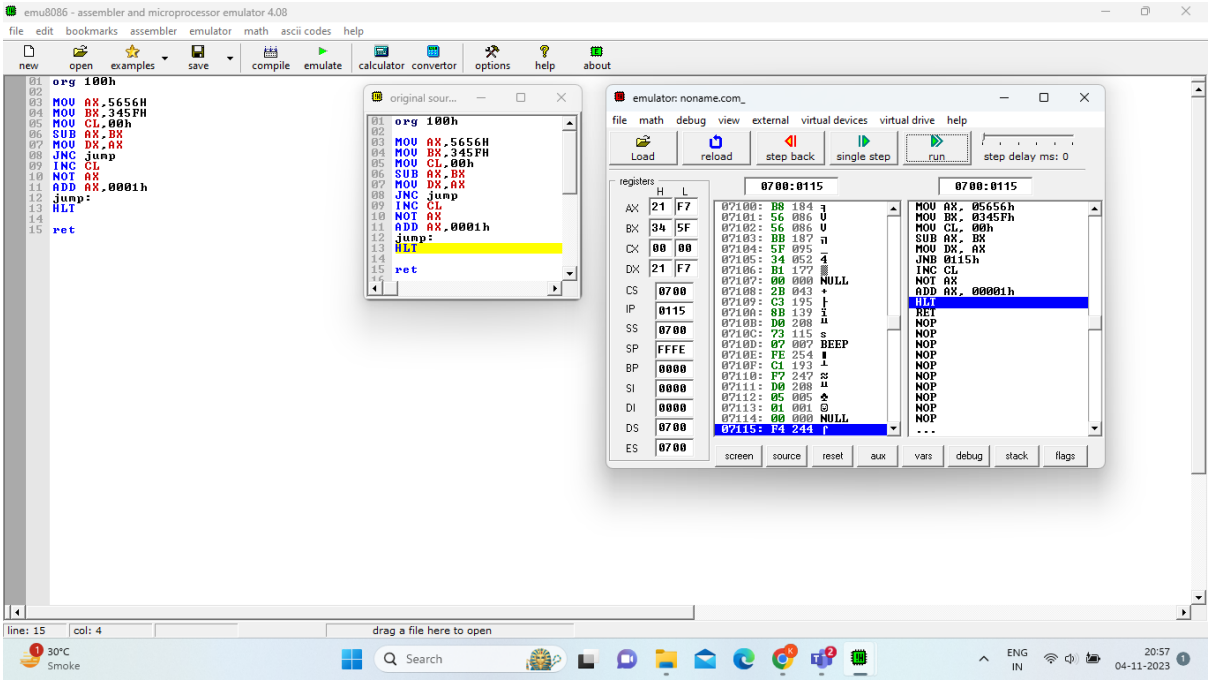
```
org 100h
MOV AX,5656H
MOV BX,345FH
MOV CL,00h
SUB AX,BX
MOV DX,AX
JNC jump
INC CL
NOT AX
ADD AX,0001h
jump:
HLT
ret
```

Screenshots :

Addition



Subtraction



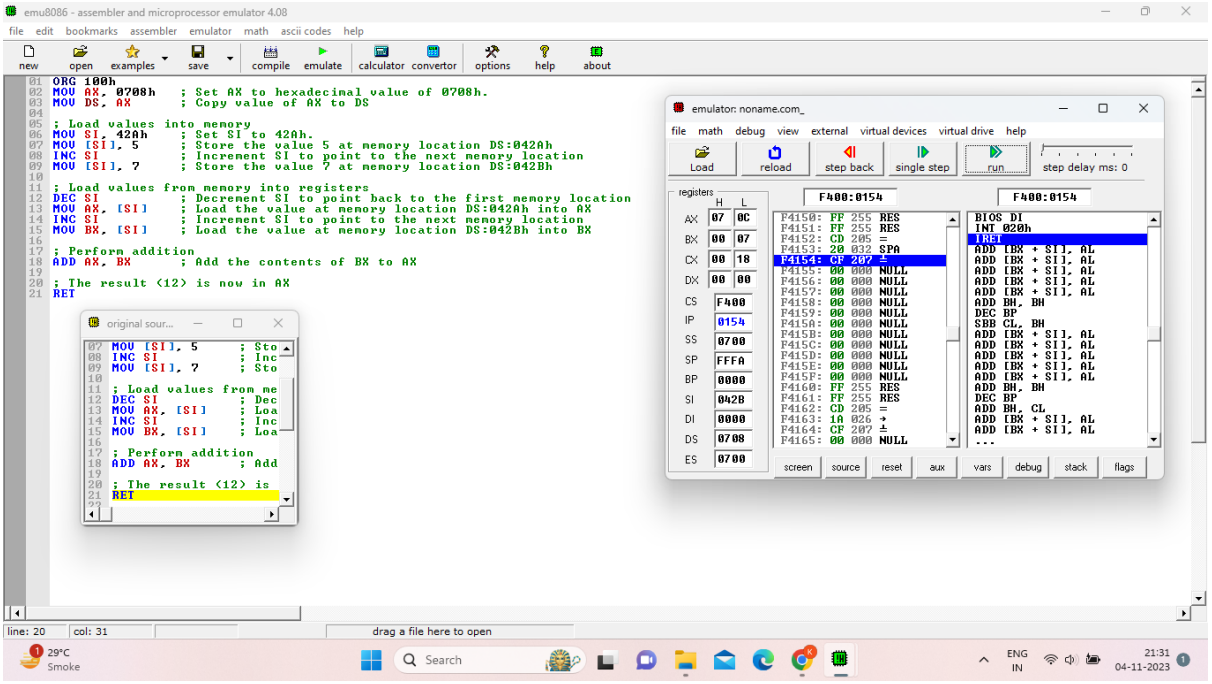
Register Addressing

Theory :
In this type of addressing mode both the operands are registers.
Example:
MOV AX, BX
XOR AX, DX
ADD AL, BL

Code :

```
ORG 100h
MOV AX, 0708h
MOV DS, AX
MOV SI, 42Ah
MOV [SI], 5
INC SI
MOV [SI], 7
DEC SI
MOV AX, [SI]
INC SI
MOV BX, [SI]
ADD AX, BX
RET
```

Screenshots :



Conclusion :
Addressing modes are critical for optimizing code and enhancing program efficiency. They enable programmers to choose the most suitable method for data access and manipulation. Mastering these modes empowers programmers to write efficient and maintainable assembly code, making the 8086 microprocessor a powerful tool for various applications.