

## Addressing Modes

→ The different ways of specifying the location of an operand in an instruction are called as addressing modes.

(1) Implied. → the instruction contains the operand implicitly.  
→ it is used to design zero address instructions.

Eg. CLC → reset carry flag to 0.  
CMA → complement accumulator contents.

(2) Stack. → the operand is contained at top of stack.

Eg. ADD → this pops out two symbols contained at top of stack, performs operations and stores result back to top of stack.

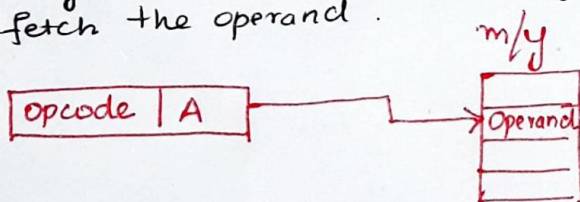
(3) Immediate. → the operand is directly specified in the instruction itself.

Eg. ADD 10 → will add accumulator value by 10.  
Mov R #20 → stores 20 in register R.

Instruction

opcode | operand

(4) Direct. → the address field of instruction contains the effective address of operand.  
→ only one reference to memory is required to fetch the operand.



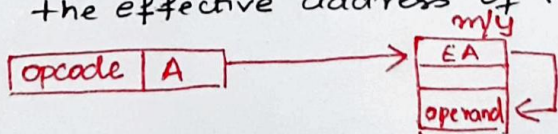
EA = A

\*EA → effective address

Eg. ADD X → increment value stored in accumulator by value stored at m/y location X.

$$Acc \leftarrow Acc + [X]$$

(5) Indirect. → the address field of instruction specifies the address of memory location that contains the effective address of the operand.



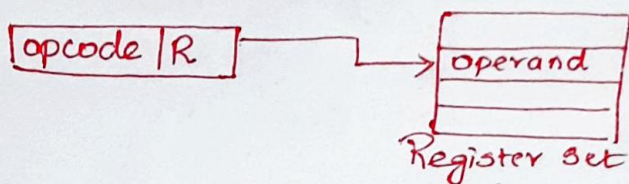
EA = [A]

Eg. ADD X

$$Acc \leftarrow Acc + [X]$$



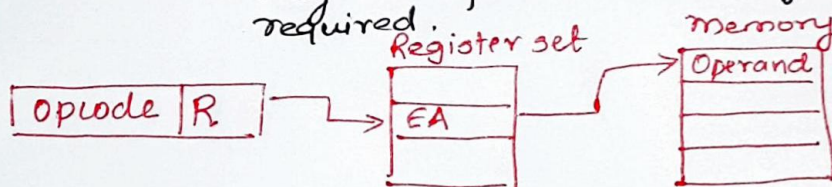
- (6) Register Direct → the operand is contained in register set.  
 → the address field of the instruction refers to a CPU register that contains the operand.  
 → No reference to m/y is required to fetch the operand.



Eg. Add R

$$Acc \leftarrow Acc + [R]$$

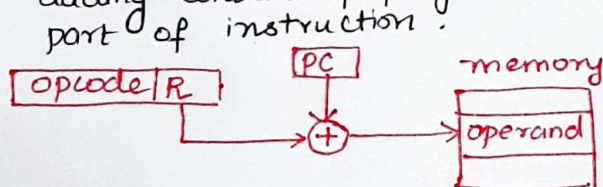
- (7) Register Indirect → the address field of instruction refers to CPU register that contains the effective address of the operand.  
 → only one reference to memory is required.



Eg. ADD R

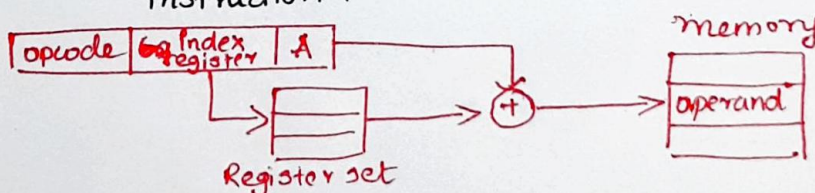
$$Acc \leftarrow Acc + [[R]]$$

- (8) Relative → effective address of operand is obtained by adding content of program counter with address part of instruction.



$$EA = PC \text{ contents} + \text{address part of inst}$$

- (9) Indexed → effective address is obtained by adding content of index register with address part of instruction.



$$EA = \text{content of index} + \text{address part of inst}$$

- (10) Base →  $EA = \text{Content of base register} + \text{address part of instruction}$