Addressing mode name	Syntax	Example	Meaning	Length of address specifier in bytes
Literal	#value	#-1	-1	1 (6-bit signed value)
Immediate	#value	#100	100	1 + length of the immediate
Register	rn	r3	r3	1
Register deferred	(rn)	(r3)	Memory[r3]	1
Byte/word/long displacement	Displacement (rn)	100(r3)	Memory[r3 + 100]	1 + length of the displacement
Byte/word/long displacement deferred	@displacement (rn)	@100(r3)	Memory[Memory [r3 + 100]]	1 + length of the displacement
Indexed (scaled)	Base mode [rx]	(r3)[r4]	Memory[r3 + r4 \times d] (where d is data size in bytes)	1 + length of base addressing mode
Autoincrement	(rn)+	(r3)+	Memory[r3]; $r3 = r3 + d$	1
Autodecrement	– (rn)	-(r3)	r3 = r3 - d; Memory[r3]	1
Autoincrement deferred	@(rn)+	@(r3)+	Memory[Memory[r3]]; $r3 = r3 + d$	1

FIGURE E.50 Definition and length of the VAX operand specifiers. The length of each addressing mode is 1 byte plus the length of any displacement or immediate field needed by the mode. Literal mode uses a special 2-bit tag and the remaining 6 bits encode the constant value. If the constant is too big, it must use the immediate addressing mode. Note that the length of an immediate operand is dictated by the length of the data type indicated in the opcode, not the value of the immediate. The symbol d in the last four modes represents the length of the data in bytes; d is 4 for 32-bit add.

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