

Machine Language Instructions

Addressing Modes

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General Instruction Format

- Operation code (op code)
- Operands
- More operands time consuming
- Limited to 2
- Extra flexible (may cause problems)

opcode	operand	operand	 operand



Addressing modes

- The way in which the operand is specified is called its addressing mode.
- It indicates the way of locating data or operands

- Two categories
 - Those for data / sequential execution programming
 - Those for branch addresses

Data related addressing modes

- Immediate the datum is either 8 bits or
 16 bits long and is part of the instruction
- Direct the 16 bit effective address of the datum is part of the instruction
- Register the datum is in the register that is specified by the instruction



Data related addressing modes

4. Register indirect – the effective address of the datum is in the base register BX or in an index register that is specified by the instruction

- Indexed offset of the operand is stored in one of the index registers.
- 6. Register relative the EA is the sum of an 8 bit or
 16 bit displacement and the contents of a base
 register or an index register .



Data related addressing modes

7. Based indexed – the effective address is the sum of a base register and an index register both of which are specified by the instruction

 Relative Based indexed – The EA is the sum of an 8 bit or 16 bit displacement and a based indexed address.





Addressing Modes

Branch Related Instructions

NEAR

Intrasegment (CS does not change)

JUMPS and CALLS

Direct -- <u>IP relative</u> displacement new IP = old IP + displacement Short and long jumps

Indirect -- new IP displacement is in memory or a register. All addressing modes apply.

FAR Intersegment (CS changes)

Direct -- new CS and IP are encoded in the instruction.

Indirect -- new CS and IP are in memory. All addressing modes apply except immediate











