

# Microprocessor 8085

## ADDRESSING MODES

# Types of Instruction

The term addressing mode refers to the way in which the operand of the instruction is specified.

Types of addressing modes in 8085 are:

1. Direct addressing mode
2. Register addressing mode
3. Register indirect addressing mode
4. Immediate addressing mode
5. Implicit addressing mode

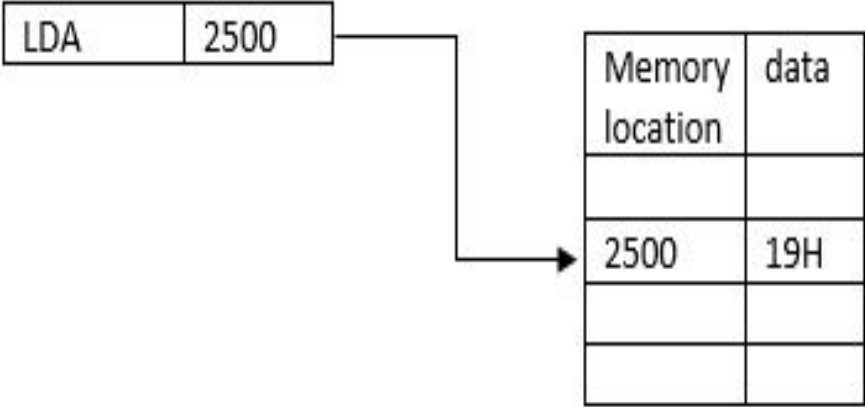
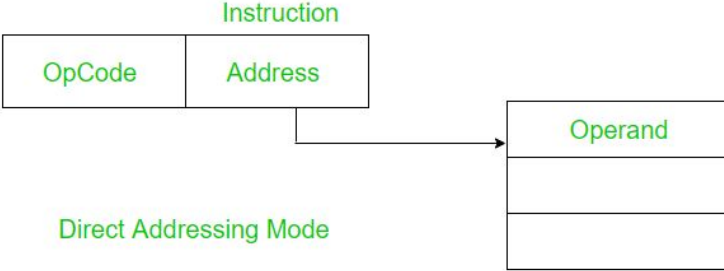
# Direct Addressing mode

In this mode, the address of the operand is given in the instruction itself.

LDA 2500H	Load the contents of memory location 2500H in accumulator
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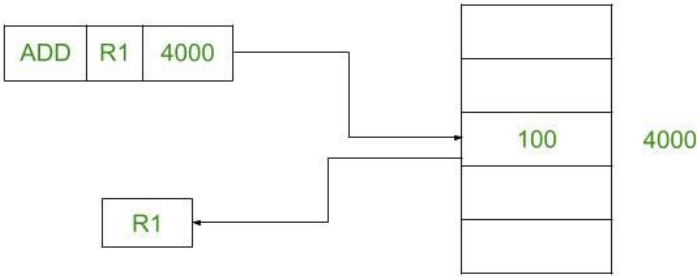
- LDA is the operation
- 2500H is the address of source
- Accumulator is the destination

# Direct Addressing mode



INSTRUCTION  
ADD R1, 4000

MEMORY



# Register Addressing mode

In this mode, the operand is in general purpose register

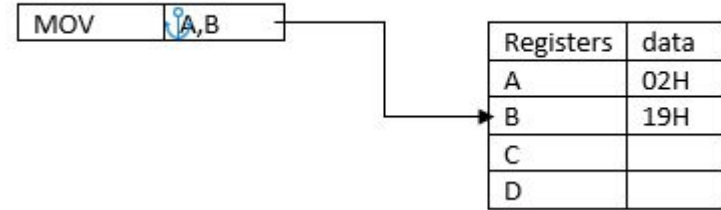
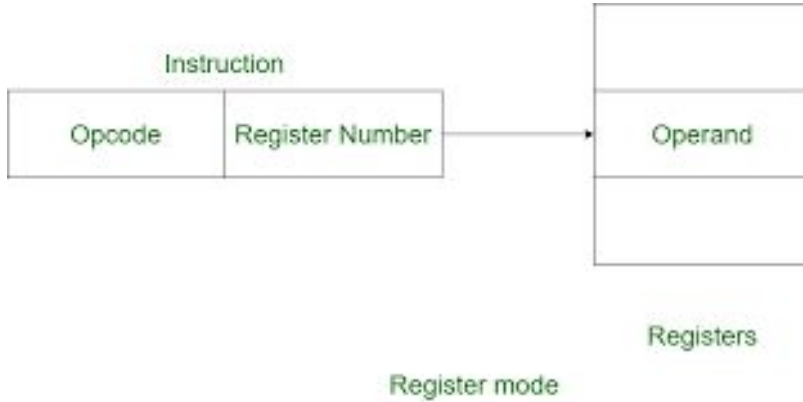
MOV A, B	Move the contents of register B to A
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- MOV is the operation
- B is the source of data
- Accumulator is the destination

# Register Addressing mode

MOV A, B

Move the contents of register B to A



# Register Indirect Addressing mode

In this mode, the address of operand is specified by a register pair

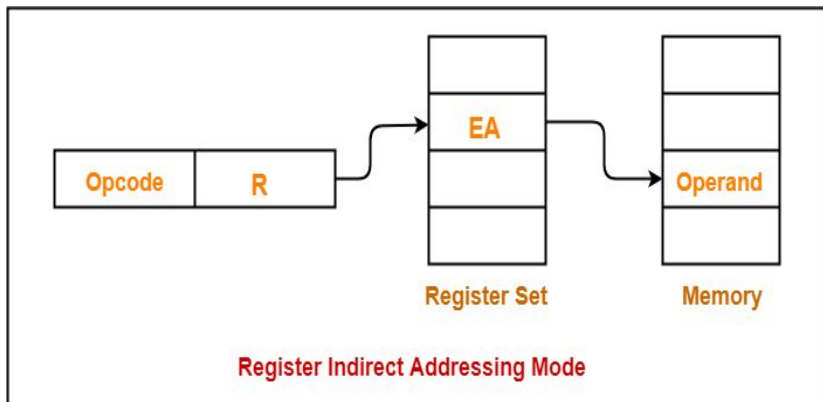
MOV A, M	Move data from memory location specified by HL pair to accumulator
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- MOV is the operation
- M is the memory location specified by HL register pair.
- Accumulator is the destination

# Register Indirect Addressing mode

MOV A, M

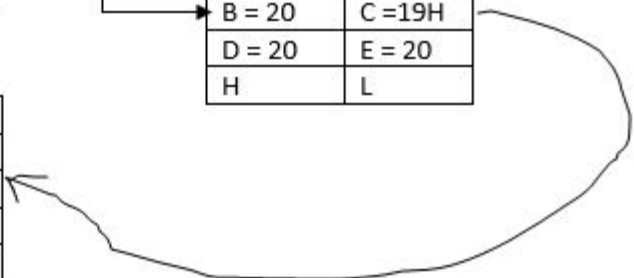
Move data from memory location specified by HL pair to accumulator



MOV A, M

Registers	data
A = 10	02H
B = 20	C = 19H
D = 20	E = 20
H	L

memory	data
2018	
2019	60
201A	65
201B	





# Immediate Addressing mode

In this mode, the operand is specified within the instruction itself

MVI A, 05H	Move 05H in accumulator
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- MVI is the operation
- 05H is the immediate data (source).
- Accumulator is the destination

# Immediate Addressing mode

MVI A, 05H

Move 05H in accumulator



↓  
Data is  
directly  
stored  
here.



Registers	data
A = 05	02H
B = 20	C = 19H
D = 20	E = 20
H	L

# Implicit Addressing mode

If address of source of data as well as address of destination of result is fixed, then there is no need to give any operand along with the instruction

CMA	Complement accumulator
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- CMA is the operation
- A is the source
- A is the destination