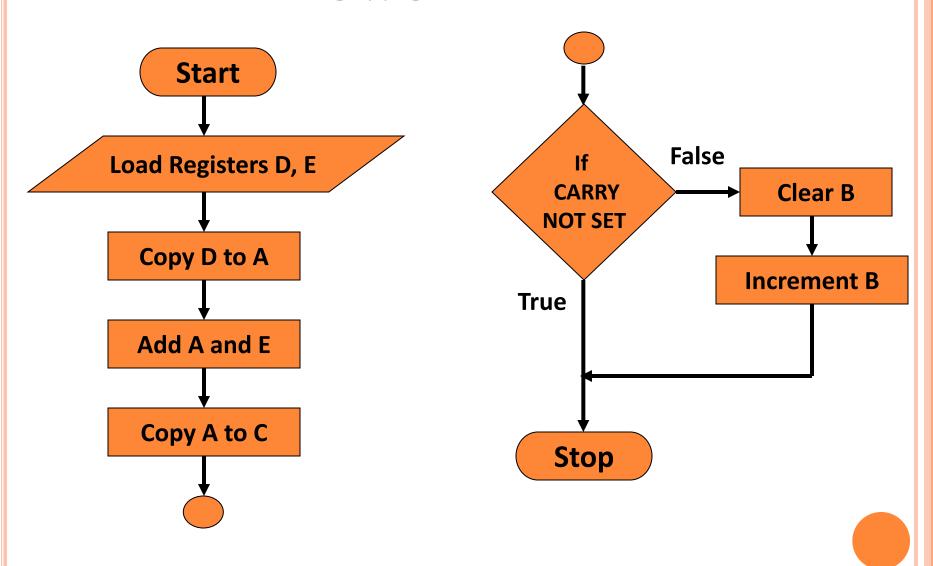
WRITING AN ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAM (CONT.) LECTURE 6

Make a Flowchart



ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAM

- Load registers D, E
- Copy register D to A
- Add register E to A
- Copy A to register C
- Use Conditional Jump instructions
- Clear register B
- Increment B
- Stop processing

MVI D, 2H MVI E, 3H MOV A, D ADD E MOV C, A **JNC END** MVI B, OH INR B HLT **END:**

Addressing Modes of 8085

• Format of a typical Assembly language instruction is given below-

[Label:] Mnemonic [Operands] [;comments]

HLT

MVI A, 20H

MOV M, A ;Copy A to memory location whose address is stored in register pair HL

LOAD: LDA 2050H; Load A with contents of memory location with address 2050H

READ: IN 07H ;Read data from Input port with address 07H

- The various formats of specifying operands are called addressing modes
- Addressing modes of 8085
 - 1. Register Addressing
 - 2. Immediate Addressing
 - 3. Memory Addressing
 - 4. Input/Output Addressing

1. REGISTER ADDRESSING

- Operands are one of the internal registers of 8085
- Examples-

MOV A, B ADD C

2. Immediate Addressing

- Value of the operand is given in the instruction itself
- Example-

MVI A, 20H

LXI H, 2050H

ADI 30H

SUI 10H

3. Memory Addressing

- One of the operands is a memory location
- Depending on how address of memory location is specified, **memory** addressing is of two types
 - Direct addressing
 - Indirect addressing

3(A) DIRECT ADDRESSING

- 16-bit Address of the memory location is specified in the instruction directly
- Examples-

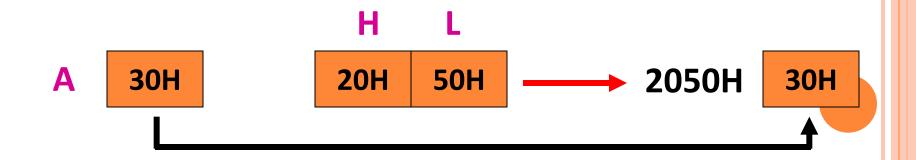
LDA 2050H; load A with contents of location with address 2050H

STA 3050H; store A with contents of location with address 3050H

3(B) Indirect Addressing

- A memory pointer register is used to store the address of the memory location
- Example-

MOV M, A ;copy register A to memory location whose address is stored in register pair HL



4. Input/Output Addressing

- 8-bit address of the port is directly specified in the instruction
- Examples-

IN 07H

OUT 21H