LDA A 

Memory register into accumulator

LDA A 

Copy the content of the addressed

LDA num-of-days

LDA 49665

LDA @exced

LDA 4201

Notation.

Lecture 7
The second assignment to D
The memory register & counter of
The first copies the counter of

$\text{Register!}$

The two instructions above are

LD D & $\text{Reg2}$ - D

LD D & ($\text{Reg2}$) - D

E.g.

Class we will i; the (.) notation, but in this
Motorola & Mike use do not use

I'm not Important Note j
access the data.

be addressed to this address in order to
is provided indirectly, but an index must
it could be the case that an address

addresses.

A available by a register reference to it.

But in the second case, the data was
was immediately available in the instruction

Indeed, in the first example, the data

To manipulate (e.g. load, add, subtract, etc.)
the array that we want the microprocessor

there may be more than one way to "address"
the above example makes us realize that
LDA \#0031 → A

LDA \#0031 → A

LDA \#31 → A

LDA \#31 → A

LDA \#31 → A

I, IMMEDIATE

ADDRESS MODE

ADDRESS MODE
Inherent (implied or implicit)

BRA $20
Δ (PC + $20) → PC

LDA
$20, X
Δ (X + $20) → A

LDX
#($C20)
Δ (A) + (B) → A

Indexed
The byte must be spread in a double-byte.

Spread in a single byte. Some times,

All the examples above need into a byte.

Double-byte is single-byte.