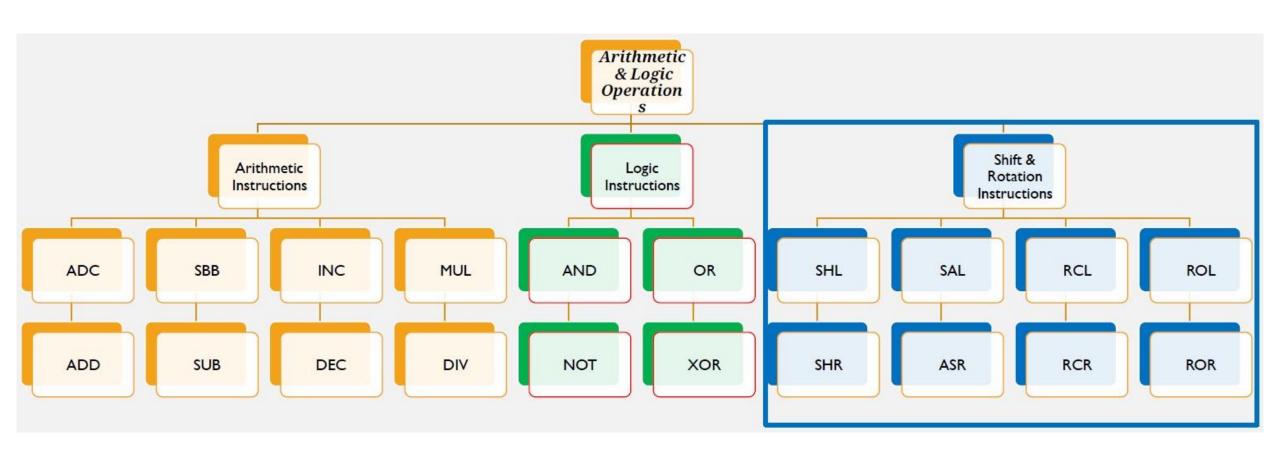
Shift & Rotation Instruction

REVIEW OF ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE

ARITHMETIC & LOGIC OPERATIONS



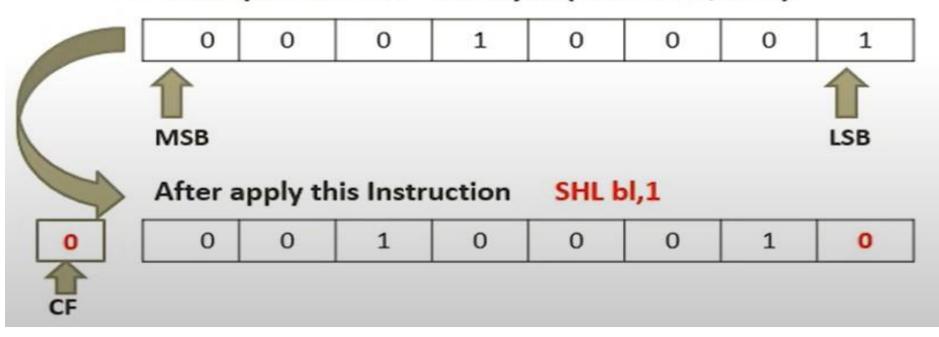
Introduction

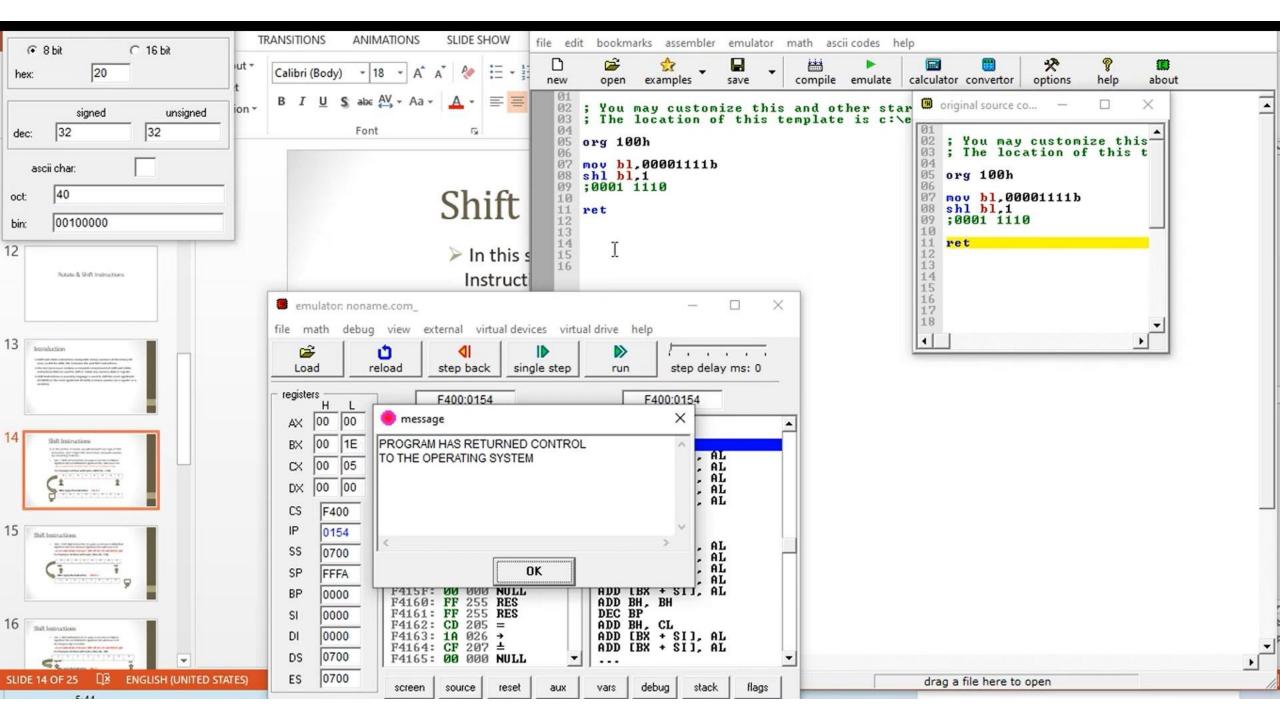
- ➤ Shift and rotate instructions manipulate binary numbers at the binary bit level, as did the AND, OR, Exclusive-OR, and NOT instructions.
- ➤The microprocessor contains a complete complement of shift and rotate instructions that are used to shift or rotate any memory data or register.
- Shift Instructions in assembly language is used to shift the most significant bit (MSB) or the least significant bit (LSB) in binary number (in a register or a variable).

- In this section of course, we will deal with four type of Shift Instruction ,don't forget Shift Instructions deal with number by converting to binary.
- SHL: (Shift Left Instruction) it works as add zero to LSB(Last Significant bit) and MSB (Most significant bit) will move to CF.

you can understand as followed MOV left bit in CF and add 0 to right

For Example let Deal with byte (MOV BL, 17d)

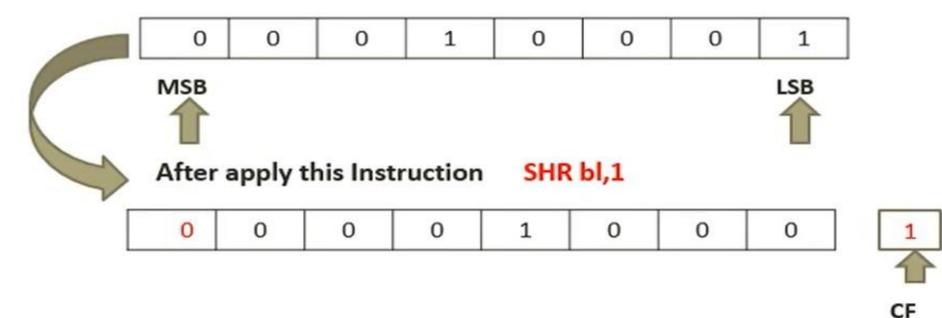


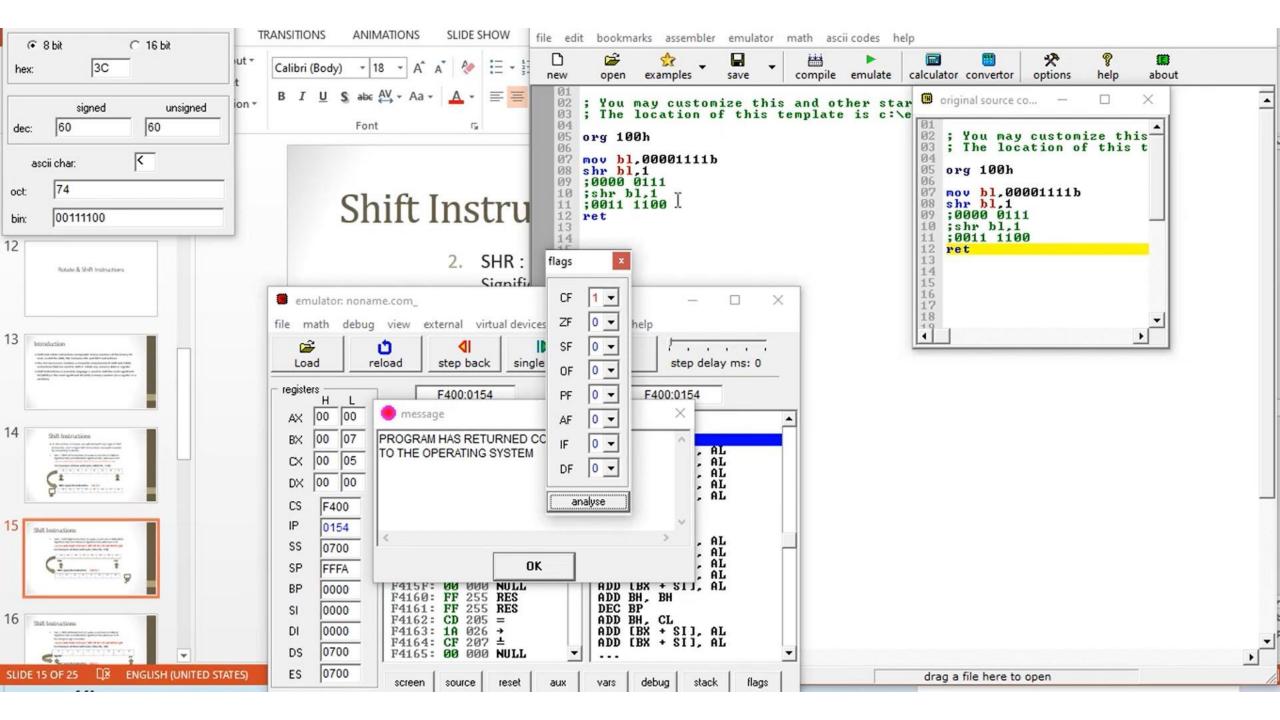


 SHR: (Shift Right Instruction) it works as add zero to MSB (Most Significant bit) and LSB (Least significant bit) will move to CF.

you can understand as followed MOV left bit in CF and add 0 to right

For Example let Deal with byte (Mov BL, 17d)



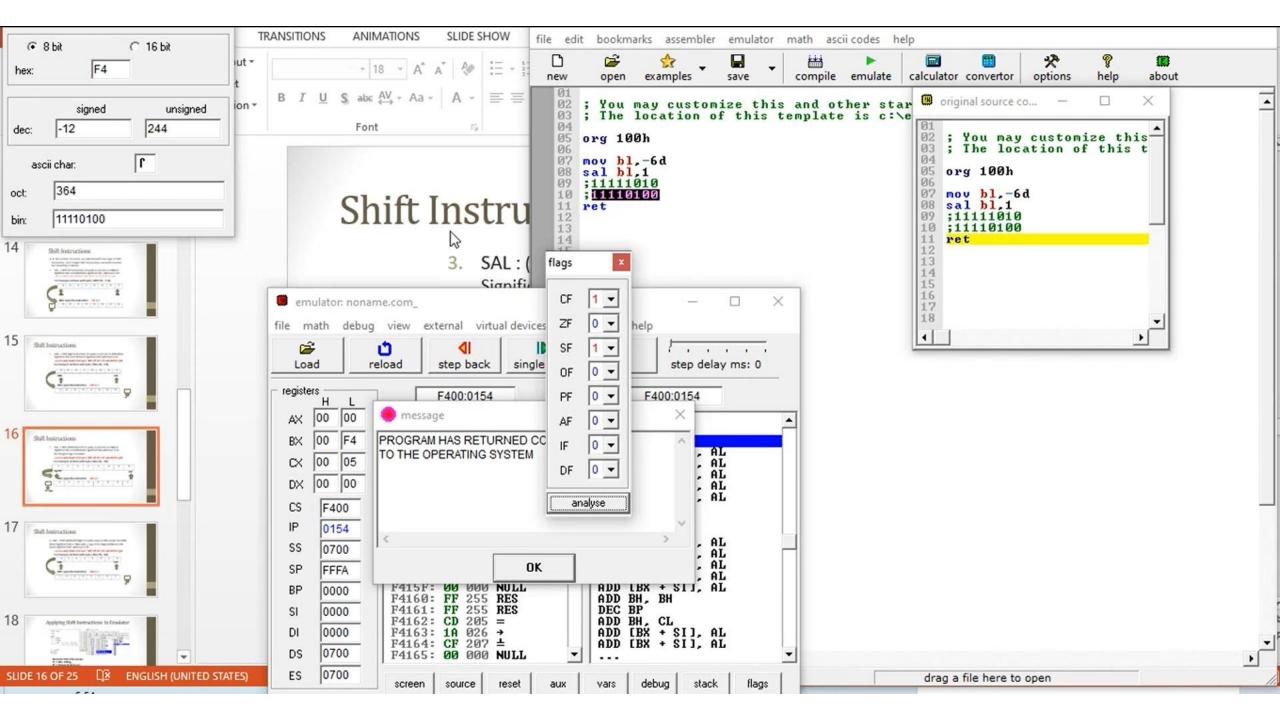


 SAL: (Shift Arithmetic Left) it works as add zero to LSB(Last Significant bit) and MSB (Most significant bit) will move to CF.
No change in sign of number.

you can understand as followed MOV left bit in CF and add 0 to right

For Example let Deal with byte (Mov BL, -8d)

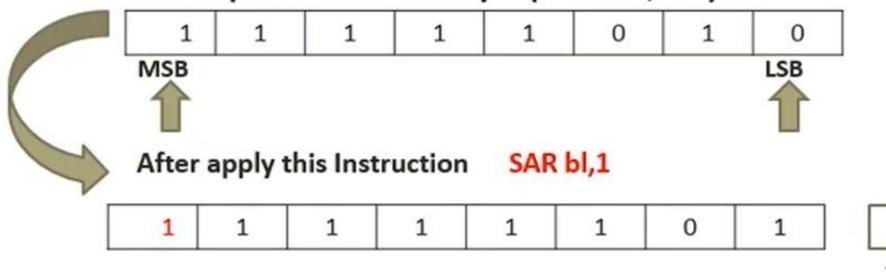
	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Sign Bit After	AL bl,1			LSB			
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
CF=Sign								



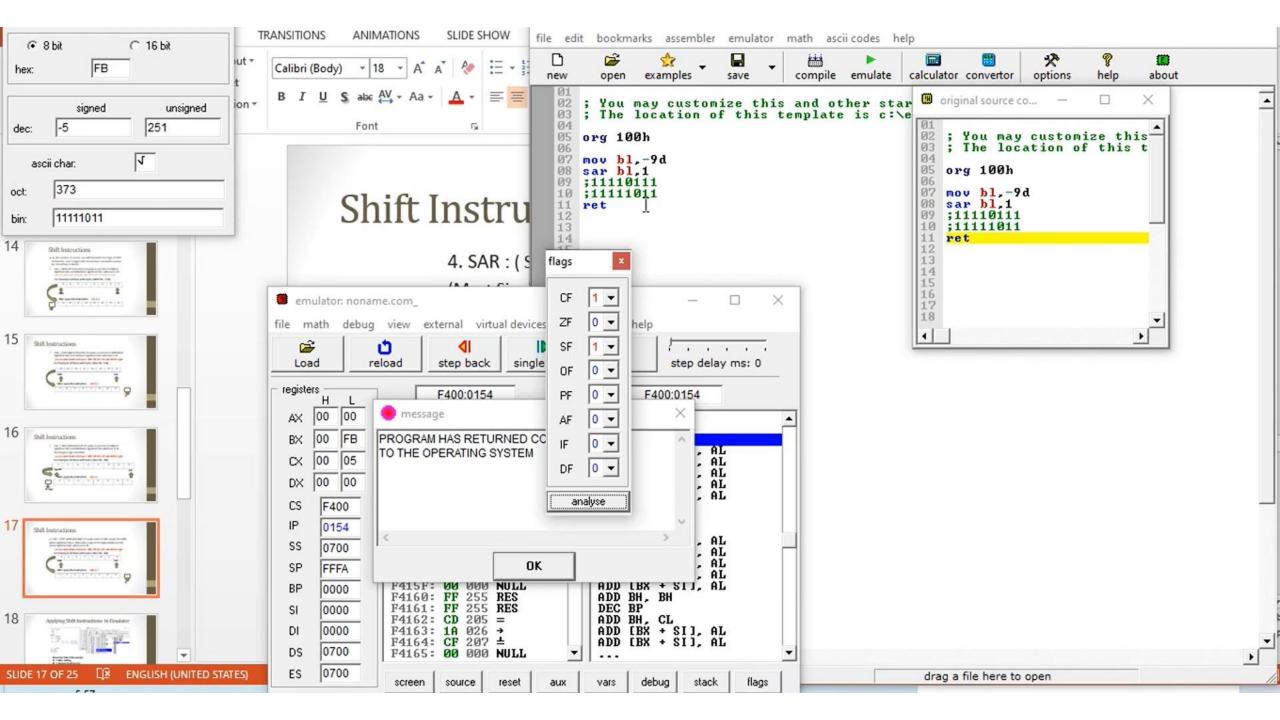
4. SAR: (Shift Arithmetic Right) it works same as SHR, except that MSB (Most Significant bit) is filled with a copy of the original MSB and LSB (Least significant bit) will move to CF.

you can understand as followed MOV left bit in CF and add 0 to right

For Example let Deal with byte (Mov BL, -6d)

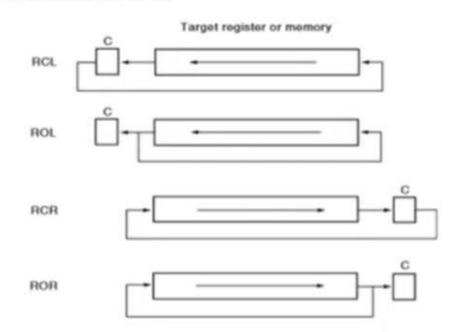






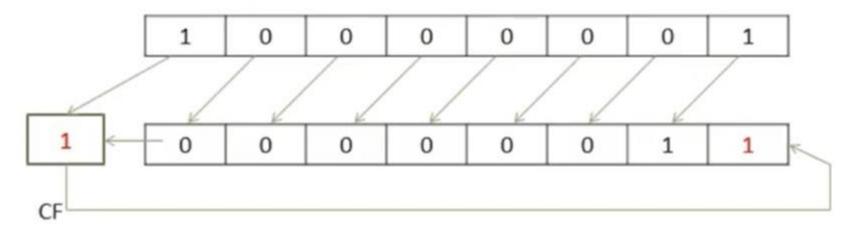
- There are 4 Rotate Instructions
- 1. ROL(Rotate Left)
- 2. RCL (Rotate cycle left)
- 3. ROR (Rotate right)
- 4. RCR (Rotate Cycle Right)

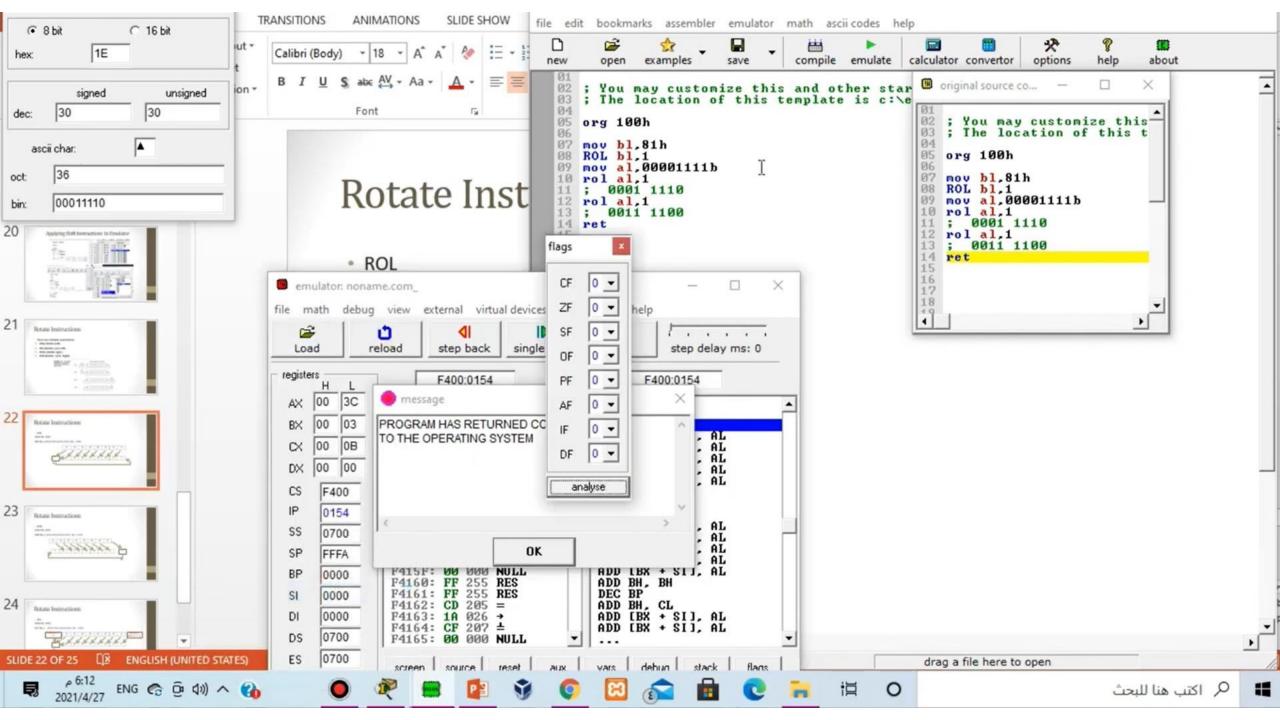
FIGURE 5–10 The rotate instructions showing the direction and operation of each rotate.



• ROL ^I MOV BL ,81H

ROL BL,1; After this instruction BL = 03H

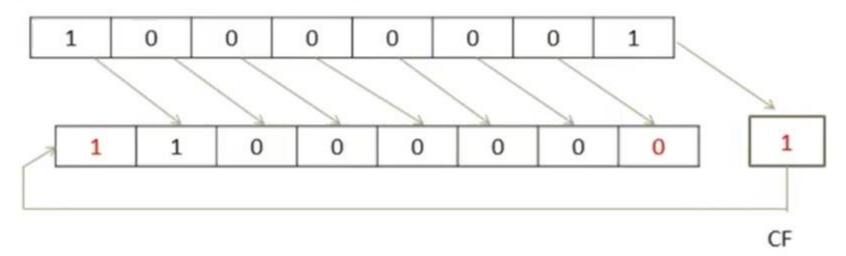


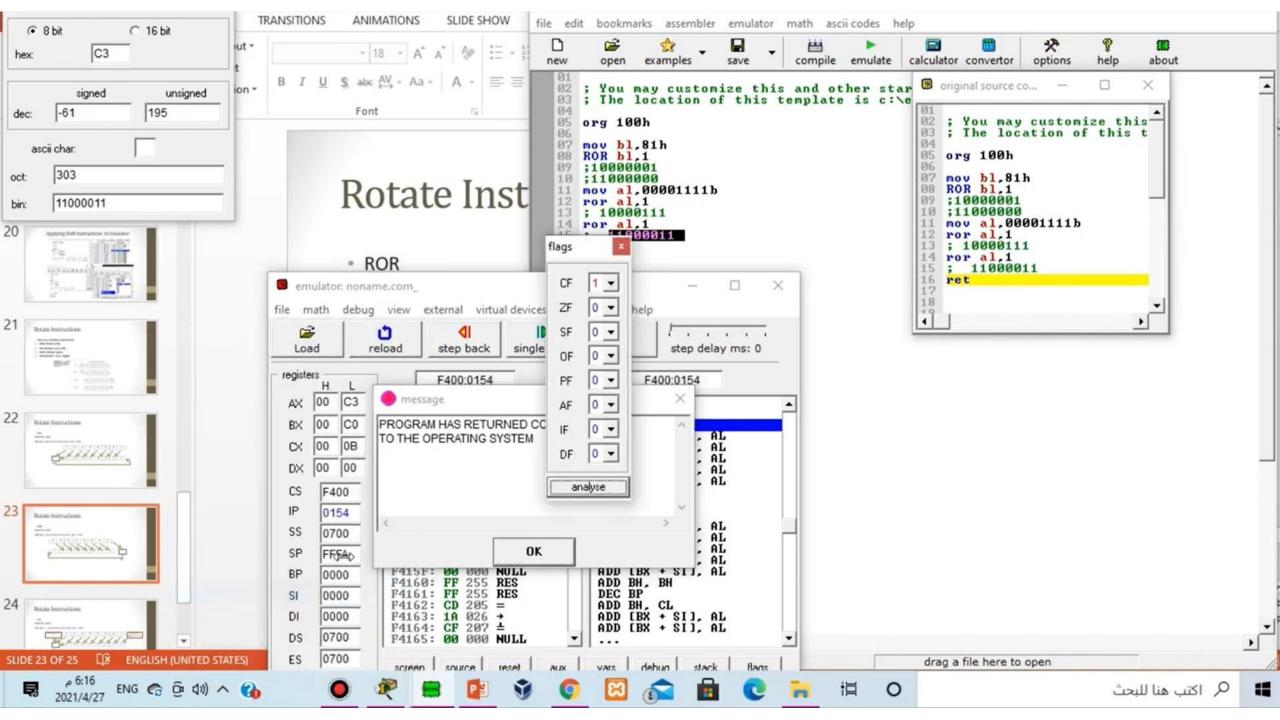


ROR

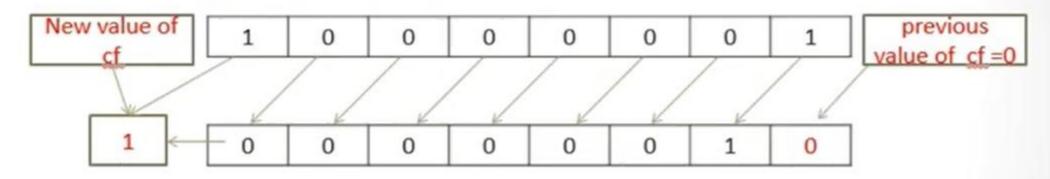
MOV BL,81D

ROR BL,1; After this instruction BL = CO H

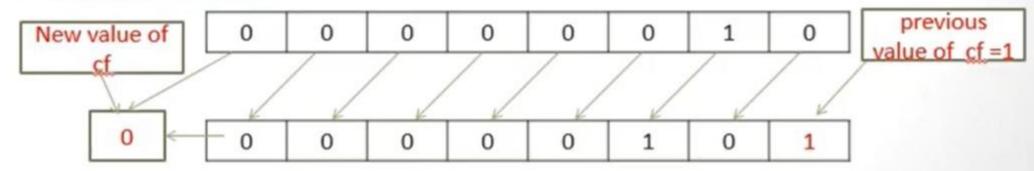




RCL
MOV BL ,81H;
RCL BL,1 ;After this instruction BL = 02H



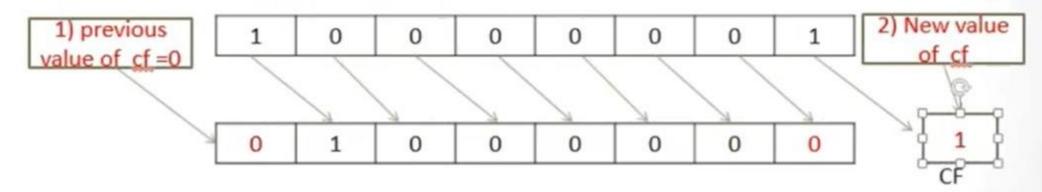
RCL BL,1; After RCL bl=05h



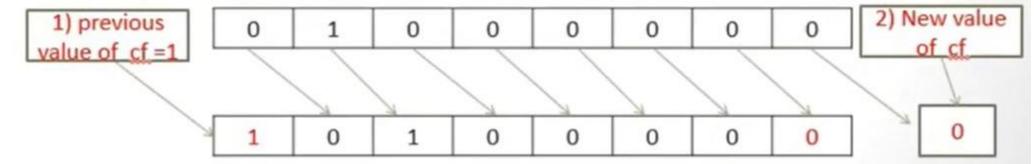
RCR (Followed instruction are complete one program)

MOV BL,81H;

RCR BL,1 ;After this instruction BL = 40H



RCR BL,1 ; After RCR bl=A0h



Example

Ex: Answer the following:

- 1. What does this program do?
- 2. What is the final result stored in BL register?

SUB BL,BL MOV DL,8 MOV al, DATA1 **AGAIN:** ROL al,1 JNC NEXT INC BL NEXT: DEC DL JNZ AGAIN HLT

DATA1 DB 97

