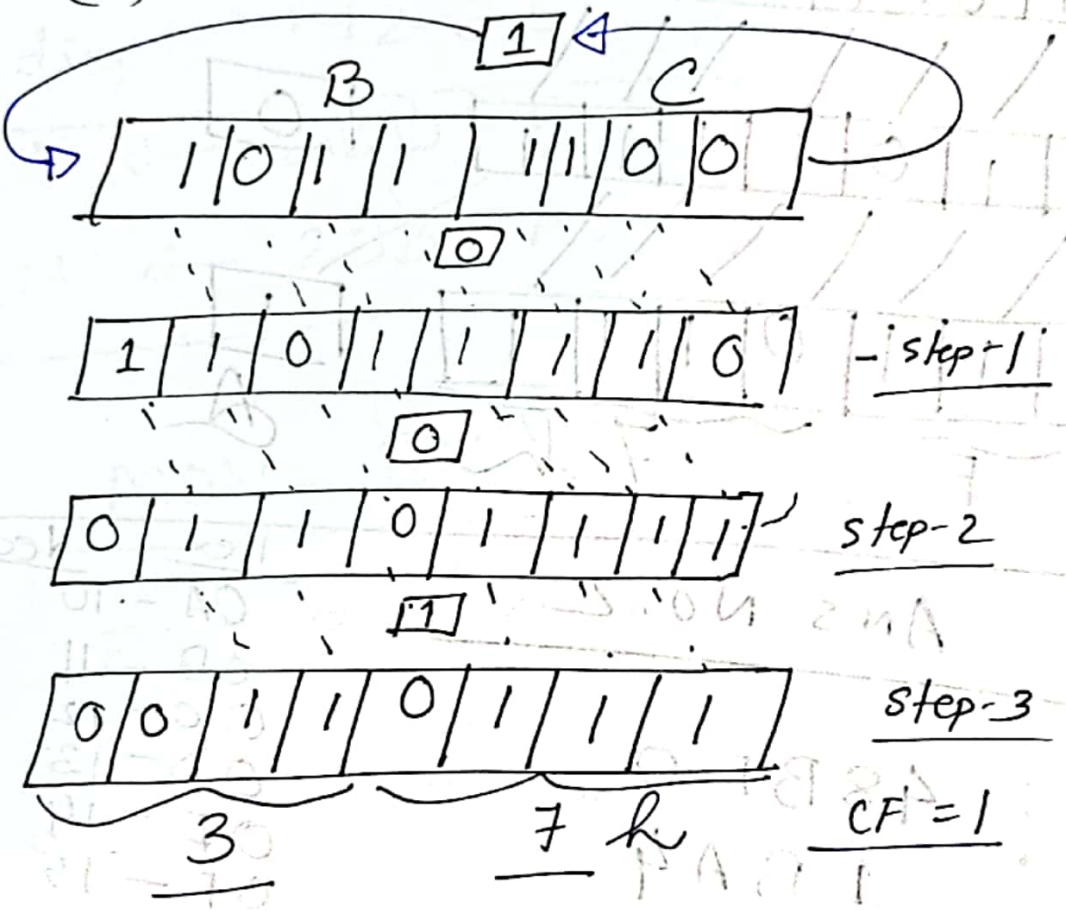
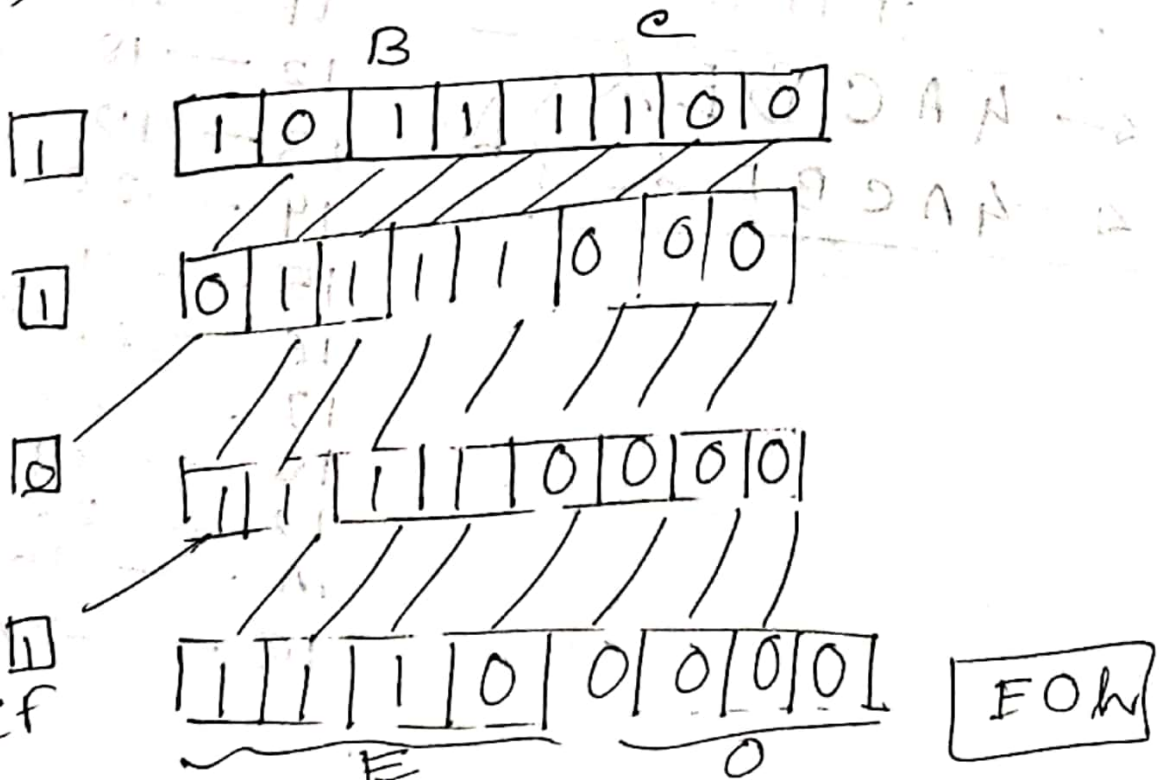
(1) (a) RCR DL, CL



3 7 h CF = 1 Ans.

(b) SAL DL, CL



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Flag Register

→ flag register contains the status of the current result.

→ Control flags
→ conditional flags → Trap flag (TF)
→ Interrupt flag (IF)
→ Directional flag (DF)

→ Control flags

(1) Sign flag (SF) (2) Overflow flag (OF)
(3) Carry flag (CF) (4) Zero flag (ZF)
(5) Parity flag (PF) (6) Auxiliary flag (AF)

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nibble = 4 bit
byte = 8 bit.

SF gives you the
MSB = 1 SF = 1 not negative
MSB = 0 SF = 0

unsigned number
0000 0000
FFFF

OF = indicates there is an overflow in a signed number (gone out of range)

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Suppose, your ~~#~~ roll number or cricket score is always zero.

unsigned number

|— — — — — — — —|

8 bit magnitude

0 — 255 dec $2^8 = 256$ combination

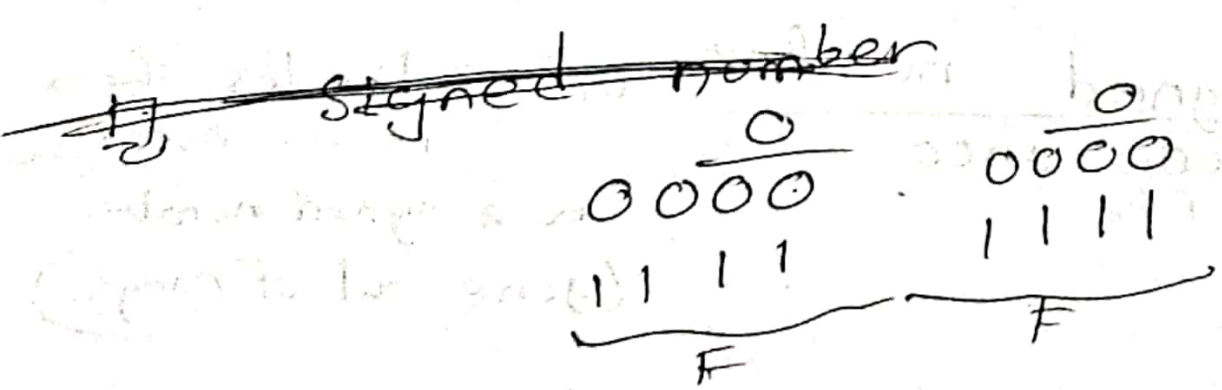
00h — FFh hex

there is no bit for sign.

So, if MSB = SF does not apply for ~~si~~ unsigned number.

~~Signed number~~

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \hline 0000 \\ 1111 \end{array}}_{F} \quad \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \hline 0000 \\ 1111 \end{array}}_{F}$$



signed numbers

→ can be either positive/negative.

→ we cannot put '−' in front of numbers like we do in our paper. MP wont understand

→ we use (MSB) as sign bit

→ $2^8 = 256$ combination will be

half half (+ve)
half (−ve)

−128 −1 0 —— +127

80 01 00 —— 7Fh

$2^7 = 128$ combinations

| sign | —— 7 bit mag ——

sign
1 = −ve
0 = +ve

0 000 → 0000 → smallest value
0 111 → 1111 → biggest value

7 F

we cannot make it 1 it will make the num neg.

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negative side

-80 -7F -7E ---- -01

if i got a result

1000 0011

8 3 h unsigned system

can have two meanings since they are all magnitudes.

for signed numbers the number is always stored in 2's complement form.

1000 0011

0111 1101

-7 D

if we convert it to

if SF = MSB is not always right, it can be mentioned by OF-; (i-e when there will be overflow)

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The continuation of SF comes into overflow flag, when you get ~~of~~ out of range for signed numbers.

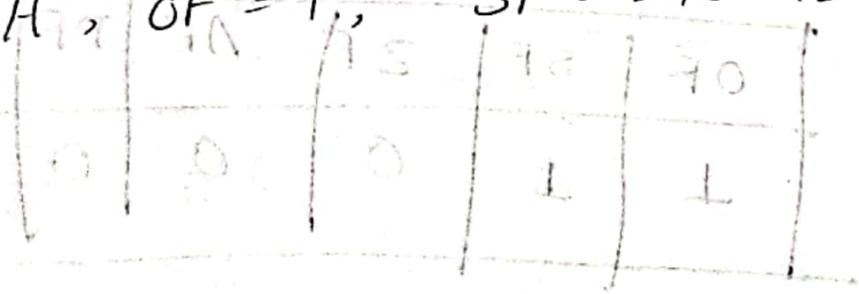
i.e. $-80 \cdots -01$ $00 \cdots 7Fh$

less than -80 | more than 7F

if you want to be sure check your ~~over~~ overflow flag first, at that time only you will know whether your SF is right/wrong.

if, OF = 0, SF = 1/0 is actual sign & it is correct

if, OF = 1, SF = 1/0 is wrong, or showing the wrong sign.



Scanned with CamScanner

$$\begin{array}{r} 42h \\ +\ 23h \\ \hline 65h \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 0100\ \ 0010 \\ +\ 0010\ \ 0011 \\ \hline 0110\ \ 0101 \end{array}$$

OF	SF	ZF	PF	AF	CF
0	0	0	1	0	0

even

did not cross the range +7Fh

$16_{10} - 10h$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37h \\ +\ 29h \\ \hline 60h \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r|r} 0011 & 0111 \\ +\ 0010 & 1001 \\ \hline 0110 & 0000 \end{array}$$

OF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
0	0	0	1	1	0

$$\begin{array}{r} 42h \\ +\ 43h \\ \hline 85 \end{array}$$

85 out of range 7F

OF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
1	1	0	0	0	0

does not care during unsigned system.

Scanned with CamScanner

DIF TF = 1 ; single step.

TF

IF

→ changed by the programmer for controlling the process of single stepping

IF = 1 ; enable

IF = 0 disable

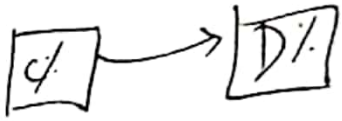
in embedded system Atomic state hard time embedded system.

→ air bag should be deployed or not;

DF = 1 ; string instruction copied

DF = 0 ; auto decremented / incremented

copy/paste.



since both the numbers are out of range wrong question

+ ABh
− CDh

− 12h → 1001 0010
− 40h → 1100 0000

① 0101 0010

− 52h

both signs are similar

SF = 1,
OF = 0, since it is within range
AF = 0
PF = 0
ZF = 0
CF = 0

− 7Dh
+ 23h

170

1	0111	1101
0	0010	0011
	1001	1010

− 5 Ah

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CF = 1 ; when there is a carry out of MSB.

```
  1 1 1 1
+ 0 0 0 1
---------
(1) 0 0 0 0
```

CF=1

- PF = depending how many 1's are there inside the result.
  For odd number of 1's, PF = 0
  for even " " " , PF = 1.
- AF = Auxiliary carry flag
  when there is a carry from the lower half nibble to upper half nibble.
- ZF = tells you; whether your result zero or not. Result = 0000 ZF=1
  = 0010 ZF=0.

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