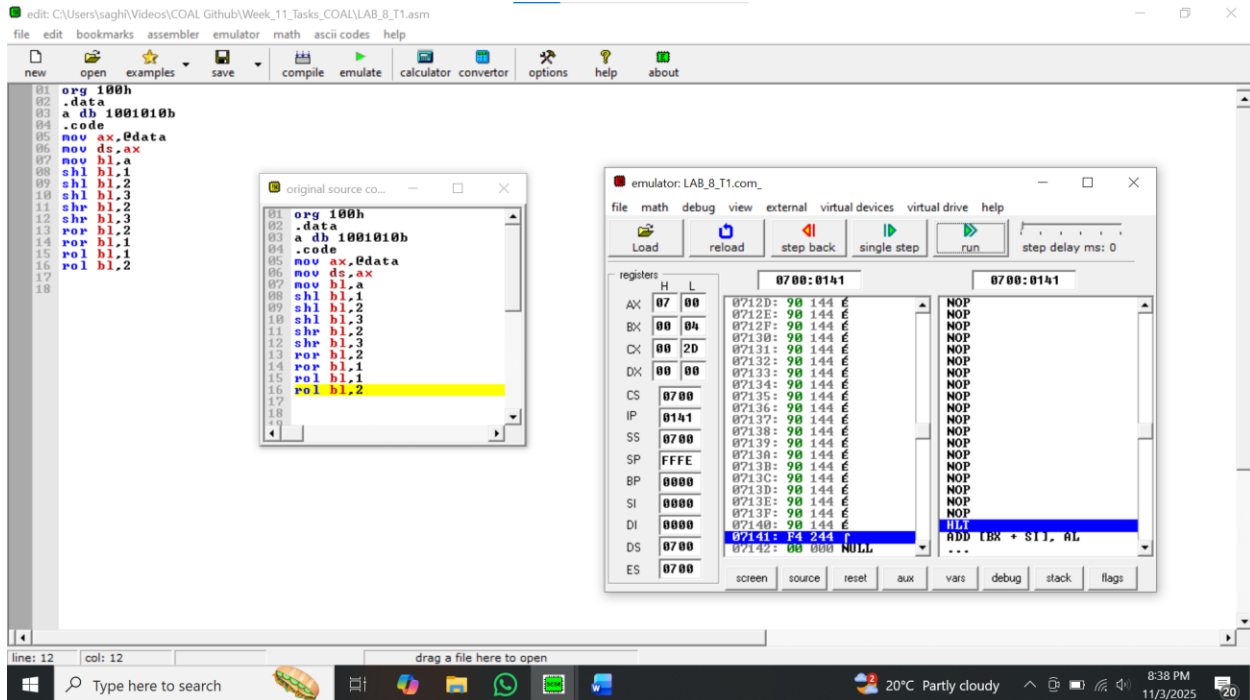


LAB – 08 – Week – 11 – 67005 – Saghir Ali – COAL

Task 01 :

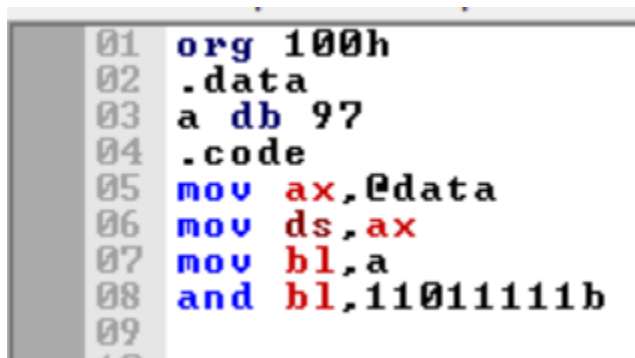
It performs a workout of bit shifts and rotations on a binary number. The value in the register is moved left, right, and rotated in circles, completely transforming the original pattern by the end.

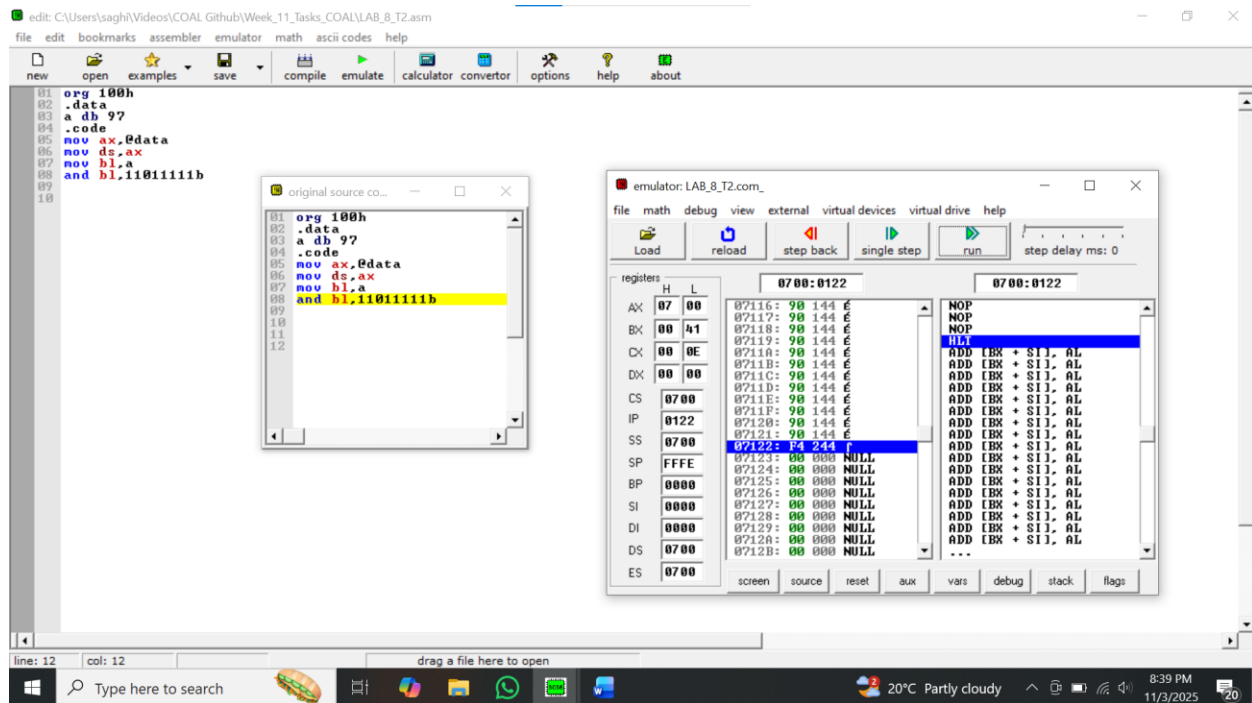
```
01  org 100h
02  .data
03  a db 1001010b
04  .code
05  mov ax, @data
06  mov ds, ax
07  mov bl, a
08  shl bl, 1
09  shl bl, 2
10  shl bl, 3
11  shr bl, 2
12  shr bl, 3
13  ror bl, 2
14  ror bl, 1
15  rol bl, 1
16  rol bl, 2
17
```



Task 02:

This program converts a lowercase letter to uppercase. It does this by using an AND operation with a specific bitmask to turn off the single bit that differentiates a lowercase letter from its uppercase counterpart.





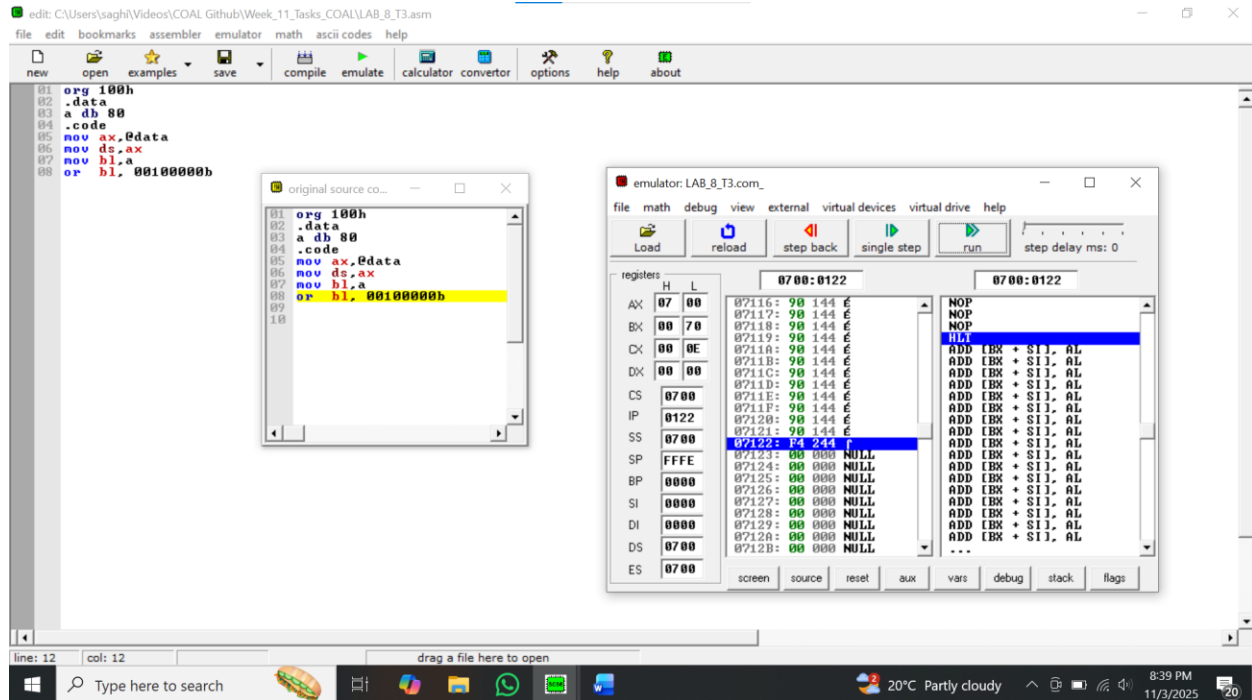
Task 03:

This is the opposite of T2; it converts an uppercase letter to lowercase. It uses an OR operation with a different bitmask to turn on the specific bit that makes a letter lowercase.

```

01 org 100h
02 .data
03 a db 80
04 .code
05 mov ax, @data
06 mov ds, ax
07 mov bl, a
08 or bl, 00100000b

```

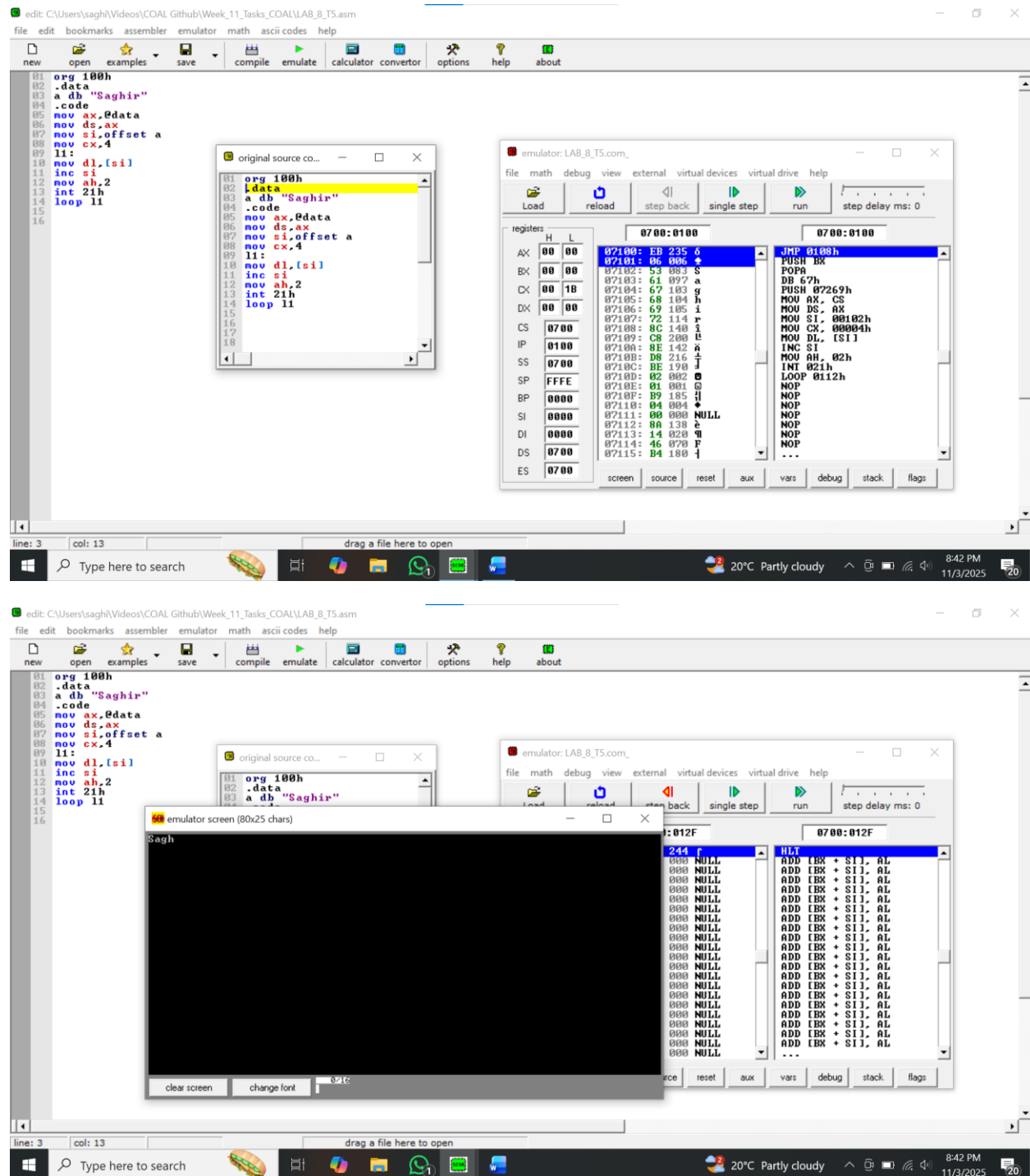


Task 04:

It demonstrates a "Last-In, First-Out" stack. It takes the first four letters of a name, pushes them onto a stack in order, and then pops them off in reverse order, printing the name backwards.

Task 05:

This program prints a string in the correct order. It reads each character from memory one by one and immediately sends it to the screen, displaying the first four letters of the name as stored.



Task 06:

This is an interactive character classifier. It takes a single user input, checks if it's a vowel, a number, an alphabet letter, or a symbol, and then prints the corresponding message based on what it finds.

