



Bit-shift:

- The instructions have two possible formats. For a single shift or rotate, the form is

Opcode destination, l

- For a shift or rotate of N positions, the form is

Opcode destination, CL

where CL contains N. In both cases, destination is an 8 or 16 bit register or memory location.

Example: Multiply using bit-shift instruction

```
11  
12     mov ax, 3h  
13  
14     shl ax, 1      ; multiply bx by 2^1  
15  
16     print "3x2^1 = 3x2 = "  
17     call print_num  
18     printn  
19  
20     shl ax, 2      ; multiply bx by 2^2  
21  
22     print "6x2^2 = 6x4 = "  
23     call print_num  
24     printn  
25  
26     shl ax, 3      ; multiply bx by 2^3  
27  
28     print "24x2^3 = 24x8 = |"  
29     call print_num  
30     printn  
31
```

Example: Division using bit-shift

```
11  
12     mov ax, 192  
13  
14     shr ax, 1      ; divide by 2^1  
15  
16     print "192/2^1 = 192/2 = "  
17     call print_num  
18     printn  
19  
20     shr ax, 2      ; divide by 2^2  
21  
22     print "96/2^2 = 96/4 = "  
23     call print_num  
24     printn  
25  
26     shr ax, 3      ; divide by 2^3  
27  
28     print "24/2^3 = 24/8 = "  
29     call print_num  
30     printn  
31  
32     ;division for odd number  
33     print "3/2 = "  
34     shr ax, 1  
35     call print_num  
36
```