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Tutorial 10: ARM Shift Instructions

Computer Science Department

CS2208: Introduction to Computer Organization and Architecture

Winter 2020-2021

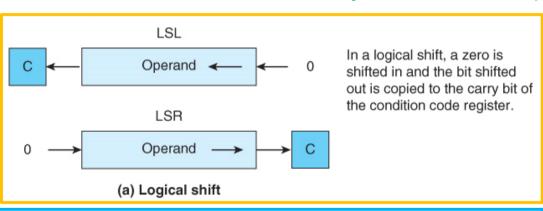
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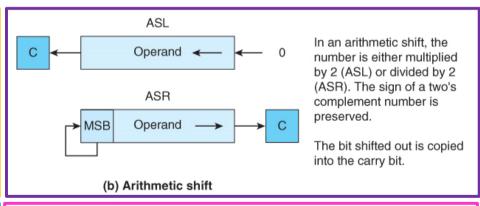
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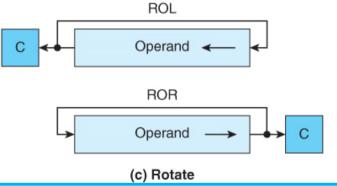
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- ☐ Shift operations move bits one or more places left or right.
 - Logical shifts
 - insert a 0 in the vacated position.
 - Arithmetic shifts
 - replicate the sign-bit during a right shift
 - Circular shifts
 - the bit shifted out of one end is shifted in the other end i.e., the register is treated as a ring
 - Circular shifts through carry
 - included the carry bit in the shift path







In a rotate operation, the bit shifted out is copied into the bit vacated at the other end (i.e., no bit is lost during a rotate) The bit shifted out is also copied into the carry bit.

Register — Carry

Register — Carry

Rotate left through carry

Register — Carry

Register — Carry

- □ ARM support both *static* and *dynamic* shifts (except *rotate through carry* instruction which allows *only one single shift* per instruction)
 - o In *static shift*, the number of shift places is determined *when the code is written*
 - o In *static shift*, the range of the number of shift places is as follow:
 - LSL: the range is from #0 to #31 (32 different values)
 - LSR: the range is from #1 to #32 (32 different values)
 - ASR: the range is from #1 to #32 (32 different values)
 - ROR: the range is from #1 to #31 (31 different values)

 The remaining value is used to encode RRX
 - ROR + a shift of # $\theta \Rightarrow$ RRX

Only 5 bits are needed to encode the amount of shifts.

In case of LSR and ASR, the value #32 is encoded as 00000

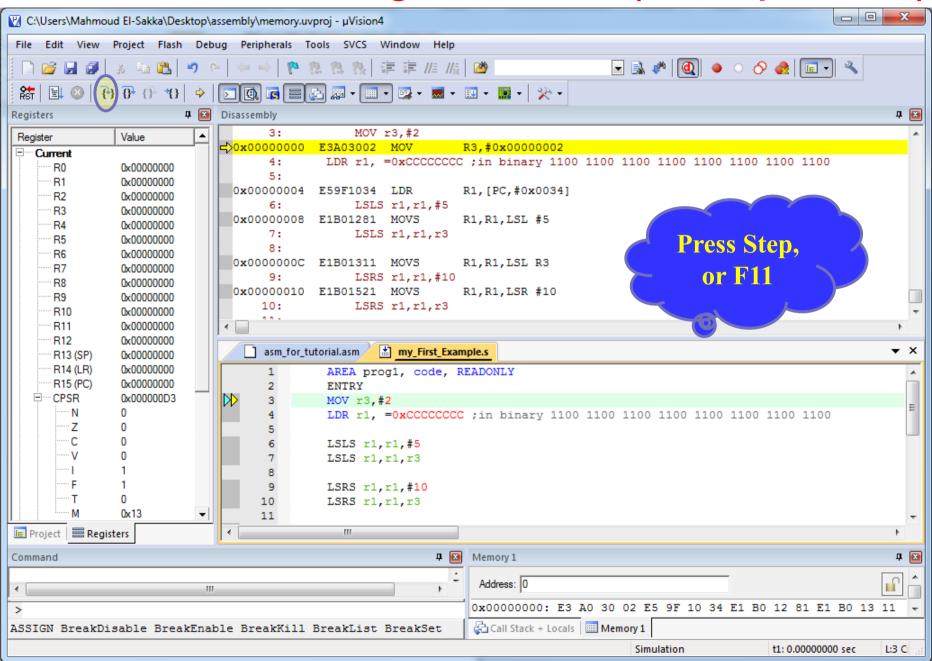
- o In *dynamic shift*, the number of shift places
 - is determined when the code is executed, i.e., at run time
 - If the number of dynamic shifts is ≥ 32 , zero will be stored in the destination

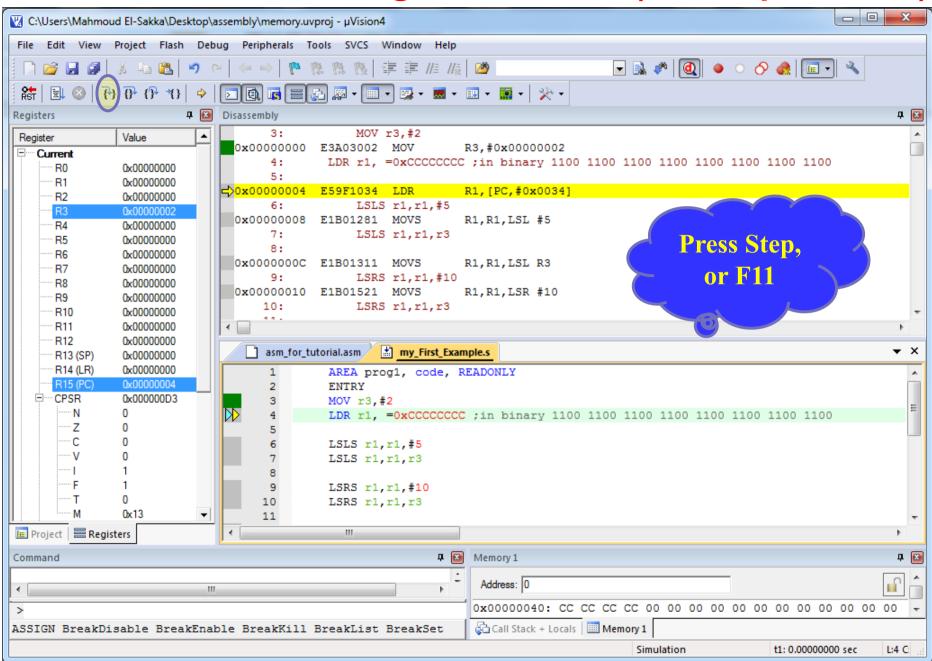
- □ ARM implements only the following five shifts
 - o **LSL** logical shift left
 - LSR logical shift right
 - o **ASR** arithmetic shift right
 - o **ROR** rotate right
 - o **RRX** rotate right through carry (one shift)
- □ Other shift operations have to be synthesized by the programmer.
 - o An arithmetic shift left is effectively the same as a logical shift left
 - o For a 32-bit value, an *n*-bit rotate shift left is identical to a 32 n rotate shift right
 - Rotate left through carry can be implemented by means of
 ADCS r0, r0, r0; add r0 to r0 with carry and set the flags
 - The instruction means r0 + r0 + C, i.e., $2 \times r0 + C$, i.e.,
 - shifting left the content of r0
 - store the value of C in the vacant bit to the left, and
 - storing the shifted out bit in the carry flag

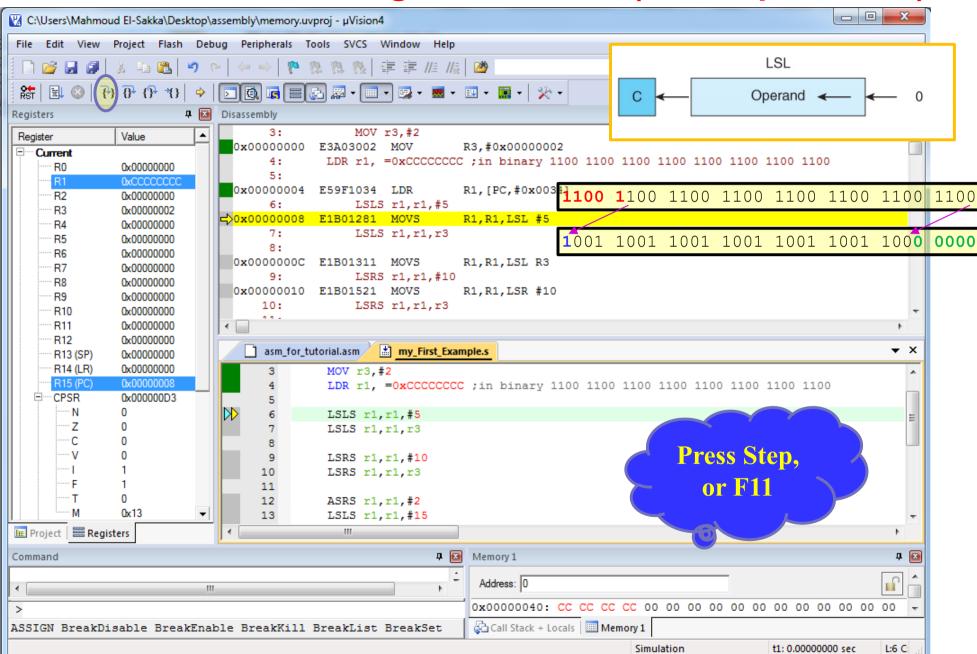
- □ ARM has no explicit shift operations!!.
- ARM combines shifting with other data processing operations, where
 - the <u>second operand</u> in the arithmetic operation (i.e., the <u>LAST parameter in</u> <u>the assembly arithmetic instruction</u>) is allowed to be shifted <u>before</u> it is used.
 - For example, ADD $\mathbf{r0}$, r1, r2, LSL #1 ; $[r0] \leftarrow [r1] + [r2] \times 2$
 - logically shift left the contents of r2,
 - add the result to the contents of r1, and
 - put the results in r0
- **→ ARM** also combines shifting with moving operations
 - o This way, a shift operation can be performed as a stand alone operation.
 - For example, MOV $\mathbf{r3}$, $\boxed{\mathbf{r3}$, LSL #1. $; [r3] \leftarrow [r3] \times 2$
 - ARM provides pseudo shift instructions, which are translated to MOV instructions.
 LSL r3, r3, #1 ; will be converted to MOV r3, r3, LSL #1
 or simply

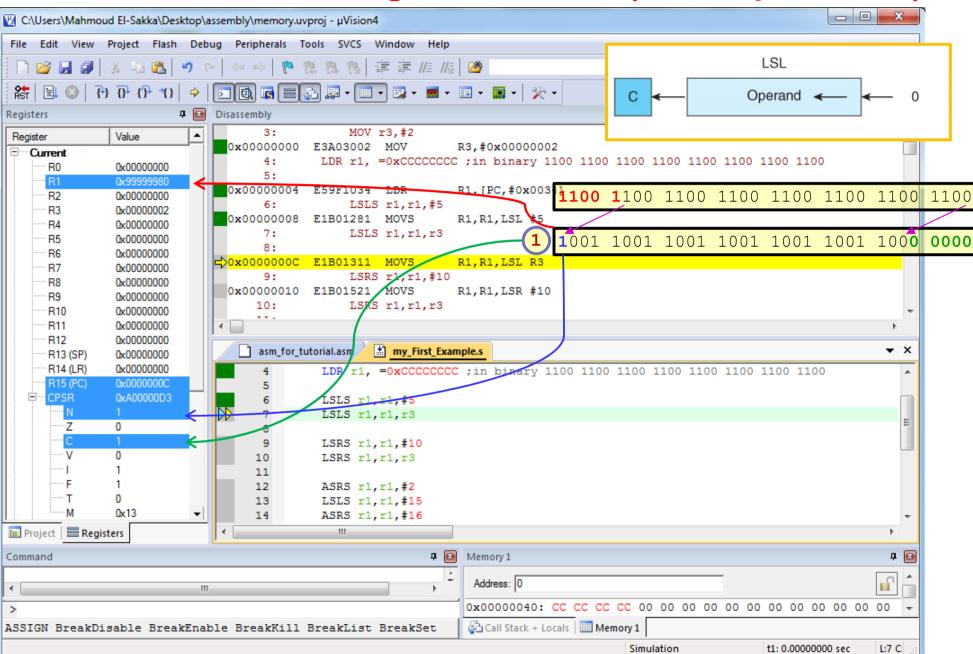
LSL **r3**, #1

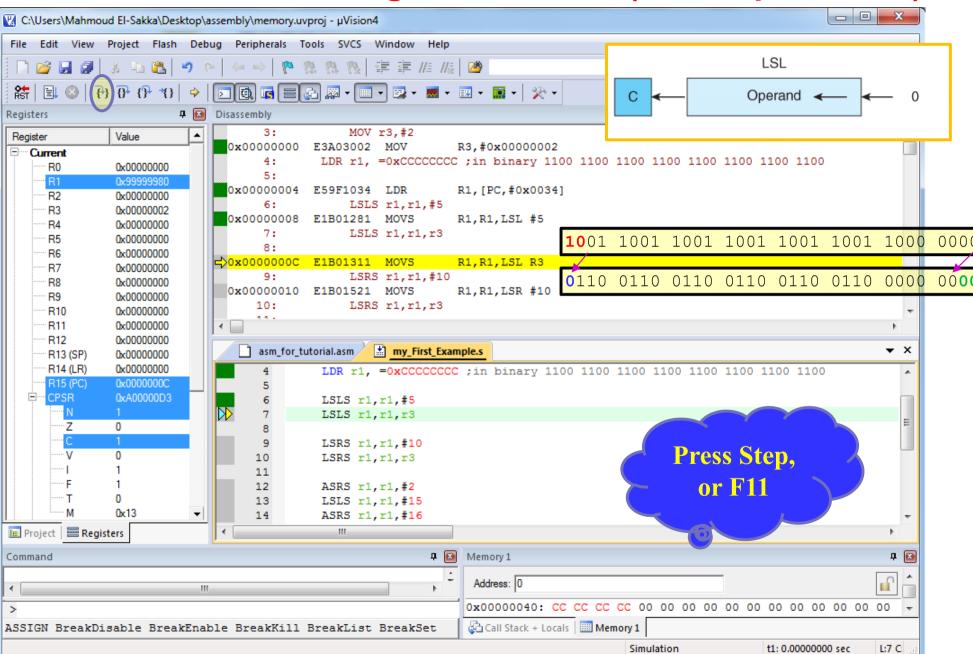
```
AREA prog1, code, READONLY
ENTRY
MOV r3, #2
LDR r1, =0xCCCCCCCC; in binary 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100
LSLS r1, r1, #5 Y|2Y| 2<sup>5</sup>
LSLS r1, r1, r3
LSRS r1, r1, #10
LSRS r1, r1, r3
ASRS r1, r1, #2
LSLS r1, r1, #15
ASRS r1, r1, #16
ASRS r1, r1, r3
RORS r1, r1, #4
RORS r1, r1, r3
RRXS r1, r1
RRXS r1, r1
RRXS r1, r1
RRXS r1, r1
END
```

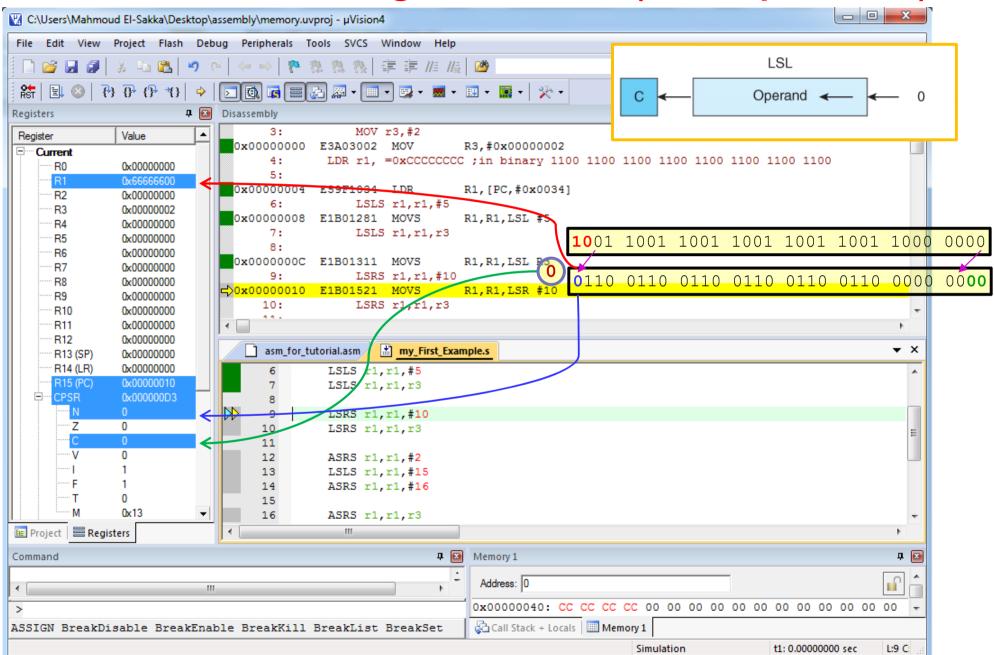


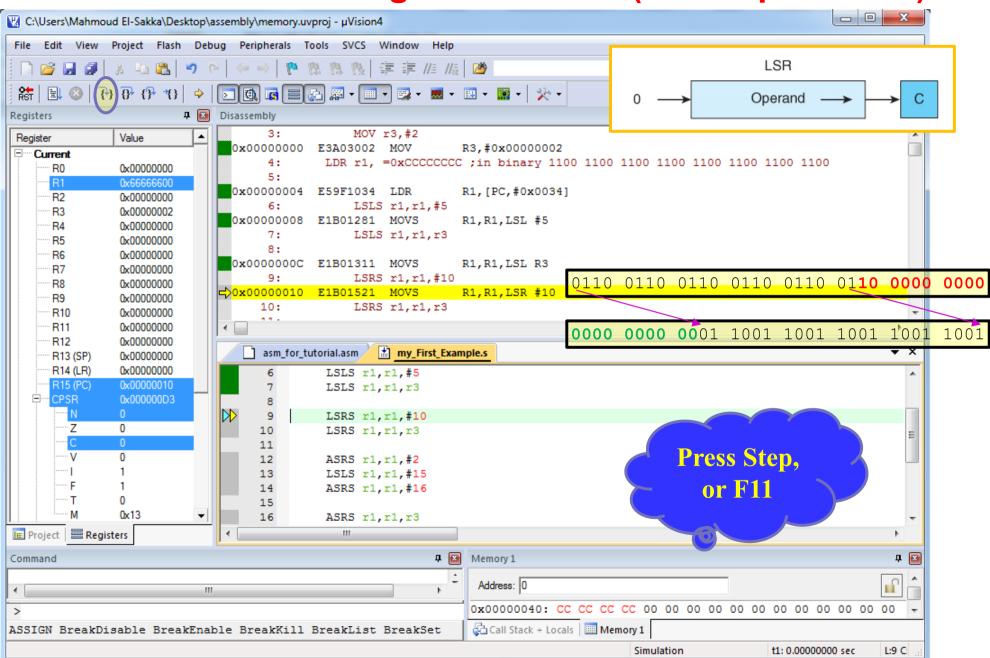


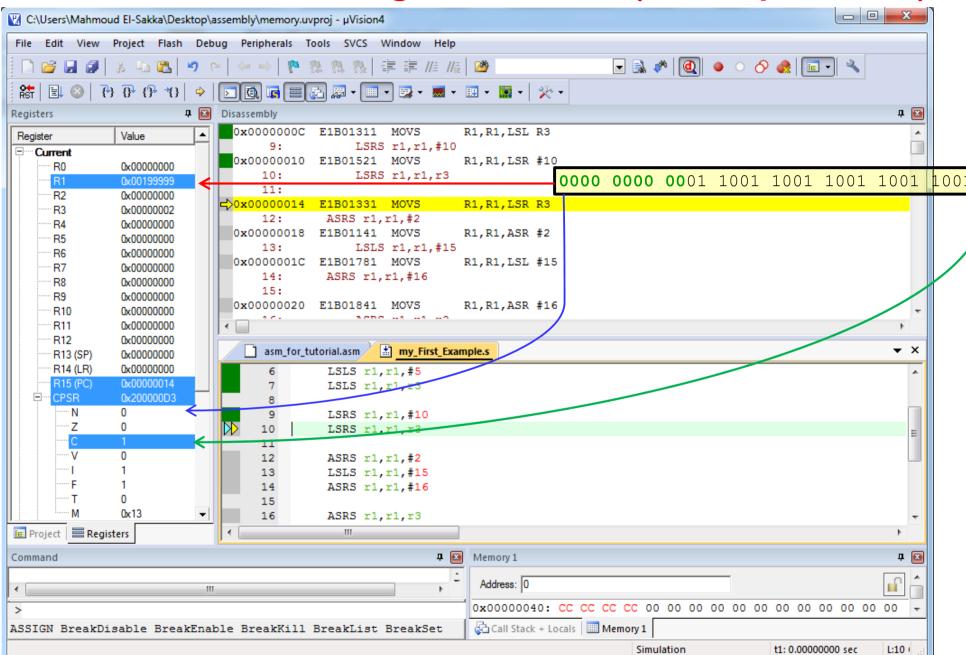


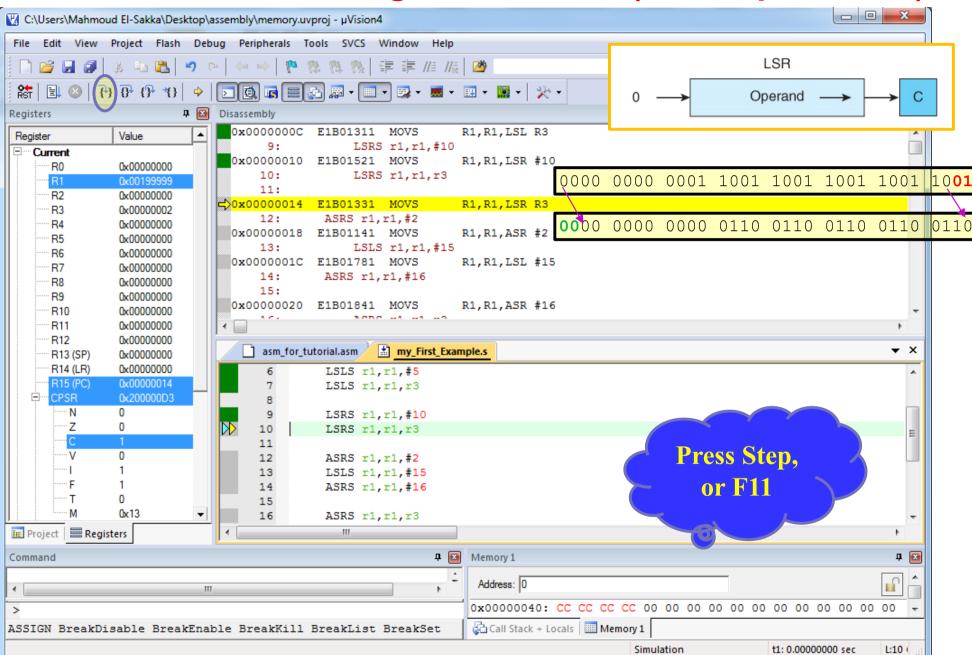


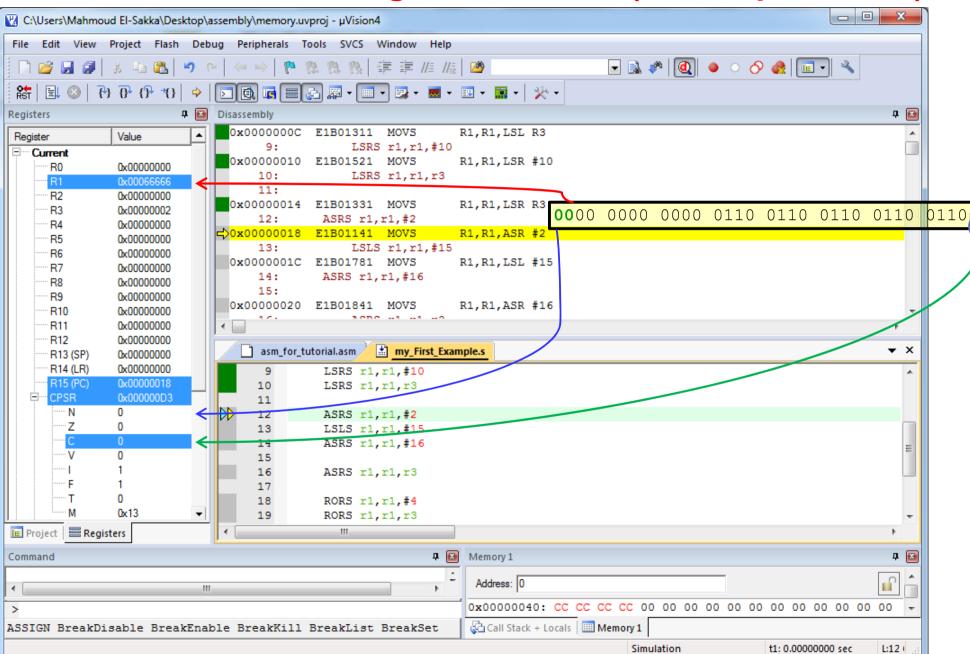


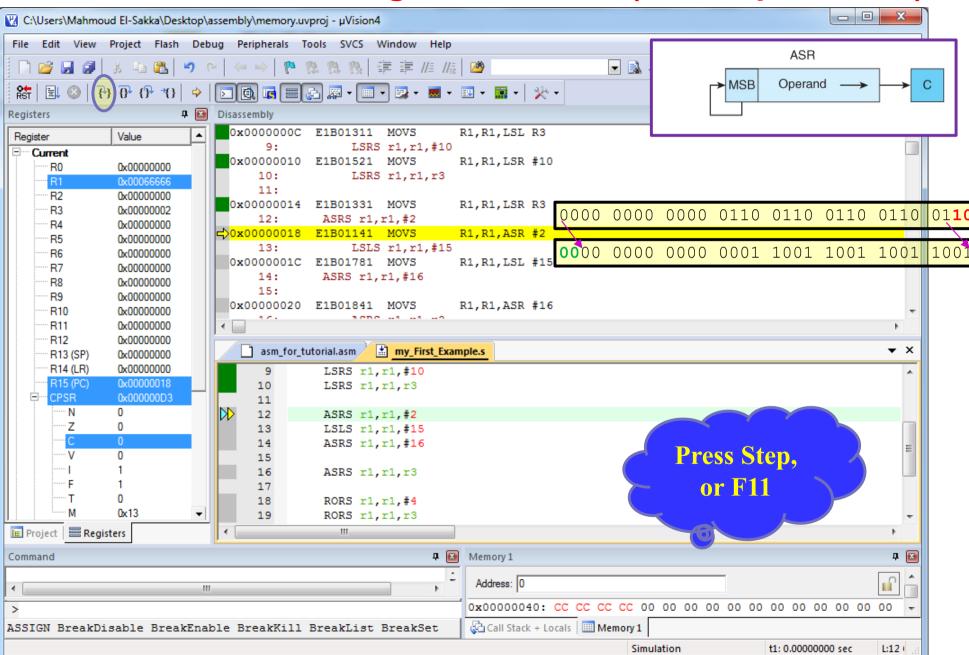


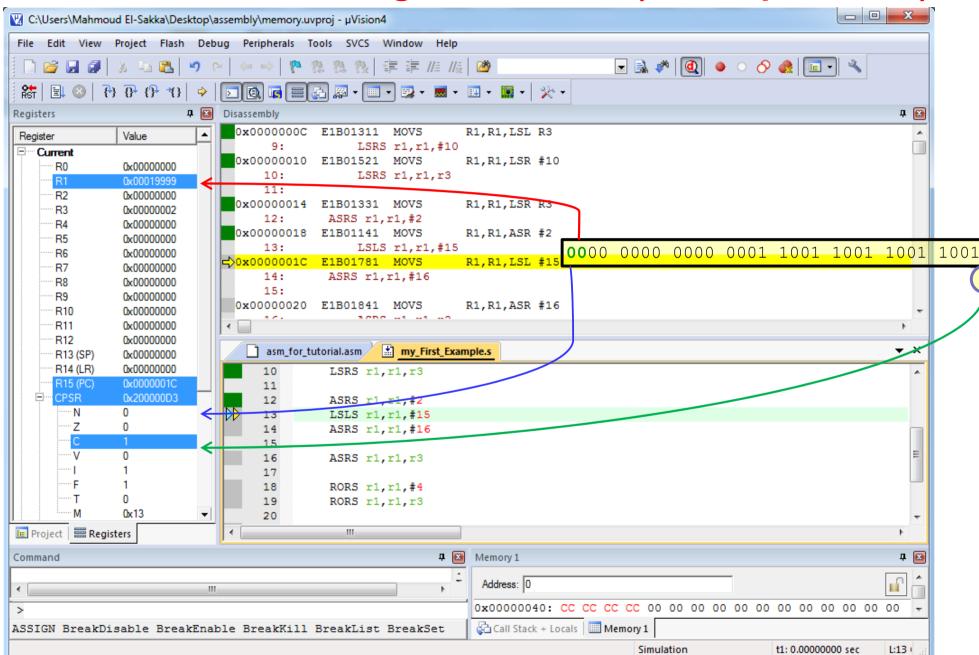


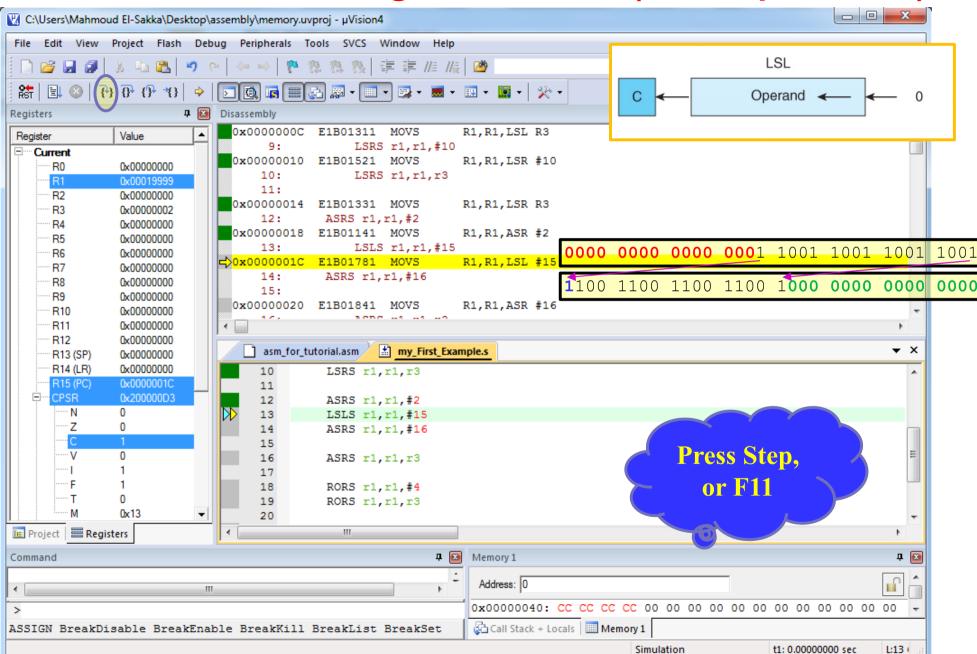


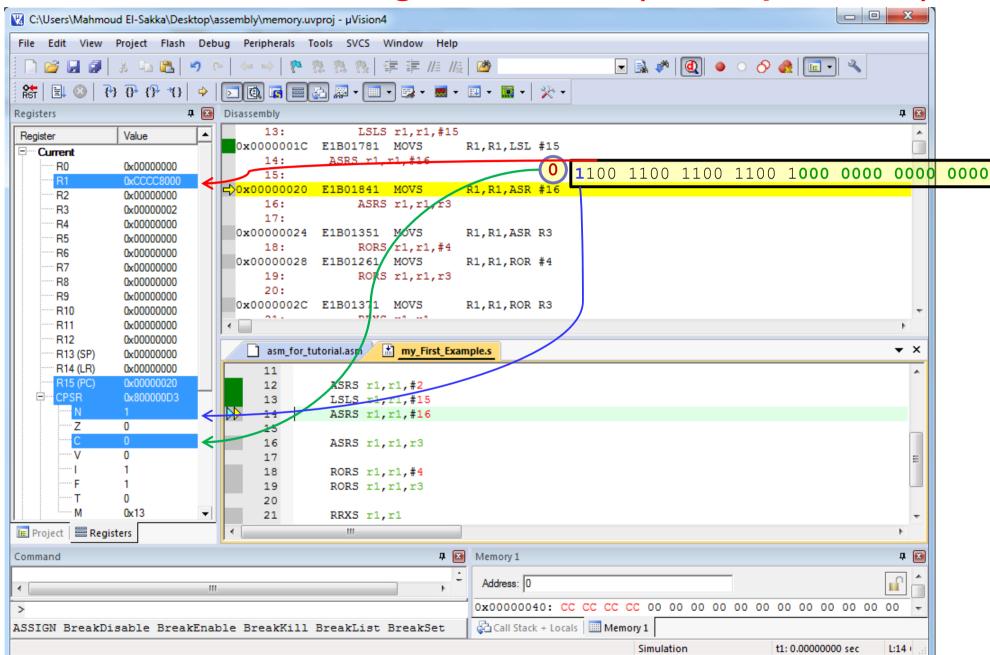


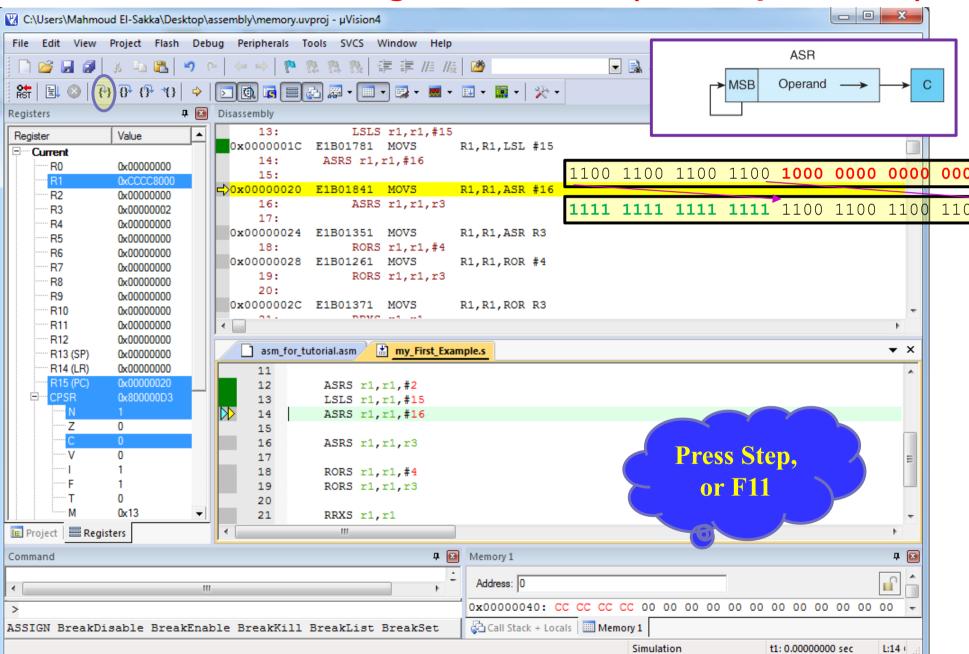


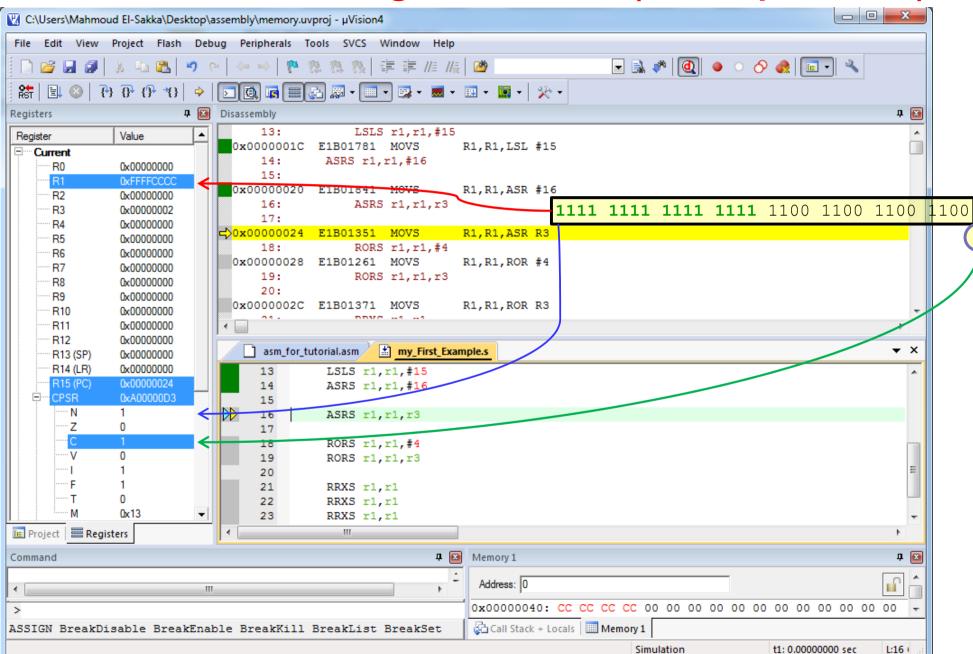


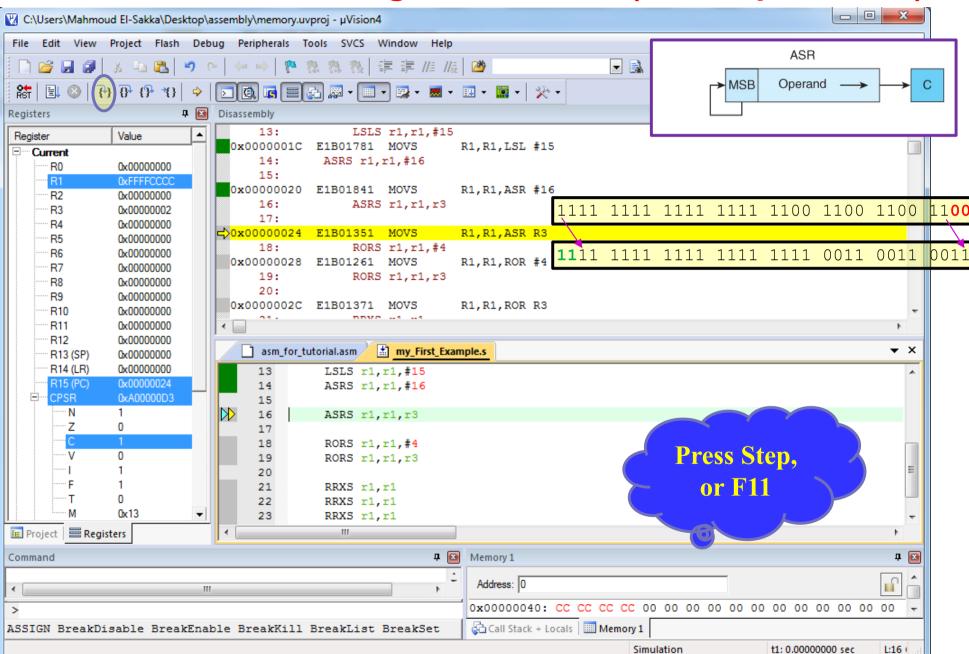


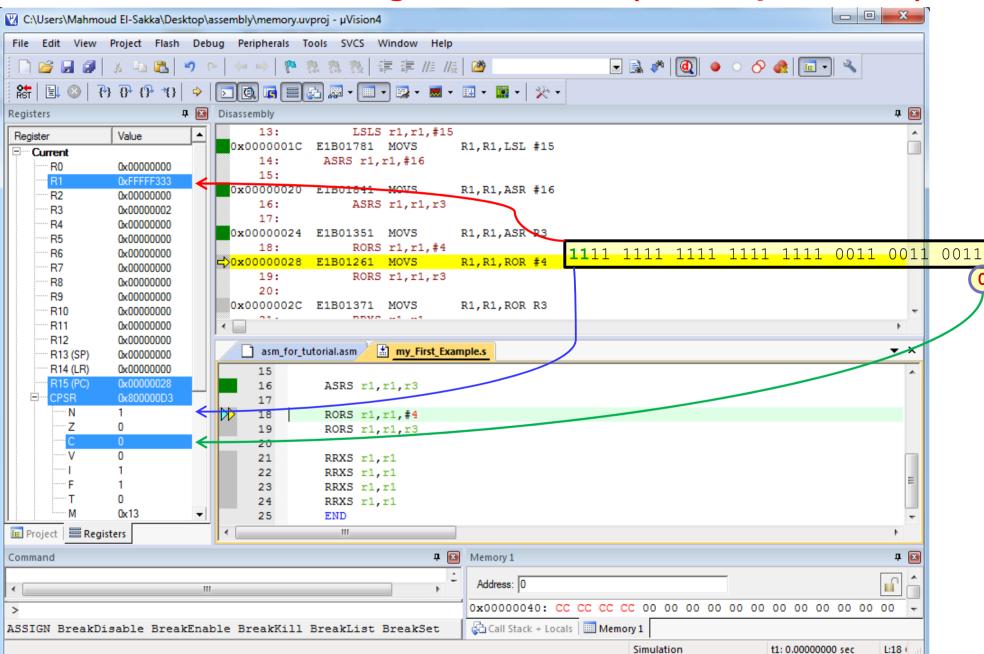


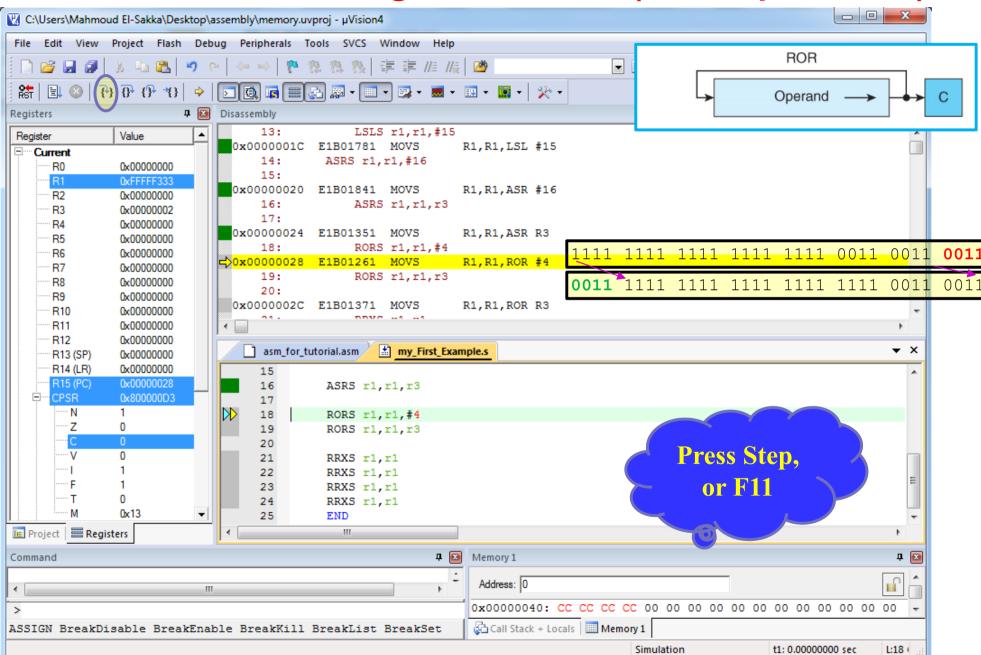


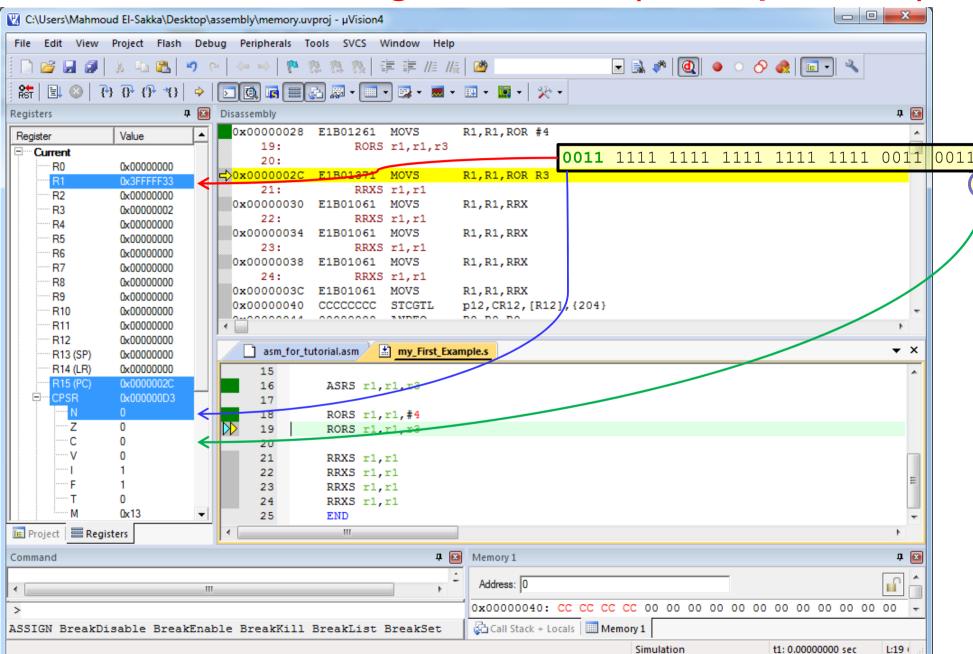


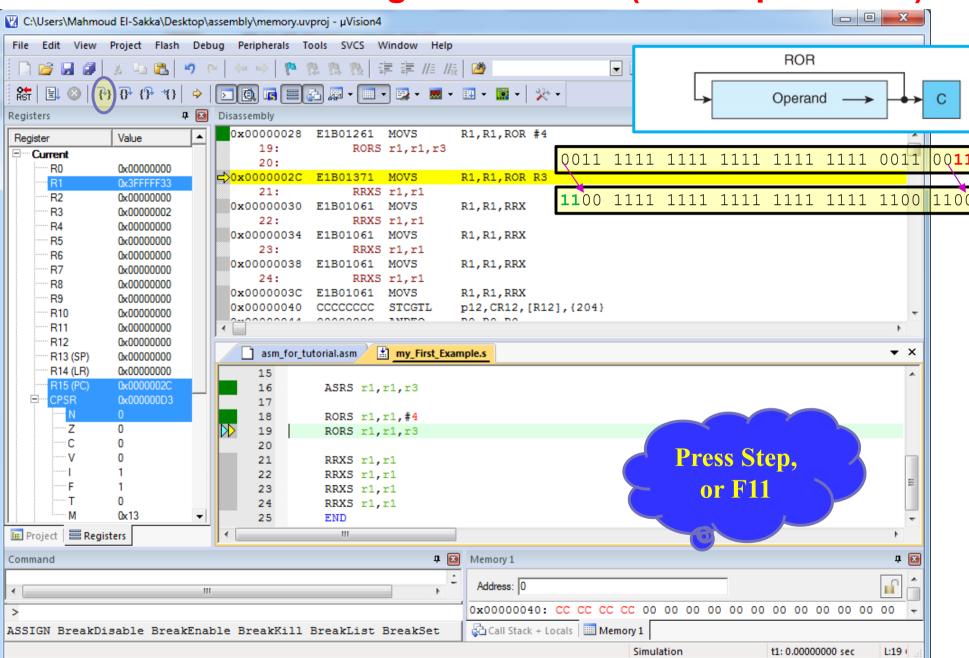


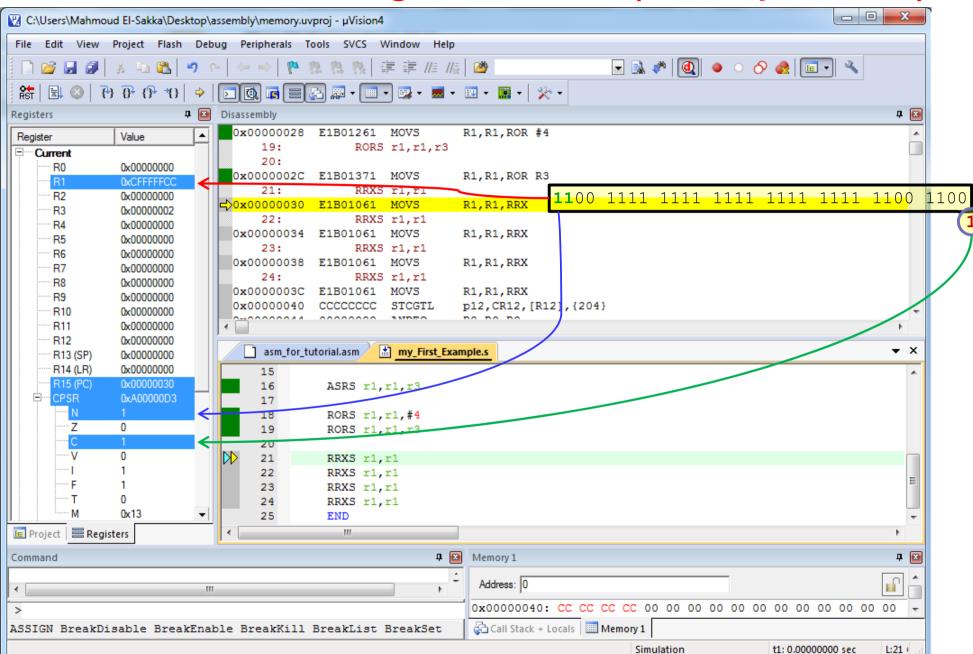


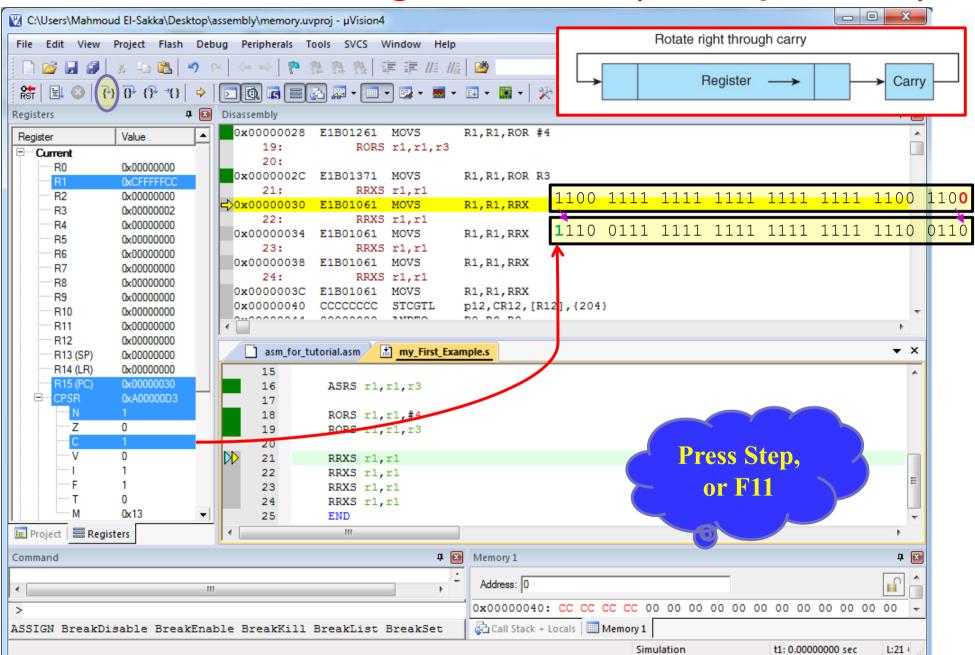


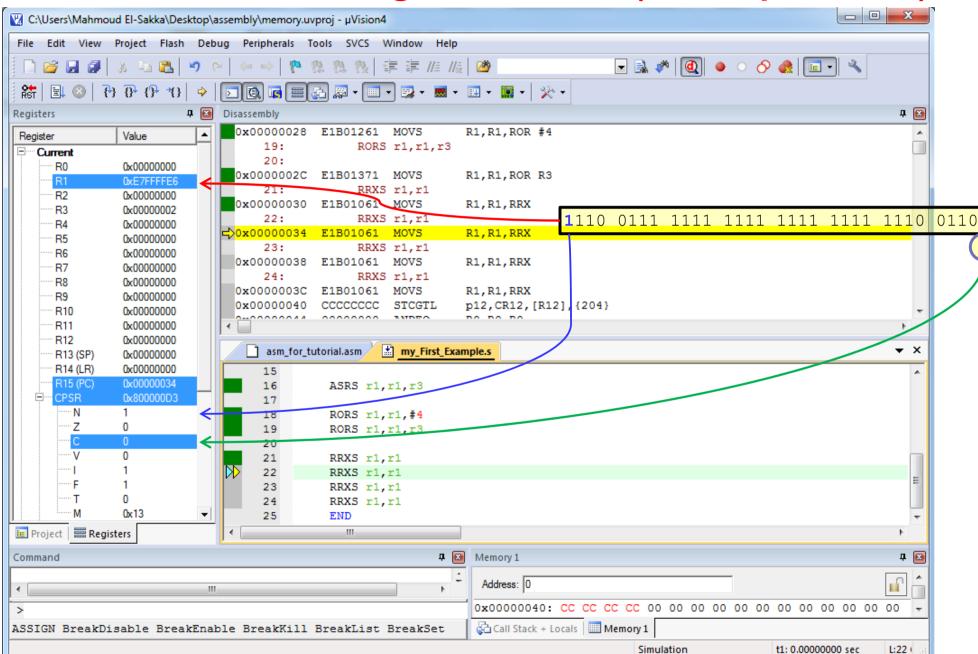


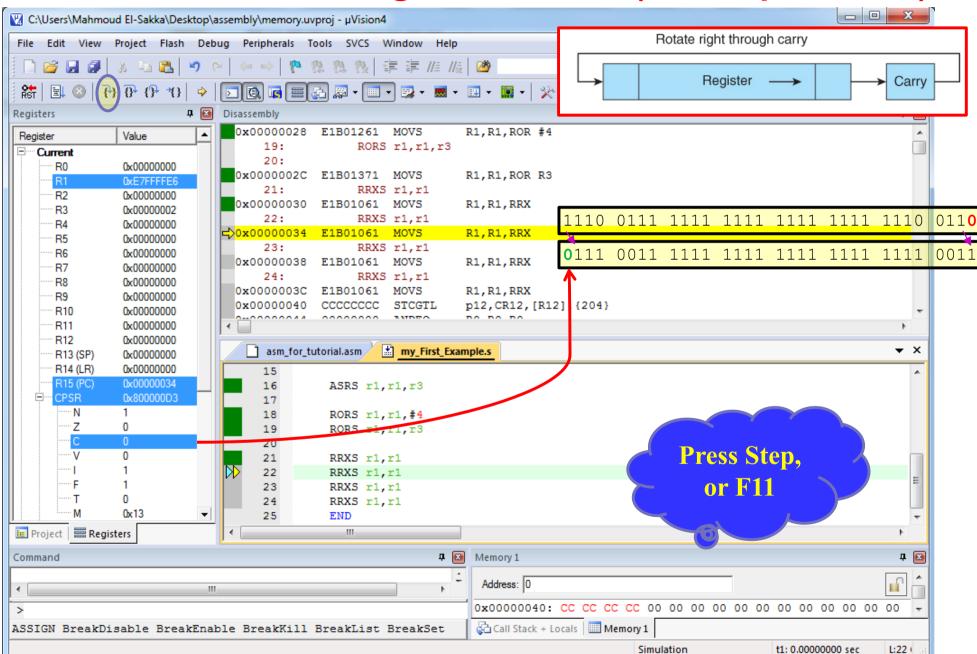


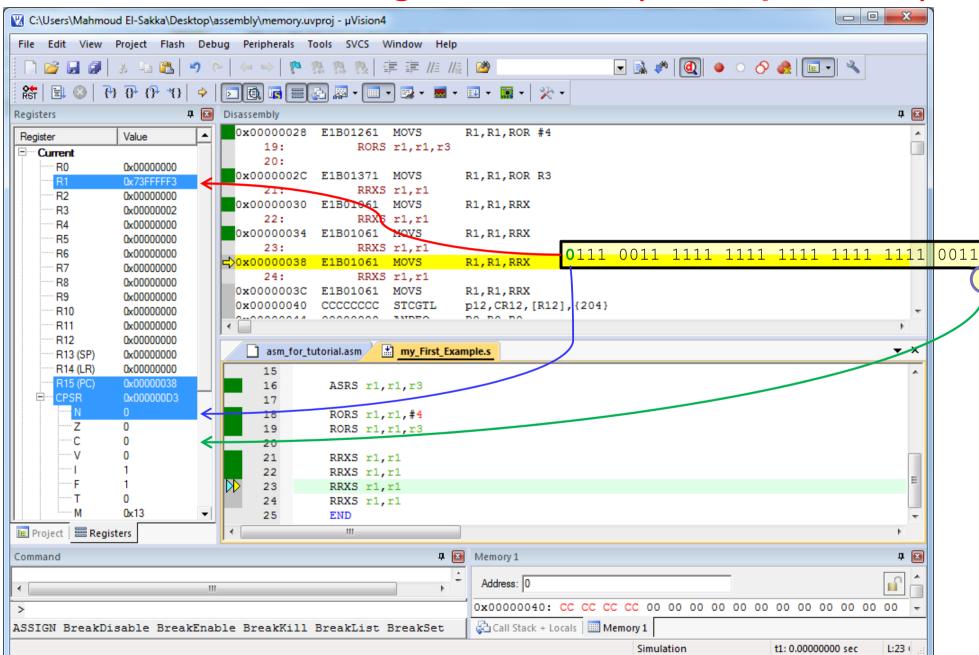


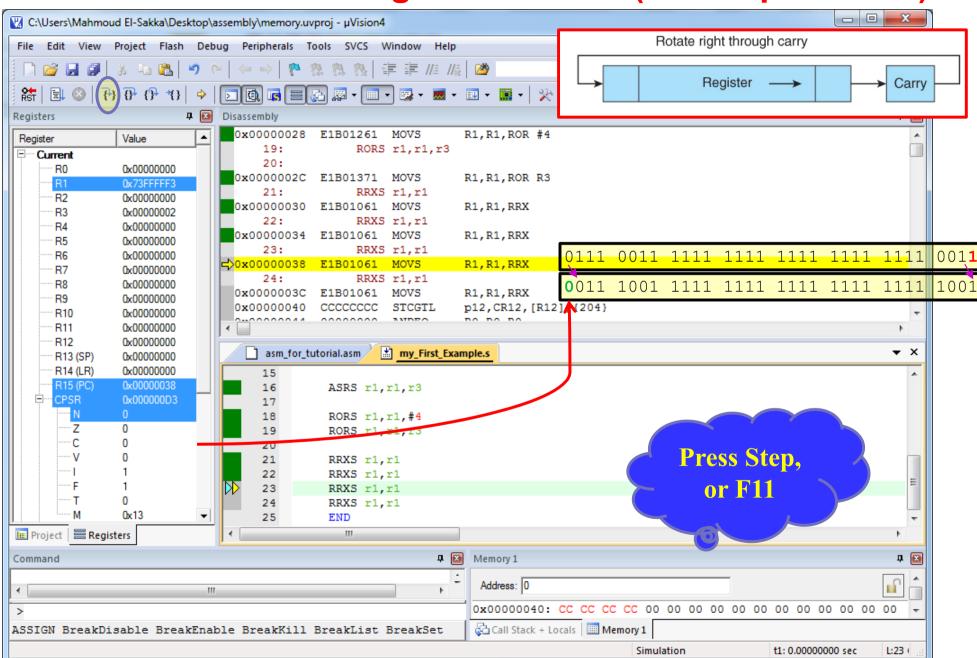


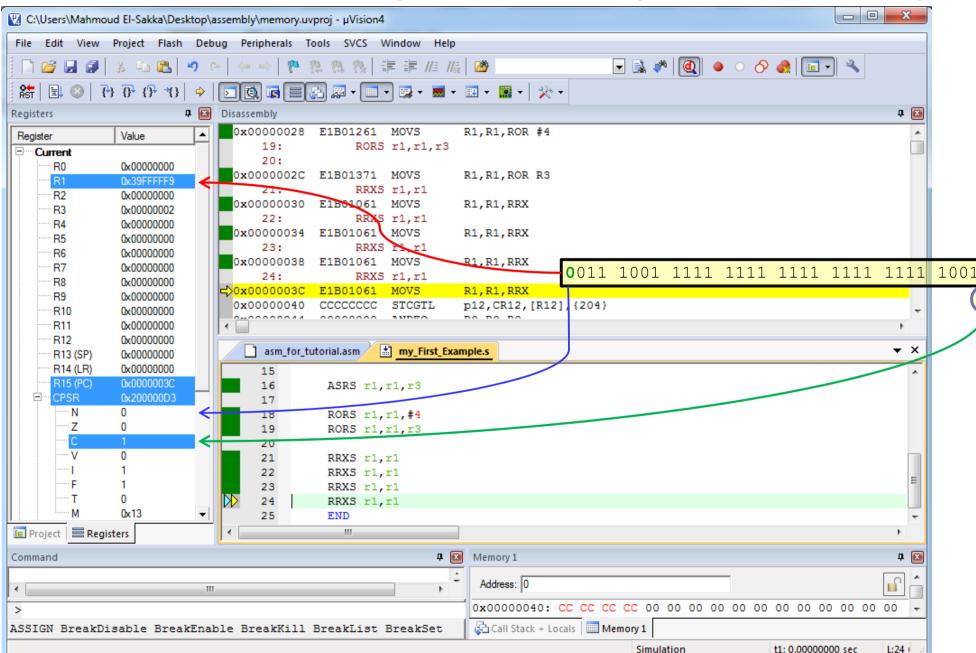


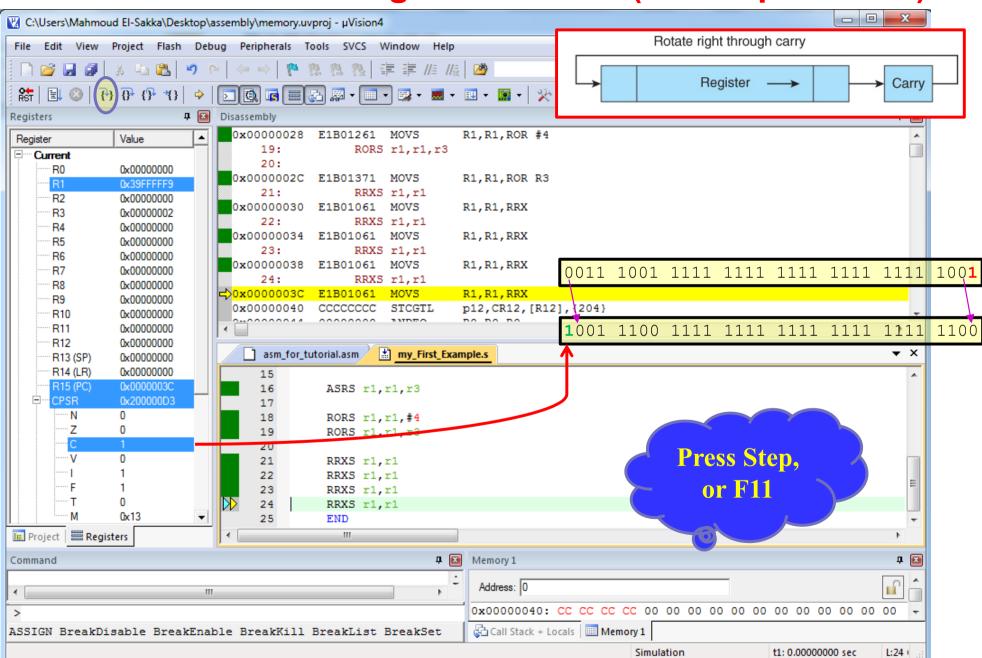


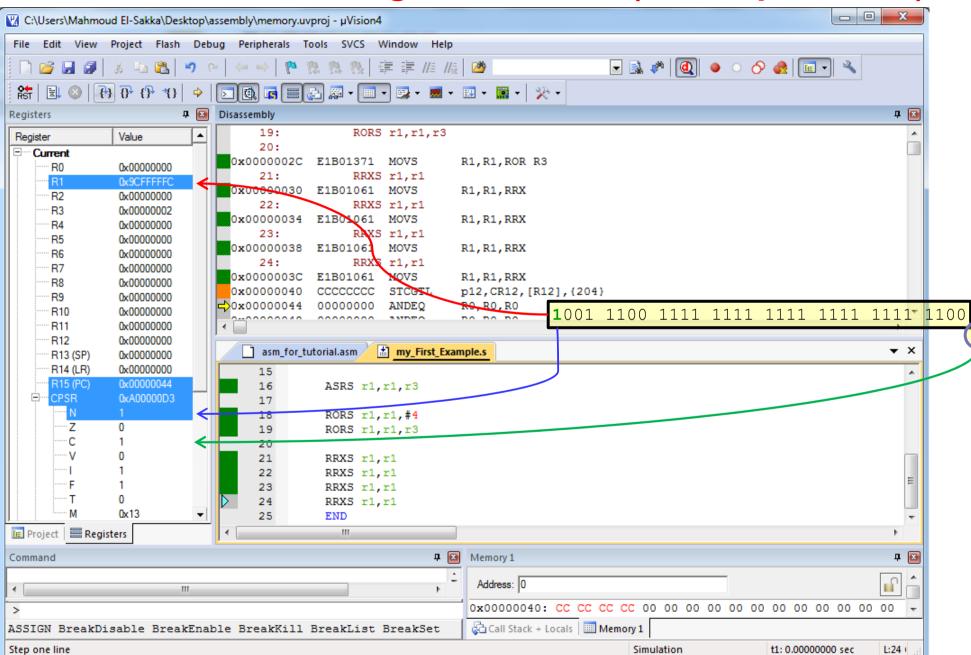












```
AREA prog1, code, READONLY
ENTRY
MOV r3, #2
LDR \mathbf{r1}, =0xCCCCCCCC; in binary 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100
LSL r1, r1, #5
LSL r1, r1, r3
LSR r1, r1, #10
LSR r1, r1, r3
ASR r1, r1, #2
LSL r1, r1, #15
ASR r1, r1, #16
ASR r1, r1, r3
ROR r1, r1, #4
ROR r1, r1, r3
RRX r1, r1
RRX r1, r1
RRX r1, r1
RRX r1, r1
END
```

Repeat the example again without the LSL

