

AND

REG, memory  
memory, REG  
REG, REG  
memory,  
immediate  
REG, immediate

Logical AND between all bits of two operands. Result is stored in operand1.

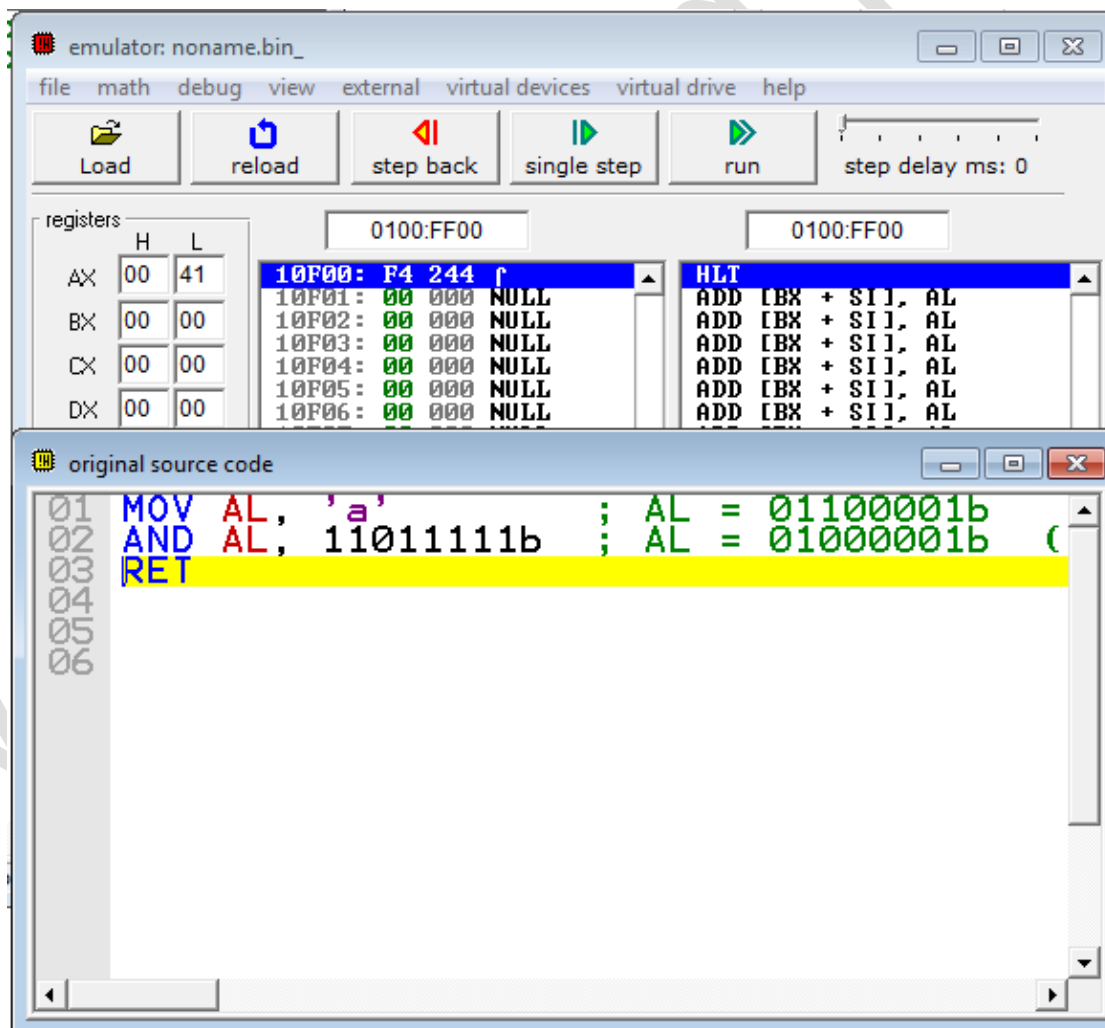
These rules apply:

1 AND 1 = 1  
1 AND 0 = 0  
0 AND 1 = 0  
0 AND 0 = 0

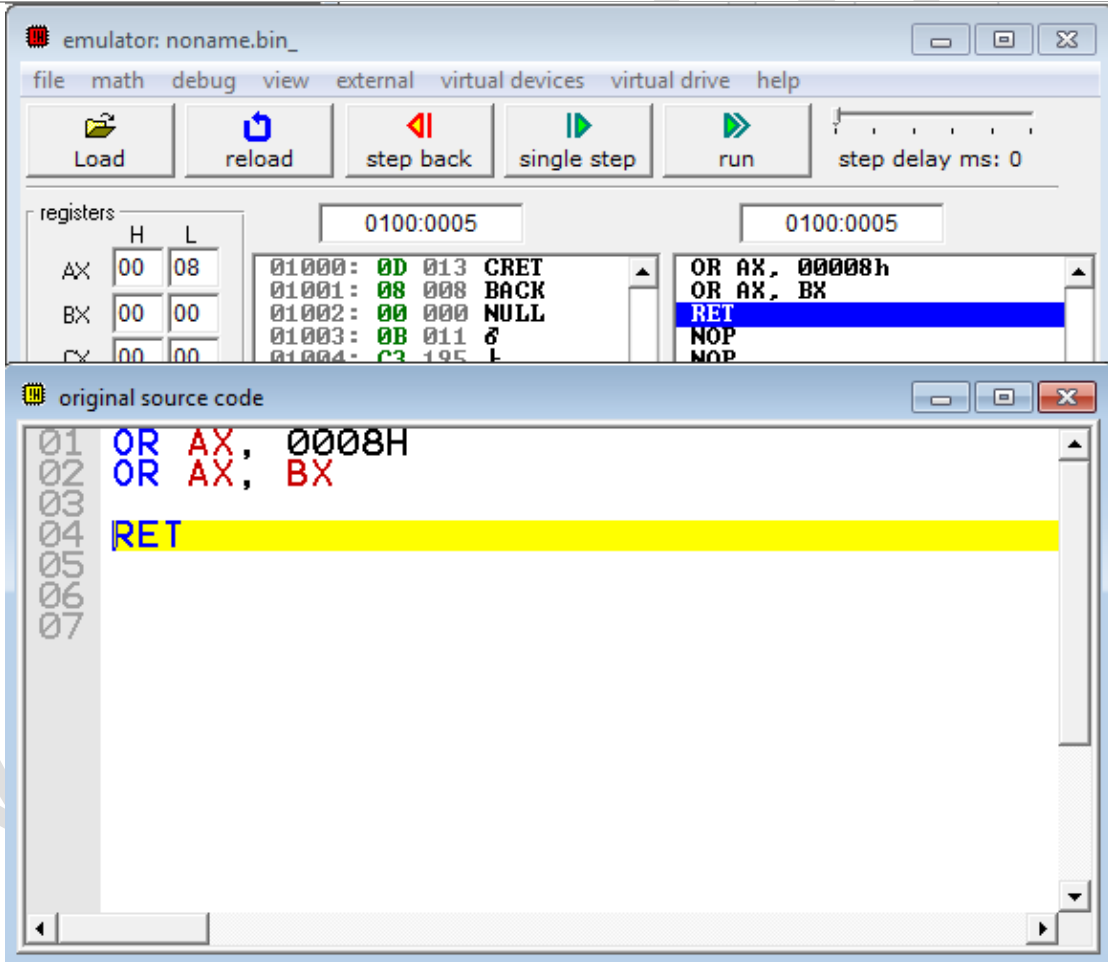
Example:

MOV AL, 'a' ; AL = 01100001b  
AND AL, 11011111b ; AL = 01000001b ('A')  
RET

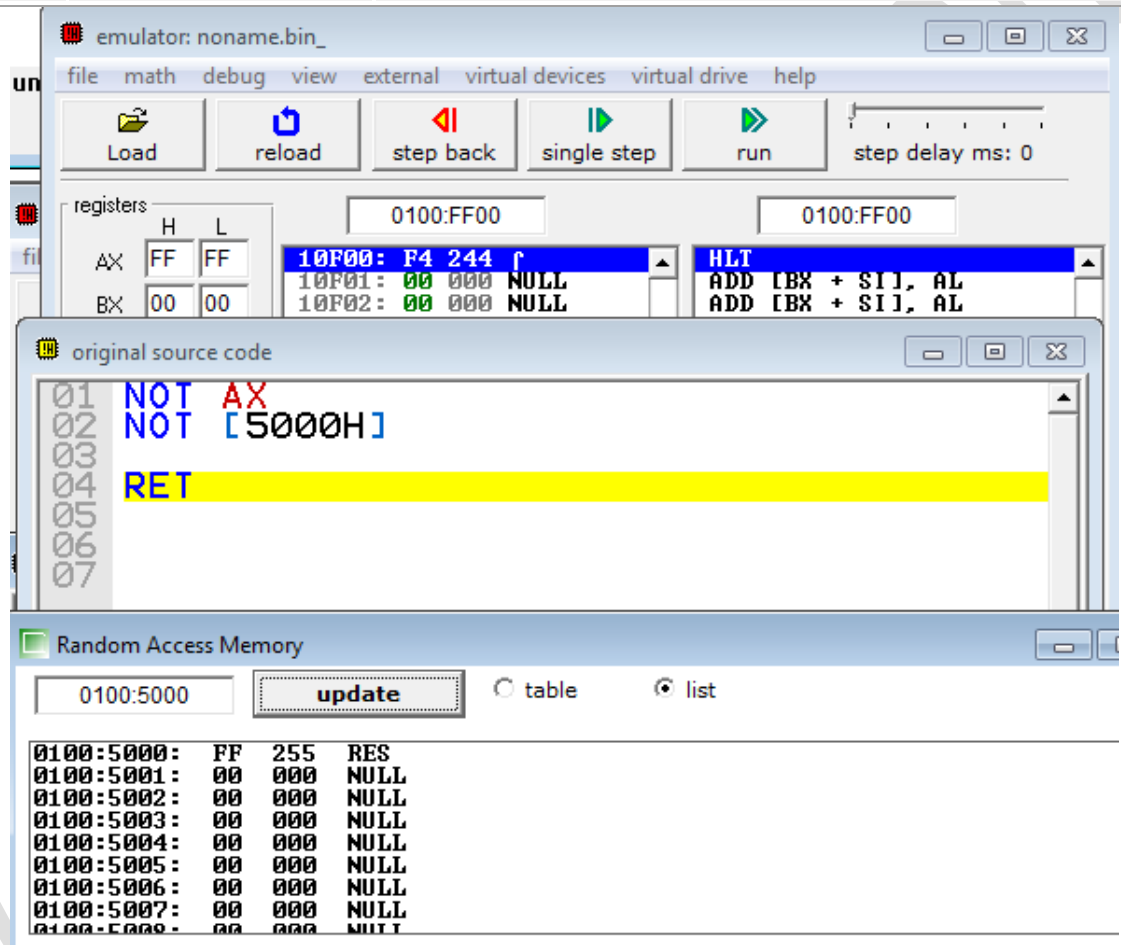
C	Z	S	O	P
0	r	r	0	r



<p>OR</p>	<p>REG, memory memory, REG REG, REG memory, immediate REG, immediate</p>	<p>Logical OR between all bits of two operands. Result is stored in first operand.</p> <p>These rules apply:</p> <p>1 OR 1 = 1 1 OR 0 = 1 0 OR 1 = 1 0 OR 0 = 0</p> <p>Example: MOV AL, 'A' ; AL = 01000001b OR AL, 00100000b ; AL = 01100001b ('a') RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="494 728 694 828"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Z</td> <td>S</td> <td>O</td> <td>P</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> <td>0</td> <td>r</td> <td>?</td> </tr> </table>	C	Z	S	O	P	A	0	r	r	0	r	?
C	Z	S	O	P	A									
0	r	r	0	r	?									

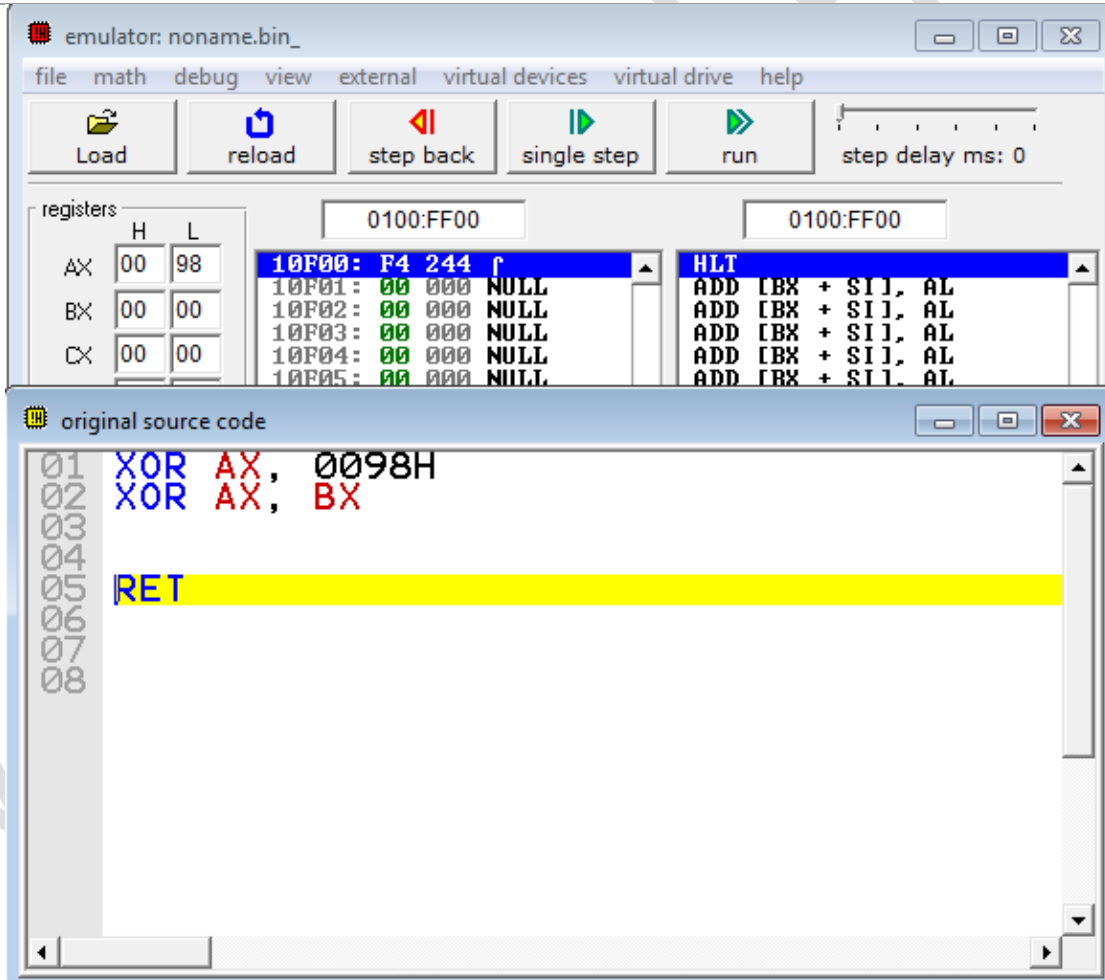


NOT	REG memory	<p>Invert each bit of the operand.</p> <p>Algorithm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• if bit is 1 turn it to 0.</li><li>• if bit is 0 turn it to 1.</li></ul> <p>Example: MOV AL, 00011011b NOT AL ; AL = 11100100b RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="630 571 829 683"><tr><td>C</td><td>Z</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>P</td><td>A</td></tr><tr><td colspan="6">unchanged</td></tr></table>	C	Z	S	O	P	A	unchanged					
C	Z	S	O	P	A									
unchanged														



The screenshot shows an emulator window titled "emulator: noname.bin\_". It features a menu bar (file, math, debug, view, external, virtual devices, virtual drive, help) and a toolbar with buttons for Load, reload, step back, single step, run, and a step delay slider set to 0 ms. Below the toolbar is a registers window showing the state of AX, BX, and the stack pointer. The AX register is highlighted with a value of FF FF. The stack pointer is at 0100:FF00. Below the registers is a window titled "original source code" showing assembly instructions: 01 NOT AX, 02 NOT [5000H], 03, 04 RET (highlighted in yellow), 05, 06, 07. At the bottom is a "Random Access Memory" window showing a list of memory addresses from 0100:5000 to 0100:5009, with the first entry (0100:5000) containing the value FF 255 RES.

<p>XOR</p>	<p>REG, memory memory, REG REG, REG memory, immediate REG, immediate</p>	<p>Logical XOR (Exclusive OR) between all bits of two operands. Result is stored in first operand.</p> <p>These rules apply:</p> <p>1 XOR 1 = 0 1 XOR 0 = 1 0 XOR 1 = 1 0 XOR 0 = 0</p> <p>Example: MOV AL, 00000111b XOR AL, 00000010b ; AL = 00000101b RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="491 725 692 826"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Z</td> <td>S</td> <td>O</td> <td>P</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> <td>0</td> <td>r</td> <td>?</td> </tr> </table>	C	Z	S	O	P	A	0	r	r	0	r	?
C	Z	S	O	P	A									
0	r	r	0	r	?									



<p>TEST</p>	<p>REG, memory memory, REG</p>	<p>Logical AND between all bits of two operands for flags only. These flags are effected: <b>ZF, SF, PF</b>. Result is not stored anywhere.</p>
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REG, REG  
memory,  
immediate  
REG,  
immediate

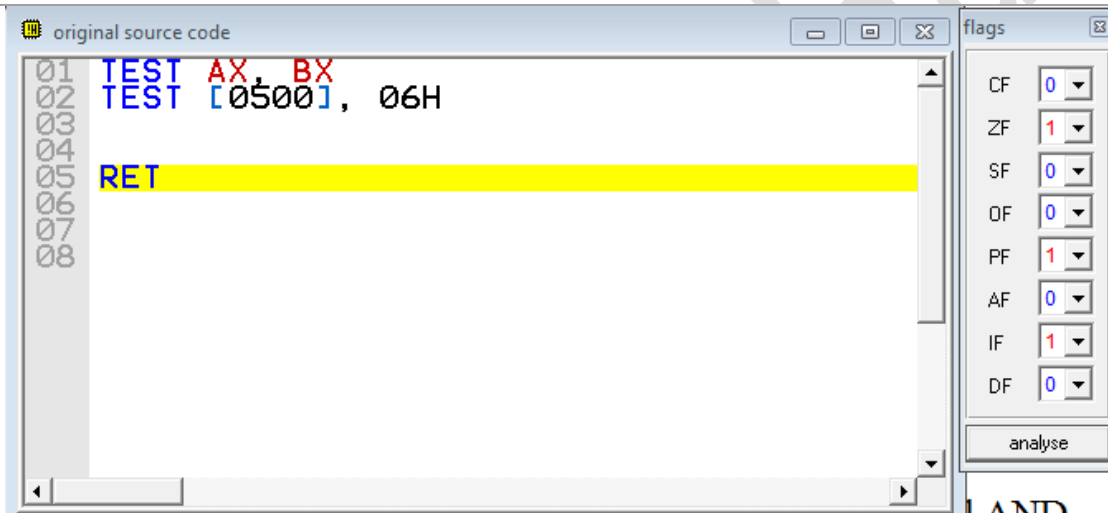
These rules apply:

- 1 AND 1 = 1
- 1 AND 0 = 0
- 0 AND 1 = 0
- 0 AND 0 = 0

Example:

```
MOV AL, 00000101b
TEST AL, 1 ; ZF = 0.
TEST AL, 10b ; ZF = 1.
RET
```

C	Z	S	O	P
0	r	r	0	r



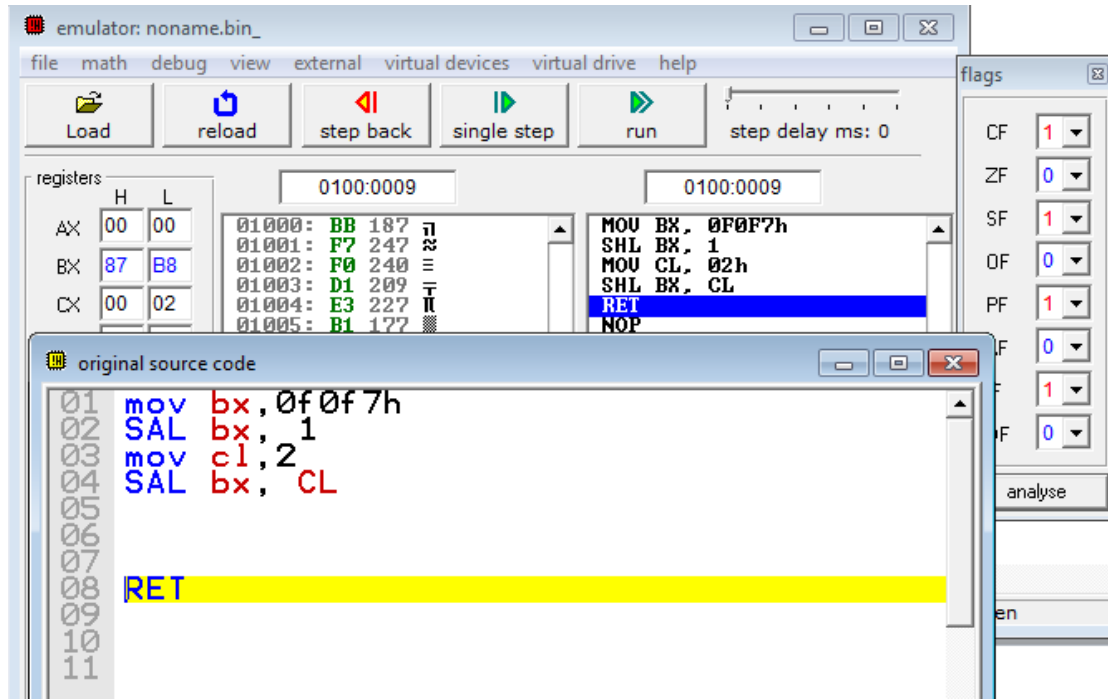
SAL

memory, immediate  
REG, immediate

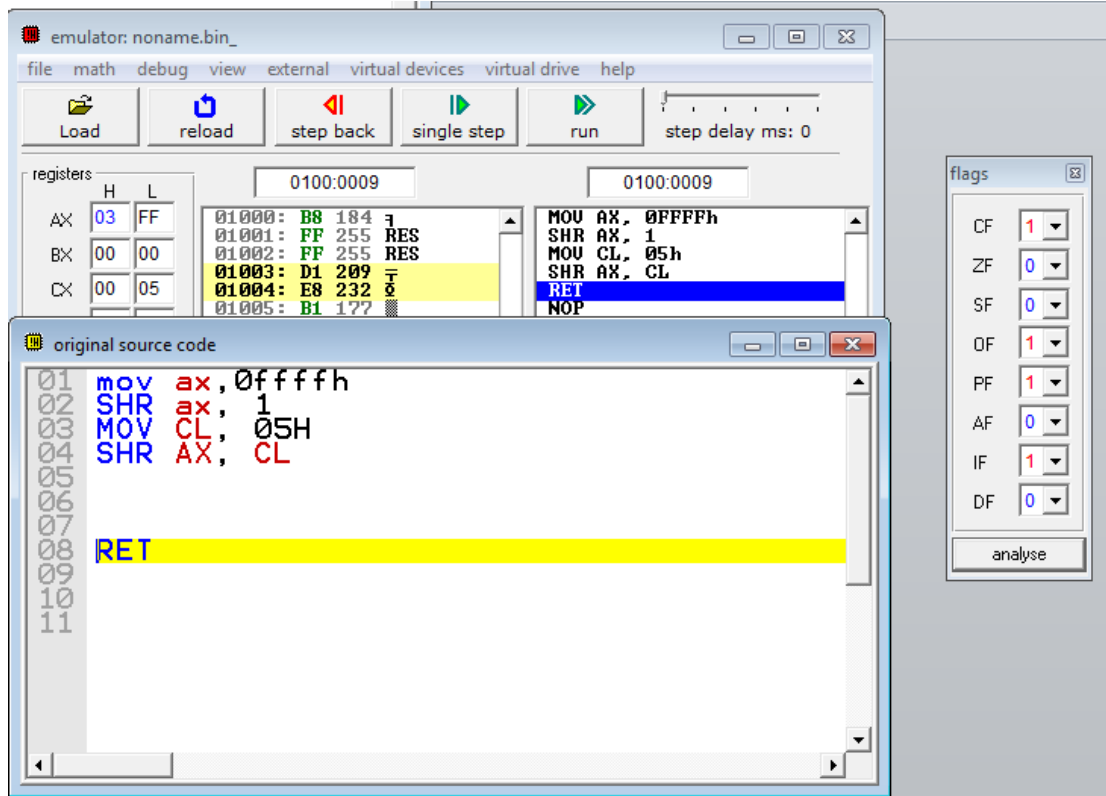
Shift Arithmetic operand1 Left. The number of shifts is set by operand2.

Algorithm:

	<p>memory, CL REG, CL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shift all bits left, the bit that goes off is set to CF.</li> <li>• Zero bit is inserted to the right-most position.</li> </ul> <p>Example: MOV AL, 0E0h ; AL = 11100000b SAL AL, 1 ; AL = 11000000b, CF=1. RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="528 439 603 539"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table> <p>OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.</p>	C	O	r	r
C	O					
r	r					
<p>SHL</p>	<p>memory, immediate REG, immediate</p> <p>memory, CL REG, CL</p>	<p>Shift operand1 Left. The number of shifts is set by operand2.</p> <p>Algorithm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shift all bits left, the bit that goes off is set to CF.</li> <li>• Zero bit is inserted to the right-most position.</li> </ul> <p>Example: MOV AL, 11100000b SHL AL, 1 ; AL = 11000000b, CF=1. RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="528 1227 603 1328"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table> <p>OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.</p>	C	O	r	r
C	O					
r	r					



<p>SHR</p>	<p>memory, immediate REG, immediate</p> <p>memory, CL REG, CL</p>	<p>Shift operand1 Right. The number of shifts is set by operand2.</p> <p>Algorithm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shift all bits right, the bit that goes off is set to CF.</li> <li>• Zero bit is inserted to the left-most position.</li> </ul> <p>Example: MOV AL, 00000111b SHR AL, 1 ; AL = 00000011b, CF=1.</p> <p>RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="571 1534 646 1630"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table> <p>OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.</p>	C	O	r	r
C	O					
r	r					



SAR

memory,  
immediate  
REG, immediate

memory, CL  
REG, CL

Shift Arithmetic operand1 Right. The number of shifts is set by operand2.

Algorithm:

- Shift all bits right, the bit that goes off is set to CF.
- The sign bit that is inserted to the left-most position has the same value as before shift.

Example:

MOV AL, 0E0h ; AL = 11100000b  
SAR AL, 1 ; AL = 11110000b, CF=0.

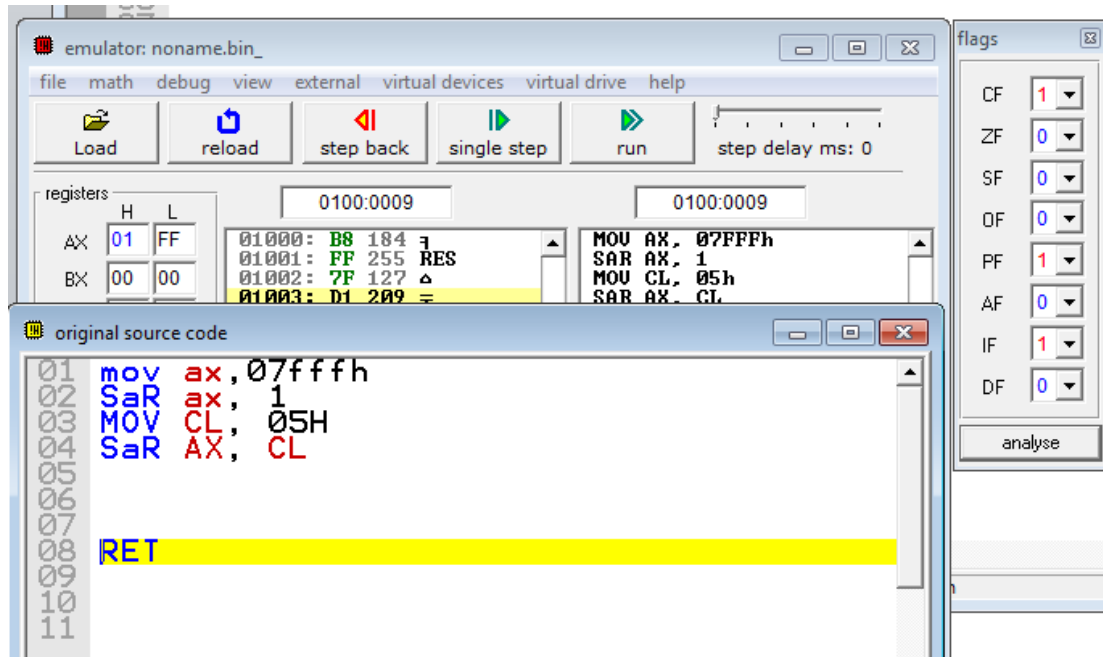
MOV BL, 4Ch ; BL = 01001100b  
SAR BL, 1 ; BL = 00100110b, CF=0.

RET

C	O
r	r

OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.





<p>ROL</p>	<p>memory, immediate REG, immediate</p> <p>memory, CL REG, CL</p>	<p>Rotate operand1 left. The number of rotates is set by operand2.</p> <p>Algorithm:</p> <p>shift all bits left, the bit that goes off is set to CF and the same bit is inserted to the right-most position.</p> <p>Example: MOV AL, 1Ch ; AL = 00011100b ROL AL, 1 ; AL = 00111000b, CF=0. RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="475 1220 550 1321"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table> <p>OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.</p>	C	O	r	r
C	O					
r	r					
<p>ROR</p>	<p>memory, immediate REG, immediate</p> <p>memory, CL REG, CL</p>	<p>Rotate operand1 right. The number of rotates is set by operand2.</p> <p>Algorithm:</p> <p>shift all bits right, the bit that goes off is set to CF and the same bit is inserted to the left-most position.</p> <p>Example: MOV AL, 1Ch ; AL = 00011100b ROR AL, 1 ; AL = 00001110b, CF=0. RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="475 1758 550 1859"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table> <p>OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.</p>	C	O	r	r
C	O					
r	r					

RCL	<p>memory, immediate REG, immediate</p> <p>memory, CL REG, CL</p>	<p>Rotate operand1 left through Carry Flag. The number of rotates is set by operand2. When <b>immediate</b> is greater than 1, assembler generates several <b>RCL xx, 1</b> instructions because 8086 has machine code only for this instruction (the same principle works for all other shift/rotate instructions).</p> <p>Algorithm: shift all bits left, the bit that goes off is set to CF and previous value of CF is inserted to the right-most position.</p> <p>Example: STC ; set carry (CF=1). MOV AL, 1Ch ; AL = 00011100b RCL AL, 1 ; AL = 00111001b, CF=0. RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="438 817 510 918"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table> <p>OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.</p>	C	O	r	r
C	O					
r	r					
RCR	<p>memory, immediate REG, immediate</p> <p>memory, CL REG, CL</p>	<p>Rotate operand1 right through Carry Flag. The number of rotates is set by operand2.</p> <p>Algorithm: shift all bits right, the bit that goes off is set to CF and previous value of CF is inserted to the left-most position.</p> <p>Example: STC ; set carry (CF=1). MOV AL, 1Ch ; AL = 00011100b RCR AL, 1 ; AL = 10001110b, CF=0. RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="438 1456 510 1556"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table> <p>OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.</p>	C	O	r	r
C	O					
r	r					
ROL	<p>memory, immediate REG, immediate</p> <p>memory, CL REG, CL</p>	<p>Rotate operand1 left. The number of rotates is set by operand2.</p> <p>Algorithm: shift all bits left, the bit that goes off is set to CF and the same bit is inserted to the right-most position.</p> <p>Example: MOV AL, 1Ch ; AL = 00011100b</p>				

		<p>ROL AL, 1 ; AL = 00111000b, CF=0.</p> <p>RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="438 331 512 434"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table> <p>OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.</p>	C	O	r	r
C	O					
r	r					
ROR	<p>memory, immediate REG, immediate</p> <p>memory, CL REG, CL</p>	<p>Rotate operand1 right. The number of rotates is set by operand2.</p> <p>Algorithm:</p> <p>shift all bits right, the bit that goes off is set to CF and the same bit is inserted to the left-most position.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>MOV AL, 1Ch ; AL = 00011100b</p> <p>ROR AL, 1 ; AL = 00001110b, CF=0.</p> <p>RET</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="438 1077 512 1180"> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table> <p>OF=0 if first operand keeps original sign.</p>	C	O	r	r
C	O					
r	r					