



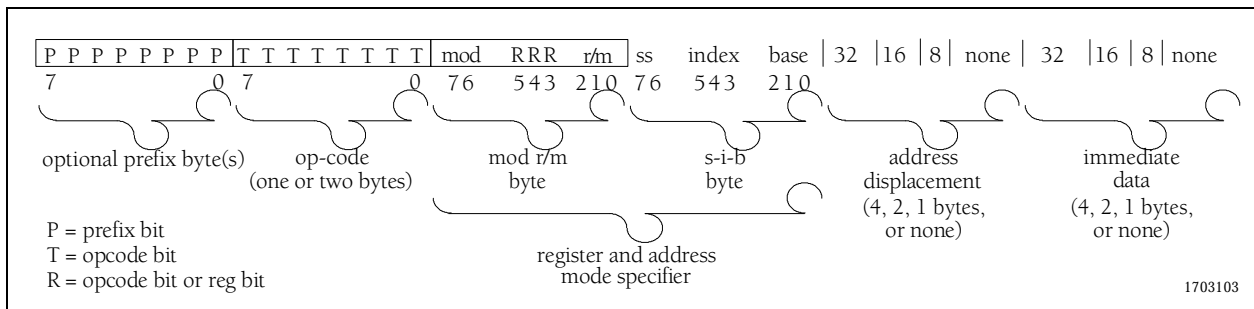
**Instruction Set**

**6. INSTRUCTION SET**

This section summarizes the 6x86 CPU instruction set and provides detailed information on the instruction encodings. All instructions are listed in the CPU Instruction Set Summary Table (Table 6-20, Page 6-14), and the FPU Instruction Set Summary Table (Table 6-22, Page 6-30). These tables provide information on the instruction encoding, and the instruction clock counts for each instruction. The clock count values for both tables are based on the assumptions described in Section 6.3.

**6.1 Instruction Set Summary**

Depending on the instruction, the 6x86 CPU instructions follow the general instruction format shown in Figure 6-1. These instructions vary in length and can start at any byte address. An instruction consists of one or more bytes that can include: prefix byte(s), at least one opcode byte(s), mod r/m byte, s-i-b byte, address displacement byte(s) and immediate data byte(s). An instruction can be as short as one byte and as long as 15 bytes. If there are more than 15 bytes in the instruction a general protection fault (error code of 0) is generated.



**Figure 6-1. Instruction Set Format**

## 6.2 General Instruction Fields

The fields in the general instruction format at the byte level are listed in Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1. Instruction Fields**

<b>FIELD NAME</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>WIDTH</b>
Optional Prefix Byte(s)	Specifies segment register override, address and operand size, repeat elements in string instruction, LOCK# assertion.	1 or more bytes
Opcode Byte(s)	Identifies instruction operation.	1 or 2 bytes
mod and r/m Byte	Address mode specifier.	1 byte
s-i-b Byte	Scale factor, Index and Base fields.	1 byte
Address Displacement	Address displacement operand.	1, 2 or 4 bytes
Immediate data	Immediate data operand.	1, 2 or 4 bytes

### 6.2.1 Optional Prefix Bytes

Prefix bytes can be placed in front of any instruction. The prefix modifies the operation of the next instruction only. When more than one prefix is used, the order is not important. There are five type of prefixes as follows:

1. Segment Override explicitly specifies which segment register an instruction will use for effective address calculation.
2. Address Size switches between 16- and 32-bit addressing. Selects the inverse of the default.
3. Operand Size switches between 16- and 32-bit operand size. Selects the inverse of the default.
4. Repeat is used with a string instruction which causes the instruction to be repeated for each element of the string.
5. Lock is used to assert the hardware LOCK# signal during execution of the instruction.

Table 6-2 lists the encodings for each of the available prefix bytes.

**Table 6-2. Instruction Prefix Summary**

<b>PREFIX</b>	<b>ENCODING</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
ES:	26h	Override segment default, use ES for memory operand
CS:	2Eh	Override segment default, use CS for memory operand
SS:	36h	Override segment default, use SS for memory operand
DS:	3Eh	Override segment default, use DS for memory operand
FS:	64h	Override segment default, use FS for memory operand
GS:	65h	Override segment default, use GS for memory operand
Operand Size	66h	Make operand size attribute the inverse of the default
Address Size	67h	Make address size attribute the inverse of the default
LOCK	F0h	Assert LOCK# hardware signal.
REPNE	F2h	Repeat the following string instruction.
REP/REPE	F3h	Repeat the following string instruction.

## 6.2.2 Opcode Byte

The opcode field specifies the operation to be performed by the instruction. The opcode field is either one or two bytes in length and may be further defined by additional bits in the mod r/m byte. Some operations have more than one opcode, each specifying a different form of the operation. Some opcodes name instruction groups. For example, opcode 80h names a group of operations that have an immediate operand and a register or memory operand. The reg field may appear in the second opcode byte or in the mod r/m byte.

### 6.2.2.1 w Field

The 1-bit w field (Table 6-11) selects the operand size during 16 and 32 bit data operations.

**Table 6-3. w Field Encoding**

w FIELD	OPERAND SIZE	
	16-BIT DATA OPERATIONS	32-BIT DATA OPERATIONS
0	8 Bits	8 Bits
1	16 Bits	32 Bits

### 6.2.2.2 d Field

The d field (Table 6-4) determines which operand is taken as the source operand and which operand is taken as the destination.

**Table 6-4. d Field Encoding**

d FIELD	DIRECTION OF OPERATON	SOURCE OPERAND	DESTINATION OPERAND
0	Register --> Register or Register --> Memory	reg	mod r/m or mod ss-index-base
1	Register --> Register or Memory --> Register	mod r/m or mod ss-index-base	reg

### 6.2.2.3 s Field

The s field (Table 6-5) determines the size of the immediate data field. If the S bit is set, the immediate field of the OP code is 8-bits wide and is sign extended to match the operand size of the opcode.

**Table 6-5. s Field Encoding**

s FIELD	Immediate Field Size		
	8-Bit Operand Size	16-Bit Operand Size	32-Bit Operand Size
0 (or not present)	8 bits	16 bits	32 bits
1	8 bits	8 bits (sign extended)	8 bits (sign extended)

### 6.2.2.4 eee Field

The eee field (Table 6-6) is used to select the control, debug and test registers in the MOV instructions. The type of register and base registers selected by the eee field are listed in Table 6-6. The values shown in Table 6-6 are the only valid encodings for the eee bits.

**Table 6-6. eee Field Encoding**

eee FIELD	REGISTER TYPE	BASE REGISTER
000	Control Register	CR0
010	Control Register	CR2
011	Control Register	CR3
000	Debug Register	DR0
001	Debug Register	DR1
010	Debug Register	DR2
011	Debug Register	DR3
110	Debug Register	DR6
111	Debug Register	DR7
011	Test Register	TR3
100	Test Register	TR4
101	Test Register	TR5
110	Test Register	TR6
111	Test Register	TR7

### 6.2.3 mod and r/m Byte

The mod and r/m fields (Table 6-7), within the mod r/m byte, select the type of memory addressing to be used. Some instructions use a fixed addressing mode (e.g., PUSH or POP) and therefore, these fields are not present. Table 6-7 lists the addressing method when 16-bit addressing is used and a mod r/m byte is present. Some mod r/m field encodings are dependent on the w field and are shown in Table 6-8 (Page 6-7).

**Table 6-7. mod r/m Field Encoding**

<b>mod and r/m fields</b>	<b>16-BIT ADDRESS MODE with mod r/m Byte</b>	<b>32-BIT ADDRESS MODE with mod r/m Byte and No s-i-b Byte Present</b>
00 000	DS:[BX+SI]	DS:[EAX]
00 001	DS:[BX+DI]	DS:[ECX]
00 010	DS:[BP+SI]	DS:[EDX]
00 011	DS:[BP+DI]	DS:[EBX]
00 100	DS:[SI]	s-i-b is present (See 6.2.4 (Page 6-9))
00 101	DS:[DI]	DS:[d32]
00 110	DS:[d16]	DS:[ESI]
00 111	DS:[BX]	DS:[EDI]
01 000	DS:[BX+SI+d8]	DS:[EAX+d8]
01 001	DS:[BX+DI+d8]	DS:[ECX+d8]
01 010	DS:[BP+SI+d8]	DS:[EDX+d8]
01 011	DS:[BP+DI+d8]	DS:[EBX+d8]
01 100	DS:[SI+d8]	s-i-b is present (See 6.2.4 (Page 6-9))
01 101	DS:[DI+d8]	SS:[EBP+d8]
01 110	SS:[BP+d8]	DS:[ESI+d8]
01 111	DS:[BX+d8]	DS:[EDI+d8]
10 000	DS:[BX+SI+d16]	DS:[EAX+d32]
10 001	DS:[BX+DI+d16]	DS:[ECX+d32]
10 010	DS:[BP+SI+d16]	DS:[EDX+d32]
10 011	DS:[BP+DI+d16]	DS:[EBX+d32]
10 100	DS:[SI+d16]	s-i-b is present (See 6.2.4 (Page 6-9))
10 101	DS:[DI+d16]	SS:[EBP+d32]
10 110	SS:[BP+d16]	DS:[ESI+d32]
10 111	DS:[BX+d16]	DS:[EDI+d32]
11 000-11 111	See Table 6-7	See Table 6-7

**Table 6-8. mod r/m Field Encoding Dependent on w Field**

mod r/m	16-BIT OPERATION w = 0	16-BIT OPERATION w = 1	32-BIT OPERATION w = 0	32-BIT OPERATION w = 1
11 000	AL	AX	AL	EAX
11 001	CL	CX	CL	ECX
11 010	DL	DX	DL	EDX
11 011	BL	BX	BL	EBX
11 100	AH	SP	AH	ESP
11 101	CH	BP	CH	EBP
11 110	DH	SI	DH	ESI
11 111	BH	DI	BH	EDI

### 6.2.3.1 reg Field

The reg field (Table 6-9) determines which general registers are to be used. The selected register is dependent on whether a 16 or 32 bit operation is current and the status of the w bit.

**Table 6-9. reg Field**

reg	16-BIT OPERATION w Field Not Present	32-BIT OPERATION w Field Not Present	16-BIT OPERATION w = 0	16-BIT OPERATION w = 1	32-BIT OPERATION w = 0	32-BIT OPERATION w = 1
000	AX	EAX	AL	AX	AL	EAX
001	CX	ECX	CL	CX	CL	ECX
010	DX	EDX	DL	DX	DL	EDX
011	BX	EBX	BL	BX	BL	EBX
100	SP	ESP	AH	SP	AH	ESP
101	BP	EBP	CH	BP	CH	EBP
110	SI	ESI	DH	SI	DH	ESI
111	DI	EDI	BH	DI	BH	EDI

### 6.2.3.2 sreg3 Field

The sreg3 field (Table 6-10) is 3-bit field that is similar to the sreg2 field, but allows use of the FS and GS segment registers.

**Table 6-10. sreg3 Field Encoding**

<b>sreg3 FIELD</b>	<b>SEGMENT REGISTER SELECTED</b>
000	ES
001	CS
010	SS
011	DS
100	FS
101	GS
110	undefined
111	undefined

### 6.2.3.3 sreg2 Field

The sreg2 field (Table 6-11) is a 2-bit field that allows one of the four 286-type segment registers to be specified.

**Table 6-11. sreg2 Field Encoding**

<b>sreg2 FIELD</b>	<b>SEGMENT REGISTER SELECTED</b>
00	ES
01	CS
10	SS
11	DS



## 6.2.4 s-i-b Byte

The s-i-b fields provide scale factor, indexing and a base field for address selection.

### 6.2.4.1 ss Field

The ss field (Table 6-12) specifies the scale factor used in the offset mechanism for address calculation. The scale factor multiplies the index value to provide one of the components used to calculate the offset address.

**Table 6-12. ss Field Encoding**

ss FIELD	SCALE FACTOR
00	x1
01	x2
01	x4
11	x8

### 6.2.4.2 index Field

The index field (Table 6-13) specifies the index register used by the offset mechanism for offset address calculation. When no index register is used (index field = 100), the ss value must be 00 or the effective address is undefined.

**Table 6-13. index Field Encoding**

Index FIELD	INDEX REGISTER
000	EAX
001	ECX
010	EDX
011	EBX
100	none
101	EBP
110	ESI
111	EDI

### 6.2.4.3 Base Field

In Table 6-7 (Page 6-6), the note “s-i-b present” for certain entries forces the use of the mod and base field as listed in Table 6-14. The first two digits in the first column of Table 6-14 identifies the mod bits in the mod r/m byte. The last three digits in the first column of this table identifies the base fields in the s-i-b byte.

**Table 6-14. mod base Field Encoding**

<b>mod FIELD WITHIN mode/rm BYTE</b>	<b>base FIELD WITHIN s-i-b BYTE</b>	<b>32-BIT ADDRESS MODE with mod r/m and s-i-b Bytes Present</b>
00	000	DS:[EAX+(scaled index)]
00	001	DS:[ECX+(scaled index)]
00	010	DS:[EDX+(scaled index)]
00	011	DS:[EBX+(scaled index)]
00	100	SS:[ESP+(scaled index)]
00	101	DS:[d32+(scaled index)]
00	110	DS:[ESI+(scaled index)]
00	111	DS:[EDI+(scaled index)]
01	000	DS:[EAX+(scaled index)+d8]
01	001	DS:[ECX+(scaled index)+d8]
01	010	DS:[EDX+(scaled index)+d8]
01	011	DS:[EBX+(scaled index)+d8]
01	100	SS:[ESP+(scaled index)+d8]
01	101	SS:[EBP+(scaled index)+d8]
01	110	DS:[ESI+(scaled index)+d8]
01	111	DS:[EDI+(scaled index)+d8]
10	000	DS:[EAX+(scaled index)+d32]
10	001	DS:[ECX+(scaled index)+d32]
10	010	DS:[EDX+(scaled index)+d32]
10	011	DS:[EBX+(scaled index)+d32]
10	100	SS:[ESP+(scaled index)+d32]
10	101	SS:[EBP+(scaled index)+d32]
10	110	DS:[ESI+(scaled index)+d32]
10	111	DS:[EDI+(scaled index)+d32]

**6.3 CPUID Instruction**

The 6x86 CPU executes the CPUID instruction (opcode 0FA2) as documented in this section only if the CPUID bit in the CCR4 configuration register is set. The CPUID instruction may be used by software to determine the vendor and type of CPU.

When the CPUID instruction is executed with EAX = 0, the ASCII characters “CyrxInstead” are placed in the EBX, EDX, and ECX registers as shown in Table 6-15:

**Table 6-15. CPUID Data Returned When EAX = 0**

REGISTER	CONTENTS (D31 - D0)
EBX	69 72 79 43 i r y C*
EDX	73 6E 49 78 s n I x*
ECX	64 61 65 74 d a e t*

\*ASCII equivalent

When the CPUID instruction is executed with EAX = 1, EAX and EDX contain the values shown in Table 6-16.

**Table 6-16. CPUID Data Returned When EAX = 1**

REGISTER	CONTENTS
EAX(3-0)	0
EAX(7-4)	3
EAX(11-8)	5
EAX(13-12)	0
EAX(31-14)	reserved
EDX	If EDX = 00, FPU not on-chip. If EDX = 01, FPU on-chip.

## 6.4 Instruction Set Tables

The 6x86 CPU instruction set is presented in two tables: Table 6-20. “6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary” on page 6-14 and Table 6-22. “6x86 FPU Instruction Set Summary” on page 6-30. Additional information concerning the FPU Instruction Set is presented on page 6-29.

### 6.4.1 Assumptions Made in Determining Instruction Clock Count

The assumptions made in determining instruction clock counts are listed below:

1. All clock counts refer to the internal CPU internal clock frequency. For example, the clock counts for a clock-doubled 6x86 CPU-100 refer to 100 MHz clocks while the external clock is 50 MHz.
2. The instruction has been prefetched, decoded and is ready for execution.
3. Bus cycles do not require wait states.
4. There are no local bus HOLD requests delaying processor access to the bus.
5. No exceptions are detected during instruction execution.
6. If an effective address is calculated, it does not use two general register components. One register, scaling and displacement can be used within the clock count shown.

However, if the effective address calculation uses two general register components, add 1 clock to the clock count shown.

7. All clock counts assume aligned 32-bit memory/IO operands.
8. If instructions access a 32-bit operand that crosses a 64-bit boundary, add 1 clock for read or write and add 2 clocks for read and write.
9. For non-cached memory accesses, add two clocks (6x86 CPU with 2x clock) or four clocks (6x86 CPU with 3x clock). (Assumes zero wait state memory accesses).
10. Locked cycles are not cacheable. Therefore, using the LOCK prefix with an instruction adds additional clocks as specified in paragraph 9 above.
11. No parallel execution of instructions.

### 6.4.2 CPU Instruction Set Summary Table Abbreviations

The clock counts listed in the CPU Instruction Set Summary Table are grouped by operating mode and whether there is a register/cache hit or a cache miss. In some cases, more than one clock count is shown in a column for a given instruction, or a variable is used in the clock count. The abbreviations used for these conditions are listed in Table 6-17.

**Table 6-17. CPU Clock Count Abbreviations**

CLOCK COUNT SYMBOL	EXPLANATION
/	Register operand/memory operand.
n	Number of times operation is repeated.
L	Level of the stack frame.
	Conditional jump taken   Conditional jump not taken. (e.g. "4 1" = 4 clocks if jump taken, 1 clock if jump not taken)
\	$CPL \leq IOPL \setminus CPL > IOPL$ (where CPL = Current Privilege Level, IOPL = I/O Privilege Level)
m	Number of parameters passed on the stack.

### 6.4.3 CPU Instruction Set Summary Table Flags Table

The CPU Instruction Set Summary Table lists nine flags that are affected by the execution of instructions. The conventions shown in Table 6-18 are used to identify the different flags. Table 6-19 lists the conventions used to indicate what action the instruction has on the particular flag.

**Table 6-18. Flag Abbreviations**

ABBREVIATION	NAME OF FLAG
OF	Overflow Flag
DF	Direction Flag
IF	Interrupt Enable Flag
TF	Trap Flag
SF	Sign Flag
ZF	Zero Flag
AF	Auxiliary Flag
PF	Parity Flag
CF	Carry Flag

**Table 6-19. Action of Instruction on Flag**

INSTRUCTION TABLE SYMBOL	ACTION
x	Flag is modified by the instruction.
-	Flag is not changed by the instruction.
0	Flag is reset to "0".
1	Flag is set to "1".
u	Flag is undefined following execution of the instruction.

Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/ Cache Hit	Reg/ Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>AAA</b> ASCII Adjust AL after Add	37	u - - - u u x u x	7	7		
<b>AAD</b> ASCII Adjust AX before Divide	D5 0A	u - - - x x u x u	7	7		
<b>AAM</b> ASCII Adjust AX after Multiply	D4 0A	u - - - x x u x u	13-21	13-21		
<b>AAS</b> ASCII Adjust AL after Subtract	3F	u - - - u u x u x	7	7		
<b>ADC</b> Add with Carry Register to Register Register to Memory Memory to Register Immediate to Register/Memory Immediate to Accumulator	1 [00dw] [11 reg r/m] 1 [000w] [mod reg r/m] 1 [001w] [mod reg r/m] 8 [00sw] [mod 010 r/m]### 1 [010w] ###	x - - - x x x x x	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	b	h
<b>ADD</b> Integer Add Register to Register Register to Memory Memory to Register Immediate to Register/Memory Immediate to Accumulator	0 [00dw] [11 reg r/m] 0 [000w] [mod reg r/m] 0 [001w] [mod reg r/m] 8 [00sw] [mod 000 r/m]### 0 [010w] ###	x - - - x x x x x	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	b	h
<b>AND</b> Boolean AND Register to Register Register to Memory Memory to Register Immediate to Register/Memory Immediate to Accumulator	2 [00dw] [11 reg r/m] 2 [000w] [mod reg r/m] 2 [001w] [mod reg r/m] 8 [00sw] [mod 100 r/m]### 2 [010w] ###	0 - - - x x u x 0	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	b	h
<b>ARPL</b> Adjust Requested Privilege Level From Register/Memory	63 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - x - - -		9	a	h
<b>BOUND</b> Check Array Boundaries If Out of Range (Int 5) If In Range	62 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - - -	20 11	20+INT 11	b, e	g,h,j,k,r
<b>BSF</b> Scan Bit Forward Register, Register/Memory	0F BC [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - x - - -	3	3	b	h
<b>BSR</b> Scan Bit Reverse Register, Register/Memory	0F BD [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - x - - -	3	3	b	h
<b>BSWAP</b> Byte Swap	0F C [1 reg]	- - - - - - - - -	4	4		
<b>BT</b> Test Bit Register/Memory, Immediate Register/Memory, Register	0F BA [mod 100 r/m]# 0F A3 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - - x	2 5/6	2 5/6	b	h
<b>BTC</b> Test Bit and Complement Register/Memory, Immediate Register/Memory, Register	0F BA [mod 111 r/m]# 0F BB [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - - x	3 5/6	3 5/6	b	h

# = immediate 8-bit data  
## = immediate 16-bit data  
### = full immediate 32-bit data (8, 16, 32 bits)

+ = 8-bit signed displacement  
+++ = full signed displacement (16, 32 bits)

x = modified  
- = unchanged  
u = undefined

**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/ Cache Hit	Reg/ Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>BTR</b> Test Bit and Reset Register/Memory, Immediate Register/Memory, Register	0F BA [mod 110 r/m]# 0F B3 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - x	3 5/6	3 5/6	b	h
<b>BTS</b> Test Bit and Set Register/Memory Register (short form)	0F BA [mod 101 r/m] 0F AB [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - x	3 5/6	3 5/6	b	h
<b>CALL</b> Subroutine Call Direct Within Segment Register/Memory Indirect Within Segment Direct Intersegment Call Gate to Same Privilege Call Gate to Different Privilege No Parameters Call Gate to Different Privilege m Par's 16-bit Task to 16-bit TSS 16-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 16-bit Task to V86 Task 32-bit Task to 16-bit TSS 32-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 32-bit Task to V86 Task Indirect Intersegment Call Gate to Same Privilege Call Gate to Different Privilege No Parameters Call Gate to Different Privilege Level m Par's 16-bit Task to 16-bit TSS 16-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 16-bit Task to V86 Task 32-bit Task to 16-bit TSS 32-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 32-bit Task to V86 Task	E8 +++ FF [mod 010 r/m] 9A [unsigned full offset, selector]  FF [mod 011 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1 1/3 3          5	1 1/3 4 15 26 35+2m 110 118 96 112 120 98 8 20 31 40+2m 114 122 100 116 124 102	b	h,j,k,r
<b>CBW</b> Convert Byte to Word	98	- - - - - - - -	3	3		
<b>CDQ</b> Convert Doubleword to Quadword	99	- - - - - - - -	2	2		
<b>CLC</b> Clear Carry Flag	F8	- - - - - - - 0	1	1		
<b>CLD</b> Clear Direction Flag	FC	- 0 - - - - - -	7	7		
<b>CLI</b> Clear Interrupt Flag	FA	- - 0 - - - - -	7	7		m
<b>CLTS</b> Clear Task Switched Flag	0F 06	- - - - - - - -	10	10	c	l
<b>CMC</b> Complement the Carry Flag	F5	- - - - - - - x	2	2		

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## = immediate 16-bit data  
### = full immediate 32-bit data (8, 16, 32 bits)

+ = 8-bit signed displacement  
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**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/ Cache Hit	Reg/ Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>CMP</b> <i>Compare Integers</i> Register to Register Register to Memory Memory to Register Immediate to Register/Memory Immediate to Accumulator	3 [10dw] [11 reg r/m] 3 [101w] [mod reg r/m] 3 [100w] [mod reg r/m] 8 [00sw] [mod 111 r/m] ### 3 [110w] ###	x - - - x x x x x	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	b	h
<b>CMPS</b> <i>Compare String</i>	A [011w]	x - - - x x x x x	5	5	b	h
<b>CMPXCHG</b> <i>Compare and Exchange</i> Register1, Register2 Memory, Register	0F B [000w] [11 reg2 reg1] 0F B [000w] [mod reg r/m]	x - - - x x x x x	11 11	11 11		
<b>CPUID</b> <i>CPU Identification</i>	0F A2	- - - - - - - - -	12	12		
<b>CWD</b> <i>Convert Word to Doubleword</i>	99	- - - - - - - - -	2	2		
<b>CWDE</b> <i>Convert Word to Doubleword Extended</i>	98	- - - - - - - - -	2	2		
<b>DAA</b> <i>Decimal Adjust AL after Add</i>	27	- - - - x x x x x	9	9		
<b>DAS</b> <i>Decimal Adjust AL after Subtract</i>	2F	- - - - x x x x x	9	9		
<b>DEC</b> <i>Decrement by 1</i> Register/Memory Register (short form)	F [111w] [mod 001 r/m] 4 [1 reg]	x - - - x x x x -	1 1	1 1	b	h
<b>DIV</b> <i>Unsigned Divide</i> Accumulator by Register/Memory Divisor: Byte Word Doubleword	F [011w] [mod 110 r/m]	- - - - x x u u -	13-17 13-25 13-41	13-17 13-25 13-41	b,e	e,h
<b>ENTER</b> <i>Enter New Stack Frame</i> Level = 0 Level = 1 Level (L) > 1	C8 ##, #	- - - - - - - - -	10 13 10+L*3	10 13 10+L*3	b	h
<b>HLT</b> <i>Halt</i>	F4	- - - - - - - - -	5	5		l
<b>IDIV</b> <i>Integer (Signed) Divide</i> Accumulator by Register/Memory Divisor: Byte Word Doubleword	F [011w] [mod 111 r/m]	- - - - x x u u -	16-20 16-28 17-45	16-20 16-28 17-45	b,e	e,h

# = immediate 8-bit data  
## = immediate 16-bit data  
### = full immediate 32-bit data (8, 16, 32 bits)

+ = 8-bit signed displacement  
+++ = full signed displacement (16, 32 bits)

x = modified  
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**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES		
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/Cache Hit	Reg/Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode	
<b>IMUL</b> <i>Integer (Signed) Multiply</i> Accumulator by Register/Memory Multiplier: Byte Word Doubleword	F [011w] [mod 101 r/m]	x - - - x x u u x			b	h	
	Register with Register/Memory Multiplier: Word Doubleword	0F AF [mod reg r/m]	4 4 10	4 4 10			
	Register/Memory with Immediate to Register2 Multiplier: Word Doubleword	6 [10s1] [mod reg r/m] ###	5 11	5 11			
<b>IN</b> <i>Input from I/O Port</i> Fixed Port Variable Port	E [010w] [#]	- - - - - - - -	14	14/28		m	
	E [110w]		14	14/28			
<b>INC</b> <i>Increment by 1</i> Register/Memory Register (short form)	F [111w] [mod 000 r/m]	x - - - x x x x -	1	1	b	h	
	4 [0 reg]		1	1			
<b>INS</b> <i>Input String from I/O Port</i>	6 [110w]	- - - - - - - -	14	14/28	b	h,m	
<b>INT</b> <i>Software Interrupt</i> INT i Protected Mode: Interrupt or Trap to Same Privilege Interrupt or Trap to Different Privilege 16-bit Task to 16-bit TSS by Task Gate 16-bit Task to 32-bit TSS by Task Gate 16-bit Task to V86 by Task Gate 16-bit Task to 16-bit TSS by Task Gate 32-bit Task to 32-bit TSS by Task Gate 32-bit Task to V86 by Task Gate V86 to 16-bit TSS by Task Gate V86 to 32-bit TSS by Task Gate V86 to Privilege 0 by Trap Gate/Int Gate	CD #	- - x 0 - - - - -	9		b,e	g,j,k,r	
				21			
					32		
					114		
					122		
					100		
					116		
					124		
					102		
					124		
					102		
					46		

# = immediate 8-bit data  
## = immediate 16-bit data  
### = full immediate 32-bit data (8, 16, 32 bits)

+ = 8-bit signed displacement  
+++ = full signed displacement (16, 32 bits)

x = modified  
- = unchanged  
u = undefined

**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/ Cache Hit	Reg/ Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>INT Software Interrupt (Continued)</b> INT 3 INTO If OF==0 If OF==1 (INT 4)	CC CE	- - x 0 - - - - -	INT  6	INT  6 15+INT	b,e	g,j,k,r
<b>INVD Invalidate Cache</b>	0F 08	- - - - - - - - -	12	12	t	t
<b>INVLPG Invalidate TLB Entry</b>	0F 01 [mod 111 r/m]	- - - - - - - - -	13	13		
<b>IRET Interrupt Return</b> Real Mode Protected Mode: Within Task to Same Privilege Within Task to Different Privilege 16-bit Task to 16-bit Task 16-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 16-bit Task to V86 Task 32-bit Task to 16-bit TSS 32-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 32-bit Task to V86 Task	CF	x x x x x x x x x	7	  10 26 117 125 103 119 127 105		g,h,j,k,r
<b>JB/JNAE/JC Jump on Below/Not Above or Equal/Carry</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	72 + 0F 82 +++	- - - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>JBE/JNA Jump on Below or Equal/Not Above</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	76 + 0F 86 +++	- - - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>JCXZ/JECXZ Jump on CX/ECX Zero</b>	E3 +	- - - - - - - - -	1	1		r
<b>JE/JZ Jump on Equal/Zero</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	74 + 0F 84 +++	- - - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>JL/JNGE Jump on Less/Not Greater or Equal</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	7C + 0F 8C +++	- - - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>JLE/JNG Jump on Less or Equal/Not Greater</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	7E + 0F 8E +++	- - - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r

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+++ = full signed displacement (16, 32 bits)

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**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES		
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/Cache Hit	Reg/Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode	
<b>JMP Unconditional Jump</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement Register/Memory Indirect Within Segment Direct Intersegment  Call Gate Same Privilege Level 16-bit Task to 16-bit TSS 16-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 16-bit Task to V86 Task 32-bit Task to 16-bit TSS 32-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 32-bit Task to V86 Task Indirect Intersegment Call Gate Same Privilege Level 16-bit Task to 16-bit TSS 16-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 16-bit Task to V86 Task 32-bit Task to 16-bit TSS 32-bit Task to 32-bit TSS 32-bit Task to V86 Task	EB +	- - - - -	1	1	b	h,j,k,r	
	E9 +++		1	1			
	FF [mod 100 r/m]		1/3	1/3			
	EA [unsigned full offset, selector]		1	4			
					14		
					110		
					118		
					96		
					112		
					120		
					98		
		FF [mod 101 r/m]		5	7		
					17		
					113		
				121			
				99			
				115			
				123			
				101			
<b>JNB/JAE/JNC Jump on Not Below/Above or Equal/Not Carry</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	73 +	- - - - -	1	1		r	
	0F 83 +++		1	1			
<b>JNBE/JA Jump on Not Below or Equal/Above</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	77 +	- - - - -	1	1		r	
	0F 87 +++		1	1			
<b>JNE/JNZ Jump on Not Equal/Not Zero</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	75 +	- - - - -	1	1		r	
	0F 85 +++		1	1			
<b>JNL/JGE Jump on Not Less/Greater or Equal</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	7D +	- - - - -	1	1		r	
	0F 8D +++		1	1			
<b>JNLE/JG Jump on Not Less or Equal/Greater</b> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	7F +	- - - - -	1	1		r	
	0F 8F +++		1	1			

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**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/ Cache Hit	Reg/ Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>JNO</b> <i>Jump on Not Overflow</i> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	71 + 0F 81 +++	- - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>JNP/JPO</b> <i>Jump on Not Parity/Parity Odd</i> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	7B + 0F 8B +++	- - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>JNS</b> <i>Jump on Not Sign</i> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	79 + 0F 89 +++	- - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>JO</b> <i>Jump on Overflow</i> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	70 + 0F 80 +++	- - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>JP/JPE</b> <i>Jump on Parity/Parity Even</i> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	7A + 0F 8A +++	- - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>JS</b> <i>Jump on Sign</i> 8-bit Displacement Full Displacement	78 + 0F 88 +++	- - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		r
<b>LAHF</b> <i>Load AH with Flags</i>	9F	- - - - - - - -	2	2		
<b>LAR</b> <i>Load Access Rights</i> From Register/Memory	0F 02 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - x - - -		8	a	g,h,j,p
<b>LDS</b> <i>Load Pointer to DS</i>	C5 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	2	4	b	h,i,j
<b>LEA</b> <i>Load Effective Address</i> No Index Register With Index Register	8D [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1 1	1 1		
<b>LEAVE</b> <i>Leave Current Stack Frame</i>	C9	- - - - - - - -	4	4	b	h
<b>LES</b> <i>Load Pointer to ES</i>	C4 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	2	4	b	h,i,j
<b>LFS</b> <i>Load Pointer to FS</i>	0F B4 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	2	4	b	h,i,j
<b>LGDT</b> <i>Load GDT Register</i>	0F 01 [mod 010 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	8	8	b,c	h,l
<b>LGS</b> <i>Load Pointer to GS</i>	0F B5 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	2	4	b	h,i,j
<b>LIDT</b> <i>Load IDT Register</i>	0F 01 [mod 011 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	8	8	b,c	h,l
<b>LLDT</b> <i>Load LDT Register</i> From Register/Memory	0F 00 [mod 010 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	5	5	a	g,h,j,l
<b>LMSW</b> <i>Load Machine Status Word</i> From Register/Memory	0F 01 [mod 110 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	13	13	b,c	h,l
<b>LODS</b> <i>Load String</i>	A [110 w]	- - - - - - - -	3	3	b	h
<b>LOOP</b> <i>Offset Loop/No Loop</i>	E2 +	- - - - - - - -	1	1		r

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**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/ Cache Hit	Reg/ Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>LOOPNZ/LOOPNE</b> <i>Offset</i>	E0 +	- - - - - - - -	1	1		r
<b>LOOPZ/LOOPE</b> <i>Offset</i>	E1 +	- - - - - - - -	1	1		r
<b>LSL</b> <i>Load Segment Limit</i> From Register/Memory	0F 03 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - x - - -		8	a	g,h,j,p
<b>LSS</b> <i>Load Pointer to SS</i>	0F B2 [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	2	4	a	h,i,j
<b>LTR</b> <i>Load Task Register</i> From Register/Memory	0F 00 [mod 011 r/m]	- - - - - - - -		7	a	g,h,j,l
<b>MOV</b> <i>Move Data</i> Register to Register	8 [10dw] [11 reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1	b	h,i,j
Register to Memory	8 [100w] [mod reg r/m]		1	1		
Register/Memory to Register	8 [101w] [mod reg r/m]		1	1		
Immediate to Register/Memory	C [011w] [mod 000 r/m] ###		1	1		
Immediate to Register (short form)	B [w reg] ###		1	1		
Memory to Accumulator (short form)	A [000w] +++		1	1		
Accumulator to Memory (short form)	A [001w] +++		1	1		
Register/Memory to Segment Register	8E [mod sreg3 r/m]		1	1/3		
Segment Register to Register/Memory	8C [mod sreg3 r/m]		1	1		
<b>MOV</b> <i>Move to/from Control/Debug/Test Regs</i> Register to CR0/CR2/CR3	0F 22 [11 eee reg]	- - - - - - - -	20/5/5	20/5/5		l
CR0/CR2/CR3 to Register	0F 20 [11 eee reg]		6	6		
Register to DR0-DR3	0F 23 [11 eee reg]		16	16		
DR0-DR3 to Register	0F 21 [11 eee reg]		14	14		
Register to DR6-DR7	0F 23 [11 eee reg]		16	16		
DR6-DR7 to Register	0F 21 [11 eee reg]		14	14		
Register to TR3-5	0F 26 [11 eee reg]		10	10		
TR3-5 to Register	0F 24 [11 eee reg]		5	5		
Register to TR6-TR7	0F 26 [11 eee reg]		10	10		
TR6-TR7 to Register	0F 24 [11 eee reg]		6	6		
<b>MOVS</b> <i>Move String</i>	A [010w]	- - - - - - - -	4	4	b	h
<b>MOVSB</b> <i>Move with Sign Extension</i> Register from Register/Memory	0F B[111w] [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1	b	h
<b>MOVZB</b> <i>Move with Zero Extension</i> Register from Register/Memory	0F B[011w] [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1	b	h

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**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/ Cache Hit	Reg/ Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>MUL</b> <i>Unsigned Multiply</i> Accumulator with Register/Memory Multiplier: Byte Word Doubleword	F [011w] [mod 100 r/m]	x - - - x x u u x	4 4 10	4 4 10	b	h
<b>NEG</b> <i>Negate Integer</i>	F [011w] [mod 011 r/m]	x - - - x x x x x	1	1	b	h
<b>NOP</b> <i>No Operation</i>	90	- - - - - - - - -	1	1		
<b>NOT</b> <i>Boolean Complement</i>	F [011w] [mod 010 r/m]	- - - - - - - - -	1	1	b	h
<b>OIO</b> <i>Official Invalid OpCode</i>	0F FF	- - x 0 - - - - -	1	8 - 125		
<b>OR</b> <i>Boolean OR</i> Register to Register Register to Memory Memory to Register Immediate to Register/Memory Immediate to Accumulator	0 [10dw] [11 reg r/m] 0 [100w] [mod reg r/m] 0 [101w] [mod reg r/m] 8 [00sw] [mod 001 r/m] ### 0 [110w] ###	0 - - - x x u x 0	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	b	h
<b>OUT</b> <i>Output to Port</i> Fixed Port Variable Port	E [011w] # E [111w]	- - - - - - - - -	14 14	14/28 14/28		m
<b>OUTS</b> <i>Output String</i>	6 [111w]	- - - - - - - - -	14	14/28	b	h,m
<b>POP</b> <i>Pop Value off Stack</i> Register/Memory Register (short form) Segment Register (ES, SS, DS) Segment Register (FS, GS)	8F [mod 000 r/m] 5 [1 reg] [000 sreg2 111] 0F [10 sreg3 001]	- - - - - - - - -	1 1 1 1	1 1 3 3	b	h,i,j
<b>POPA</b> <i>Pop All General Registers</i>	61	- - - - - - - - -	6	6	b	h
<b>POPF</b> <i>Pop Stack into FLAGS</i>	9D	x x x x x x x x x	9	9	b	h,n
<b>PREFIX BYTES</b> Assert Hardware LOCK Prefix Address Size Prefix Operand Size Prefix Segment Override Prefix CS DS ES FS GS SS	F0 67 66 2E 3E 26 64 65 36	- - - - - - - - -				m

# = immediate 8-bit data  
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**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/Cache Hit	Reg/Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>PUSH</b> <i>Push Value onto Stack</i> Register/Memory Register (short form) Segment Register (ES, CS, SS, DS) Segment Register (FS, GS) Immediate	FF [mod 110 r/m] 5 [0 reg] [000 sreg2 110] 0F [10 sreg3 000] 6 [10s0] ###	- - - - - - - - -	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	b	h
<b>PUSHA</b> <i>Push All General Registers</i>	60	- - - - - - - - -	6	6	b	h
<b>PUSHF</b> <i>Push FLAGS Register</i>	9C	- - - - - - - - -	2	2	b	h
<b>RCL</b> <i>Rotate Through Carry Left</i> Register/Memory by 1 Register/Memory by CL Register/Memory by Immediate	D [000w] [mod 010 r/m] D [001w] [mod 010 r/m] C [000w] [mod 010 r/m] #	x - - - - - - - x u - - - - - - - x u - - - - - - - x	3 8 8	3 8 8	b	h
<b>RCR</b> <i>Rotate Through Carry Right</i> Register/Memory by 1 Register/Memory by CL Register/Memory by Immediate	D [000w] [mod 011 r/m] D [001w] [mod 011 r/m] C [000w] [mod 011 r/m] #	x - - - - - - - x u - - - - - - - x u - - - - - - - x	4 9 9	4 9 9	b	h
<b>REP INS</b> <i>Input String</i>	F3 6[110w]	- - - - - - - - -	12+5n	12+5n\ 28+5n	b	h,m
<b>REP LODS</b> <i>Load String</i>	F3 A[110w]	- - - - - - - - -	10+n	10+n	b	h
<b>REP MOVS</b> <i>Move String</i>	F3 A[010w]	- - - - - - - - -	9+n	9+n	b	h
<b>REP OUTS</b> <i>Output String</i>	F3 6[111w]	- - - - - - - - -	12+5n	12+5n\ 28+5n	b	h,m
<b>REP STOS</b> <i>Store String</i>	F3 A[101w]	- - - - - - - - -	10+n	10+n	b	h
<b>REPE CMPS</b> <i>Compare String (Find non-match)</i>	F3 A[011w]	x - - - x x x x x	10+2n	10+2n	b	h
<b>REPE SCAS</b> <i>Scan String (Find non-AL/AX/EAX)</i>	F3 A[111w]	x - - - x x x x x	10+2n	10+2n	b	h
<b>REPNE CMPS</b> <i>Compare String (Find match)</i>	F2 A[011w]	x - - - x x x x x	10+2n	10+2n	b	h
<b>REPNE SCAS</b> <i>Scan String (Find AL/AX/EAX)</i>	F2 A[111w]	x - - - x x x x x	10+2n	10+2n	b	h
<b>RET</b> <i>Return from Subroutine</i> Within Segment Within Segment Adding Immediate to SP Intersegment Intersegment Adding Immediate to SP Protected Mode: Different Privilege Level Intersegment Intersegment Adding Immediate to SP	C3 C2 ## CB CA ##	- - - - - - - - -	3 4 4 4	3 4 7 7 23 23	b	g,h,j,k,r

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### = full immediate 32-bit data (8, 16, 32 bits)

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Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/ Cache Hit	Reg/ Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>ROL Rotate Left</b> Register/Memory by 1 Register/Memory by CL Register/Memory by Immediate	D[000w] [mod 000 r/m]	x - - - - - - - x	1	1	b	h
	D[001w] [mod 000 r/m]	u - - - - - - - x	2	2		
	C[000w] [mod 000 r/m] #	u - - - - - - - x	1	1		
<b>ROR Rotate Right</b> Register/Memory by 1 Register/Memory by CL Register/Memory by Immediate	D[000w] [mod 001 r/m]	x - - - - - - - x	1	1	b	h
	D[001w] [mod 001 r/m]	u - - - - - - - x	2	2		
	C[000w] [mod 001 r/m] #	u - - - - - - - x	1	1		
<b>RSDC Restore Segment Register and Descriptor</b>	0F 79 [mod sreg3 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	6	6	s	s
<b>RSLDT Restore LDTR and Descriptor</b>	0F 7B [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	6	6	s	s
<b>RSM Resume from SMM Mode</b>	0F AA	x x x x x x x x x	40	40	s	s
<b>RSTS Restore TSR and Descriptor</b>	0F 7D [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	6	6	s	s
<b>SAHF Store AH in FLAGS</b>	9E	- - - - x x x x x	1	1		
<b>SAL Shift Left Arithmetic</b> Register/Memory by 1 Register/Memory by CL Register/Memory by Immediate	D[000w] [mod 100 r/m]	x - - - x x u x x	1	1	b	h
	D[001w] [mod 100 r/m]	u - - - x x u x x	2	2		
	C[000w] [mod 100 r/m] #	u - - - x x u x x	1	1		
<b>SAR Shift Right Arithmetic</b> Register/Memory by 1 Register/Memory by CL Register/Memory by Immediate	D[000w] [mod 111 r/m]	x - - - x x u x x	1	1	b	h
	D[001w] [mod 111 r/m]	u - - - x x u x x	2	2		
	C[000w] [mod 111 r/m] #	u - - - x x u x x	1	1		
<b>SBB Integer Subtract with Borrow</b> Register to Register Register to Memory Memory to Register Immediate to Register/Memory Immediate to Accumulator (short form)	1[10dw] [11 reg r/m]	x - - - x x x x x	1	1	b	h
	1[100w] [mod reg r/m]		1	1		
	1[101w] [mod reg r/m]		1	1		
	8[00sw] [mod 011 r/m] ###		1	1		
	1[110w] ###		1	1		
<b>SCAS Scan String</b>	A [111w]	x - - - x x x x x	2	2	b	h
<b>SETB/SETNAE/SETC Set Byte on Below/Not Above or Equal/Carry</b> To Register/Memory	0F 92 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETBE/SETNA Set Byte on Below or Equal/Not Above</b> To Register/Memory	0F 96 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETE/SETZ Set Byte on Equal/Zero</b> To Register/Memory	0F 94 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETL/SETNGE Set Byte on Less/Not Greater or Equal</b> To Register/Memory	0F 9C [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h

# = immediate 8-bit data  
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**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/Cache Hit	Reg/Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>SETLE/SETNG</b> Set Byte on Less or Equal/Not Greater To Register/Memory	0F 9E [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETNB/SETAE/SETNC</b> Set Byte on Not Below/Above or Equal/Not Carry To Register/Memory	0F 93 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETNBE/SETA</b> Set Byte on Not Below or Equal/Above To Register/Memory	0F 97 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETNE/SETNZ</b> Set Byte on Not Equal/Not Zero To Register/Memory	0F 95 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETNL/SETGE</b> Set Byte on Not Less/Greater or Equal To Register/Memory	0F 9D [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETNLE/SETG</b> Set Byte on Not Less or Equal/Greater To Register/Memory	0F 9F [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETNO</b> Set Byte on Not Overflow To Register/Memory	0F 91 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETNP/SETPO</b> Set Byte on Not Parity/Parity Odd To Register/Memory	0F 9B [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETNS</b> Set Byte on Not Sign To Register/Memory	0F 99 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETO</b> Set Byte on Overflow To Register/Memory	0F 90 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETP/SETPE</b> Set Byte on Parity/Parity Even To Register/Memory	0F 9A [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SETS</b> Set Byte on Sign To Register/Memory	0F 98 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	1	1		h
<b>SGDT</b> Store GDT Register To Register/Memory	0F 01 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	4	4	b,c	h
<b>SHL</b> Shift Left Logical Register/Memory by 1 Register/Memory by CL Register/Memory by Immediate	D [000w] [mod 100 r/m] D [001w] [mod 100 r/m] C [000w] [mod 100 r/m] #	x - - - x x u x x u - - - x x u x x u - - - x x u x x	1 2 1	1 2 1	b	h
<b>SHLD</b> Shift Left Double Register/Memory by Immediate Register/Memory by CL	0F A4 [mod reg r/m] # 0F A5 [mod reg r/m]	u - - - x x u x x	4 5	4 5	b	h

# = immediate 8-bit data  
## = immediate 16-bit data  
### = full immediate 32-bit data (8, 16, 32 bits)

+ = 8-bit signed displacement  
+++ = full signed displacement (16, 32 bits)

x = modified  
- = unchanged  
u = undefined

**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/ Cache Hit	Reg/ Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>SHR</b> <i>Shift Right Logical</i> Register/Memory by 1 Register/Memory by CL Register/Memory by Immediate	D [000w] [mod 101 r/m]	x - - - x x u x x	1	1	b	h
	D [001w] [mod 101 r/m]	u - - - x x u x x	2	2		
	C [000w] [mod 101 r/m] #	u - - - x x u x x	1	1		
<b>SHRD</b> <i>Shift Right Double</i> Register/Memory by Immediate Register/Memory by CL	0F AC [mod reg r/m] #	u - - - x x u x x	4	4	b	h
	0F AD [mod reg r/m]		5	5		
<b>SIDT</b> <i>Store IDT Register</i> To Register/Memory	0F 01 [mod 001 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	4	4	b,c	h
<b>SLDT</b> <i>Store LDT Register</i> To Register/Memory	0F 00 [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -		1	a	h
<b>SMINT</b> <i>Software SMM Entry</i>	0F 7E	- - - - - - - -	55	55	s	s
<b>SMSW</b> <i>Store Machine Status Word</i>	0F 01 [mod 100 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	6	6	b,c	h
<b>STC</b> <i>Set Carry Flag</i>	F9	- - - - - - - 1	1	1		
<b>STD</b> <i>Set Direction Flag</i>	FD	- 1 - - - - - -	7	7		
<b>STI</b> <i>Set Interrupt Flag</i>	FB	- - 1 - - - - -	7	7		m
<b>STOS</b> <i>Store String</i>	A [101w]	- - - - - - - -	2	2	b	h
<b>STR</b> <i>Store Task Register</i> To Register/Memory	0F 00 [mod 001 r/m]	- - - - - - - -		4	a	h
<b>SUB</b> <i>Integer Subtract</i> Register to Register Register to Memory Memory to Register Immediate to Register/Memory Immediate to Accumulator (short form)	2 [10dw] [11 reg r/m]	x - - - x x x x x	1	1	b	h
	2 [100w] [mod reg r/m]		1	1		
	2 [101w] [mod reg r/m]		1	1		
	8 [00sw] [mod 101 r/m] ###		1	1		
	2 [110w] ###		1	1		
<b>SVDC</b> <i>Save Segment Register and Descriptor</i>	0F 78 [mod sreg3 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	12	12	s	s
<b>SVLDT</b> <i>Save LDTR and Descriptor</i>	0F 7A [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	12	12	s	s
<b>SVTS</b> <i>Save TSR and Descriptor</i>	0F 7C [mod 000 r/m]	- - - - - - - -	14	14	s	s
<b>TEST</b> <i>Test Bits</i> Register/Memory and Register Immediate Data and Register/Memory Immediate Data and Accumulator	8 [010w] [mod reg r/m]	0 - - - x x u x 0	1	1	b	h
	F [011w] [mod 000 r/m] ###		1	1		
	A [100w] ###		1	1		
<b>VERR</b> <i>Verify Read Access</i> To Register/Memory	0F 00 [mod 100 r/m]	- - - - - x - - -		7	a	g,h,j,p
<b>VERW</b> <i>Verify Write Access</i> To Register/Memory	0F 00 [mod 101 r/m]	- - - - - x - - -		7	a	g,h,j,p
<b>WAIT</b> <i>Wait Until FPU Not Busy</i>	9B	- - - - - - - -	5	5		

# = immediate 8-bit data  
## = immediate 16-bit data  
### = full immediate 32-bit data (8, 16, 32 bits)

+ = 8-bit signed displacement  
+++ = full signed displacement (16, 32 bits)

x = modified  
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u = undefined

**Table 6-20. 6x86 CPU Instruction Set Clock Count Summary (Continued)**

INSTRUCTION	OPCODE	FLAGS	REAL MODE CLOCK COUNT	PROTECTED MODE CLOCK COUNT	NOTES	
		OF DF IF TF SF ZF AF PF CF	Reg/Cache Hit	Reg/Cache Hit	Real Mode	Protected Mode
<b>WBINVD</b> <i>Write-Back and Invalidate Cache</i>	0F 09	- - - - - - - -	15	15	t	t
<b>XADD</b> <i>Exchange and Add</i> Register1, Register2 Memory, Register	0F C[000w] [11 reg2 reg1]	x - - - - x x x x x	2	2		
	0F C[000w] [mod reg r/m]		2	2		
<b>XCHG</b> <i>Exchange</i> Register/Memory with Register Register with Accumulator	8[011w] [mod reg r/m]	- - - - - - - -	2	2	b,f	f,h
	9[0 reg]		2	2		
<b>XLAT</b> <i>Translate Byte</i>	D7	- - - - - - - -	4	4		h
<b>XOR</b> <i>Boolean Exclusive OR</i> Register to Register Register to Memory Memory to Register Immediate to Register/Memory Immediate to Accumulator (short form)	3 [00dw] [11 reg r/m]	0 - - - - x x u x 0	1	1	b	h
	3 [000w] [mod reg r/m]		1	1		
	3 [001w] [mod reg r/m]		1	1		
	8 [00sw] [mod 110 r/m] ###		1	1		
	3 [010w] ###		1	1		

# = immediate 8-bit data  
## = immediate 16-bit data  
### = full immediate 32-bit data (8, 16, 32 bits)

+ = 8-bit signed displacement  
+++ = full signed displacement (16, 32 bits)

x = modified  
- = unchanged  
u = undefined

**Instruction Notes for Instruction Set Summary**

**Notes a through c apply to Real Address Mode only:**

- a. This is a Protected Mode instruction. Attempted execution in Real Mode will result in exception 6 (invalid op-code).
- b. Exception 13 fault (general protection) will occur in Real Mode if an operand reference is made that partially or fully extends beyond the maximum CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit (FFFFH). Exception 12 fault (stack segment limit violation or not present) will occur in Real Mode if an operand reference is made that partially or fully extends beyond the maximum SS limit.
- c. This instruction may be executed in Real Mode. In Real Mode, its purpose is primarily to initialize the CPU for Protected Mode.
- d. -

**Notes e through g apply to Real Address Mode and Protected Virtual Address Mode:**

- e. An exception may occur, depending on the value of the operand.
- f. LOCK# is automatically asserted, regardless of the presence or absence of the LOCK prefix.
- g. LOCK# is asserted during descriptor table accesses.

**Notes h through r apply to Protected Virtual Address Mode only:**

- h. Exception 13 fault will occur if the memory operand in CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS cannot be used due to either a segment limit violation or an access rights violation. If a stack limit is violated, an exception 12 occurs.
- i. For segment load operations, the CPL, RPL, and DPL must agree with the privilege rules to avoid an exception 13 fault. The segment's descriptor must indicate "present" or exception 11 (CS, DS, ES, FS, GS not present). If the SS register is loaded and a stack segment not present is detected, an exception 12 occurs.

Continued on next page...

- j. All segment descriptor accesses in the GDT or LDT made by this instruction will automatically assert LOCK# to maintain descriptor integrity in multiprocessor systems.
- k. JMP, CALL, INT, RET, and IRET instructions referring to another code segment will cause an exception 13, if an applicable privilege rule is violated.
- l. An exception 13 fault occurs if CPL is greater than 0 (0 is the most privileged level).
- m. An exception 13 fault occurs if CPL is greater than IOPL.
- n. The IF bit of the flag register is not updated if CPL is greater than IOPL. The IOPL and VM fields of the flag register are updated only if CPL = 0.
- o. The PE bit of the MSW (CRO) cannot be reset by this instruction. Use MOV into CRO if desiring to reset the PE bit.
- p. Any violation of privilege rules as apply to the selector operand does not cause a Protection exception, rather, the zero flag is cleared.
- q. If the coprocessor's memory operand violates a segment limit or segment access rights, an exception 13 fault will occur before the ESC instruction is executed. An exception 12 fault will occur if the stack limit is violated by the operand's starting address.
- r. The destination of a JMP, CALL, INT, RET, or IRET must be in the defined limit of a code segment or an exception 13 fault will occur.

**Note s applies to Cyrix specific SMM instructions:**

- s. All memory accesses to SMM space are non-cacheable. An invalid opcode exception 6 occurs unless SMI is enabled and ARR3 size > 0, and CPL = 0 and [SMAC is set or if in an SMI handler].

**Note t applies to cache invalidation instructions with the cache operating in write-back mode:**

- t. The total clock count is the clock count shown plus the number of clocks required to write all "modified" cache lines to external memory.

## 6.5 FPU Clock Counts

The CPU is functionally divided into the FPU, and the integer unit. The FPU processes floating point instructions only and does so in parallel with the integer unit.

For example, when the integer unit detects a floating point instruction without memory operands, after two clock cycles the instruction passes to the FPU for execution. The integer unit continues to execute instructions while the FPU executes the floating point instruction. If

another FPU instruction is encountered, the second FPU instruction is placed in the FPU queue. Up to four FPU instructions can be queued. In the event of an FPU exception, while other FPU instructions are queued, the state of the CPU is saved to ensure recovery.

### 6.5.1 FPU Clock Count Table

The clock counts for the FPU instructions are listed in Table 6-19 (Page 13). The abbreviations used in this table are listed in Table 6-21.

**Table 6-21. FPU Clock Count Table Abbreviations**

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
n	Stack register number
TOS	Top of stack register pointed to by SSS in the status register.
ST(1)	FPU register next to TOS
ST(n)	A specific FPU register, relative to TOS
M.WI	16-bit integer operand from memory
M.SI	32-bit integer operand from memory
M.LI	64-bit integer operand from memory
M.SR	32-bit real operand from memory
M.DR	64-bit real operand from memory
M.XR	80-bit real operand from memory
M.BCD	18-digit BCD integer operand from memory
CC	FPU condition code
Env Regs	Status, Mode Control and Tag Registers, Instruction Pointer and Operand Pointer

Table 6-22. 6x86 FPU Instruction Set Summary

FPU INSTRUCTION	OP CODE	OPERATION	CLOCK COUNT	NOTES
<b>F2XMI</b> Function Evaluation $2^x-1$	D9 F0	$TOS \leftarrow 2^{TOS-1}$	92 - 108	See Note 2
<b>FABS</b> Floating Absolute Value	D9 E1	$TOS \leftarrow  TOS $	2	
<b>FADD</b> Floating Point Add				
Top of Stack	DC [1100 0 n]	$ST(n) \leftarrow ST(n) + TOS$	4 - 9	
80-bit Register	D8 [1100 0 n]	$TOS \leftarrow TOS + ST(n)$	4 - 9	
64-bit Real	DC [mod 000 r/m]	$TOS \leftarrow TOS + M.DR$	4 - 9	
32-bit Real	D8 [mod 000 r/m]	$TOS \leftarrow TOS + M.SR$	4 - 9	
<b>FADDP</b> Floating Point Add, Pop	DE [1100 0 n]	$ST(n) \leftarrow ST(n) + TOS$ ; then pop TOS	4 - 9	
<b>FIADD</b> Floating Point Integer Add				
32-bit integer	DA [mod 000 r/m]	$TOS \leftarrow TOS + M.SI$	8 - 14	
16-bit integer	DE [mod 000 r/m]	$TOS \leftarrow TOS + M.WI$	8 - 14	
<b>FCHS</b> Floating Change Sign	D9 E0	$TOS \leftarrow -TOS$	2	
<b>FCLEX</b> Clear Exceptions	(9B)DB E2	Wait then Clear Exceptions	5	
<b>FNCLEX</b> Clear Exceptions	DB E2	Clear Exceptions	3	
<b>FCOM</b> Floating Point Compare				
80-bit Register	D8 [1101 0 n]	CC set by $TOS - ST(n)$	4	
64-bit Real	DC [mod 010 r/m]	CC set by $TOS - M.DR$	4	
32-bit Real	D8 [mod 010 r/m]	CC set by $TOS - M.SR$	4	
<b>FCOMP</b> Floating Point Compare, Pop				
80-bit Register	D8 [1101 1 n]	CC set by $TOS - ST(n)$ ; then pop TOS	4	
64-bit Real	DC [mod 011 r/m]	CC set by $TOS - M.DR$ ; then pop TOS	4	
32-bit Real	D8 [mod 011 r/m]	CC set by $TOS - M.SR$ ; then pop TOS	4	
<b>FCOMPP</b> Floating Point Compare, Pop Two Stack Elements	DE D9	CC set by $TOS - ST(1)$ ; then pop TOS and $ST(1)$	4	
<b>FICOM</b> Floating Point Compare				
32-bit integer	DA [mod 010 r/m]	CC set by $TOS - M.WI$	9 - 10	
16-bit integer	DE [mod 010 r/m]	CC set by $TOS - M.SI$	9 - 10	
<b>FICOMP</b> Floating Point Compare				
32-bit integer	DA [mod 011 r/m]	CC set by $TOS - M.WI$ ; then pop TOS	9 - 10	
16-bit integer	DE [mod 011 r/m]	CC set by $TOS - M.SI$ ; then pop TOS	9 - 10	
<b>FCOS</b> Function Evaluation: Cos(x)	D9 FF	$TOS \leftarrow \text{COS}(TOS)$	92 - 141	See Note 1
<b>FDECSTP</b> Decrement Stack Pointer	D9 F6	Decrement top of stack pointer	4	
<b>FDIV</b> Floating Point Divide				
Top of Stack	DC [1111 1 n]	$ST(n) \leftarrow ST(n) / TOS$	24 - 34	
80-bit Register	D8 [1111 0 n]	$TOS \leftarrow TOS / ST(n)$	24 - 34	
64-bit Real	DC [mod 110 r/m]	$TOS \leftarrow TOS / M.DR$	24 - 34	
32-bit Real	D8 [mod 110 r/m]	$TOS \leftarrow TOS / M.SR$	24 - 34	
<b>FDIVP</b> Floating Point Divide, Pop	DE [1111 1 n]	$ST(n) \leftarrow ST(n) / TOS$ ; then pop TOS	24 - 34	
<b>FDIVR</b> Floating Point Divide Reversed				
Top of Stack	DC [1111 0 n]	$TOS \leftarrow ST(n) / TOS$	24 - 34	
80-bit Register	D8 [1111 1 n]	$ST(n) \leftarrow TOS / ST(n)$	24 - 34	
64-bit Real	DC [mod 111 r/m]	$TOS \leftarrow M.DR / TOS$	24 - 34	
32-bit Real	D8 [mod 111 r/m]	$TOS \leftarrow M.SR / TOS$	24 - 34	

**Table 6-22. 6x86 FPU Instruction Set Summary (Continued)**

FPU INSTRUCTION	OP CODE	OPERATION	CLOCK COUNT	NOTES
<b>FDIVRP</b> Floating Point Divide Reversed, Pop	DE [1111 0 n]	ST(n) ← TOS / ST(n); then pop TOS	24 - 34	
<b>FIDIV</b> Floating Point Integer Divide				
32-bit Integer	DA [mod 110 r/m]	TOS ← TOS / M.SI	34 - 38	
16-bit Integer	DE [mod 110 r/m]	TOS ← TOS / M.WI	33 - 38	
<b>FIDIVR</b> Floating Point Integer Divide Reversed				
32-bit Integer	DA [mod 111 r/m]	TOS ← M.SI / TOS	34 - 38	
16-bit Integer	DE [mod 111 r/m]	TOS ← M.WI / TOS	33 - 38	
<b>FFREE</b> Free Floating Point Register	DD [1100 0 n]	TAG(n) ← Empty	3	
<b>FINCSTP</b> Increment Stack Pointer	D9 F7	Increment top of stack pointer	2	
<b>FINIT</b> Initialize FPU	(9B)DB E3	Wait then initialize	8	
<b>FNINIT</b> Initialize FPU	DB E3	Initialize	6	
<b>FLD</b> Load Data to FPU Reg.				
Top of Stack	D9 [1100 0 n]	Push ST(n) onto stack	2	
64-bit Real	DD [mod 000 r/m]	Push M.DR onto stack	2	
32-bit Real	D9 [mod 000 r/m]	Push M.SR onto stack	2	
<b>FBLD</b> Load Packed BCD Data to FPU Reg.	DF [mod 100 r/m]	Push M.BCD onto stack	41 - 45	
<b>FILD</b> Load Integer Data to FPU Reg.				
64-bit Integer	DF [mod 101 r/m]	Push M.LI onto stack	4 - 8	
32-bit Integer	DB [mod 000 r/m]	Push M.SI onto stack	4 - 6	
16-bit Integer	DF [mod 000 r/m]	Push M.WI onto stack	3 - 6	
<b>FLD1</b> Load Floating Const. = 1.0	D9 E8	Push 1.0 onto stack	4	
<b>FLDCW</b> Load FPU Mode Control Register	D9 [mod 101 r/m]	Ctl Word ← Memory	4	
<b>FLDENV</b> Load FPU Environment	D9 [mod 100 r/m]	Env Regs ← Memory	30	
<b>FLDL2E</b> Load Floating Const. = $\log_2(e)$	D9 EA	Push $\log_2(e)$ onto stack	4	
<b>FLDL2T</b> Load Floating Const. = $\log_2(10)$	D9 E9	Push $\log_2(10)$ onto stack	4	
<b>FLDLG2</b> Load Floating Const. = $\log_{10}(2)$	D9 EC	Push $\log_{10}(2)$ onto stack	4	
<b>FLDLN2</b> Load Floating Const. = $\ln(2)$	D9 ED	Push $\log_e(2)$ onto stack	4	
<b>FLDPI</b> Load Floating Const. = $\pi$	D9 EB	Push $\pi$ onto stack	4	
<b>FLDZ</b> Load Floating Const. = 0.0	D9 EE	Push 0.0 onto stack	4	
<b>FMUL</b> Floating Point Multiply				
Top of Stack	DC [1100 1 n]	ST(n) ← ST(n) × TOS	4 - 9	
80-bit Register	D8 [1100 1 n]	TOS ← TOS × ST(n)	4 - 9	
64-bit Real	DC [mod 001 r/m]	TOS ← TOS × M.DR	4 - 8	
32-bit Real	D8 [mod 001 r/m]	TOS ← TOS × M.SR	4 - 6	
<b>FMULP</b> Floating Point Multiply & Pop	DE [1100 1 n]	ST(n) ← ST(n) × TOS; then pop TOS	4 - 9	
<b>FIMUL</b> Floating Point Integer Multiply				
32-bit Integer	DA [mod 001 r/m]	TOS ← TOS × M.SI	9 - 11	
16-bit Integer	DE [mod 001 r/m]	TOS ← TOS × M.WI	8 - 10	
<b>FNOP</b> No Operation	D9 D0	No Operation	2	

**Table 6-22. 6x86 FPU Instruction Set Summary (Continued)**

FPU INSTRUCTION	OP CODE	OPERATION	CLOCK COUNT	NOTES
<b>FPATAN</b> Function Eval: $\tan^{-1}(y/x)$	D9 F3	ST(1) $\leftarrow$ ATAN[ST(1) / TOS]; then pop TOS	97 - 161	See Note 3
<b>FPREM</b> Floating Point Remainder	D9 F8	TOS $\leftarrow$ Rem[TOS / ST(1)]	82 - 91	
<b>FPREMI</b> Floating Point Remainder IEEE	D9 F5	TOS $\leftarrow$ Rem[TOS / ST(1)]	82 - 91	
<b>FPTAN</b> Function Eval: $\tan(x)$	D9 F2	TOS $\leftarrow$ TAN(TOS); then push 1.0 onto stack	117 - 129	See Note 1
<b>FRNDINT</b> Round to Integer	D9 FC	TOS $\leftarrow$ Round(TOS)	10 - 20	
<b>FRSTOR</b> Load FPU Environment and Reg.	DD [mod 100 r/m]	Restore state.	56 - 72	
<b>FSAVE</b> Save FPU Environment and Reg	(9B)DD[mod 110 r/m]	Wait then save state.	57 - 67	
<b>FNSAVE</b> Save FPU Environment and Reg	DD [mod 110 r/m]	Save state.	55 - 65	
<b>FSCALE</b> Floating Multiply by $2^n$	D9 FD	TOS $\leftarrow$ TOS $\times 2^{(ST(1))}$	7 - 14	
<b>FSIN</b> Function Evaluation: $\sin(x)$	D9 FE	TOS $\leftarrow$ SIN(TOS)	76 - 140	See Note 1
<b>FSINCOS</b> Function Eval.: $\sin(x)$ & $\cos(x)$	D9 FB	temp $\leftarrow$ TOS; TOS $\leftarrow$ SIN(temp); then push COS(temp) onto stack	145 - 161	See Note 1
<b>FSQRT</b> Floating Point Square Root	D9 FA	TOS $\leftarrow$ Square Root of TOS	59 - 60	
<b>FST</b> Store FPU Register				
Top of Stack	DD [1101 0 n]	ST(n) $\leftarrow$ TOS	2	
80-bit Real	DB [mod 111 r/m]	M.XR $\leftarrow$ TOS	2	
64-bit Real	DD [mod 010 r/m]	M.DR $\leftarrow$ TOS	2	
32-bit Real	D9 [mod 010 r/m]	M.SR $\leftarrow$ TOS	2	
<b>FSTP</b> Store FPU Register, Pop				
Top of Stack	DB [1101 1 n]	ST(n) $\leftarrow$ TOS; then pop TOS	2	
80-bit Real	DB [mod 111 r/m]	M.XR $\leftarrow$ TOS; then pop TOS	2	
64-bit Real	DD [mod 011 r/m]	M.DR $\leftarrow$ TOS; then pop TOS	2	
32-bit Real	D9 [mod 011 r/m]	M.SR $\leftarrow$ TOS; then pop TOS	2	
<b>FBSTP</b> Store BCD Data, Pop	DF [mod 110 r/m]	M.BCD $\leftarrow$ TOS; then pop TOS	57 - 63	
<b>FIST</b> Store Integer FPU Register				
32-bit Integer	DB [mod 010 r/m]	M.SI $\leftarrow$ TOS	8 - 13	
16-bit Integer	DF [mod 010 r/m]	M.WI $\leftarrow$ TOS	7 - 10	
<b>FISTP</b> Store Integer FPU Register, Pop				
64-bit Integer	DF [mod 111 r/m]	M.LI $\leftarrow$ TOS; then pop TOS	10 - 13	
32-bit Integer	DB [mod 011 r/m]	M.SI $\leftarrow$ TOS; then pop TOS	8 - 13	
16-bit Integer	DF [mod 011 r/m]	M.WI $\leftarrow$ TOS; then pop TOS	7 - 10	
<b>FSTCW</b> Store FPU Mode Control Register	(9B)D9[mod 111 r/m]	Wait Memory $\leftarrow$ Control Mode Register	5	
<b>FNSTCW</b> Store FPU Mode Control Register	D9 [mod 111 r/m]	Memory $\leftarrow$ Control Mode Register	3	
<b>FSTENV</b> Store FPU Environment	(9B)D9[mod 110 r/m]	Wait Memory $\leftarrow$ Env. Registers	14 - 24	
<b>FNSTENV</b> Store FPU Environment	D9 [mod 110 r/m]	Memory $\leftarrow$ Env. Registers	12 - 22	
<b>FSTSW</b> Store FPU Status Register	(9B)DD[mod 111 r/m]	Wait Memory $\leftarrow$ Status Register	6	
<b>FNSTSW</b> Store FPU Status Register	DD [mod 111 r/m]	Memory $\leftarrow$ Status Register	4	
<b>FSTSW AX</b> Store FPU Status Register to AX	(9B)DF E0	Wait AX $\leftarrow$ Status Register	4	
<b>FNSTSW AX</b> Store FPU Status Register to AX	DF E0	AX $\leftarrow$ Status Register	2	



**Table 6-22. 6x86 FPU Instruction Set Summary (Continued)**

FPU INSTRUCTION	OP CODE	OPERATION	CLOCK COUNT	NOTES
<b>FSUB</b> <i>Floating Point Subtract</i> Top of Stack	DC [1110 1 n]	ST(n) ← ST(n) - TOS	4 - 9	
80-bit Register	D8 [1110 0 n]	TOS ← TOS - ST(n)	4 - 9	
64-bit Real	DC [mod 100 r/m]	TOS ← TOS - M.DR	4 - 9	
32-bit Real	D8 [mod 100 r/m]	TOS ← TOS - M.SR	4 - 9	
<b>FSUBP</b> <i>Floating Point Subtract, Pop</i>	DE [1110 1 n]	ST(n) ← ST(n) - TOS; then pop TOS	4 - 9	
<b>FSUBR</b> <i>Floating Point Subtract Reverse</i> Top of Stack	DC [1110 0 n]	TOS ← ST(n) - TOS	4 - 9	
80-bit Register	D8 [1110 1 n]	ST(n) ← TOS - ST(n)	4 - 9	
64-bit Real	DC [mod 101 r/m]	TOS ← M.DR - TOS	4 - 9	
32-bit Real	D8 [mod 101 r/m]	TOS ← M.SR - TOS	4 - 9	
<b>FSUBRP</b> <i>Floating Point Subtract Reverse, Pop</i>	DE [1110 0 n]	ST(n) ← TOS - ST(n); then pop TOS	4 - 9	
<b>FISUB</b> <i>Floating Point Integer Subtract</i> 32-bit Integer	DA [mod 100 r/m]	TOS ← TOS - M.SI	14 - 29	
16-bit Integer	DE [mod 100 r/m]	TOS ← TOS - M.WI	14 - 27	
<b>FISUBR</b> <i>Floating Point Integer Subtract Reverse</i> 32-bit Integer Reversed	DA [mod 101 r/m]	TOS ← M.SI - TOS	14 - 29	
16-bit Integer Reversed	DE [mod 101 r/m]	TOS ← M.WI - TOS	14 - 27	
<b>FIST</b> <i>Test Top of Stack</i>	D9 E4	CC set by TOS - 0.0	4	
<b>FUCOM</b> <i>Unordered Compare</i>	DD [1110 0 n]	CC set by TOS - ST(n)	4	
<b>FUCOMP</b> <i>Unordered Compare, Pop</i>	DD [1110 1 n]	CC set by TOS - ST(n); then pop TOS	4	
<b>FUCOMPP</b> <i>Unordered Compare, Pop two elements</i>	DA E9	CC set by TOS - ST(1); then pop TOS and ST(1)	4	
<b>FWAIT</b> <i>Wait</i>	9B	Wait for FPU not busy	2	
<b>FXAM</b> <i>Report Class of Operand</i>	D9 E5	CC ← Class of TOS	4	
<b>FXCH</b> <i>Exchange Register with TOS</i>	D9 [1100 1 n]	TOS ↔ ST(n) Exchange	3	
<b>EXTRACT</b> <i>Extract Exponent</i>	D9 F4	temp ← TOS; TOS ← exponent (temp); then push significant (temp) onto stack	11 - 16	
<b>FLY2X</b> <i>Function Eval. <math>y \times \text{Log}_2(x)</math></i>	D9 F1	ST(1) ← ST(1) × Log <sub>2</sub> (TOS); then pop TOS	145 - 154	
<b>FLY2XP1</b> <i>Function Eval. <math>y \times \text{Log}_2(x+1)</math></i>	D9 F9	ST(1) ← ST(1) × Log <sub>2</sub> (1+TOS); then pop TOS	131 - 133	See Note 4

**FPU Instruction Summary Notes**

All references to TOS and ST(n) refer to stack layout prior to execution.

Values popped off the stack are discarded.

A pop from the stack increments the top of stack pointer.

A push to the stack decrements the top of stack pointer.

**Note 1:**

For FCOS, FSIN, FSINCOS and FPTAN, time shown is for absolute value of TOS <  $3\pi/4$ . Add 90 clock counts for argument reduction if outside this range.

For FCOS, clock count is 141 if TOS <  $\pi/4$  and clock count is 92 if  $\pi/4 < \text{TOS} < \pi/2$ .

For FSIN, clock count is 81 to 82 if absolute value of TOS <  $\pi/4$ .

**Note 2:**

For F2XM1, clock count is 92 if absolute value of TOS < 0.5.

**Note 3:**

For FPATAN, clock count is 97 if ST(1)/TOS <  $\pi/32$ .

**Note 4:**

For FYL2XP1, clock count is 170 if TOS is out of range and regular FYL2X is called.

**Note 5:**

The following opcodes are reserved by Cyrix:

D9D7, D9E2, D9E7, DDFC, DED8, DEDA, DEDC, DEDD, DEDE, DFFC.

If a reserved opcode is executed, and unpredictable results may occur (exceptions are not generated).

