

IA32 gnu Cheat Sheet

Integer Registers (4 byte)

%eip	instruction pointer
%esp	stack pointer
%ebp	base pointer for stack frame
%eax	return values; low of pair for mul/div with %edx; intermediate
%edx	high of pair for mul/div pair with %eax; intermediate
%ecx	intermediate
%ebx	base address for arrays; callee save
%esi	source index; callee save
%edi	destination index; callee save

Constants (immediate)

\$constant Numeric constants can be base-10 or hexadecimal (begin with 0x).

Memory References

<i>symbol</i>	global basis, external or static variable
<i>\$symbol</i>	address of the variable
<i>(%reg)</i>	address in %reg register
<i>off(%reg)</i>	address = offset + (%reg)
<i>(%reg1,%reg2)</i>	address= (%reg1)+(%reg2)
<i>off(%reg1,%reg2)</i>	address=offset+(%reg1)+(%reg2)
<i>off(%reg1,%reg2,sh)</i>	address=offset+(%reg1)+(%reg2)*sh where sh is one of 1,2,4,8

Move

<i>movS source, dest</i>	move value from <i>source</i> to <i>dest</i>
<i>leaS source, dest</i>	move address of <i>source</i> to <i>dest</i>

Arithmetic

<i>addS op1, op2</i>	add op1 to op2. Sets OF, ZF, SF.
<i>subS op1, op2</i>	subtract op1 from op2. Sets OF, ZF, SF.
<i>imulS operand*</i>	multiply operand using %eax %edx pair
<i>idivS operand*</i>	divide by operand; result int %eax; rem in %edx
<i>incS operand</i>	increment the operand
<i>decS operand</i>	decrement the operand
<i>negS operand</i>	negate the operand

Shift

<i>salS k,reg</i>	shift arithmetic left <i>k</i> bits
<i>sarS k,reg</i>	shift arithmetic right <i>k</i> bits
<i>shlS k,reg</i>	shift logical left <i>k</i> bits
<i>shrS k,reg</i>	shift logical right <i>k</i> bits

Logic

<i>andS op1, op2</i>	bitwise p1 & op2; result in op2
<i>orS op1, op2</i>	bitwise op1 op2; result in op2
<i>xorS op1, op2</i>	bitwise op1 ^ op2; result in op2
<i>notS operand</i>	~ operand; result in operand

Flow

<i>cmpS op1, op2</i>	compare operand2:operand1. Sets ZF, SF, OF, and CF.
<i>testS op1, op2</i>	this ands the operands. Sets SF, ZF. Usually tests a register with itself to determine if value is negative, zero or positive.
<i>jmp label</i>	jump unconditionally to <i>label</i>
<i>je/jz label</i>	jump equal (ZF on); jump if zero
<i>jne/jnz label</i>	jump not equal (ZF off); jump if not zero

Signed Comparisons:

<i>jle label</i>	jump less than or equal ((SF xor OF) or ZF)
<i>jl label</i>	jump less than (SF xor OF)
<i>jge label</i>	jump greater than or equal (!(SF xor OF) and !ZF)
<i>jg label</i>	jump greater than (! (SF xor OF))

Unsigned Comparisons:

<i>jbe label</i>	jump before or equal (ZF on or CF on)
<i>jb label</i>	jump before (CF on)
<i>jae label</i>	jump after or equal (CF off)
<i>ja label</i>	jump after (ZF off and CF off)

Stack

<i>pushS operand</i>	pushes the operand onto the runtime memory stack
<i>popS operand</i>	pops the top of the stack and stores it in <i>operand</i>
<i>leave</i>	prepare to leave the subroutine based on calling convention
<i>call dest</i>	using calling convention to invoke the function at <i>dest</i>
<i>ret</i>	return to the caller based on the calling convention

Data Size Suffixes

S is the size and must be one of

b	byte (1 byte)
w	word (2 bytes) - based on old hardware where word size was 2 bytes
l	long (4 bytes)
q	quad words (8 bytes)

Condition Flags

OF	overflow flag; set when a signed arithmetic operation is either too large or too small to fit in the destination; set when operands have same sign and sign changes
CF	carry flag; set when an unsigned arithmetic operation is too large to fit in the destination
ZF	zero flag; set when the result is zero; it is ON if a comparison shows values are equal
SF	sign flag; set when the result is a negative value
PF	parity flag; its parity is even (PE) when an even number of 1 bits in the 8 low order bits.