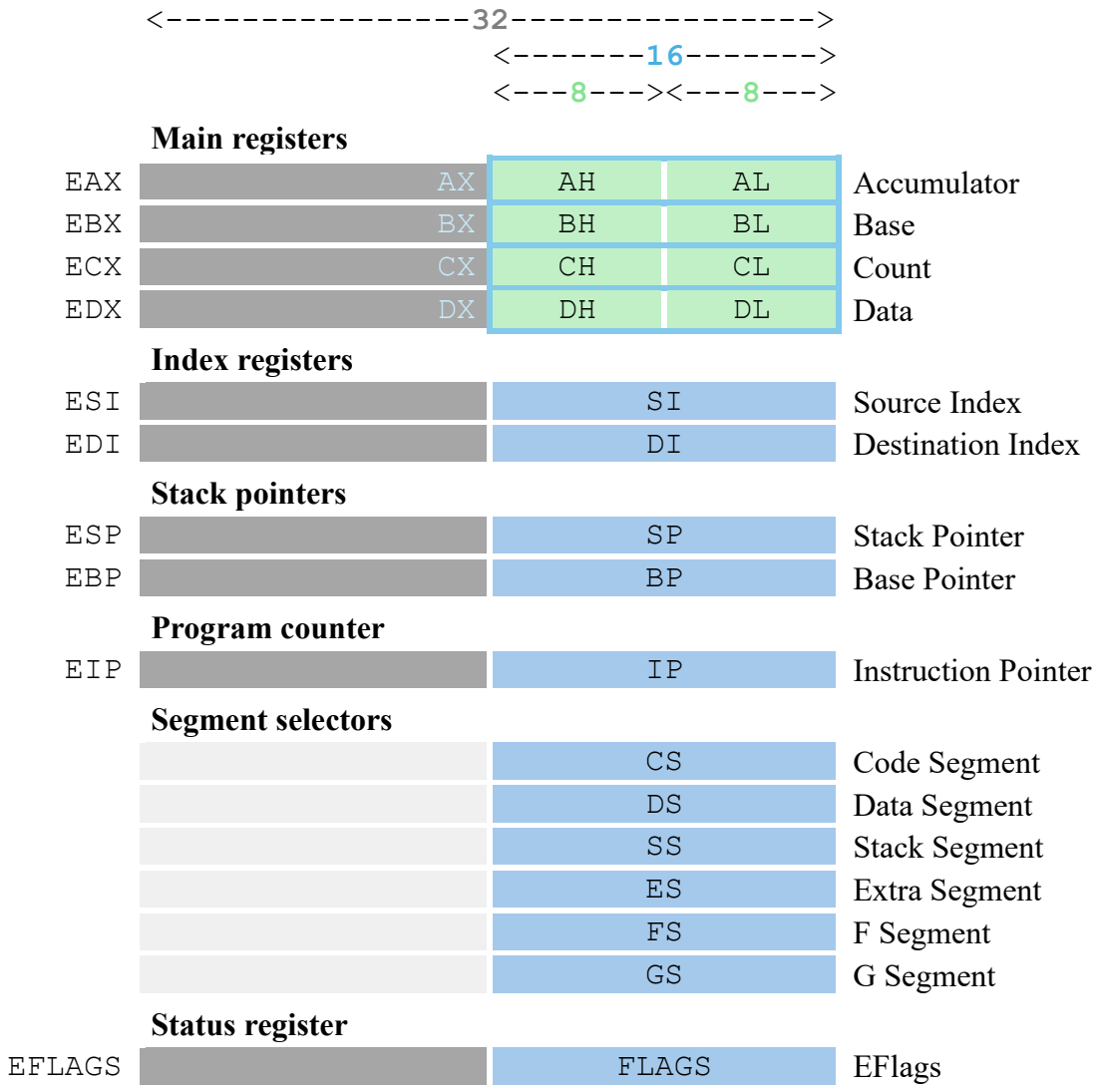
x86-32 CPU Registers

The Intel 80386, also known as the i386, is a fundamental processor in the history of the x86 architecture. It represents a turning point in the evolution of assembly programming because it is compatible with the original 8086 but incorporates a 32-bit architecture.

The i386 retains the instructions, registers, and real mode of the 8086, along with extended registers, new operating modes, and more advanced features.

i386-based processors operate with 32-bit words (4-Byte). Their internal registers are 32 bits wide. Their memory addresses are also limited to 32 bits, so they can only access 4 GB of RAM (2^{32} possible addresses).

i386 registers



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I386