80x386, 80x486	, Pentium			80x86, 8	30x286
	31		15 8	7 (0
GPR 0	EAX	AX	AH	AL	Accumulator
GPR 1	ECX	cx	СН	CL	Count reg: string, loop
GPR 2	EDX	DX	DH	DL	Data reg: multiply, divide
GPR 3	EBX	BX	ВН	BL	Base addr. reg
GPR 4	ESP	SP			Stack ptr.
GPR 5	EBP	BP			Base ptr. (for base of stack seg.)
GPR 6	ESI	SI			Index reg, string source ptr.
GPR 7	EDI	DI			Index reg, string dest. ptr.
		cs			Code segment ptr.
		SS			Stack segment ptr. (top of stack)
		DS			Data segment ptr.
		ES			Extra data segment ptr.
		FS			Data segment ptr. 2
		GS			Data segment ptr. 3
PC	EIP	IP			Instruction ptr. (PC)
79	EFLAGS	FLAGS			Condition codes
7.0				FPR 0	
FPR 1					
FPR 2					
FPR 3					
FPR 4					
FPR 5					
FPR 6					
				FPR 7	
			15	0	Top of FP stack,
		Status			FP condition codes

FIGURE E.30 The 80x86 has evolved over time, and so has its register set. The original set is shown in black and the extended set in gray. The 80x86 divided the first four registers in half so that they could be used either as one 16-bit register or as two 8-bit registers. Starting with the 80x86, the top eight registers were extended to 32 bits and could also be used as general-purpose registers. The floating-point registers on the bottom are 80 bits wide, and although they look like regular registers they are not. They implement a stack, with the top of stack pointed to by the status register. One operand must be the top of stack, and the other can be any of the other seven registers below the top of stack.