

## NOT—One's Complement Negation

Opcode	Instruction	64-Bit Mode	Compat/ Leg Mode	Description
F6 /2	NOT <i>r/m8</i>	Valid	Valid	Reverse each bit of <i>r/m8</i> .
REX + F6 /2	NOT <i>r/m8</i> *	Valid	N.E.	Reverse each bit of <i>r/m8</i> .
F7 /2	NOT <i>r/m16</i>	Valid	Valid	Reverse each bit of <i>r/m16</i> .
F7 /2	NOT <i>r/m32</i>	Valid	Valid	Reverse each bit of <i>r/m32</i> .
REX.W + F7 /2	NOT <i>r/m64</i>	Valid	N.E.	Reverse each bit of <i>r/m64</i> .

### NOTES:

- \* In 64-bit mode, *r/m8* can not be encoded to access the following byte registers if a REX prefix is used: AH, BH, CH, DH.

### Description

Performs a bitwise NOT operation (each 1 is set to 0, and each 0 is set to 1) on the destination operand and stores the result in the destination operand location. The destination operand can be a register or a memory location.

This instruction can be used with a LOCK prefix to allow the instruction to be executed atomically.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction's default operation size is 32 bits. Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.W promotes operation to 64 bits. See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

### Operation

DEST ← NOT DEST;

### Flags Affected

None.

### Protected Mode Exceptions

- |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| #GP(0)          | <p>If the destination operand points to a non-writable segment.</p> <p>If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.</p> <p>If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.</p> |
| #SS(0)          | <p>If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.</p>                                                                                                                                                                   |
| #PF(fault-code) | <p>If a page fault occurs.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

## INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, N-Z

#AC(0)	If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD	If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.

### Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP	If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS	If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD	If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.

### Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0)	If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0)	If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code)	If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)	If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD	If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.

### Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same as for protected mode exceptions.

### 64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#SS(0)	If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0)	If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code)	If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)	If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD	If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.