

# How CMP Affects CPU Flags in x86 Assembly

The `CMP` (Compare) instruction is essentially a **subtraction ( `SUB` ) without storing the result**. It updates the CPU flags based on the difference between two operands.

## Syntax:

```
CMP destination, source
```

This performs:

```
destination - source
```

and updates the CPU flags accordingly.

## Flags Affected by CMP

| Flag                      | Description  | How It's Affected by <code>CMP</code>  |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| <b>ZF (Zero Flag)</b>     | Set if the result is <b>zero</b><br>( <code>dest == src</code> ) | <code>ZF = 1</code> if <code>dest == src</code> , otherwise<br><code>ZF = 0</code> |
| <b>SF (Sign Flag)</b>     | Set if the result is <b>negative</b> (sign bit = 1)              | <code>SF = 1</code> if result is negative ( <code>MSB = 1</code> )                 |
| <b>OF (Overflow Flag)</b> | Set if signed overflow occurs                                    | <code>OF = 1</code> if result is incorrect due to signed overflow                  |
| <b>CF (Carry Flag)</b>    | Set if an unsigned borrow occurs                                 | <code>CF = 1</code> if <code>dest &lt; src</code> (unsigned borrow happened)       |
| <b>PF (Parity Flag)</b>   | Set if result has an even number of 1-bits                       | Updated based on result (rarely used)  |

# Effects of CMP on Flags - Examples

## 1. When CMP Sets the Zero Flag ( ZF = 1 )

```
mov eax, 5
cmp eax, 5      ; 5 - 5 = 0 → ZF = 1 (equal)
je equal_label  ; Jumps because ZF = 1
```

## 2. When CMP Sets the Carry Flag ( CF = 1 ) for Unsigned Comparisons

```
mov al, 5
cmp al, 10      ; 5 - 10 → CF = 1 (since 5 is smaller in unsigned)
jb below_label  ; Jumps because CF = 1 (unsigned comparison)
```

## 3. When CMP Sets the Sign Flag ( SF = 1 ) for Signed Comparisons

```
mov al, -5
cmp al, 10      ; -5 - 10 = -15 → SF = 1 (negative result)
jl less_label   ; Jumps because SF = 1 (signed comparison)
```

## 4. When CMP Sets the Overflow Flag ( OF = 1 ) for Signed Overflow

```
mov al, 127     ; Largest signed 8-bit value (+127)
cmp al, -128    ; 127 - (-128) → Overflow (out of range)
jo overflow_label ; Jumps if OF = 1
```

# How Flags Are Used in Conditional Jumps

After CMP , conditional jumps determine whether the comparison was signed or unsigned:

| Unsigned Jumps                        | Condition (Flags Used)          |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| J <sub>A</sub> (Jump Above)           | CF = 0, ZF = 0 ( > unsigned)    |
| J <sub>AE</sub> (Jump Above or Equal) | CF = 0 ( >= unsigned)           |
| J <sub>B</sub> (Jump Below)           | CF = 1 ( < unsigned)            |
| J <sub>BE</sub> (Jump Below or Equal) | CF = 1 or ZF = 1 ( <= unsigned) |

| Signed Jumps                            | Condition (Flags Used)         |
|---|--------------------------------|
| J <sub>G</sub> (Jump Greater)           | ZF = 0, SF = OF ( > signed)    |
| J <sub>GE</sub> (Jump Greater or Equal) | SF = OF ( >= signed)           |
| J <sub>L</sub> (Jump Less)              | SF ≠ OF ( < signed)            |
| J <sub>LE</sub> (Jump Less or Equal)    | ZF = 1 or SF ≠ OF ( <= signed) |

## Summary

- CMP performs `dest - src` and **does not store the result**, only updates flags.
- **Use ZF for equality checks** ( J<sub>E</sub> , J<sub>NE</sub> ).
- **Use CF for unsigned comparisons** ( J<sub>A</sub> , J<sub>B</sub> ).
- **Use SF and OF for signed comparisons** ( J<sub>G</sub> , J<sub>L</sub> ).
- **Signed overflow occurs when a result exceeds the signed number range** ( J<sub>O</sub> for detecting it).

Would you like a specific example for a case you're working on? 