



AMD64 Technology

AMD64 Architecture Programmer's Manual

Volume 4: 128-Bit and 256-Bit Media Instructions

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Contents

Contents	iii
Figures.....	xix
Tables	xxi
Revision History.....	xxiii
Preface.....	xxv
About This Book.....	xxv
Audience.....	xxv
Organization	xxv
Conventions and Definitions	xxvi
Related Documents.....	xxxvii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Syntax and Notation	2
1.2 Extended Instruction Encoding	3
1.2.1 Immediate Byte Usage Unique to the SSE instructions	4
1.2.2 Instruction Format Examples	4
1.3 Enabling SSE Instruction Execution	6
1.4 String Compare Instructions	7
1.4.1 Source Data Format	9
1.4.2 Comparison Type	10
1.4.3 Comparison Summary Bit Vector	12
1.4.4 Intermediate Result Post-processing	14
1.4.5 Output Option Selection	14
1.4.6 Affect on Flags	15
2 Instruction Reference	17
ADDPD	
VADDPD	19
ADDPS	
VADDPS	21
ADDSD	
VADDSD	23
ADDSS	
VADDSS	25
ADDSUBPD	
VADDSUBPD	27
ADDSUBPS	
VADDSUBPS	29
AESDEC	
VAESDEC	31
AESDECLAST	
VAESDECLAST	33
AESENC	

VAESENC	35
AESENCLAST	
VAESENCLAST	37
AESIMC	
VAESIMC	39
AESKEYGENASSIST	
VAESKEYGENASSIST	41
ANDNPD	
VANDNPD	43
ANDNPS	
VANDNPS	45
ANDPD	
VANDPD	47
ANDPS	
VANDPS	49
BLENDPD	
VBLENDPD	51
BLENDPS	
VBLENDPS	53
BLENDVPD	
VBLENDVPD	55
BLENDVPS	
VBLENDVPS	57
CMPPD	
VCMPPD	59
CMPPS	
VCMPPS	63
CMPSD	
VCMPSD	67
CMPSS	
VCMPSS	70
COMISD	
VCOMISD	73
COMISS	
VCOMISS	75
CVTDQ2PD	
VCVTQ2PD	77
CVTDQ2PS	
VCVTQ2PS	79
CVTPD2DQ	
VCVTPD2DQ	81
CVTPD2PS	
VCVTPD2PS	83
CVTPS2DQ	
VCVTPS2DQ	85
CVTPS2PD	
VCVTPS2PD	87

CVTSD2SI	89
VCVTSD2SI
CVTSD2SS
VCVTSD2SS
CVTSI2SD
VCVTSI2SD
CVTSI2SS
VCVTSI2SS
CVTSS2SD
VCVTSS2SD
CVTSS2SI
VCVTSS2SI
CVTPD2DQ
VCVTPD2DQ
CVTPS2DQ
VCVTPS2DQ
CVTSD2SI
VCVTTSD2SI
CVTSS2SI
VCVTTSS2SI
DIVPD
VDIVPD
DIVPS
VDIVPS
DIVSD
VDIVSD
DIVSS
VDIVSS
DPPD
VDPPD
DPPS
VDPPS
EXTRACTPS
VEXTRACTPS
EXTRQ
HADDPD
VHADDPD
HADDPS
VHADDPS
HSUBPD
VHSUBPD
HSUBPS
VHSUBPS
INSERTPS
VINSERTPS
INSERTQ
LDDQU

VLDDQU	140
LDMXCSR	
VLDMXCSR	142
MASKMOVDQU	
VMASKMOVDQU	144
MAXPD	
VMAXPD	146
MAXPS	
VMAXPS	148
MAXSD	
VMAXSD	150
MAXSS	
VMAXSS	152
MINPD	
VMINPD	154
MINPS	
VMINPS	156
MINSD	
VMINSD	158
MINSS	
VMINSS	160
MOVAPD	
VMOVAPD	162
MOVAPS	
VMOVAPS	164
MOVD	
VMOVD	166
MOVDDUP	
VMOVDDUP	168
MOVDQA	
VMOVDQA	170
MOVDQU	
VMOVDQU	172
MOVHLPS	
VMOVHLPS	174
MOVHPD	
VMOVHPD	176
MOVHPS	
VMOVHPS	178
MOVLHPS	
VMOVLHPS	180
MOVLPD	
VMOVLPD	182
MOVLPoS	
VMOVLPoS	184
MOVMSKPD	
VMOVMSKPD	186

MOVMSKPS	188
VMOVMSKPS	188
MOVNTDQ	190
VMOVNTDQ	190
MOVNTDQA	192
VMOVNTDQA	192
MOVNTPD	194
VMOVNTPD	194
MOVNTPS	196
VMOVNTPS	196
MOVNTSD	198
MOVNTSS	200
MOVQ	202
VMOVQ	202
MOVSD	204
VMOVSD	204
MOVSHDUP	206
VMOVSHDUP	206
MOVSLDUP	208
VMOVSLDUP	208
MOVSS	210
VMOVSS	210
MOVUPD	212
VMOVUPD	212
MOVUPS	214
VMOVUPS	214
MPSADBW	216
VMPSADBW	216
MULPD	218
VMULPD	218
MULPS	220
VMULPS	220
MULSD	222
VMULSD	222
MULSS	224
VMULSS	224
ORPD	226
VORPD	226
ORPS	228
VORPS	228
PABSB	230
VPABSB	230
PABSD	232
VPABSD	232
PABSW	234
VPABSW	234
PACKSSDW	

VPACKSSDW	236
PACKSSWB	
VPACKSSWB	238
PACKUSDW	
VPACKUSDW	240
PACKUSWB	
VPACKUSWB	242
PADDB	
VPADDB	244
PADD	
VPADDD	246
PADDQ	
VPADDQ	248
PADDSB	
VPADDSB	250
PADDSW	
VPADDSW	252
PADDUSB	
VPADDUSB	254
PADDUSW	
VPADDUSW	256
PADDW	
VPADDW	258
PALIGNR	
VPALIGNR	260
PAND	
VPAND	262
PANDN	
VPANDN	264
PAVGB	
VPAVGB	266
PAVGW	
VPAVGW	268
PBLENDVB	
VPBLENDVB	270
PBLENDW	
VPBLENDW	272
PCLMULQDQ	
VPCLMULQDQ	274
PCMPEQB	
VPCMPEQB	276
PCMPEQD	
VPCMPEQD	278
PCMPEQQ	
VPCMPEQQ	280
PCMPEQW	
VPCMPEQW	282

PCMPESTRI	284
VPCMPESTRI	284
PCMPESTRM	287
VPCMPESTRM	287
PCMPGTB	287
VPCMPGTB	290
PCMPGTD	292
VPCMPGTD	292
PCMPGTQ	294
VPCMPGTQ	294
PCMPGTW	296
VPCMPGTW	296
PCMPISTRI	298
VPCMPISTRI	298
PCMPISTRM	300
VPCMPISTRM	300
PEXTRB	302
VPEXTRB	302
PEXTRD	304
VPEXTRD	304
PEXTRQ	306
VPEXTRQ	306
PEXTRW	308
VPEXTRW	308
PHADDD	310
VPHADDD	310
PHADDSW	312
VPHADDSW	312
PHADDW	314
VPHADDW	314
PHMINPOSUW	316
VPHMINPOSUW	316
PHSUBD	318
VPHSUBD	318
PHSUBSW	320
VPHSUBSW	320
PHSUBW	322
VPHSUBW	322
PINSRB	324
VPINSRB	324
PINSRD	326
VPINSRD	326
PINSRQ	328
VPINSRQ	328
PINSRW	330
VPINSRW	330
PMADDUBSW	330

VPMADDUBSW	332
PMADDWD	
VPMADDWD	334
PMAXSB	
VPMAXSB	336
PMAXSD	
VPMAXSD	338
PMAXSW	
VPMAXSW	340
PMAXUB	
VPMAXUB	342
PMAXUD	
VPMAXUD	344
PMAXUW	
VPMAXUW	346
PMINSB	
VPMINSB	348
PMINSD	
VPMINSD	350
PMINSW	
VPMINSW	352
PMINUB	
VPMINUB	354
PMINUD	
VPMINUD	356
PMINUW	
VPMINUW	358
PMOVMSKB	
VPMOVMSKB	360
PMOVSXBD	
VPMOVSXBD	362
PMOVSXBQ	
VPMOVSXBQ	364
PMOVSXBW	
VPMOVSXBW	366
PMOVSXDQ	
VPMOVSXDQ	368
PMOVSXWD	
VPMOVSXWD	370
PMOVSXWQ	
VPMOVSXWQ	372
PMOVZxbd	
VPMOVZxbd	374
PMOVZxbq	
VPMOVZxbq	376
PMOVZxbw	
VPMOVZxbw	378

PMOVZXDQ	380
VPMOVZXDQ	380
PMOVZXWD	382
VPMOVZXWD	382
PMOVZXWQ	384
VPMOVZXWQ	384
PMULDQ	386
VPMULDQ	386
PMULHRSW	388
VPMULHRSW	388
PMULHUW	390
VPMULHUW	390
PMULHW	392
VPMULHW	392
PMULLD	394
VPMULLD	394
PMULLW	396
VPMULLW	396
PMULUDQ	398
VPMULUDQ	398
POR	400
VPOR	400
PSADBW	402
VPSADBW	402
PSHUFB	404
VPSHUFB	404
PSHUFD	406
VPSHUFD	406
PSHUFHW	408
VPSHUFHW	408
PSHUFLW	410
VPSHUFLW	410
PSIGNB	413
VPSIGNB	413
PSIGND	415
VPSIGND	415
PSIGNW	417
VPSIGNW	417
PSLLD	419
VPSLLD	419
PSLLDQ	421
VPSLLDQ	421
PSLLQ	423
VPSLLQ	423
PSLLW	425
VPSLLW	425
PSRAD	425

VPSRAD	427
PSRAW	429
VPSRAW	429
PSRLD	431
VPSRLD	431
PSRLDQ	433
VPSRLDQ	433
PSRLQ	435
VPSRLQ	435
PSRLW	437
VPSRLW	437
PSUBB	439
VPSUBB	439
PSUBD	441
VPSUBD	441
PSUBQ	443
VPSUBQ	443
PSUBSB	445
VPSUBSB	445
PSUBSW	447
VPSUBSW	447
PSUBUSB	449
VPSUBUSB	449
PSUBUSW	451
VPSUBUSW	451
PSUBW	453
VPSUBW	453
PTEST	455
VPTEST	455
PUNPCKHBW	457
VPUNPCKHBW	457
PUNPCKHDQ	459
VPUNPCKHDQ	459
PUNPCKHQDQ	461
VPUNPCKHQDQ	461
PUNPCKHWD	463
VPUNPCKHWD	463
PUNPCKLBW	465
VPUNPCKLBW	465
PUNPCKLDQ	467
VPUNPCKLDQ	467
PUNPCKLQDQ	469
VPUNPCKLQDQ	469
PUNPCKLWD	471
VPUNPCKLWD	471
PXOR	473
VPXOR	473

RCPPS	475
VRCPPS	475
RCPSS	477
VRCPPS	477
ROUNDPD	479
VROUNDPD	479
ROUNDPS	482
VROUNDPS	482
ROUNDSD	485
VROUNDSD	485
ROUNDSS	488
VROUNDSS	488
RSQRTPS	491
VRSQRTPS	491
RSQRTSS	493
VRSQRTSS	493
SHUFPD	495
VSHUFPD	495
SHUFPS	497
VSHUFPS	497
SQRTPD	500
VSQRTPD	500
SQRTPS	502
VSQRTPS	502
SQRTSD	504
VSQRTSD	504
SQRTSS	506
VSQRTSS	506
STMXCSR	508
VSTMXCSR	508
SUBPD	510
VSUBPD	510
SUBPS	512
VSUBPS	512
SUBSD	514
VSUBSD	514
SUBSS	516
VSUBSS	516
UCOMISD	518
VUCOMISD	518
UCOMISS	520
VUCOMISS	520
UNPCKHPD	522
VUNPCKHPD	522
UNPCKHPS	524
VUNPCKHPS	524
UNPCKLPD	524

VUNPCKLPD	526
UNPCKLPS	528
VUNPCKLPS	528
VBROADCASTF128	530
VBROADCASTSD	532
VBROADCASTSS	534
VCVTPH2PS	536
VCVTPS2PH	539
VEXTRACTF128	542
VFMADDPD	544
VFMADD132PD	544
VFMADD213PD	544
VFMADD231PD	544
VFMADDPS	544
VFMADD132PS	544
VFMADD213PS	544
VFMADD231PS	547
VFMADDSD	547
VFMADD132SD	547
VFMADD213SD	547
VFMADD231SD	550
VFMADDSS	550
VFMADD132SS	550
VFMADD213SS	550
VFMADD231SS	553
VFMADDSUBPD	553
VFMADDSUB132PD	553
VFMADDSUB213PD	553
VFMADDSUB231PD	556
VFMADDSUBPS	556
VFMADDSUB132PS	556
VFMADDSUB213PS	556
VFMADDSUB231PS	559
VFMSUBADDPD	559
VFMSUBADD132PD	559
VFMSUBADD213PD	559
VFMSUBADD231PD	562
VFMSUBADDPS	562
VFMSUBADD132PS	562
VFMSUBADD213PS	562
VFMSUBADD231PS	565
VFMSUBPD	565
VFMSUB132PD	568
VFMSUB213PD	568
VFMSUB231PD	568
VFMSUBPS	568
VFMSUB132PS	568

VFMSUB213PS	571
VFMSUB231PS	
VFMSUBSD	
VFMSUB132SD	
VFMSUB213SD	
VFMSUB231SD	574
VFMSUBSS	
VFMSUB132SS	
VFMSUB213SS	
VFMSUB231SS	577
VFNMADDPD	
VFNMADD132PD	
VFNMADD213PD	
VFNMADD231PD	580
VFNMADDPS	
VFNMADD132PS	
VFNMADD213PS	
VFNMADD231PS	583
VFNMADDSD	
VFNMADD132SD	
VFNMADD213SD	
VFNMADD231SD	586
VFNMADDSS	
VFNMADD132SS	
VFNMADD213SS	
VFNMADD231SS	589
VFNMSUBPD	
VFNMSUB132PD	
VFNMSUB213PD	
VFNMSUB231PD	592
VFNMSUBPS	
VFNMSUB132PS	
VFNMSUB213PS	
VFNMSUB231PS	595
VFNMSUBSD	
VFNMSUB132SD	
VFNMSUB213SD	
VFNMSUB231SD	598
VFNMSUBSS	
VFNMSUB132SS	
VFNMSUB213SS	
VFNMSUB231SS	601
VFRCZPD	604
VFRCZPS	606
VFRCZSD	608
VFRCZSS	610
VINSETRF128	612

VMASKMOVPD	614
VMASKMOVPS	616
VPCMOV	618
VPCOMB	620
VPCOMD	622
VPCOMQ	624
VPCOMUB	626
VPCOMUD	628
VPCOMUQ	630
VPCOMUW	632
VPCOMW	634
VPERM2F128	636
VPERMIL2PD	638
VPERMIL2PS	642
VPERMILPD	646
VPERMILPS	649
VPHADDBD	653
VPHADDBQ	655
VPHADDBW	657
VPHADDQ	659
VPHADDUBD	661
VPHADDUBQ	663
VPHADDUBW	665
VPHADDUDQ	667
VPHADDUWD	669
VPHADDUWQ	671
VPHADDWD	673
VPHADDWQ	675
VPHSUBBW	677
VPHSUBDQ	679
VPHSUBWD	681
VPMACSD	683
VPMACSDQH	685
VPMACSDQL	687
VPMACSSDD	689
VPMACSSDQH	691
VPMACSSDQL	693
VPMACSSWD	695
VPMACSSWW	697
VPMACSWD	699
VPMACSWW	701
VPMADCSSWD	703
VPMADCSWD	705
VPPERM	707
VPROTB	709
VPROTD	711
VPROTQ	713

VPROTW	715
VPSHAB	717
VPSHAD	719
VPSHAQ	721
VPSHAW	723
VPSHLB	725
VPSHLD	727
VPSHLQ	729
VPSHLW	731
VTESTPD	733
VTESTPS	735
VZEROALL	737
VZEROUPPER	738
XGETBV	739
XORPD	740
XORPS	742
VXORPS	742
XRSTOR	744
XSAVE	746
XSAVEOPT	748
XSETBV	750
3 Exception Summary	751
Appendix A AES Instructions	825
A.1 AES Overview	825
A.2 Coding Conventions	825
A.3 AES Data Structures	826
A.4 Algebraic Preliminaries	826
A.4.1 Multiplication in the Field GF	827
A.4.2 Multiplication of 4x4 Matrices Over GF	828
A.5 AES Operations	828
A.5.1 Sequence of Operations	830
A.6 Initializing the Sbox and InvSBox Matrices	831
A.6.1 Computation of SBox and InvSBox	832
A.6.2 Initialization of InvSBox[]	834
A.7 Encryption and Decryption	836
A.7.1 The Encrypt() and Decrypt() Procedures	836
A.7.2 Round Sequences and Key Expansion	837
A.8 The Cipher Function	838
A.8.1 Text to Matrix Conversion	839
A.8.2 Cipher Transformations	839
A.8.3 Matrix to Text Conversion	841
A.9 The InvCipher Function	841
A.9.1 Text to Matrix Conversion	842
A.9.2 InvCypher Transformations	842
A.9.3 Matrix to Text Conversion	844

A.10	An Alternative Decryption Procedure	844
A.11	Computation of GFInv with Euclidean Greatest Common Divisor	846
Index		849

Figures

Figure 1-1.	Typical Descriptive Synopsis - Extended SSE Instructions	3
Figure 1-2.	Byte-wide Character String – Memory and Register Image	9
Figure 2-1.	Typical Instruction Description	17
Figure A-1.	GFMATRIX Representation of 16-byte Block	826
Figure A-2.	GFMATRIX to Operand Byte Mappings	826

Tables

Table 1-1.	Three-Operand Selection	5
Table 1-2.	Four-Operand Selection	6
Table 1-3.	Source Data Format	10
Table 1-4.	Comparison Type	11
Table 1-5.	Post-processing Options	14
Table 1-6.	Indexed Output Option Selection	14
Table 1-7.	Masked Output Option Selection	14
Table 1-8.	State of Affected Flags After Execution.....	15
Table 3-1.	Instructions By Exception Class	751
Table A-1.	SBox Definition	834
Table A-2.	InvSBox Definition.....	836
Table A-3.	Cipher Key, Round Sequence, and Round Key Length	837

Revision History

Date	Revision	Description
May 2013	3.17	<p>Removed all references to the CPUID specification which has been superseded by Volume 3, Appendix E, "Obtaining Processor Information Via the CPUID Instruction."</p> <p>Corrected exceptions table for the explicitly-aligned load/store instructions. General protection exception does not depend on state of MXCSR.MM bit.</p>
September 2012	3.16	<p>Corrected REX.W bit encoding for the MOVD instruction. (See page 166.)</p> <p>Corrected L bit encoding for the VMOVQ (D6h opcode) instruction. (See page 202.)</p> <p>Corrected statement about zero extension for third encoding (11h opcode) of MOVSS instruction. (See page 210.)</p>
March 2012	3.15	Corrected instruction encoding for VPCOMUB, VPCOMUD, VPCOMUQ, VPCOMUW, and VPHSUBDQ instructions. Other minor corrections.
December 2011	3.14	<p>Reworked Section 1.4, "String Compare Instructions" on page 7.</p> <p>Revised descriptions of the string compare instructions in instruction reference.</p> <p>Moved AES overview to Appendix A.</p> <p>Clarified trap and exception behavior for elements not selected for writing. See MASKMOVDQU VMASKMOVDQU on page 144.</p> <p>Additional minor corrections and clarifications.</p>
September 2011	3.13	<p>Moved discussion of extended instruction encoding; VEX and XOP prefixes to Volume 3.</p> <p>Added FMA instructions. Described on the corresponding FMA4 reference page.</p> <p>Moved BMI and TBM instructions to Volume 3.</p> <p>Added XSAVEOPT instruction.</p> <p>Corrected descriptions of VSQRTSD and VSQRTSS.</p>
May 2011	3.12	Added F16C, BMI, and TBM instructions.

Date	Revision	Description
December 2010	3.11	Complete revision and reformat accommodating 128-bit and 256-bit media instructions. Includes revised definitions of legacy SSE, SSE2, SSE3, SSE4.1, SSE4.2, and SSSE3 instructions, as well as new definitions of extended AES, AVX, CLMUL, FMA4, and XOP instructions. Introduction includes supplemental information concerning encoding of extended instructions, enhanced processor state management provided by the XSAVE/XRSTOR instructions, cryptographic capabilities of the AES instructions, and functionality of extended string comparison instructions.
September 2007	3.10	Added minor clarifications and corrected typographical and formatting errors.
July 2007	3.09	Added the following instructions: EXTRQ, INSERTQ, MOVNTSD, and MOVNTSS. Added misaligned exception mask (MXCSR.MM) information. Added imm8 values with corresponding mnemonics to (V)CMPPD, (V)CMPPS, (V)CMPSD, and (V)CMPSS. Reworded CPUID information in condition tables. Added minor clarifications and corrected typographical and formatting errors.
September 2006	3.08	Made minor corrections.
December 2005	3.07	Made minor editorial and formatting changes.
January 2005	3.06	Added documentation on SSE3 instructions. Corrected numerous minor factual errors and typos.
September 2003	3.05	Made numerous small factual corrections.
April 2003	3.04	Made minor corrections.

Preface

About This Book

This book is part of a multivolume work entitled the *AMD64 Architecture Programmer's Manual*. The complete set includes the following volumes.

Title	Order No.
<i>Volume 1: Application Programming</i>	24592
<i>Volume 2: System Programming</i>	24593
<i>Volume 3: General-Purpose and System Instructions</i>	24594
<i>Volume 4: 128-Bit and 256-Bit Media Instructions</i>	26568
<i>Volume 5: 64-Bit Media and x87 Floating-Point Instructions</i>	26569

Audience

This volume is intended for programmers who develop application or system software.

Organization

Volumes 3, 4, and 5 describe the AMD64 instruction set in detail, providing mnemonic syntax, instruction encoding, functions, affected flags, and possible exceptions.

The AMD64 instruction set is divided into five subsets:

- General-purpose instructions
- System instructions
- Streaming SIMD Extensions (includes 128-bit and 256-bit media instructions)
- 64-bit media instructions (MMX™)
- x87 floating-point instructions

Several instructions belong to, and are described identically in, multiple instruction subsets.

This volume describes the Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE) instruction set which includes 128-bit and 256-bit media instructions. SSE includes both legacy and extended forms. The index at the end cross-references topics within this volume. For other topics relating to the AMD64 architecture, and for information on instructions in other subsets, see the tables of contents and indexes of the other volumes.

Conventions and Definitions

The section which follows, **Notational Conventions**, describes notational conventions used in this volume. The next section, **Definitions**, lists a number of terms used in this volume along with their technical definitions. Some of these definitions assume knowledge of the legacy x86 architecture. See “Related Documents” on page xxxvii for further information about the legacy x86 architecture. Finally, the **Registers** section lists the registers which are a part of the system programming model.

Notational Conventions

Section 1.1, “Syntax and Notation” on page 2 describes notation relating specifically to instruction encoding.

#GP(0)

An instruction exception—in this example, a general-protection exception with error code of 0.

1011b

A binary value, in this example, a 4-bit value.

F0EA_0B40h

A hexadecimal value, in this example a 32-bit value. Underscore characters may be used to improve readability.

128

Numbers without an alpha suffix are decimal unless the context indicates otherwise.

7:4

A bit range, from bit 7 to 4, inclusive. The high-order bit is shown first. Commas may be inserted to indicate gaps.

#GP(0)

A general-protection exception (#GP) with error code of 0.

CPUID FnXXXX_XXXX_RRR[*FieldName*]

Support for optional features or the value of an implementation-specific parameter of a processor can be discovered by executing the CPUID instruction on that processor. To obtain this value, software must execute the CPUID instruction with the function code *XXXX_XXXXh* in EAX and then examine the field *FieldName* returned in register *RRR*. If the “_RRR” notation is followed by “_x”, register ECX must be set to the value *YYh* before executing CPUID. When *FieldName* is not given, the entire contents of register *RRR* contains the desired value. When determining optional feature support, if the bit identified by *FieldName* is set to a one, the feature is supported on that processor.

CR0–CR4

A register range, from register CR0 through CR4, inclusive, with the low-order register first.

CR4[OXSAVE]

The OXSAVE bit of the CR4 register.

CR0[PE] = 1

The PE bit of the CR0 register has a value of 1.

EFER[LME] = 0

The LME field of the EFER register is cleared (contains a value of 0).

DS:rSI

The content of a memory location whose segment address is in the DS register and whose offset relative to that segment is in the rSI register.

RFLAGS[13:12]

A field within a register identified by its bit range. In this example, corresponding to the IOPL field.

Definitions

128-bit media instruction

Instructions that operate on the various 128-bit vector data types. Supported within both the legacy SSE and extended SSE instruction sets.

256-bit media instruction

Instructions that operate on the various 256-bit vector data types. Supported within the extended SSE instruction set.

64-bit media instructions

Instructions that operate on the 64-bit vector data types. These are primarily a combination of MMX and 3DNow!™ instruction sets and their extensions, with some additional instructions from the SSE1 and SSE2 instruction sets.

16-bit mode

Legacy mode or compatibility mode in which a 16-bit address size is active. See *legacy mode* and *compatibility mode*.

32-bit mode

Legacy mode or compatibility mode in which a 32-bit address size is active. See *legacy mode* and *compatibility mode*.

64-bit mode

A submode of *long mode*. In 64-bit mode, the default address size is 64 bits and new features, such as register extensions, are supported for system and application software.

absolute

A displacement that references the base of a code segment rather than an instruction pointer.

See *relative*.

AES

Advance Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm acceleration instructions; part of Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE).

ASID

Address space identifier.

AVX

Extension of the SSE instruction set supporting 256-bit vector (packed) operands. See Streaming SIMD Extensions.

biased exponent

The sum of a floating-point value's exponent and a constant bias for a particular floating-point data type. The bias makes the range of the biased exponent always positive, which allows reciprocation without overflow.

byte

Eight bits.

clear, cleared

To write the value 0 to a bit or a range of bits. See *set*.

compatibility mode

A submode of *long mode*. In compatibility mode, the default address size is 32 bits, and legacy 16-bit and 32-bit applications run without modification.

commit

To irreversibly write, in program order, an instruction's result to software-visible storage, such as a register (including flags), the data cache, an internal write buffer, or memory.

CPL

Current privilege level.

direct

Referencing a memory address included in the instruction syntax as an immediate operand. The address may be an absolute or relative address. See *indirect*.

displacement

A signed value that is added to the base of a segment (absolute addressing) or an instruction pointer (relative addressing). Same as *offset*.

doubleword

Two words, or four bytes, or 32 bits.

double quadword

Eight words, or 16 bytes, or 128 bits. Also called *octword*.

effective address size

The address size for the current instruction after accounting for the default address size and any address-size override prefix.

effective operand size

The operand size for the current instruction after accounting for the default operand size and any operand-size override prefix.

element

See *vector*.

exception

An abnormal condition that occurs as the result of instruction execution. Processor response to an exception depends on the type of exception. For all exceptions except SSE floating-point exceptions and x87 floating-point exceptions, control is transferred to a handler (or service routine) for that exception as defined by the exception's vector. For floating-point exceptions defined by the IEEE 754 standard, there are both masked and unmasked responses. When unmasked, the exception handler is called, and when masked, a default response is provided instead of calling the handler.

extended SSE instructions

Enhanced set of SIMD instructions supporting 256-bit vector data types and allowing the specification of up to four operands. A subset of the *Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE)*. Includes the AVX, FMA, FMA4, and XOP instructions. Compare *legacy SSE*.

flush

An often ambiguous term meaning (1) writeback, if modified, and invalidate, as in “flush the cache line,” or (2) invalidate, as in “flush the pipeline,” or (3) change a value, as in “flush to zero.”

FMA4

Fused Multiply Add, four operand. Part of the extended SSE instruction set.

FMA

Fused Multiply Add. Part of the extended SSE instruction set.

GDT

Global descriptor table.

GIF

Global interrupt flag.

IDT

Interrupt descriptor table.

IGN

Ignored. Value written is ignored by hardware. Value returned on a read is indeterminate. See *reserved*.

indirect

Referencing a memory location whose address is in a register or other memory location. The address may be an absolute or relative address. See *direct*.

IRB

The virtual-8086 mode interrupt-redirection bitmap.

IST

The long-mode interrupt-stack table.

IVT

The real-address mode interrupt-vector table.

LDT

Local descriptor table.

legacy x86

The legacy x86 architecture.

legacy mode

An operating mode of the AMD64 architecture in which existing 16-bit and 32-bit applications and operating systems run without modification. A processor implementation of the AMD64 architecture can run in either *long mode* or *legacy mode*. Legacy mode has three submodes, *real mode*, *protected mode*, and *virtual-8086 mode*.

legacy SSE instructions

All Streaming SIMD Extensions instructions prior to AVX, XOP, and FMA4. Legacy SSE instructions primarily utilize operands held in XMM registers. The legacy SSE instructions include the original Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE1) and the subsequent extensions SSE2, SSE3, SSSE3, SSE4, SSE4A, SSE4.1, and SSE4.2. See *Streaming SIMD instructions*.

long mode

An operating mode unique to the AMD64 architecture. A processor implementation of the AMD64 architecture can run in either *long mode* or *legacy mode*. Long mode has two submodes, *64-bit mode* and *compatibility mode*.

lsb

Least-significant bit.

LSB

Least-significant byte.

main memory

Physical memory, such as RAM and ROM (but not cache memory) that is installed in a particular computer system.

mask

(1) A control bit that prevents the occurrence of a floating-point exception from invoking an exception-handling routine. (2) A field of bits used for a control purpose.

MBZ

Must be zero. If software attempts to set an MBZ bit to 1, a general-protection exception (#GP) occurs. See *reserved*.

memory

Unless otherwise specified, *main memory*.

moffset

A 16, 32, or 64-bit offset that specifies a memory operand directly, without using a ModRM or SIB byte.

msb

Most-significant bit.

MSB

Most-significant byte.

octword

Same as *double quadword*.

offset

Same as *displacement*.

overflow

The condition in which a floating-point number is larger in magnitude than the largest, finite, positive or negative number that can be represented in the data-type format being used.

packed

See *vector*.

PAE

Physical-address extensions.

physical memory

Actual memory, consisting of *main memory* and cache.

probe

A check for an address in processor caches or internal buffers. *External probes* originate outside the processor, and *internal probes* originate within the processor.

protected mode

A submode of *legacy mode*.

quadword

Four words, eight bytes, or 64 bits.

RAZ

Read as zero. Value returned on a read is always zero (0) regardless of what was previously written. See *reserved*.

real-address mode, real mode

A short name for *real-address mode*, a submode of *legacy mode*.

relative

Referencing with a *displacement (offset)* from an instruction pointer rather than the base of a code segment. See *absolute*.

reserved

Fields marked as reserved may be used at some future time.

To preserve compatibility with future processors, reserved fields require special handling when read or written by software. Software must not depend on the state of a reserved field (unless qualified as RAZ), nor upon the ability of such fields to return a previously written state.

If a field is marked reserved without qualification, software must not change the state of that field; it must reload that field with the same value returned from a prior read.

Reserved fields may be qualified as IGN, MBZ, RAZ, or SBZ (see definitions).

REX

A legacy instruction modifier prefix that specifies 64-bit operand size and provides access to additional registers.

RIP-relative addressing

Addressing relative to the 64-bit relative instruction pointer.

SBZ

Should be zero. An attempt by software to set an SBZ bit to 1 results in undefined behavior. See *reserved*.

scalar

An atomic value existing independently of any specification of location, direction, etc., as opposed to vectors.

set

To write the value 1 to a bit or a range of bits. See *clear*.

SIMD

Single instruction, multiple data. See *vector*.

Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE)

Instructions that operate on scalar or vector (packed) integer and floating point numbers. The SSE instruction set comprises the legacy SSE and extended SSE instruction sets.

SSE1

Original SSE instruction set. Includes instructions that operate on vector operands in both the MMX and the XMM registers.

SSE2

Extensions to the SSE instruction set.

SSE3

Further extensions to the SSE instruction set.

SSSE3

Further extensions to the SSE instruction set.

SSE4.1

Further extensions to the SSE instruction set.

SSE4.2

Further extensions to the SSE instruction set.

SSE4A

A minor extension to the SSE instruction set adding the instructions EXTRQ, INSERTQ, MOVNTSS, and MOVNTSD.

sticky bit

A bit that is set or cleared by hardware and that remains in that state until explicitly changed by software.

TSS

Task-state segment.

underflow

The condition in which a floating-point number is smaller in magnitude than the smallest nonzero, positive or negative number that can be represented in the data-type format being used.

vector

(1) A set of integer or floating-point values, called *elements*, that are packed into a single operand.

Most media instructions use vectors as operands. Also called *packed* or *SIMD* operands.

(2) An *interrupt descriptor table* index, used to access exception handlers. See *exception*.

VEX prefix

Extended instruction encoding escape prefix. Introduces a two- or three-byte encoding escape sequence used in the encoding of AVX instructions. Opens a new extended instruction encoding space. Fields select the opcode map and allow the specification of operand vector length and an additional operand register. See *XOP prefix*.

virtual-8086 mode

A submode of *legacy mode*.

VMCB

Virtual machine control block.

VMM

Virtual machine monitor.

word

Two bytes, or 16 bits.

x86

See *legacy x86*.

XOP instructions

Part of the extended SSE instruction set using the XOP prefix. See Streaming SIMD Extensions.

XOP prefix

Extended instruction encoding escape prefix. Introduces a three-byte escape sequence used in the encoding of XOP instructions. Opens a new extended instruction encoding space distinct from the VEX opcode space. Fields select the opcode map and allow the specification of operand vector length and an additional operand register. See *VEX prefix*.

Registers

In the following list of registers, mnemonics refer either to the register itself or to the register content:

AH–DH

The high 8-bit AH, BH, CH, and DH registers. See *[AL–DL]*.

AL–DL

The low 8-bit AL, BL, CL, and DL registers. See [*AH–DH*].

AL–r15B

The low 8-bit AL, BL, CL, DL, SIL, DIL, BPL, SPL, and [r8B–r15B] registers, available in 64-bit mode.

BP

Base pointer register.

CR n

Control register number n .

CS

Code segment register.

eAX–eSP

The 16-bit AX, BX, CX, DX, DI, SI, BP, and SP registers or the 32-bit EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX, EDI, ESI, EBP, and ESP registers. See [*rAX–rSP*].

EFER

Extended features enable register.

eFLAGS

16-bit or 32-bit flags register. See *rFLAGS*.

EFLAGS

32-bit (extended) flags register.

eIP

16-bit or 32-bit instruction-pointer register. See *rIP*.

EIP

32-bit (extended) instruction-pointer register.

FLAGS

16-bit flags register.

GDTR

Global descriptor table register.

GPRs

General-purpose registers. For the 16-bit data size, these are AX, BX, CX, DX, DI, SI, BP, and SP. For the 32-bit data size, these are EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX, EDI, ESI, EBP, and ESP. For the 64-bit data size, these include RAX, RBX, RCX, RDX, RDI, RSI, RBP, RSP, and R8–R15.

IDTR

Interrupt descriptor table register.

IP

16-bit instruction-pointer register.

LDTR

Local descriptor table register.

MSR

Model-specific register.

r8–r15

The 8-bit R8B–R15B registers, or the 16-bit R8W–R15W registers, or the 32-bit R8D–R15D registers, or the 64-bit R8–R15 registers.

rAX–rSP

The 16-bit AX, BX, CX, DX, DI, SI, BP, and SP registers, or the 32-bit EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX, EDI, ESI, EBP, and ESP registers, or the 64-bit RAX, RBX, RCX, RDX, RDI, RSI, RBP, and RSP registers. Replace the placeholder *r* with nothing for 16-bit size, “E” for 32-bit size, or “R” for 64-bit size.

RAX

64-bit version of the EAX register.

RBP

64-bit version of the EBP register.

RBX

64-bit version of the EBX register.

RCX

64-bit version of the ECX register.

RDI

64-bit version of the EDI register.

RDX

64-bit version of the EDX register.

rFLAGS

16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit flags register. See *RFLAGS*.

RFLAGS

64-bit flags register. See *rFLAGS*.

rIP

16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit instruction-pointer register. See *RIP*.

RIP

64-bit instruction-pointer register.

RSI

64-bit version of the ESI register.

RSP

64-bit version of the ESP register.

SP

Stack pointer register.

SS

Stack segment register.

TPR

Task priority register (CR8).

TR

Task register.

YMM/XMM

Set of sixteen (eight accessible in legacy and compatibility modes) 256-bit wide registers that hold scalar and vector operands used by the SSE instructions.

Endian Order

The x86 and AMD64 architectures address memory using little-endian byte-ordering. Multibyte values are stored with the least-significant byte at the lowest byte address, and illustrated with their least significant byte at the right side. Strings are illustrated in reverse order, because the addresses of string bytes increase from right to left.

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1 Introduction

Processors capable of performing the same mathematical operation simultaneously on multiple data streams are classified as *single-instruction, multiple-data (SIMD)*. Instructions that utilize this hardware capability are called SIMD instructions.

Software can utilize SIMD instructions to drastically increase the performance of media applications which typically employ algorithms that perform the same mathematical operation on a set of values in parallel. The original SIMD instruction set was called MMX and operated on 64-bit wide vectors of integer and floating-point elements. Subsequently a new SIMD instruction set called the Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE) was added to the architecture.

The SSE instruction set defines a new programming model with its own array of vector data registers (YMM/XMM registers) and a control and status register (MXCSR). Most SSE instructions pull their operands from one or more YMM/XMM registers and store results in a YMM/XMM register, although some instructions use a GPR as either a source or destination. Most instructions allow one operand to be loaded from memory. The set includes instructions to load a YMM/XMM register from memory (aligned or unaligned) and store the contents of a YMM/XMM register.

An overview of the SSE instruction set is provided in Volume 1, Chapter 4.

This volume provides detailed descriptions of each instruction within the SSE instruction set. The SSE instruction set comprises the *legacy* SSE instructions and the *extended* SSE instructions.

Legacy SSE instructions comprise the following subsets:

- The original Streaming SIMD Extensions (herein referred to as SSE1)
- SSE2
- SSE3
- SSSE3
- SSE4.1
- SSE4.2
- SSE4A
- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

Extended SSE instructions comprise the following subsets:

- AVX
- FMA
- FMA4
- XOP

Legacy SSE architecture supports operations involving 128-bit vectors and defines the base programming model including the SSE registers, the Media eXtension Control and Status Register (MXCSR), and the instruction exception behavior.

The Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE) instruction set is extended to include the AVX, FMA, FMA4, and XOP instruction sets. The AVX instruction set provides an extended form for most legacy SSE instructions and several new instructions. Extensions include providing for the specification of a unique destination register for operations with two or more source operands and support for 256-bit wide vectors. Some AVX instructions also provide enhanced functionality compared to their legacy counterparts.

A significant feature of the extended SSE instruction set architecture is the doubling of the width of the XMM registers. These registers are referred to as the YMM registers. The XMM registers overlay the lower octword (128 bits) of the YMM registers. Registers YMM/XMM0–7 are accessible in legacy and compatibility mode. Registers YMM/XMM8–15 are available in 64-bit mode (a subset of long mode). VEX/XOP instruction prefixes allow instruction encodings to address the additional registers.

The SSE instructions can be used in processor legacy mode or long (64-bit) mode. CPUID Fn8000_0001_EDX[LM] indicates the availability of long mode.

Compilation for execution in 64-bit mode offers the following advantages:

- Access to an additional eight YMM/XMM registers for a total of 16
- Access to an additional eight 64-bit general-purpose registers for a total of 16
- Access to the 64-bit virtual address space and the RIP-relative addressing mode

Hardware support for each of the subsets of SSE instructions listed above is indicated by CPUID feature flags. Refer to Volume 3, Appendix D, “Instruction Subsets and CPUID Feature Flags,” for a complete list of instruction-related feature flags. The CPUID feature flags that pertain to each instruction are also given in the instruction descriptions below. For information on using the CPUID instruction, see the instruction description in Volume 3.

Chapter 2, “Instruction Reference” contains detailed descriptions of each instruction, organized in alphabetic order by mnemonic. For those legacy SSE instructions that have an AVX form, the extended form of the instruction is described together with the legacy instruction in one entry. For these instructions, the instruction reference page is located based on the instruction mnemonic of the legacy SSE and not the extended (AVX) form. Those AVX instructions without a legacy form are listed in order by their AVX mnemonic. The mnemonic for all extended SSE instructions including the FMA and XOP instructions begin with the letter *V*.

1.1 Syntax and Notation

The descriptive synopsis of opcode syntax for legacy SSE instructions follows the conventions described in *Volume 3: General Purpose and System Instructions*. See Chapter 2 and the section entitled “Notation.”

For general information on the programming model and overview descriptions of the SSE instruction set, see:

- “Streaming SIMD Extensions Media and Scientific Programming” in Volume 1.
 - “Instruction Encoding” in Volume 3
 - “Summary of Registers and Data Types” in Volume 3.

The syntax of the extended instruction sets requires an expanded synopsis. The expanded synopsis includes a mnemonic summary and a summary of prefix sequence fields. Figure 1-1 shows the descriptive synopsis of a typical XOP instruction. The synopsis of VEX-encoded instructions have the same format, differing only in regard to the instruction encoding escape prefix, that is, VEX instead of XOP.

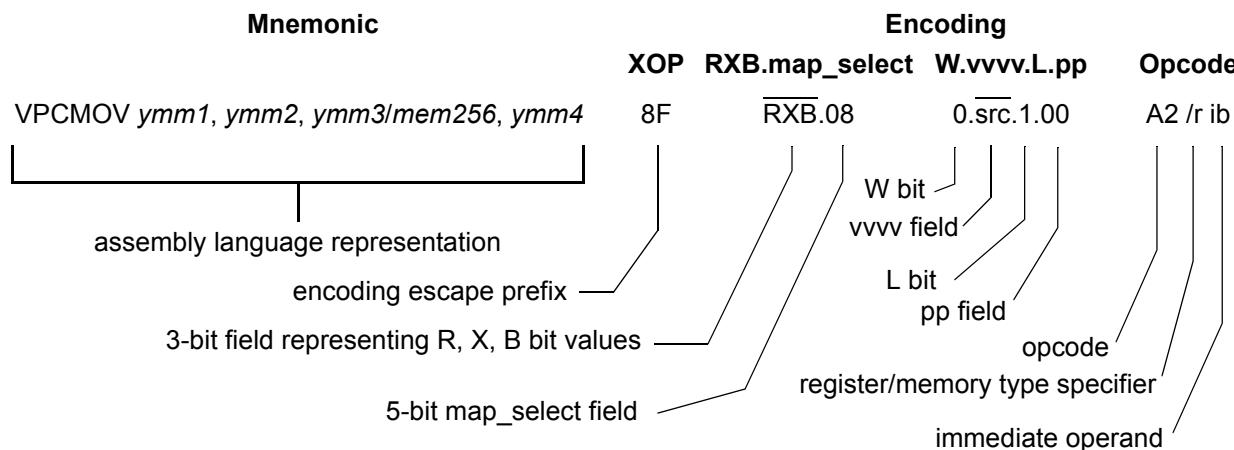


Figure 1-1. Typical Descriptive Synopsis - Extended SSE Instructions

1.2 Extended Instruction Encoding

The legacy SSE instructions are encoded using the legacy encoding syntax and the extended instructions are encoded using an enhanced encoding syntax which is compatible with the legacy syntax. Both are described in detail in Chapter 1 of Volume 3.

As described in Volume 3, the extended instruction encoding syntax utilizes multi-byte escape sequences to both select alternate opcode maps as well as augment the encoding of the instruction. Multi-byte escape sequences are introduced by one of the two VEX prefixes or the XOP prefix.

The AVX instructions utilize either the two-byte (introduced by the VEX C5h prefix) or the three-byte (introduced by the VEX C4h prefix) encoding escape sequence. XOP instructions are encoded using a three-byte encoding escape sequence introduced by the XOP prefix (except for the XOP instructions VPERMIL2PD and VPERMIL2PS which are encoded using the VEX prefix). The XOP prefix is 8Fh. The three-byte encoding escape sequences utilize the map_select field of the second byte to select the opcode map used to interpret the opcode byte.

The two-byte VEX prefix sequence implicitly selects the secondary (“two-byte”) opcode map.

1.2.1 Immediate Byte Usage Unique to the SSE instructions

An *immediate* is a value, typically an operand, explicitly provided within the instruction encoding. Depending on the opcode and the operating mode, the size of an immediate operand can be 1, 2, 4, or 8 bytes. Legacy and extended media instructions typically use an immediate byte operand (*imm8*).

A one-byte immediate is generally shown in the instruction synopsis as “ib” suffix. For extended SSE instructions with four source operands, the suffix “is4” is used to indicate the presence of the immediate byte used to select the fourth source operand.

The VPERMIL2PD and VPERMIL2PS instructions utilize a fifth 2-bit operand which is encoded along with the fourth register select index in an immediate byte. For this special case the immediate byte will be shown in the instruction synopsis as “is5”.

1.2.2 Instruction Format Examples

The following sections provide examples of two-, three-, and four-operand extended instructions. These instructions generally perform *nondestructive-source operations*, meaning that the result of the operation is written to a separately specified destination register rather than overwriting one of the source operands. This preserves the contents of the source registers. Most legacy SSE instructions perform *destructive-source operations*, in which a single register is both source and destination, so source content is lost.

1.2.2.1 XMM Register Destinations

The following general properties apply to YMM/XMM register destination operands.

- For legacy instructions that use XMM registers as a destination: When a result is written to a destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.
- For extended instructions that use XMM registers as a destination: When a result is written to a destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

1.2.2.2 Two Operand Instructions

Two-operand instructions use ModRM-based operand assignment. For most instructions, the first operand is the destination, selected by the ModRM.reg field, and the second operand is either a register or a memory source, selected by the ModRM.r/m field.

VCVTQ2PD is an example of a two-operand AVX instruction.

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCVTQ2PD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.01	0.1111.0.10	E6 /r
VCVTQ2PD <i>ymm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.01	0.1111.1.10	E6 /r

The destination register is selected by ModRM.reg. The size of the destination register is determined by VEX.L. The source is either an YMM/XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m. Because this instruction converts packed doubleword integers to double-precision floating-point values, the source data size is smaller than the destination data size.

VEX.vvvv is not used and must be set to 1111b.

1.2.2.3 Three-Operand Instructions

These extended instructions have two source operands and a destination operand.

VPROTB is an example of a three-operand XOP instruction.

There are versions of the instruction for variable-count rotation and for fixed-count rotation.

VPROTB *dest, src, variable-count*

VPROTB *dest, src, fixed-count*

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPROTB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	8F	<u>RXB.09</u>	0. <u>src</u> .00	90 /r
VPROTB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB.09</u>	1. <u>src</u> .00	90 /r
VPROTB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	8F	<u>RXB.08</u>	0.1111.00	90 /r ib

For both versions of the instruction, the destination (*dest*) operand is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

The variable-count version of the instruction rotates each byte of the source as specified by the corresponding byte element *variable-count*.

Selection of *src* and *variable-count* is controlled by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *src* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m, and *variable-count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.
- When XOP.W = 1, *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *variable-count* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.

Table 1-1 summarizes the effect of the XOP.W bit on operand selection.

Table 1-1. Three-Operand Selection

XOP.W	dest	src	variable-count
0	ModRM.reg	ModRM.r/m	XOP.vvvv
1	ModRM.reg	XOP.vvvv	ModRM.r/m

The fixed-count version of the instruction rotates each byte of *src* as specified by the immediate byte operand *fixed-count*. For this version, *src* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location

specified by ModRM.r/m. Because XOP.vvvv is not used to specify the source register, it must be set to 1111b or execution of the instruction will cause an Invalid Opcode (#UD) exception.

1.2.2.4 Four-Operand Instructions

Some extended instructions have three source operands and a destination operand. This is accomplished by using the VEX/XOP.vvvv field, the ModRM.reg and ModRM.r/m fields, and bits [7:4] of an immediate byte to select the operands. The opcode suffix “is4” is used to identify the immediate byte, and the selected operands are shown in the synopsis.

VFMSUBPD is an example of an four-operand FMA4 instruction.

VFMSUBPD *dest, src1, src2, src3* *dest = src1 * src2 - src3*

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .03	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	6D /r is4
VFMSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .03	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	6D /r is4
VFMSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .03	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	6D /r is4
VFMSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .03	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	6D /r is4

The first operand, the destination (*dest*), is an XMM register or a YMM register (as determined by VEX.L) selected by ModRM.reg. The following three operands (*src1, src2, src3*) are sources.

The *src1* operand is an XMM or YMM register specified by VEX.vvvv.

VEX.W determines the configuration of the *src2* and *src3* operands.

- When VEX.W = 0, *src2* is either a register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m, and *src3* is a register specified by bits [7:4] of the immediate byte.
- When VEX.W = 1, *src2* is a register specified by bits [7:4] of the immediate byte and *src3* is either a register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.

Table 1-1 summarizes the effect of the VEX.W bit on operand selection.

Table 1-2. Four-Operand Selection

VEX.W	<i>dest</i>	<i>src1</i>	<i>src2</i>	<i>src3</i>
0	ModRM.reg	VEX.vvvv	ModRM.r/m	is4[7:4]
1	ModRM.reg	VEX.vvvv	is4[7:4]	ModRM.r/m

1.3 Enabling SSE Instruction Execution

Application software that utilizes the SSE instructions requires support from operating system software.

To enable and support SSE instruction execution, operating system software must:

- enable hardware for supported SSE subsets

- manage the SSE hardware architectural state, saving and restoring it as required during and after task switches
- provide exception handlers for all unmasked SSE exceptions.

See Volume 3, Chapter 11, for details on enabling SSE execution and managing its execution state.

1.4 String Compare Instructions

The legacy SSE instructions PCMPESTRI, PCMPESTRM, PCMPISTRI, and PCMPISTRM and the extended SSE instructions VPCMPESTRI, VPCMPESTRM, VPCMPISTRI, and VPCMPISTRM provide a versatile means of classifying characters of a string by performing one of several different types of comparison operations using a second string as a prototype.

This section describes the operation of the legacy string compare instructions. This discussion applies equally to the extended versions of the instructions. Any difference between the legacy and the extended version of a given instruction is described in the instruction reference entry for the instruction in the following chapter.

A character string is a vector of data elements that is normally used to represent an ordered arrangement of graphemes which may be stored, processed, displayed, or printed. Ordered strings of graphemes are most often used to convey information in a human-readable manner. The string compare instructions, however, do not restrict the use or interpretation of their operands.

The first source operand provides the prototype string and the second operand is the string to be scanned and characterized (referred to herein as the string under test, or SUT). Four string formats and four types of comparisons are supported. The intermediate result of this processing is a bit vector that summarizes the characterization of each character in the SUT. This bit vector is then post-processed based on options specified in the instruction encoding. Instruction variants determine the final result—either an index or a mask.

Instruction execution affects the arithmetic status flags (ZF, CF, SF, OF, AF, PF), but the significance of many of the flags is redefined to provide information tailored to the result of the comparison performed. See Section 1.4.6, “Affect on Flags” on page 15.

The instructions have a defined base function and additional functionality controlled by bit fields in an immediate byte operand (*imm8*). The base function determines whether the source strings have implicitly (PCMPISTRI and PCMPISTRM) or explicitly (PCMPESTRI and PCMPESTRM) defined lengths, and whether the result is an index (PCMPISTRI and PCMPESTRI) or a mask (PCMPISTRM and PCMPESTRM).

PCMPISTRI and PCMPESTRI return their final result (an integer value) via the ECX register, while PCMPISTRM and PCMPESTRM write a bit or character mask, depending on the option selected, to the XMM0 register.

There are a number of different schemes for encoding a set of graphemes, but the most common ones use either an 8-bit code (ASCII) or a 16-bit code (unicode). The string compare instructions support both character sizes.

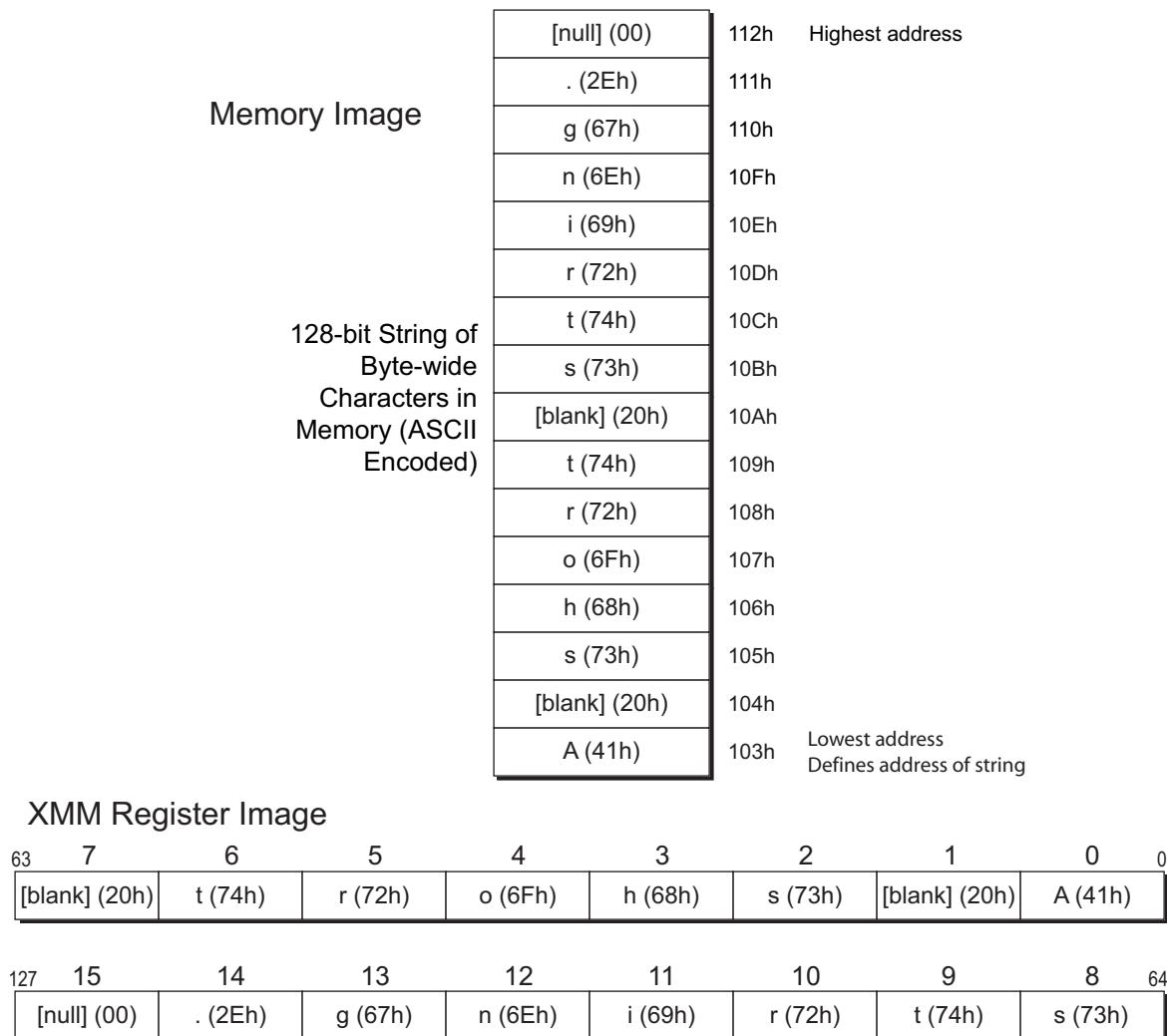
Bit fields of the immediate operand control the following functions:

- Source data format — character size (byte or word), signed or unsigned values
- Comparison type
- Intermediate result postprocessing
- Output option selection

This overview description covers functions common to all of the string compare instructions and describes some of the differentiated features of specific instructions. Information on instruction encoding and exception behavior are covered in the individual instruction reference pages in the following chapter.

1.4.1 Source Data Format

The character strings that constitute the source operands for the string compare instructions are formatted as either 8-bit or 16-bit integer values packed into a 128-bit data type. The figure below illustrates how a string of byte-wide characters is laid out in memory and how these characters are arranged when loaded into an XMM register.



v4_String_layout.eps

Figure 1-2. Byte-wide Character String – Memory and Register Image

Note from the figure that the longest string that can be packed in a 128-bit data object is either sixteen 8-bit characters (as illustrated) or eight 16-bit characters. When loaded from memory, the character read from the lowest address in memory is placed in the least-significant position of the register and the character read from the highest address is placed in the most-significant position. In other words, for character i of width w , bits $[w-1:0]$ of the character are placed in bits $[iw + (w-1):iw]$ of the register.

Bits [1:0] of the immediate byte operand specify the source string data format, as shown in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3. Source Data Format

Imm8[1:0]	Character Format	Maximum String Length
00b	unsigned bytes	16
01b	unsigned words	8
10b	signed bytes	16
11b	signed words	8

The string compare instructions are defined with the capability of operating on strings of lengths from 0 to the maximum that can be packed into the 128-bit data type as shown in the table above. Because strings being processed may be shorter than the maximum string length, a means is provided to designate the length of each string. As mentioned above, one pair of string compare instructions relies on an explicit method while the other utilizes an implicit method.

For the explicit method, the length of the first operand (the prototype string) is specified by the absolute value of the signed integer contained in rAX and the length of the second operand (the SUT) is specified by the absolute value of the signed integer contained in rDX. If a specified length is greater than the maximum allowed, the maximum value is used. Using the explicit method of length specification, null characters (characters whose numerical value is 0) can be included within a string.

Using the implicit method, a string shorter than the maximum length is terminated by a null character. If no null character is found in the string, its length is implied to be the maximum. For the example illustrated in Figure 1-2 above, the implicit length of the string is 15 because the final character is null. However, using the explicit method, a specified length of 16 would include the null character in the string.

In the following discussion, l_1 is the length of the first operand string (the prototype string), l_2 is the length of the second operand string (the SUT) and m is the maximum string length based on the selected character size.

1.4.2 Comparison Type

Although the string compare instructions can be implemented in many different ways, the instructions are most easily understood as the sequential processing of the SUT using the characters of the prototype string as a template. The template is applied at each character index of SUT, processing the string from the first character (index 0) to the last character (index $l_2 - 1$).

The result of each comparison is recorded in successive positions of a summary bit vector *CmprSumm*. When the sequence of comparisons is complete, this bit vector summarizes the results of comparison operations that were performed. The length of the *CmprSumm* bit vector is equal to the maximum input operand string length (m). The rules for the setting of *CmprSumm* bits beyond the end of the SUT (*CmprSumm*[$m - 1:l_2$]) are dependent on the comparison type (see Table 1-4 below.)

Bits [3:2] of the immediate byte operand determine the comparison type, as shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4. Comparison Type

Imm8[3:2]	Comparison Type	Description
00b	Subset	Tests each character of the SUT to determine if it is within the subset of characters specified by the prototype string. Each set bit of <i>CmprSumm</i> indicates that the corresponding character of the SUT is within the subset specified by the prototype. Bits [m-1:l ₂] are cleared.
01b	Ranges	Tests each character of the SUT to determine if it lies within one or more ranges specified by pairs of values within the prototype string. The ranges are inclusive. Each set bit in <i>CmprSumm</i> indicates that the corresponding character of the SUT is within one or more of the inclusive ranges specified. Bits [m-1:l ₂] are cleared. If the length of the prototype is odd, the last value in the prototype is effectively ignored.
10b	Match	Performs a character-by-character comparison between the SUT and the prototype string. Each set bit of <i>CmprSumm</i> indicates that the corresponding characters in the two strings match. If not, the bit is cleared. Bits [m-1:max(l ₁ , l ₂)] of <i>CmprSumm</i> are set.
11b	Sub-string	Searches for an exact match between the prototype string and an ordered sequence of characters (a sub-string) in the SUT beginning at the current index <i>i</i> . Bit <i>i</i> of <i>CmprSumm</i> is set for each value of <i>i</i> where the sub-string match is made, otherwise the bit is cleared. See discussion below.

In the Sub-string comparison type, any matching sub-string of the SUT must match the prototype string one-for-one, in order, and without gaps. Null characters in the SUT do not match non-null characters in the prototype. If the prototype and the SUT are equal in length, the two strings must be identical for the comparison to be TRUE. In this case, bit 0 of *CmprSumm* is set to one and the remainder are all 0s. If the length of the SUT is less than the prototype string, no match is possible and *CmprSumm* is all 0s.

If the prototype string is shorter than the SUT ($l_1 < l_2$), a sequential search of the SUT is performed. For each *i* from 0 to $l_2 - l_1$, the prototype is compared to characters [$i + l_1 - 1:i$] of the SUT. If the prototype and the sub-string SUT[$i + l_1 - 1:i$] match exactly, then *CmprSumm*[*i*] is set, otherwise the bit is cleared. When the comparison at $i = l_2 - l_1$ is complete, no further testing is required because there are not enough characters remaining in the SUT for a match to be possible. The remaining bits $l_2 - l_1 + 1$ through *m*-1 are all set to 0.

For the Match comparison type, the character-by-character comparison is performed on all *m* characters in the 128-bit operand data, which may extend beyond the end of one or both strings. A null character at index *i* within one string is not considered a match when compared with a character beyond the end of the other string. In this case, *CmprSumm*[*i*] is cleared. For index positions beyond the end of both strings, *CmprSumm*[*i*] is set.

The following section provides more detail on the generation of the comparison summary bit vector based on the specified comparison type.

1.4.3 Comparison Summary Bit Vector

The following pseudo code provides more detail on the generation of the comparison summary bit vector *CmprSumm*. The function `CompareStrgs` defined below returns a bit vector of length *m*, the maximum length of the operand data strings.

```

bit vector CompareStrgs(ProtoType, length1, SUT, length2, CmpType, signed, m)
    doubleword vector StrUndTst    // temp vector; holds string under test
    doubleword vector StrProto     // temp vector; holds prototype string
    bit vector[m] Result          // length of vector is m

    StrProto = m{0}                //initialize m elements of StrProto to 0
    StrUndTst = m{0}               //initialize m elements of StrUndTst to 0
    Result = m{0}                  //initialize result bit vector

    FOR i = 0 to length1
        StrProto[i] = signed ? SignExtend(ProtoType[i]) : ZeroExtend(ProtoType[i])
    FOR i = 0 to length2
        StrUndTst[i] = signed ? SignExtend(SUT[i]) : ZeroExtend(SUT[i])

    IF CmpType == Subset
        FOR j = 0 to length2 - 1           // j indexes SUT
            FOR i = 0 to length1 - 1       // i indexes prototype
                Result[j] |= (StrProto[i] == StrUndTst[j])

    IF CmpType == Ranges
        FOR j = 0 to length2 - 1           // j indexes SUT
            FOR i = 0 to length1 - 2, BY 2 // i indexes prototype
                Result[j] |= (StrProto[i] <= StrUndTst[j])
                && (StrProto[i+1] >= StrUndTst[j])

    IF CmpType == Match
        FOR i = 0 to (min(length1, length2)-1)
            Result[i] = (StrProto[i] == StrUndTst[i])
        FOR i = min(length1, length2) to (max(length1, length2)-1)
            Result[i] = 0
        FOR i = max(length1, length2) to (m-1)
            Result[i] = 1

    IF CmpType == Sub-string
        IF length2 >= length1
            FOR j = 0 to length2 - length1      // j indexes result bit vector
                Result[j] = 1
                k = j                         // k scans the SUT
                FOR i = 0 to length1 - 1         // i scans the Prototype
                    Result[j] &= (StrProto[i] == StrUndTst[k])
                    // Result[j] is cleared if any of the comparisons do not match
                k++
            else

    Return Result

```

Given the above definition of `CompareStrgs()`, the following pseudo code computes the value of `CmprSumm`:

```
ProtoType = contents of first source operand (xmm1)
SUT = contents of xmm2 or 128-bit value read from the specified memory location
length1 = length of first operand string      //specified implicitly or explicitly
length2 = length of second operand string     //specified implicitly or explicitly
m = Maximum String Length from Table 1-3 above
CmpType = Comparison Type from Table 1-4 above
signed = (imm8[1] == 1) ? TRUE : FALSE
bit vector [m] CmprSumm    // CmprSumm is m bits long

CmprSumm = CompareStrgs(ProtoType, length1, SUT, length2, CmpType, signed, m)
```

The following examples demonstrate the comparison summary bit vector *CmprSumm* for each comparison type. For the sake of illustration, the operand strings are represented as ASCII-encoded strings. Each character value is represented by its ASCII grapheme. Strings are displayed with the lowest indexed character on the left as they would appear when printed or displayed. *CmprSumm* is shown in reverse order with the least significant bit on the left to agree with the string presentation.

Comparison Type = Subset

Prototype: ZCx
SUT: aCx%xbZreCx
CmprSumm: 0110101001100000

Comparison Type = Ranges

Prototype: ACax
SUT: aCx%xbZreCx
CmprSumm: 1110110111100000

Comparison Type = Match

Prototype: ZCx
SUT: aCx%xbZreCx
CmprSumm: 011000000011111

Comparison Type = Sub-string

Prototype: ZCx
SUT: aZCx%xCZreZCxCZ
CmprSumm: 010000000100000

1.4.4 Intermediate Result Post-processing

Post-processing of the *CmprSumm* bit vector is controlled by *imm8[5:4]*. The result of this step is designated *pCmprSumm*.

Bit [4] of the immediate operand determines whether a ones' complement (bit-wise inversion) is performed on *CmprSumm*; bit [5] of the immediate operand determines whether the inversion applies to the entire comparison summary bit vector (*CmprSumm*) or just to those bits that correspond to characters within the SUT. See Table 1-5 below for the encoding of the *imm8[5:4]* field.

Table 1-5. Post-processing Options

Imm8[5:4]	Post-processing Applied
x0b	$p\text{CmprSumm} = \text{CmprSumm}$
01b	$p\text{CmprSumm} = \text{NOT CmprSumm}$
11b	$p\text{CmprSumm}[i] = \text{NOT CmprSumm}[i]$ for $i < l_2$, $p\text{CmprSumm}[i] = \text{CmprSumm}[i]$, for $l_2 \leq i < m$

1.4.5 Output Option Selection

For PCMPESTRI and PCMPISTRI, *imm8[6]* determines whether the index of the lowest set bit or the highest set bit of *pCmprSumm* is written to ECX, as shown in Table 1-6.

Table 1-6. Indexed Output Option Selection

Imm8[6]	Description
0b	Return the index of the least significant set bit in <i>pCmprSumm</i> .
1b	Return the index of the most significant set bit in <i>pCmprSumm</i> .

For PCMPESTRM and PCMPISTRM, *imm8[6]* specifies whether the output from the instruction is a bit mask or an expanded mask. The bit mask is a copy of *pCmprSumm* zero-extended to 128 bits. The expanded mask is a packed vector of byte or word elements, as determined by the string operand format (as indicated by *imm8[0]*). The expanded mask is generated by copying each bit of *pCmprSumm* to all bits of the element of the same index. Table 1-7 below shows the encoding of *imm8[6]*.

Table 1-7. Masked Output Option Selection

Imm8[6]	Description
0b	Return <i>pCmprSumm</i> as the output with zero extension to 128 bits.
1b	Return expanded <i>pCmprSumm</i> byte or word mask.

The PCMPESTRM and PCMPISTRM instructions return their output in register XMM0. For the extended forms of the instructions, bits [127:64] of YMM0 are cleared.

1.4.6 Affect on Flags

The execution of a string compare instruction updates the state of the CF, PF, AF, ZF, SF, and OF flags within the rFLAGS register. All other flags are unaffected. The PF and AF flags are always cleared. The ZF and SF flags are set or cleared based on attributes of the source strings and the CF and OF flags are set or cleared based on attributes of the summary bit vector after post processing.

The CF flag is cleared if the summary bit vector, after post processing, is zero; the flag is set if one or more of the bits in the post-processed bit vector are 1. The OF flag is updated to match the value of the lsb of the post-processed summary bit vector.

The ZF flag is set if the length of the second string operand (SUT) is shorter than m , the maximum number of 8-bit or 16-bit characters that can be packed into 128 bits. Similarly, the SF flag is set if the length of the first string operand (prototype) is shorter than m .

This information is summarized in Table 1-8 below.

Table 1-8. State of Affected Flags After Execution

Unconditional		Source String Length		Post-processed Bit Vector	
PF	AF	SF	ZF	CF	OF
0	0	($l_1 < m$)	($l_2 < m$)	pCmprSumm ≠ 0	pCmprSumm [0]

2 Instruction Reference

Instructions are listed by mnemonic, in alphabetic order. Each entry describes instruction function, syntax, opcodes, affected flags and exceptions related to the instruction.

Figure 2-1 shows the conventions used in the descriptions. Items that do not pertain to a particular instruction, such as a synopsis of the 256-bit form, may be omitted.

INST	Instruction Mnemonic Expansion		
VINST			
Brief functional description			
INST			
Description of legacy version of instruction.			
VINST			
Description of extended version of instruction.			
XMM Encoding			
Description of 128-bit extended instruction.			
YMM Encoding			
Description of 256-bit extended instruction.			
Information about CPUID functions related to the instruction set.			
Synopsis diagrams for legacy and extended versions of the instruction.			
Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
INST <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	FF FF /r	Brief summary of legacy operation.	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VINST <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	VEX C4	RXB.mmmmm	W.vvvv.L.pp
VINST <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256, ymm3</i>	C4	RXB.11	0.src.0.00
			FF /r
	C4	RXB.11	0.src.0.00
			FF /r
Related Instructions			
Instructions that perform similar or related functions.			
rFLAGS Affected			
Rflags diagram.			
MXCSR Flags Affected			
MXCSR diagram.			
Exceptions			
Exception summary table.			

Figure 2-1. Typical Instruction Description

Instruction Exceptions

Under various conditions instructions described below can cause exceptions. The conditions that cause these exceptions can differ based on processor mode and instruction subset. This information is summarized at the end of each instruction reference page in an Exception Table. Rows list the applicable exceptions and the different conditions that trigger each exception for the instruction. For each processor mode (real, virtual, and protected) a symbol in the table indicates whether this exception condition applies.

Each AVX instruction has a legacy form that comes from one of the legacy (SSE1, SSE2, ...) subsets. An “X” at the intersection of a processor mode column and an exception cause row indicates that the causing condition and potential exception applies to both the AVX instruction and the legacy SSE instruction. “A” indicates that the causing condition applies only to the AVX instruction and “S” indicates that the condition applies to the SSE legacy instruction.

Note that XOP and FMA4 instructions do not have corresponding instructions from the SSE legacy subsets. In the exception tables for these instructions, “X” represents the XOP instruction and “F” represents the FMA4 instruction.

ADDPD
VADDPD**Add**
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Adds each packed double-precision floating-point value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the result of each addition into the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ADDPD

Adds two pairs of values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VADDPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Adds two pairs of values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Adds four pairs of values.

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ADDPD is an SSE2 instruction and VADDPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
ADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 58 /r	Adds two packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> to corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic				
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	58 /r
VADDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	58 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ADDPS, (V)ADDSD, (V)ADDSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.							
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.							
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception											

**ADDPS
VADDPS****Add
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Adds each packed single-precision floating-point value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the result of each addition into the corresponding elements of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ADDPS

Adds four pairs of values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VADDPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Adds four pairs of values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Adds eight pairs of values.

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ADDPS is an SSE2 instruction and VADDPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
ADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 58 /r	Adds four packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> to corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .

Encoding				
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00	58 /r
VADDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.00	58 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ADDPD, (V)ADDSD, (V)ADDSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.							
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.							
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception											

**ADDSD
VADDSD****Add
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Adds the double-precision floating-point value in the low-order quadword of the first source operand to the corresponding value in the low-order quadword of the second source operand and writes the result into the low-order quadword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ADDSD

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination register. Bits [127:64] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VADDSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the first source operand are copied to bits [127:64] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

ADDSD is an SSE2 instruction and VADDSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
ADDSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 58 /r	Adds low-order double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> to corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VADDSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.X.11	58 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ADDPD, (V)ADDPS, (V)ADDSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

**ADDSS
VADDSS****Add
Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Adds the single-precision floating-point value in the low-order doubleword of the first source operand to the corresponding value in the low-order doubleword of the second source operand and writes the result into the low-order doubleword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ADDSS

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [127:32] of the destination register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VADDSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the first source register are copied to bits [127:32] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

ADDSS is an SSE1 instruction and VADDSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID feature flags CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
ADDSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 58 /r	Adds a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order doubleword of <i>xmm1</i> to a corresponding value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VADDSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	VEX C4 RXB.map_select RXB.00001 X.src.X.10	58 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ADDPD, (V)ADDPSS, (V)ADDSD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

**ADDSUBPD
VADDSDUPD****Alternating Addition and Subtraction
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Adds the odd-numbered packed double-precision floating-point values of the first source operand to the corresponding values of the second source operand and writes the sum to the corresponding odd-numbered element of the destination; subtracts the even-numbered packed double-precision floating-point values of the second source operand from the corresponding values of the first source operand and writes the differences to the corresponding even-numbered element of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ADDSUBPD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VADDSDUPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ADDSUBPD is an SSE2 instruction and VADDSDUPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
ADDSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F D0 /r	Adds a value in the upper 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> to the corresponding value in <i>xmm2</i> and writes the result to the upper 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> ; subtracts the value in the lower 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> from the corresponding value in <i>xmm2</i> and writes the result to the lower 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> .

Encoding				
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VADDSDUPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	D0 /r
VADDSDUPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	D0 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ADDSUBPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.							
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.							
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception											

ADDSUBPS VADDSSUBPS

Alternating Addition and Subtraction Packed Single-Precision Floating Point

Adds the second and fourth single-precision floating-point values of the first source operand to the corresponding values of the second source operand and writes the sums to the second and fourth elements of the destination. Subtracts the first and third single-precision floating-point values of the second source operand from the corresponding values of the first source operand and writes the differences to the first and third elements of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ADDSUBPS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VADDSSUBPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ADDSUBPS is an SSE1 instruction and VADDSSUBPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
ADDSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	F2 0F D0 /r	Adds the second and fourth packed single-precision values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to the corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> and writes results to the corresponding positions of <i>xmm1</i> . Subtracts the first and third packed single-precision values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from the corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> and writes results to the corresponding positions of <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VADDSSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.11		D0 /r
VADDSSUBPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.11		D0 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ADDSUBPD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

AESDEC VAESDEC

AES Decryption Round

Performs a single round of AES decryption. Transforms a state value specified by the first source operand using a round key value specified by the second source operand, and writes the result to the destination.

See Appendix A on page 825 for more information about the operation of the AES instructions.

Decryption consists of $1, \dots, N_r - 1$ iterations of sequences of operations called rounds, terminated by a unique final round, N_r . The AESDEC and VAESDEC instructions perform all the rounds except the last; the AESDECLAST and VAESDECLAST instructions perform the final round.

The 128-bit state and round key vectors are interpreted as 16-byte column-major entries in a 4-by-4 matrix of bytes. The transformed state is written to the destination in column-major order. For both instructions, the destination register is the same as the first source register.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

AESDEC

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VAESDEC

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

AESDEC is an AES instruction and VAESDEC is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AES] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
AESDEC <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 DE /r	Performs one decryption round on a state value in <i>xmm1</i> using the key value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VAESDEC <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcde	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00010 X. <u>src</u> .0.01 DE /r

Related Instructions

(V)AESENC, (V)AESENCLAST, (V)AESIMC, (V)AESKEYGENASSIST

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

AESDECLAST VAESDECLAST

AES Last Decryption Round

Performs the final round of AES decryption. Completes transformation of a state value specified by the first source operand using a round key value specified by the second source operand, and writes the result to the destination.

See Appendix A on page 825 for more information about the operation of the AES instructions.

Decryption consists of $1, \dots, N_r - 1$ iterations of sequences of operations called rounds, terminated by a unique final round, N_r . The AESDEC and VAESDEC instructions perform all the rounds before the final round; the AESDECLAST and VAESDECLAST instructions perform the final round.

The 128-bit state and round key vectors are interpreted as 16-byte column-major entries in a 4-by-4 matrix of bytes. The transformed state is written to the destination in column-major order. For both instructions, the destination register is the same as the first source register.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

AESDECLAST

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VAESDECLAST

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

AESDECLAST is an AES instruction and VAESDECLAST is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AES] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
AESDECLAST <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 DF/r	Performs the last decryption round on a state value in <i>xmm1</i> using the key value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VAESDECLAST <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 $\overline{\text{RXB}}.00010$ $\overline{\text{X.src}}.01$	DF /r

Related Instructions

(V)AESENC, (V)AESENCLAST, (V)AESIMC, (V)AESKEYGENASSIST

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

AESENC VAESENC

AES Encryption Round

Performs a single round of AES encryption. Transforms a state value specified by the first source operand using a round key value specified by the second source operand, and writes the result to the destination.

See Appendix A on page 825 for more information about the operation of the AES instructions.

Encryption consists of $1, \dots, N_r - 1$ iterations of sequences of operations called rounds, terminated by a unique final round, N_r . The AESENC and VAESENC instructions perform all the rounds before the final round; the AESENCLAST and VAESENCLAST instructions perform the final round.

The 128-bit state and round key vectors are interpreted as 16-byte column-major entries in a 4-by-4 matrix of bytes. The transformed state is written to the destination in column-major order. For both instructions, the destination register is the same as the first source register.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

AESENC

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VAESENC

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

AESENC is an AES instruction and VAESENC is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AES] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
AESENC <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 DC /r	Performs one encryption round on a state value in <i>xmm1</i> using the key value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VAESENC <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
	C4	RXB.00010	X.src.0.01 DC /r

Related Instructions

(V)AESDEC, (V)AESDECLAST, (V)AESIMC, (V)AESKEYGENASSIST

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

AESENCLAST VAESENCLAST

AES Last Encryption Round

Performs the final round of AES encryption. Completes transformation of a state value specified by the first source operand using a round key value specified by the second source operand, and writes the result to the destination.

See Appendix A on page 825 for more information about the operation of the AES instructions.

Encryption consists of $1, \dots, N_r - 1$ iterations of sequences of operations called rounds, terminated by a unique final round, N_r . The AESENC and VAESENC instructions perform all the rounds before the final round; the AESENCLAST and VAESENCLAST instructions perform the final round.

The 128-bit state and round key vectors are interpreted as 16-byte column-major entries in a 4-by-4 matrix of bytes. The transformed state is written to the destination in column-major order. For both instructions, the destination register is the same as the first source register.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

AESENCLAST

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VAESENCLAST

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

AESENCLAST is an AES instruction and VAESENCLAST is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AES] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
AESENCLAST <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 DD /r	Performs the last encryption round on a state value in <i>xmm1</i> using the key value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VAESENCLAST <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00010 X. <u>src</u> .0.01 DD /r	

Related Instructions

(V)AESDEC, (V)AESDECLAST, (V)AESIMC, (V)AESKEYGENASSIST

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

AESIMC**VAESIMC**

Applies the AES *InvMixColumns()* transformation to expanded round keys in preparation for decryption. Transforms an expanded key specified by the second source operand and writes the result to a destination register.

See Appendix A on page 825 for more information about the operation of the AES instructions.

The 128-bit round key vector is interpreted as 16-byte column-major entries in a 4-by-4 matrix of bytes. The transformed result is written to the destination in column-major order.

AESIMC and VAESIMC are not used to transform the first and last round key in a decryption sequence.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

AESIMC

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VAESIMC

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

AESIMC is an AES instruction and VAESIMC is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AES] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
AESIMC <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 DB /r	Performs AES InvMixColumn transformation on a round key in the <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and stores the result in <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VAESIMC <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp C4 RXB.00010 X.src.0.01	DB /r

Related Instructions

(V)AESDEC, (V)AESDECLAST, (V)AESENC, (V)AESENCLAST, (V)AESKEYGENASSIST

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

AESKEYGENASSIST VAESKEYGENASSIST

Expands a round key for encryption. Transforms a 128-bit round key operand using an 8-bit round constant and writes the result to a destination register.

See Appendix A on page 825 for more information about the operation of the AES instructions.

The round key is provided by the second source operand and the round constant is specified by an immediate operand. The 128-bit round key vector is interpreted as 16-byte column-major entries in a 4-by-4 matrix of bytes. The transformed result is written to the destination in column-major order.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

AESKEYGENASSIST

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VAESKEYGENASSIST

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

AESKEYGENASSIST is an AES instruction and VAESKEYGENASSIST is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AES] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
AESKEYGENASSIST <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A DF /r ib	Expands a round key in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> using an immediate round constant. Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
AESKEYGENASSIST <i>xmm1, xmm2 /mem128, imm8</i>	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00011 X. <u>src</u> .0.01	DF /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)AESDEC, (V)AESDECLAST, (V)AESENC, (V)AESENCLAST,(V)AESIMC

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

ANDNPD VANDNPD

AND NOT Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Performs a bitwise AND of two packed double-precision floating-point values in the second source operand with the ones'-complement of the two corresponding packed double-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and writes the result into the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ANDNPD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VANDNPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ANDNPD is an SSE2 instruction and VANDNPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
ANDNPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 55 /r	Performs bitwise AND of two packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> with the ones'-complement of two packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		
VANDNPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 VEX	Encoding
VANDNPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4 VEX	
	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp
	.00001	.01
	.00001	.101
	55 /r	55 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ANDNPS, (V)ANDPD, (V)ANDPS, (V)ORPD, (V)ORPS, (V)XORPD, (V)XORPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

ANDNPS VANDNPS

AND NOT Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Performs a bitwise AND of four packed single-precision floating-point values in the second source operand with the ones'-complement of the four corresponding packed single-precision floating-point values in the first source operand, and writes the result in the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ANDNPS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VANDNPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ANDNPS is an SSE1 instruction and VANDNPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
ANDNPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 55 /r	Performs bitwise AND of four packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> with the ones'-complement of four packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VANDNPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00	55 /r
VANDNPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.00	55 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ANDNPD, (V)ANDPD, (V)ANDPS, (V)ORPD, (V)ORPS, (V)XORPD, (V)XORPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

**ANDPD
VANDPD****AND
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Performs bitwise AND of two packed double-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and with the corresponding two packed double-precision floating-point values in the second source operand and writes the results into the corresponding elements of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ANDPD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VANDPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ANDPD is an SSE2 instruction and VANDPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
ANDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 54 /r	Performs bitwise AND of two packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .

Encoding				
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VANDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	54 /r
VANDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	54 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ANDNPD, (V)ANDNPS, (V)ANDPS, (V)ORPD, (V)ORPS, (V)XORPD, (V)XORPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

**ANDPS
VANDPS****AND
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Performs bitwise AND of the four packed single-precision floating-point values in the first source operand with the corresponding four packed single-precision floating-point values in the second source operand, and writes the result into the corresponding elements of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ANDPS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VANDPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ANDPS is an SSE1 instruction and VANDPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
ANDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 54 /r	Performs bitwise AND of four packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VANDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00001	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.00	54 /r
VANDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00001	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.1.00	54 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ANDNPD, (V)ANDNPS, (V)ANDPD, (V)ORPD, (V)ORPS, (V)XORPD, (V)XORPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

BLENDPD VBLENDPD

Blend Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Copies packed double-precision floating-point values from either of two sources to a destination, as specified by an 8-bit mask operand.

Each mask bit specifies a 64-bit element in a source location and a corresponding 64-bit element in the destination register. When a mask bit = 0, the specified element of the first source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination register. When a mask bit = 1, the specified element of the second source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination register.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

BLENDPD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected. Only mask bits [1:0] are used.

VBLENDPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared. Only mask bits [1:0] are used.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register. Only mask bits [3:0] are used.

BLENDPD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VBLENDPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
BLENDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 0D /r ib	Copies values from <i>xmm1</i> or <i>xmm2/mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> , as specified by <i>imm8</i> .			
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VBLENDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00011	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	0D /r ib		
VBLENDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, imm8</i>	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00011	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	0D /r ib		

Related Instructions

(V)BLENDPS, (B)BLENDVPD, (V)BLENDVPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

BLENDPS **VBLENDPS**

Blend Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Copies packed single-precision floating-point values from either of two sources to a destination, as specified by an 8-bit mask operand.

Each mask bit specifies a 32-bit element in a source location and a corresponding 32-bit element in the destination register. When a mask bit = 0, the specified element of the first source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination register. When a mask bit = 1, the specified element of the second source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination register.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

BLENDPS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected. Only mask bits [3:0] are used.

VBLENDPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared. Only mask bits [3:0] are used.

YMM Encoding

The first operand is a YMM register and the second operand is either another YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register. Only mask bits [3:0] are used.

BLENDPS is an SSE4.1 instruction and VBLENDPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
BLENDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 0C /r ib	Copies values from <i>xmm1</i> or <i>xmm2/mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> , as specified by <i>imm8</i> .			
Mnemonic	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode	Encoding
VBLENDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	—	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	0C /r ib	—
VBLENDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	0C /r ib	—

Related Instructions

(V)BLENDPD, (V)BLENDVPD, (V)BLENDVPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

BLENDVPD VBLENDVPD

Variable Blend Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Copies packed double-precision floating-point values from either of two sources to a destination, as specified by a mask operand.

Each mask bit specifies a 64-bit element of a source location and a corresponding 64-bit element of the destination. The position of a mask bit corresponds to the position of the most significant bit of a copied value. When a mask bit = 0, the specified element of the first source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination. When a mask bit = 1, the specified element of the second source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

BLENDVPD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected. The mask is defined by bits 127 and 63 of the implicit register XMM0.

VBLENDVPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared. The mask is defined by bits 127 and 63 of a fourth XMM register.

YMM Encoding

The first operand is a YMM register and the second operand is either another YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register. The mask is defined by bits 255, 191, 127, and 63 of a fourth YMM register.

BLENDVPD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VBLENDVPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
BLENDVPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 15 /r	Copies values from <i>xmm1</i> or <i>xmm2/mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> , as specified by the MSB of corresponding elements of <i>xmm0</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VBLENDVPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	X.src.0.01	4B /r
VBLENDVPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	X.src.1.01	4B /r

Related Instructions

(V)BLENDPD, (V)BLENDPS, (V)BLENDVPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

*X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception*

BLENDVPS VBLENDVPS

Variable Blend Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Copies packed single-precision floating-point values from either of two sources to a destination, as specified by a mask operand.

Each mask bit specifies a 32-bit element of a source location and a corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register. The position of a mask bits corresponds to the position of the most significant bit of a copied value. When a mask bit = 0, the specified element of the first source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination. When a mask bit = 1, the specified element of the second source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

BLENDVPS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected. The mask is defined by bits 127, 95, 63, and 31 of the implicit register XMM0.

VBLENDVPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared. The mask is defined by bits 127, 95, 63, and 31 of a fourth XMM register.

YMM Encoding

The first operand is a YMM register and the second operand is either another YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register. The mask is defined by bits 255, 223, 191, 159, 127, 95, 63, and 31 of a fourth YMM register.

BLENDVPS is an SSE4.1 instruction and VBLENDVPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
BLENDVPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 14 /r	Copies packed single-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm1</i> or <i>xmm2/mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> , as specified by bits in <i>xmm0</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VBLENDVPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	4A /r
VBLENDVPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	4A /r

Related Instructions

(V)BLENDPD, (V)BLENDPS, (V)BLENDVPD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

**CMPPD
VCMPPD****Compare
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Compares each of the two packed double-precision floating-point values of the first source operand to the corresponding values of the second source operand and writes the result of each comparison to the corresponding 64-bit element of the destination. When a comparison is TRUE, all 64 bits of the destination element are set; when a comparison is FALSE, all 64 bits of the destination element are cleared. The type of comparison is specified by an immediate byte operand.

Signed comparisons return TRUE only when both operands are valid numbers and the numbers have the relation specified by the type of comparison operation. Ordered comparison returns TRUE when both operands are valid numbers, or FALSE when either operand is a NaN. Unordered comparison returns TRUE only when one or both operands are NaN and FALSE otherwise.

QNaN operands generate an Invalid Operation Exception (IE) only if the comparison type isn't Equal, Unequal, Ordered, or Unordered. SNaN operands always generate an IE.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CMPPD

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected. Comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate byte operand.

VCMPPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared. Comparison type is specified by bits [4:0] of an immediate byte operand.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. Comparison type is specified by bits [4:0] of an immediate byte operand.

Immediate Operand Encoding

CMPPD uses bits [2:0] of the 8-bit immediate operand and VCMPPD uses bits [4:0] of the 8-bit immediate operand. Although VCMPPD supports 20h encoding values, the comparison types echo those of CMPPD on 4-bit boundaries. The following table shows the immediate operand value for CMPPD and each of the VCMPPD echoes.

Some comparison operations that are not directly supported by immediate-byte encodings can be implemented by swapping the contents of the source and destination operands and executing the appropriate comparison of the swapped values. These additional comparison operations are shown with the directly supported comparison operations.

Immediate Operand Value	Compare Operation	Result If NaN Operand	QNaN Operand Causes Invalid Operation Exception
00h, 08h, 10h, 18h	Equal	FALSE	No
01h, 09h, 11h, 19h	Less than	FALSE	Yes
	Greater than (swapped operands)	FALSE	Yes
02h, 0Ah, 12h, 1Ah	Less than or equal	FALSE	Yes
	Greater than or equal (swapped operands)	FALSE	Yes
03h, 0Bh, 13h, 1Bh	Unordered	TRUE	No
04h, 0Ch, 14h, 1Ch	Not equal	TRUE	No
05h, 0Dh, 15h, 1Dh	Not less than	TRUE	Yes
	Not greater than (swapped operands)	TRUE	Yes
06h, 0Eh, 16h, 1Eh	Not less than or equal	TRUE	Yes
	Not greater than or equal (swapped operands)	TRUE	Yes
07h, 0Fh, 17h, 1Fh	Ordered	FALSE	No

The following alias mnemonics for (V)CMPPD with appropriate value of *imm8* are supported.

Mnemonic	Implied Value of <i>imm8</i>
(V)CMPEQPD	00h, 08h, 10h, 18h
(V)CMPLTPD	01h, 09h, 11h, 19h
(V)CMPLEPD	02h, 0Ah, 12h, 1Ah
(V)CMPUNORDPD	03h, 0Bh, 13h, 1Bh
(V)CMPNEQPD	04h, 0Ch, 14h, 1Ch
(V)CMPNLTPD	05h, 0Dh, 15h, 1Dh
(V)CMPNLEPD	06h, 0Eh, 16h, 1Eh
(V)CMPORDPD	07h, 0Fh, 17h, 1Fh

CMPPD is an SSE2 instruction and VCMPPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CMPPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F C2 /r ib	Compares two pairs of values in <i>xmm1</i> to corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Comparison type is determined by <i>imm8</i> . Writes comparison results to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic

	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCMPPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	C2 /r ib
VCMPPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	C2 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)CMPPS, (V)CMPSD, (V)CMPSS, (V)COMISD, (V)COMISS, (V)UCOMISD, (V)UCOMISS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.

*X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception*

CMPPS VCMPPS

Compare Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Compares each of the four packed single-precision floating-point values of the first source operand to the corresponding values of the second source operand and writes the result of each comparison to the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination. When a comparison is TRUE, all 32 bits of the destination element are set; when a comparison is FALSE, all 32 bits of the destination element are cleared. The type of comparison is specified by an immediate byte operand.

Signed comparisons return TRUE only when both operands are valid numbers and the numbers have the relation specified by the type of comparison operation. Ordered comparison returns TRUE when both operands are valid numbers, or FALSE when either operand is a NaN. Unordered comparison returns TRUE only when one or both operands are NaN and FALSE otherwise.

QNaN operands generate an Invalid Operation Exception (IE) only if the comparison type isn't Equal, Unequal, Ordered, or Unordered. SNaN operands always generate an IE.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CMPPS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected. Comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate byte operand.

VCMPPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared. Comparison type is specified by bits [4:0] of an immediate byte operand.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. Comparison type is specified by bits [4:0] of an immediate byte operand.

Immediate Operand Encoding

CMPPS uses bits [2:0] of the 8-bit immediate operand and VCMPPS uses bits [4:0] of the 8-bit immediate operand. Although VCMPPS supports 20h encoding values, the comparison types echo those of CMPPS on 4-bit boundaries. The following table shows the immediate operand value for CMPPS and each of the VCMPPDS echoes.

Some comparison operations that are not directly supported by immediate-byte encodings can be implemented by swapping the contents of the source and destination operands and executing the appropriate comparison of the swapped values. These additional comparison operations are shown in with the directly supported comparison operations.

Immediate Operand Value	Compare Operation	Result If NaN Operand	QNaN Operand Causes Invalid Operation Exception
00h, 08h, 10h, 18h	Equal	FALSE	No
01h, 09h, 11h, 19h	Less than	FALSE	Yes
	Greater than (swapped operands)	FALSE	Yes
02h, 0Ah, 12h, 1Ah	Less than or equal	FALSE	Yes
	Greater than or equal (swapped operands)	FALSE	Yes
03h, 0Bh, 13h, 1Bh	Unordered	TRUE	No
04h, 0Ch, 14h, 1Ch	Not equal	TRUE	No
05h, 0Dh, 15h, 1Dh	Not less than	TRUE	Yes
	Not greater than (swapped operands)	TRUE	Yes
06h, 0Eh, 16h, 1Eh	Not less than or equal	TRUE	Yes
	Not greater than or equal (swapped operands)	TRUE	Yes
07h, 0Fh, 17h, 1Fh	Ordered	FALSE	No

The following alias mnemonics for (V)CMPPS with appropriate value of *imm8* are supported.

Mnemonic	Implied Value of <i>imm8</i>
(V)CMPEQPS	00h, 08h, 10h, 18h
(V)CMPLTPS	01h, 09h, 11h, 19h
(V)CMPLEPS	02h, 0Ah, 12h, 1Ah
(V)CMPUNORDPS	03h, 0Bh, 13h, 1Bh
(V)CMPNEQPS	04h, 0Ch, 14h, 1Ch
(V)CMPNLTPS	05h, 0Dh, 15h, 1Dh
(V)CMPNLEPS	06h, 0Eh, 16h, 1Eh
(V)CMPORDPS	07h, 0Fh, 17h, 1Fh

CMPPS is an SSE1 instruction and VCMPPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CMPPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	0F C2 /r ib	Compares four pairs of values in <i>xmm1</i> to corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Comparison type is determined by <i>imm8</i> . Writes comparison results to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCMPPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	—RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00	C2 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)CMPPD, (V)CMPSD, (V)CMPSS, (V)COMISD, (V)COMISS, (V)UCOMISD, (V)UCOMISS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
															M M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.

*X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception*

CMPSD
VCMPSD**Compare**
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point

Compares a double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of the first source operand with a double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of the second source operand and writes the result to the low-order 64 bits of the destination. When a comparison is TRUE, all 64 bits of the destination element are set; when a comparison is FALSE, all 64 bits of the destination element are cleared. Comparison type is specified by an immediate byte operand.

Signed comparisons return TRUE only when both operands are valid numbers and the numbers have the relation specified by the type of comparison operation. Ordered comparison returns TRUE when both operands are valid numbers, or FALSE when either operand is a NaN. Unordered comparison returns TRUE only when one or both operands are NaN and FALSE otherwise.

QNaN operands generate an Invalid Operation Exception (IE) only when the comparison type is not Equal, Unequal, Ordered, or Unordered. SNaN operands always generate an IE.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CMPSD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected. Comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate byte operand.

This CMPSD instruction must not be confused with the same-mnemonic CMPSD (compare strings by doubleword) instruction in the general-purpose instruction set. Assemblers can distinguish the instructions by the number and type of operands.

VCMPSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are copied from bits [127:64] of the first source. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared. Comparison type is specified by bits [4:0] of an immediate byte operand.

Immediate Operand Encoding

CMPSD uses bits [2:0] of the 8-bit immediate operand and VCMPSD uses bits [4:0] of the 8-bit immediate operand. Although VCMPSD supports 20h encoding values, the comparison types echo those of CMPSD on 4-bit boundaries. The following table shows the immediate operand value for CMPSD and each of the VCMPSD echoes.

Some comparison operations that are not directly supported by immediate-byte encodings can be implemented by swapping the contents of the source and destination operands and executing the appropriate comparison of the swapped values. These additional comparison operations are shown with the directly supported comparison operations. When operands are swapped, the first source XMM register is overwritten by the result.

Immediate Operand Value	Compare Operation	Result If NaN Operand	QNaN Operand Causes Invalid Operation Exception
00h, 08h, 10h, 18h	Equal	FALSE	No
01h, 09h, 11h, 19h	Less than	FALSE	Yes
	Greater than (swapped operands)	FALSE	Yes
02h, 0Ah, 12h, 1Ah	Less than or equal	FALSE	Yes
	Greater than or equal (swapped operands)	FALSE	Yes
03h, 0Bh, 13h, 1Bh	Unordered	TRUE	No
04h, 0Ch, 14h, 1Ch	Not equal	TRUE	No
05h, 0Dh, 15h, 1Dh	Not less than	TRUE	Yes
	Not greater than (swapped operands)	TRUE	Yes
06h, 0Eh, 16h, 1Eh	Not less than or equal	TRUE	Yes
	Not greater than or equal (swapped operands)	TRUE	Yes
07h, 0Fh, 17h, 1Fh	Ordered	FALSE	No

The following alias mnemonics for (V)CMPSD with appropriate value of *imm8* are supported.

Mnemonic	Implied Value of <i>imm8</i>
(V)CMPEQSD	00h, 08h, 10h, 18h
(V)CMPLTSD	01h, 09h, 11h, 19h
(V)CMPLES SD	02h, 0Ah, 12h, 1Ah
(V)CMPUNORDSD	03h, 0Bh, 13h, 1Bh
(V)CMPNEQSD	04h, 0Ch, 14h, 1Ch
(V)CMPNLTSD	05h, 0Dh, 15h, 1Dh
(V)CMPNLESD	06h, 0Eh, 16h, 1Eh
(V)CMPORDSD	07h, 0Fh, 17h, 1Fh

CMPSD is an SSE2 instruction and VCMPSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CMPSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64, imm8</i>	F2 0F C2 /r ib	Compares double-precision floating-point values in the low-order 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Comparison type is determined by <i>imm8</i> . Writes comparison results to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCMPSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .X.11	C2 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)CMPPD, (V)CMPSS, (V)CMPSS, (V)COMISD, (V)COMISS, (V)UCOMISD, (V)UCOMISS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X						
	A	A							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.					
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.					
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.					
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					
			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.					
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Null data segment used to reference memory.					
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.					
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.					
				Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions									
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.					
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.					
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.					
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>									
<i>A — AVX exception</i>									
<i>S — SSE exception</i>									

**CMPSS
VCMPSS****Compare
Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Compares a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of the first source operand with a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of the second source operand and writes the result to the low-order 32 bits of the destination. When a comparison is TRUE, all 32 bits of the destination element are set; when a comparison is FALSE, all 32 bits of the destination element are cleared. Comparison type is specified by an immediate byte operand.

Signed comparisons return TRUE only when both operands are valid numbers and the numbers have the relation specified by the type of comparison operation. Ordered comparison returns TRUE when both operands are valid numbers, or FALSE when either operand is a NaN. Unordered comparison returns TRUE only when one or both operands are NaN and FALSE otherwise.

QNaN operands generate an Invalid Operation Exception (IE) only if the comparison type isn't Equal, Unequal, Ordered, or Unordered. SNaN operands always generate an IE.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CMPSS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected. Comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate byte operand.

VCMPSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are copied from bits [127L32] of the first source. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared. Comparison type is specified by bits [4:0] of an immediate byte operand.

Immediate Operand Encoding

CMPSS uses bits [2:0] of the 8-bit immediate operand and VCMPSS uses bits [4:0] of the 8-bit immediate operand. Although VCMPSS supports 20h encoding values, the comparison types echo those of CMPSS on 4-bit boundaries. The following table shows the immediate operand value for CMPSS and each of the VCMPSS echoes.

Some comparison operations that are not directly supported by immediate-byte encodings can be implemented by swapping the contents of the source and destination operands and executing the appropriate comparison of the swapped values. These additional comparison operations are shown below with the directly supported comparison operations. When operands are swapped, the first source XMM register is overwritten by the result.

Immediate Operand Value	Compare Operation	Result If NaN Operand	QNaN Operand Causes Invalid Operation Exception
00h, 08h, 10h, 18h	Equal	FALSE	No
01h, 09h, 11h, 19h	Less than	FALSE	Yes
	Greater than (swapped operands)	FALSE	Yes
02h, 0Ah, 12h, 1Ah	Less than or equal	FALSE	Yes
	Greater than or equal (swapped operands)	FALSE	Yes
03h, 0Bh, 13h, 1Bh	Unordered	TRUE	No
04h, 0Ch, 14h, 1Ch	Not equal	TRUE	No
05h, 0Dh, 15h, 1Dh	Not less than	TRUE	Yes
	Not greater than (swapped operands)	TRUE	Yes
06h, 0Eh, 16h, 1Eh	Not less than or equal	TRUE	Yes
	Not greater than or equal (swapped operands)	TRUE	Yes
07h, 0Fh, 17h, 1Fh	Ordered	FALSE	No

The following alias mnemonics for (V)CMPSS with appropriate value of *imm8* are supported.

Mnemonic	Implied Value of <i>imm8</i>
(V)CMPEQSS	00h, 08h, 10h, 18h
(V)CMPLTSS	01h, 09h, 11h, 19h
(V)CMPLESS	02h, 0Ah, 12h, 1Ah
(V)CMPUNORDSS	03h, 0Bh, 13h, 1Bh
(V)CMPNEQSS	04h, 0Ch, 14h, 1Ch
(V)CMPNLTSS	05h, 0Dh, 15h, 1Dh
(V)CMPNLESS	06h, 0Eh, 16h, 1Eh
(V)CMPORDSS	07h, 0Fh, 17h, 1Fh

CMPSS is an SSE1 instruction and VCMPSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CMPSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32, imm8</i>	F3 0F C2 /r ib	Compares single-precision floating-point values in the low-order 32 bits of <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> . Comparison type is determined by <i>imm8</i> . Writes comparison results to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic**Encoding**

	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCMPSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32, imm8</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.$ 00001	X. \overline{src} .X.10	C2 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)CMPPD, (V)CMPPS, (V)CMPSD, (V)COMISD, (V)COMISS, (V)UCOMISD, (V)UCOMISS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception															
	Real	Virt	Prot																
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.															
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.															
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.															
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.															
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].															
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.															
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.															
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.															
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.															
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.															
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.															
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.															
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.															
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.															
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.															
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.															
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions																			
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.															
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.															
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.															
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>																			
<i>A — AVX exception</i>																			
<i>S — SSE exception</i>																			

**COMISD
VCOMISD****Compare Ordered
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Compares a double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an operand with a double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of another operand or a 64-bit memory location and sets rFLAGS.ZF, PF, and CF to show the result of the comparison:

Comparison	ZF	PF	CF
NaN input	1	1	1
operand 1 > operand 2	0	0	0
operand 1 < operand 2	0	0	1
operand 1 == operand 2	1	0	0

The result is unordered if one or both of the operand values is a NaN. The rFLAGS.OF, AF, and SF bits are cleared. If an #XF SIMD floating-point exception occurs the rFLAGS bits are not updated.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

COMISD

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register or a 64-bit memory location.

VCOMISD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location.

COMISD is an SSE2 instruction and VCOMISD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
COMISD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	66 0F 2F /r	Compares double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> and sets rFLAGS.
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VCOMISD <i>xmm1, xmm2 /mem64</i>	VEX C4	RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode RXB.00001 X.src.X.01 2F /r

Related Instructions

(V)CMPPD, (V)CMPPS, (V)CMPSD, (V)CMPSS, (V)COMISS, (V)UCOMISD, (V)UCOMISS

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF	
								0				0	M	0	M	M	
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.
Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3, and 1 are reserved. For #XF, rFLAGS bits are not updated.

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
															M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.							

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

**COMISS
VCOMISS****Compare
Ordered Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Compares a double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an operand with a double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of another operand or a 32-bit memory location and sets rFLAGS.ZF, PF, and CF to show the result of the comparison:

Comparison	ZF	PF	CF
NaN input	1	1	1
operand 1 > operand 2	0	0	0
operand 1 < operand 2	0	0	1
operand 1 == operand 2	1	0	0

The result is unordered if one or both of the operand values is a NaN. The rFLAGS.OF, AF, and SF bits are cleared. If an #XF SIMD floating-point exception occurs the rFLAGS bits are not updated.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

COMISS

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register or a 32-bit memory location.

VCOMISS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location.

COMISS is an SSE1 instruction and VCOMISS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
COMISS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	0F 2F /r	Compares single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> and sets rFLAGS.
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VCOMISS <i>xmm1, xmm2 /mem32</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvv.L.pp C4	Opcode <i>X.B.00001 X.src.X.00 2F /r</i>

Related Instructions

(V)CMPPD, (V)CMPPS, (V)CMPSD, (V)CMPSS, (V)COMISD, (V)UCOMISD, (V)UCOMISS

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
								0				0	M	0	M	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.
Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3, and 1 are reserved. For #XF, rFLAGS bits are not updated.

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
															M M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.							

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

CVTDQ2PD VCVTQD2PD

Convert Packed Doubleword Integers to Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Converts packed 32-bit signed integer values to packed double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTDQ2PD

Converts two packed 32-bit signed integer values in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or in a 64-bit memory location to two packed double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VCVTQD2PD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts two packed 32-bit signed integer values in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or in a 64-bit memory location to two packed double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Converts four packed 32-bit signed integer values in the low-order 128 bits of a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location to four packed double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to a YMM register.

CVTDQ2PD is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTDQ2PD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
CVTDQ2PD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F3 0F E6 /r	Converts packed doubleword signed integers in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> to double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VCVTQD2PD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	C4	\overline{RXB} .00001	X.1111.0.10	E6 /r
VCVTQD2PD <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	\overline{RXB} .00001	X.1111.1.10	E6 /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTPD2DQ, (V)CVTPI2PD, (V)CVTSD2SI, (V)CVTSI2SD, (V)CVTTPD2DQ, (V)CVTTSD2SI

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference with alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

CVTDQ2PS VCVTDQ2PS

Convert Packed Doubleword Integers to Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Converts packed 32-bit signed integer values to packed single-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to the destination. When the result is an inexact value, it is rounded as specified by MXCSR.RC.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTDQ2PS

Converts four packed 32-bit signed integer values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to four packed single-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VCVTDQ2PS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts four packed 32-bit signed integer values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to four packed double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Converts eight packed 32-bit signed integer values in a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location to eight packed double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to a YMM register.

CVTDQ2PS is an SSE2 instruction and the VCVTDQ2PS instruction is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CVTDQ2PS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 5B /r	Converts packed doubleword integer values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> .
Mnemonic		
Encoding		Opcode
VCVTDQ2PS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.00 5B /r
VCVTDQ2PS <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.00 5B /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTPS2DQ, (V)CVTSI2SS, (V)CVTSS2SI, (V)CVTTPS2DQ, (V)CVTTSS2SI

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M						
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b							
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.							
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception											

**CVTPD2DQ
VCVTPD2DQ****Convert Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point
to Packed Doubleword Integer**

Converts packed double-precision floating-point values to packed signed doubleword integers and writes the converted values to the destination.

When the result is an inexact value, it is rounded as specified by MXCSR.RC. When the floating-point value is a NaN, infinity, or the result of the conversion is larger than the maximum signed doubleword (-2^{31} to $+2^{31} - 1$), the instruction returns the 32-bit indefinite integer value (8000_0000h) when the invalid-operation exception (IE) is masked.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTPD2DQ

Converts two packed double-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to two packed signed doubleword integers and writes the converted values to the two low-order doublewords of the destination XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are cleared. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VCVTPD2DQ

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts two packed double-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to two signed doubleword values and writes the converted values to the lower two doubleword elements of the destination XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are cleared. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Converts four packed double-precision floating-point values in a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location to four signed doubleword values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

CVTPD2DQ is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTPD2DQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
CVTPD2DQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	F2 0F E6 /r	Converts two packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to packed doubleword integers in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VCVTPD2DQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.11	E6 /r
VCVTPD2DQ <i>xmm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.11	E6 /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PD, (V)CVTPI2PD, (V)CVTSD2SI, (V)CVTSI2SD, (V)CVTPD2DQ,
 (V)CVTSD2SI

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M					M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b							
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.							
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.							
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception											

**CVTPD2PS
VCVTPD2PS****Convert Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point
to Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Converts packed double-precision floating-point values to packed single-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to the low-order doubleword elements of the destination. When the result is an inexact value, it is rounded as specified by MXCSR.RC.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTPD2PS

Converts two packed double-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to two packed single-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are cleared. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VCVTPD2PS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts two packed double-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to two packed single-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are cleared. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Converts four packed double-precision floating-point values in a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location to four packed single-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to a YMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

CVTPD2PS is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTPD2PS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
CVTPD2PS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 5A /r	Converts packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VCVTPD2PS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.01	5A /r
VCVTPD2PS <i>xmm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.01	5A /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTPS2PD, (V)CVTSD2SS, (V)CVTSS2SD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<p>X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception</p>				

**CVTPS2DQ
VCVTPS2DQ****Convert Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point
to Packed Doubleword Integers**

Converts packed single-precision floating-point values to packed signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to the destination.

When the result is an inexact value, it is rounded as specified by MXCSR.RC. When the floating-point value is a NaN, infinity, or the result of the conversion is larger than the maximum signed doubleword (-2^{31} to $+2^{31} - 1$), the instruction returns the 32-bit indefinite integer value (8000_0000h) when the invalid-operation exception (IE) is masked.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTPS2DQ

Converts four packed single-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to four packed signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VCVTPS2DQ

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts four packed single-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to four packed signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Converts eight packed single-precision floating-point values in a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location to eight packed signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to a YMM register.

CVTPS2DQ is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTPS2DQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
CVTPS2DQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 5B /r	Converts four packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to four packed doubleword integers in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VCVTPS2DQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	5B /r
VCVTPS2DQ <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.01	5B /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PS, (V)CVTSI2SS, (V)CVTSS2SI, (V)CVTTPS2DQ, (V)CVTTSS2SI

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M					M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X								
	A	A									
	S	S	S								
	S	S	S								
			A								
			A								
			A								
			A								
			A								
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X								
Stack, #SS	S	S	X								
General protection, #GP	S	S	X								
	S	S	S								
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S								
			A								
			A								
Page fault, #PF		S	X								
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X								
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X								
	S	S	X								
Precision, PE	S	S	X								
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>											

**CVTPS2PD
VCVTPS2PD****Convert Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point
to Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Converts packed single-precision floating-point values to packed double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTPS2PD

Converts two packed single-precision floating-point values in the two low order doubleword elements of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to two double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VCVTPS2PD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts two packed single-precision floating-point values in the two low order doubleword elements of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to two double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Converts four packed single-precision floating-point values in a YMM register or a 128-bit memory location to four double-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to a YMM register.

CVTPS2PD is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTPS2PD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
CVTPS2PD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	OF 5A /r	Converts packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> to packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VCVTPS2PD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00 5A /r
VCVTPS2PD <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.00 5A /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTPD2PS, (V)CVTSD2SS, (V)CVTSS2SD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
														M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

**CVTSD2SI
VCVTSD2SI****Convert Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point
to Signed Doubleword or Quadword Integer**

Converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value to a 32-bit or 64-bit signed integer value and writes the converted value to a general-purpose register.

When the result is an inexact value, it is rounded as specified by MXCSR.RC. When the floating-point value is a NaN, infinity, or the result of the conversion is larger than the maximum signed doubleword (-2^{31} to $+2^{31} - 1$) or quadword value (-2^{63} to $+2^{63} - 1$), the instruction returns the indefinite integer value (8000_0000h for 32-bit integers, 8000_0000_0000_0000h for 64-bit integers) when the invalid-operation exception (IE) is masked.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTSD2SI

The legacy form has two encodings:

- When REX.W = 0, converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a 32-bit signed integer and writes the converted value to a 32-bit general purpose register.
- When REX.W = 1, converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a 64-bit sign-extended integer and writes the converted value to a 64-bit general purpose register.

VCVTSD2SI

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings:

- When VEX.W = 0, converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a 32-bit signed integer and writes the converted value to a 32-bit general purpose register.
- When VEX.W = 1, converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a 64-bit sign-extended integer and writes the converted value to a 64-bit general purpose register.

CVTSD2SI is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTSD2SI is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CVTSD2SI <i>reg32, xmm1/mem64</i>	F2 (W0) 0F 2D /r	Converts a packed double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem64</i> to a doubleword integer in <i>reg32</i> .
CVTSD2SI <i>reg64, xmm1/mem64</i>	F2 (W1) 0F 2D /r	Converts a packed double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem64</i> to a quadword integer in <i>reg64</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding

	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCVTSD2SI <i>reg32, xmm2/mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	0.1111.X.11	2D /r
VCVTSD2SI <i>reg64, xmm2/mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	1.1111.X.11	2D /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PD, (V)CVTPD2DQ, (V)CVTPI2PD, (V)CVTSI2SD, (V)CVTTPD2DQ,
(V)CVTTS2SI

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M					M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**CVTSD2SS
VCVTSD2SS****Convert Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point
to Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value to a scalar single-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 32 bits of the destination. When the result is an inexact value, it is rounded as specified by MXCSR.RC.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTSD2SS

Converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of the second source XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a scalar single-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 32 bits of a destination XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VCVTSD2SS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of a source XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a scalar single-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 32 bits of the destination XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are copied from the first source XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

CVTSD2SS is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTSD2SS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
CVTSD2SS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 5A /r	Converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> to a scalar single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VCVTSD2SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .X.11	5A /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTPD2PS, (V)CVTPS2PD, (V)CVTSS2SD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

**CVTSI2SD
VCVTSI2SD****Convert Signed Doubleword or Quadword Integer
to Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Converts a signed integer value to a double-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to a destination register. When the result of the conversion is an inexact value, the value is rounded as specified by MXCSR.RC.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTSI2SD

The legacy form has two encodings:

- When REX.W = 0, converts a signed doubleword integer value from a 32-bit source general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location to a double-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination XMM register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.
- When REX.W = 1, converts a signed quadword integer value from a 64-bit source general-purpose register or a 64-bit memory location to a 64-bit double-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination XMM register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VCVTSI2SD

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings:

- When VEX.W = 0, converts a signed doubleword integer value from a 32-bit source general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location to a double-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 64 bits of the destination XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the first source XMM register are copied to the destination XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.
- When VEX.W = 1, converts a signed quadword integer value from a 64-bit source general-purpose register or a 64-bit memory location to a double-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 64 bits of the destination XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the first source XMM register are copied to the destination XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

CVTSI2SD is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTSI2SD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CVTSI2SD <i>xmm1, reg32/mem32</i>	F2 (W0) 0F 2A /r	Converts a doubleword integer in <i>reg32</i> or <i>mem32</i> to a double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> .
CVTSI2SD <i>xmm1, reg64/mem64</i>	F2 (W1) 0F 2A /r	Converts a quadword integer in <i>reg64</i> or <i>mem64</i> to a double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic

	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCVTSI2SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, reg32/mem32</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	0. <u>src</u> .X.11	2A /r
VCVTSI2SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, reg64/mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	1. <u>src</u> .X.11	2A /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PD, (V)CVTPD2DQ, (V)CVTPI2PD, (V)CVTSD2SI, (V)CVTTPD2DQ,
(V)CVTTSD2SI

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M					
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**CVTSI2SS
VCVTSI2SS****Convert Signed Doubleword or Quadword Integer
to Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Converts a signed integer value to a single-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to an XMM register. When the result of the conversion is an inexact value, the value is rounded as specified by MXCSR.RC.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTSI2SS

The legacy form has two encodings:

- When REX.W = 0, converts a signed doubleword integer value from a 32-bit source general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location to a single-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination XMM register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.
- When REX.W = 1, converts a signed quadword integer value from a 64-bit source general-purpose register or a 64-bit memory location to a single-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination XMM register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VCVTSI2SS

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings:

- When VEX.W = 0, converts a signed doubleword integer value from a 32-bit source general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location to a single-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 32 bits of the destination XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the first source XMM register are copied to the destination XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.
- When VEX.W = 1, converts a signed quadword integer value from a 64-bit source general-purpose register or a 64-bit memory location to a single-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 32 bits of the destination XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the first source XMM register are copied to the destination XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

CVTSI2SS is an SSE1 instruction and VCVTSI2SS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CVTSI2SS <i>xmm1, reg32/mem32</i>	F3 (W0) 0F 2A /r	Converts a doubleword integer in <i>reg32</i> or <i>mem32</i> to a single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> .
CVTSI2SS <i>xmm1, reg64/mem64</i>	F3 (W1) 0F 2A /r	Converts a quadword integer in <i>reg64</i> or <i>mem64</i> to a single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCVTSI2SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, reg32/mem32</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.$ 00001	0. \overline{src} .X.10	2A /r
VCVTSI2SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, reg64/mem64</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.$ 00001	1. \overline{src} .X.10	2A /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PS, (V)CVTPS2DQ, (V)CVTSS2SI, (V)CVTPPS2DQ, (V)CVTTSS2SI

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M					
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
X—AVX and SSE exception											
A—AVX exception											
S—SSE exception											

**CVTSS2SD
VCVTSS2SD****Convert Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point
to Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Converts a scalar single-precision floating-point value to a scalar double-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 64 bits of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTSS2SD

Converts a scalar single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of a source XMM register or a 32-bit memory location to a scalar double-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 64 bits of a destination XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VCVTSS2SD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Converts a scalar single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of the second source XMM register or 32-bit memory location to a scalar double-precision floating-point value and writes the converted value to the low-order 64 bits of the destination XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are copied from the first source XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

CVTSD2SD is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTSD2SD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
CVTSS2SD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 5A /r	Converts a scalar single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> to a scalar double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VCVTSS2SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .X.10	5A /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTPD2PS, (V)CVTPS2PD, (V)CVTSD2SS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
														M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<p>X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception</p>				

**CVTSS2SI
VCVTSS2SI****Convert Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point
to Signed Doubleword or Quadword Integer**

Converts a single-precision floating-point value to a signed integer value and writes the converted value to a general-purpose register.

When the result of the conversion is an inexact value, the value is rounded as specified by MXCSR.RC. When the floating-point value is a NaN, infinity, or the result of the conversion is larger than the maximum signed doubleword (-2^{31} to $+2^{31} - 1$) or quadword value (-2^{63} to $+2^{63} - 1$), the indefinite integer value (8000_0000h for 32-bit integers, 8000_0000_0000_0000h for 64-bit integers) is returned when the invalid-operation exception (IE) is masked.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTSS2SI

The legacy form has two encodings:

- When REX.W = 0, converts a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location to a 32-bit signed integer value and writes the converted value to a 32-bit general-purpose register.
- When REX.W = 1, converts a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location to a 64-bit signed integer value and writes the converted value to a 64-bit general-purpose register.

VCVTSS2SI

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings:

- When VEX.W = 0, converts a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location to a 32-bit signed integer value and writes the converted value to a 32-bit general-purpose register.
- When VEX.W = 1, converts a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location to a 64-bit signed integer value and writes the converted value to a 64-bit general-purpose register.

CVTSS2SI is an SSE1 instruction and VCVTSS2SI is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CVTSS2SI <i>reg32, xmm1/mem32</i>	F3 (W0) 0F 2D /r	Converts a single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem32</i> to a 32-bit integer value in <i>reg32</i>
CVTSS2SI <i>reg64, xmm1//mem64</i>	F3 (W1) 0F 2D /r	Converts a single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem64</i> to a 64-bit integer value in <i>reg64</i>

Mnemonic

	Encoding		
VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCVTSS2SI <i>reg32, xmm1/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00001	0.1111.X.10 2D /r
VCVTSS2SI <i>reg64, xmm1/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00001	1.1111.X.10 2D /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PS, (V)CVTPS2DQ, (V)CVTSI2SS, (V)CVTTPS2DQ, (V)CVTTSS2SI

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M					M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

CVTTPD2DQ Convert Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point VCVTTPD2DQ to Packed Doubleword Integer, Truncated

Converts packed double-precision floating-point values to packed signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to the destination.

When the result is an inexact value, it is truncated (rounded toward zero). When the floating-point value is a NaN, infinity, or the result of the conversion is larger than the maximum signed doubleword (-2^{31} to $+2^{31} - 1$), the instruction returns the 32-bit indefinite integer value (8000_0000h) when the invalid-operation exception (IE) is masked.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTTPD2DQ

Converts two packed double-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to two packed signed doubleword integers and writes the converted values to the two low-order doublewords of the destination XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are cleared. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VCVTTPD2DQ

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts two packed double-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to two signed doubleword values and writes the converted values to the lower two doubleword elements of the destination XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Converts four packed double-precision floating-point values in a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location to four signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

CVTTPD2DQ is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTTPD2DQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
CVTTPD2DQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F E6 /r	Converts two packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to packed doubleword integers in <i>xmm1</i> . Truncates inexact result.		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VCVTTPD2DQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.01	E6 /r
VCVTTPD2DQ <i>xmm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.01	E6 /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PD, (V)CVTPD2DQ, (V)CVTPI2PD, (V)CVTSD2SI, (V)CVTSI2SD, (V)CVTTSD2SI

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M					M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception	
	Real	Virt	Prot		
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.	
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.	
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.	
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.	
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].	
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b	
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.	
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.	
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.	
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.	
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.	
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.	
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.	
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.	
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.	
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.	
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.	
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.	
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.	
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions					
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.	
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.	
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.	
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception					

CVTTPS2DQ Convert Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point VCVTTPS2DQ to Packed Doubleword Integers, Truncated

Converts packed single-precision floating-point values to packed signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to the destination.

When the result of the conversion is an inexact value, the value is truncated (rounded toward zero). When the floating-point value is a NaN, infinity, or the result of the conversion is larger than the maximum signed doubleword (-2^{31} to $+2^{31} - 1$), the instruction returns the 32-bit indefinite integer value (8000_0000h) when the invalid-operation exception (IE) is masked.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTTPS2DQ

Converts four packed single-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to four packed signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. The high-order 128-bits of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VCVTTPS2DQ

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts four packed single-precision floating-point values in an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location to four packed signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Converts eight packed single-precision floating-point values in a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location to eight packed signed doubleword integer values and writes the converted values to a YMM register.

CVTTPS2DQ is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTTPS2DQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
CVTTPS2DQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	F3 0F 5B /r	Converts four packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to four packed doubleword integers in <i>xmm1</i> . Truncates inexact result.	
Mnemonic			
VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.10	5B /r
C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.10	5B /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PS, (V)CVTPS2DQ, (V)CVTSI2SS, (V)CVTSS2SI, (V)CVTTSS2SI

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M					M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

CVTTSD2SI Convert Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point VCVTTSD2SI to Signed Double- or Quadword Integer, Truncated

Converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value to a signed integer value and writes the converted value to a general-purpose register.

When the result of the conversion is an inexact value, the value is truncated (rounded toward zero). When the floating-point value is a NaN, infinity, or the result of the conversion is larger than the maximum signed doubleword (-2^{31} to $+2^{31} - 1$) or quadword value (-2^{63} to $+2^{63} - 1$), the instruction returns the indefinite integer value (8000_0000h for 32-bit integers, 8000_0000_0000_0000h for 64-bit integers) when the invalid-operation exception (IE) is masked.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTTSD2SI

The legacy form of the instruction has two encodings:

- When REX.W = 0, converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a 32-bit signed integer and writes the converted value to a 32-bit general purpose register.
- When REX.W = 1, converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a 64-bit sign-extended integer and writes the converted value to a 64-bit general purpose register.

VCVTTSD2SI

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings.

- When VEX.W = 0, converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a 32-bit signed integer and writes the converted value to a 32-bit general purpose register.
- When VEX.W = 1, converts a scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location to a 64-bit sign-extended integer and writes the converted value to a 64-bit general purpose register.

CVTTSD2SI is an SSE2 instruction and VCVTTSD2SI is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
CVTTSD2SI <i>reg32, xmm1/mem64</i>	F2 (W0) 0F 2C /r	Converts a packed double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem64</i> to a doubleword integer in <i>reg32</i> . Truncates inexact result.
CVTTSD2SI <i>reg64, xmm1/mem64</i>	F2 (W1) 0F 2C /r	Converts a packed double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem64</i> to a quadword integer in <i>reg64</i> . Truncates inexact result.

Mnemonic

Encoding			
VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
C4	RXB.00001	0.1111.X.11	2C /r
C4	RXB.00001	1.1111.X.11	2C /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PD, (V)CVTPD2DQ, (V)CVTPI2PD, (V)CVTSD2SI, (V)CVTSI2SD,
(V)CVTPD2DQ

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M					M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

CVTTSS2SI Convert Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point VCVTTSS2SI to Signed Double or Quadword Integer, Truncated

Converts a single-precision floating-point value to a signed integer value and writes the converted value to a general-purpose register.

When the result of the conversion is an inexact value, the value is truncated (rounded toward zero). When the floating-point value is a NaN, infinity, or the result of the conversion is larger than the maximum signed doubleword (-2^{31} to $+2^{31} - 1$) or quadword value (-2^{63} to $+2^{63} - 1$), the indefinite integer value (8000_0000h for 32-bit integers, 8000_0000_0000_0000h for 64-bit integers) is returned when the invalid-operation exception (IE) is masked.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

CVTTSS2SI

The legacy form of the instruction has two encodings:

- When REX.W = 0, converts a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location to a 32-bit signed integer value and writes the converted value to a 32-bit general-purpose register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the source are not affected.
- When REX.W = 1, converts a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location to a 64-bit signed integer value and writes the converted value to a 64-bit general-purpose register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the source are not affected.

VCVTTSS2SI

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings:

- When VEX.W = 0, converts a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location to a 32-bit signed integer value and writes the converted value to a 32-bit general-purpose register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the source are cleared.
- When VEX.W = 1, converts a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location to a 64-bit signed integer value and writes the converted value to a 64-bit general-purpose register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the source are cleared.

CVTTSS2SI is an SSE1 instruction and VCVTTSS2SI is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
CVTTSS2SI <i>reg32, xmm1/mem32</i>	F3 (W0) 0F 2C /r	Converts a single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem32</i> to a 32-bit integer value in <i>reg32</i> . Truncates inexact result.		
CVTTSS2SI <i>reg64, xmm1/mem64</i>	F3 (W1) 0F 2C /r	Converts a single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem64</i> to a 64-bit integer value in <i>reg64</i> . Truncates inexact result.		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCVTTSS2SI <i>reg32, xmm1/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00001	0.1111.X.10	2C /r
VCVTTSS2SI <i>reg64, xmm1/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00001	1.1111.X.10	2C /r

Related Instructions

(V)CVTDQ2PS, (V)CVTPS2DQ, (V)CVTSI2SS, (V)CVTSS2SI, (V)CVTPPS2DQ

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M					M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.

*X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception*

DIVPD**VDIVPD****Divide
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Divides each of the packed double-precision floating-point values of the first source operand by the corresponding packed double-precision floating-point values of the second source operand and writes the quotients to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

DIVPD

Divides two packed double-precision floating-point values in the first source XMM register by the corresponding packed double-precision floating-point values in either a second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VDIVPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Divides two packed double-precision floating-point values in the first source XMM register by the corresponding packed double-precision floating-point values in either a second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes the two results a destination XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Divides four packed double-precision floating-point values in the first source YMM register by the corresponding packed double-precision floating-point values in either a second source YMM register or a 256-bit memory location and writes the two results a destination YMM register.

DIVPD is an SSE2 instruction and VDIVPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
DIVPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 5E /r	Divides packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> by the packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes quotients to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VDIVPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01 5E /r
VDIVPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01 5E /r

Related Instructions

(V)DIVPS, (V)DIVSD, (V)DIVSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M	M	M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Division by zero, ZE	S	S	X	Division of finite dividend by zero-value divisor.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

DIVPS**VDIVPS****Divide
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Divides each of the packed single-precision floating-point values of the first source operand by the corresponding packed single-precision floating-point values of the second source operand and writes the quotients to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

DIVPS

Divides four packed single-precision floating-point values in the first source XMM register by the corresponding packed single-precision floating-point values in either a second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VDIVPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Divides four packed single-precision floating-point values in the first source XMM register by the corresponding packed single-precision floating-point values in either a second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes two results to a third destination XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Divides eight packed single-precision floating-point values in the first source YMM register by the corresponding packed single-precision floating-point values in either a second source YMM register or a 256-bit memory location and writes the two results to a destination YMM register.

DIVPS is an SSE1 instruction and VDIVPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
DIVPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 5E /r	Divides packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> by the corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes quotients to <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VDIVPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00	5E /r
VDIVPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.00	5E /r

Related Instructions

(V)DIVPD, (V)DIVSD, (V)DIVSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M	M	M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Division by zero, ZE	S	S	X	Division of finite dividend by zero-value divisor.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

DIVSD**VDIVSD****Divide
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Divides the double-precision floating-point value in the low-order quadword of the first source operand by the double-precision floating-point value in the low-order quadword of the second source operand and writes the quotient to the low-order quadword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

DIVSD

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VDIVSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. Bits [127:64] of the first source operand are copied to bits [127:64] of the destination. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

DIVSD is an SSE2 instruction and VDIVSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
DIVSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 5E /r	Divides the double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> by the corresponding value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Writes quotient to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic				
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VDIVSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .X.11	5E /r

Related Instructions

(V)DIVPD, (V)DIVPS, (V)DIVSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M	M	M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Division by zero, ZE	S	S	X	Division of finite dividend by zero-value divisor.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**DIVSS
VDIVSS****Divide Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Divides the single-precision floating-point value in the low-order doubleword of the first source operand by the single-precision floating-point value in the low-order doubleword of the second source operand and writes the quotient to the low-order doubleword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

DIVSS

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VDIVSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the first source operand are copied to bits [127:32] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

DIVSS is an SSE1 instruction and VDIVSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
DIVSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 5E /r	Divides a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order doubleword of <i>xmm1</i> by a corresponding value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> . Writes the quotient to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding
VDIVSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	VEX $\overline{RXB.map_select}$ $W.vvvv.L.pp$ $X.\overline{src.X.10}$ $5E/r$

Related Instructions

(V)DIVPD, (V)DIVPS, (V)DIVSD

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M	M	M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Division by zero, ZE	S	S	X	Division of finite dividend by zero-value divisor.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**DPPD
VDPPD****Dot Product
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Computes the dot-product of the input operands. An immediate operand specifies both the input values and the destination locations to which the products are written.

Selectively multiplies packed double-precision values in a source operand by the corresponding values in another source operand, writes the results to a temporary location, adds the results, writes the sum to a second temporary location and selectively writes the sum to a destination.

Mask bits [5:4] of an 8-bit immediate operand perform multiplicative selection. Bit 5 selects bits [127:64] of the source operands; bit 4 selects bits [63:0] of the source operands. When a mask bit = 1, the corresponding packed double-precision floating point values are multiplied and the product is written to the corresponding position of a 128-bit temporary location. When a mask bit = 0, the corresponding position of the temporary location is cleared.

After the two 64-bit values in the first temporary location are added and written to the 64-bit second temporary location, mask bits [1:0] of the same 8-bit immediate operand perform write selection. Bit 1 selects bits [127:64] of the destination; bit 0 selects bits [63:0] of the destination. When a mask bit = 1, the 64-bit value of the second temporary location is written to the corresponding position of the destination. When a mask bit = 0, the corresponding position of the destination is cleared.

When the operation produces a NaN, its value is determined as follows.

Source Operands (in either order)		NaN Result ¹
QNaN	Any non-NaN floating-point value (or single-operand instruction)	Value of QNaN
SNaN	Any non-NaN floating-point value (or single-operand instruction)	Value of SNaN, converted to a QNaN ²
QNaN	QNaN	First operand
QNaN	SNaN	First operand (converted to QNaN if SNaN)
SNaN	SNaN	First operand converted to a QNaN ²
Note:		1. A NaN result produced when the floating-point invalid-operation exception is masked. 2. The conversion is done by changing the most-significant fraction bit to 1.

For each addition occurring in either the second or third step, for the purpose of NaN propagation, the addend of lower bit index is considered to be the first of the two operands. For example, when both multiplications produce NaNs, the one that corresponds to bits [64:0] is written to all indicated fields of the destination, regardless of how those NaNs were generated from the sources. When the high-order multiplication produces NaNs and the low-order multiplication produces infinities of opposite signs, the real indefinite QNaN (produced as the sum of the infinities) is written to the destination.

NANs in source operands or in computational results result in at least one NaN in the destination. For the 256-bit version, NaNs are propagated within the two independent dot product operations only to their respective 128-bit results.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

DPPD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VDPPD

The extended form of the instruction has a single 128-bit encoding.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

DPPD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VDPPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
DPPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 41 /r ib	Selectively multiplies packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> by corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> , adds interim products, selectively writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VDPPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00011	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	41 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)DPPS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected. Exceptions are determined separately for each add-multiply operation. Unmasked exceptions do not affect the destination.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

**DPPS
VDPPS****Dot Product
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Computes the dot-product of the input operands. An immediate operand specifies both the input values and the destination locations to which the products are written.

Selectively multiplies packed single-precision values in a source operand by corresponding values in another source operand, writes results to a temporary location, adds pairs of results, writes the sums to additional temporary locations, and selectively writes a cumulative sum to a destination.

Mask bits [7:4] of an 8-bit immediate operand perform multiplicative selection. Each bit selects a 32-bit segment of the source operands; bit 7 selects bits [127:96], bit 6 selects bits [95:64], bit 5 selects bits [63:32], and bit 4 selects bits [31:0]. When a mask bit = 1, the corresponding packed single-precision floating point values are multiplied and the product is written to the corresponding position of a 128-bit temporary location. When a mask bit = 0, the corresponding position of the temporary location is cleared.

After multiplication, three pairs of 32-bit values are added and written to temporary locations. Bits [63:32] and [31:0] of temporary location 1 are added and written to 32-bit temporary location 2; bits [127:96] and [95:64] of temporary location 1 are added and written to 32-bit temporary location 3; then the contents of temporary locations 2 and 3 are added and written to 32-bit temporary location 4.

After addition, mask bits [3:0] of the same 8-bit immediate operand perform write selection. Each bit selects a 32-bit segment of the source operands; bit 3 selects bits [127:96], bit 2 selects bits [95:64], bit 1 selects bits [63:32], and bit 0 selects bits [31:0] of the destination. When a mask bit = 1, the 64-bit value of the fourth temporary location is written to the corresponding position of the destination. When a mask bit = 0, the corresponding position of the destination is cleared.

For the 256-bit extended encoding, this process is performed on the upper and lower 128 bits of the affected YMM registers.

When the operation produces a NaN, its value is determined as follows.

Source Operands (in either order)		NaN Result ¹
QNaN	Any non-NaN floating-point value (or single-operand instruction)	Value of QNaN
SNaN	Any non-NaN floating-point value (or single-operand instruction)	Value of SNaN, converted to a QNaN ²
QNaN	QNaN	First operand
QNaN	SNaN	First operand (converted to QNaN if SNaN)
SNaN	SNaN	First operand converted to a QNaN ²
Note: 1. A NaN result produced when the floating-point invalid-operation exception is masked. 2. The conversion is done by changing the most-significant fraction bit to 1.		

For each addition occurring in either the second or third step, for the purpose of NaN propagation, the addend of lower bit index is considered to be the first of the two operands. For example, when all four multiplications produce NaNs, the one that corresponds to bits [31:0] is written to all indicated fields

of the destination, regardless of how those NaNs were generated from the sources. When the two highest-order multiplication produce NaNs and the two lowest-low-order multiplications produce infinities of opposite signs, the real indefinite QNaN (produced as the sum of the infinities) is written to the destination.

Nan_s in source operands or in computational results result in at least one NaN in the destination. For the 256-bit version, NaN_s are propagated within the two independent dot product operations only to their respective 128-bit results.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

DPPS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VDPPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

DPPS is an SSE4.1 instruction and VDPPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
DPPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 40 /r ib	Selectively multiplies packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> by corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> , adds interim products, selectively writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	VEX	Encoding	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VDPPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	40 /r ib
VDPPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	40 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)DPPD

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.
Exceptions are determined separately for each add-multiply operation.
Unmasked exceptions do not affect the destination

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.							
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.							
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
			S	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.							
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception											

EXTRACTPS VEXTRACTPS

Extract Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Copies one of four packed single-precision floating-point values from a source XMM register to a general purpose register or a 32-bit memory location.

Bits [1:0] of an immediate byte operand specify the location of the 32-bit value that is copied. 00b corresponds to the low word of the source register and 11b corresponds to the high word of the source register. Bits [7:2] of the immediate operand are ignored.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

EXTRACTPS

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination can be a general purpose register or a 32-bit memory location. A 32-bit single-precision value extracted to a general purpose register is zero-extended to 64-bits.

VEXTRACTPS

The extended form of the instruction has a single 128-bit encoding.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination can be a general purpose register or a 32-bit memory location.

EXTRACTPS is an SSE4.1 instruction and VEXTRACTPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
EXTRACTPS <i>reg32/mem32, xmm1 imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 17 /r ib	Extract the single-precision floating-point element of <i>xmm1</i> specified by <i>imm8</i> to <i>reg32/mem32</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VEXTRACTPS <i>reg32/mem32, xmm1, imm8</i>	VEX C4	RXB.map_select RXB.00011	W.vvvv.L.pp X.1111.0.01 Opcode 17 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)INSERTPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

EXTRQ

Extract Field From Register

Extracts specified bits from the lower 64 bits of the first operand (the destination XMM register). The extracted bits are saved in the least-significant bit positions of the lower quadword of the destination; the remaining bits in the lower quadword of the destination register are cleared to 0. The upper quadword of the destination register is undefined.

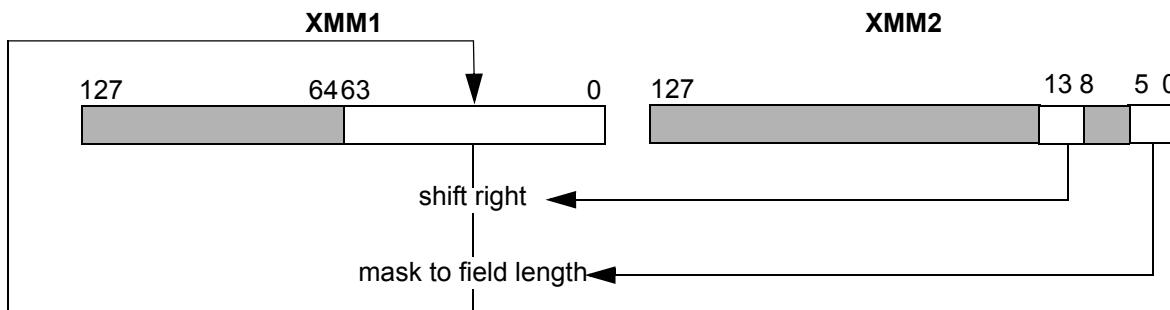
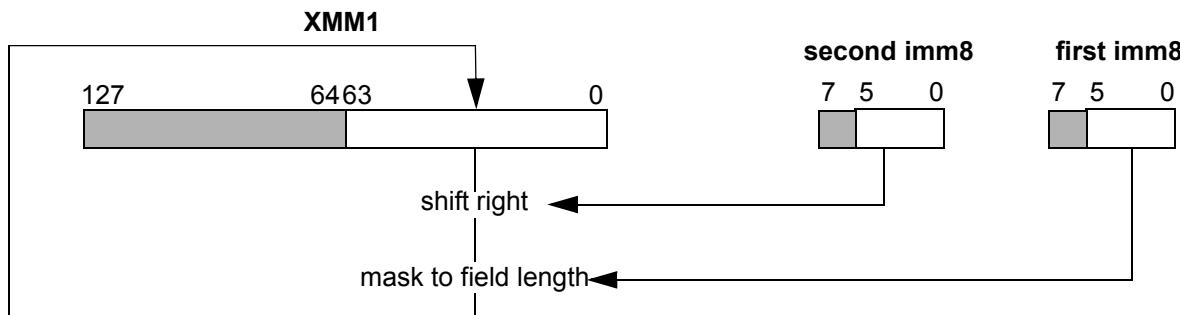
The portion of the source data being extracted is defined by the bit index and the field length. The bit index defines the least-significant bit of the source operand being extracted. Bits $[bit\ index + length\ field - 1]:[bit\ index]$ are extracted. If the sum of the $bit\ index + length\ field$ is greater than 64, the results are undefined.

For example, if the bit index is 32 (20h) and the field length is 16 (10h), then the result in the destination register will be source [47:32] in bits 15:0, with zeros in bits 63:16.

A value of zero in the field length is defined as a length of 64. If the *length field* is 0 and the *bit index* is 0, bits 63:0 of the source are extracted. For any other value of the *bit index*, the results are undefined.

The *bit index* and *field length* can be specified as immediate values (second and first immediate operands, respectively, in the case of the three argument version of the instruction), or they can both be specified by fields in an XMM source operand. In the latter case, bits [5:0] of the XMM register specify the number of bits to extract (the *field length*) and bits [13:8] of the XMM register specify the index of the first bit in the field to extract. The *bit index* and *field length* are each six bits in length; other bits of the field are ignored.

The diagram below illustrates the operation of this instruction.



EXTRQ is an SSE4A instruction. Support for SSE4A instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_0001(ECX[SSE4A] = 1). Software *must* check the CPUID bit once per program or library initialization before using the EXTRQ instruction, or inconsistent behavior may result.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
EXTRQ <i>xmm1, imm8, imm8</i>	66 0F 78 /0 ib ib	Extract field from <i>xmm1</i> , with the least significant bit of the extracted data starting at the bit index specified by [5:0] of the second immediate byte, with the length specified by [5:0] of the first immediate byte.
EXTRQ <i>xmm1, xmm2</i>	66 0F 79 /r	Extract field from <i>xmm1</i> , with the least significant bit of the extracted data starting at the bit index specified by <i>xmm2</i> [13:8], with the length specified by <i>xmm2</i> [5:0].

Related Instructions

INSERTQ, PINSRW, PEXTRW

rFLAGS Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Real	Virtual 8086	Protected	Cause of Exception
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	SSE4A instructions are not supported, as indicated by CPUID Fn8000_0001(ECX[SSE4A] = 0).
	X	X	X	The emulate bit (EM) of CR0 was set to 1.
	X	X	X	The operating-system FXSAVE/FXRSTOR support bit (OSFXSR) of CR4 is cleared to 0.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	The task-switch bit (TS) of CR0 was set to 1.

HADDPD VHADDPD

Horizontal Add Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Adds adjacent pairs of double-precision floating-point values in two source operands and writes the sums to a destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

HADDPD

Adds the packed double-precision values in bits [127:64] and bits [63:0] of the first source XMM register and writes the sum to bits [63:0] of the destination; adds the corresponding doublewords of the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes the sum to bits [127:64] of the destination. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VHADDPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Adds the packed double-precision values in bits [127:64] and bits [63:0] of the first source XMM register and writes the sum to bits [63:0] of the destination XMM register; adds the corresponding doublewords of the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes the sum to bits [127:64] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Adds the packed double-precision values in bits [127:64] and bits [63:0] of the first source YMM register and writes the sum to bits [63:0] of the destination YMM register; adds the corresponding doublewords of the second source YMM register or a 256-bit memory location and writes the sum to bits [127:64] of the destination. Performs the same process for the upper 128 bits of the sources and destination.

HADDPD is an SSE3 instruction and VHADDPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
HADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 7C /r	Adds adjacent pairs of double-precision values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VHADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB.00001}$	$X.\overline{src}.0.01$	7C /r
VHADDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB.00001}$	$X.\overline{src}.1.01$	7C /r

Related Instructions

(V)HADDPS, (V)HSUBPD, (V)HSUBPS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

HADDPS VHADDPS

Horizontal Add Packed Single-Precision

Adds adjacent pairs of single-precision floating-point values in two source operands and writes the sums to a destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

HADDPS

Adds the packed single-precision values in bits [63:32] and bits [31:0] of the first source XMM register and writes the sum to bits [31:0] of the destination; adds the packed single-precision values in bits [127:96] and bits [95:64] of the first source register and writes the sum to bits [63:32] of the destination. Adds the corresponding values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes the sum to bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VHADDPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Adds the packed single-precision values in bits [63:32] and bits [31:0] of the first source XMM register and writes the sum to bits [31:0] of the destination XMM register; adds the packed single-precision values in bits [127:96] and bits [95:64] of the first source register and writes the sum to bits [63:32] of the destination. Adds the corresponding values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes the sum to bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Adds the packed single-precision values in bits [63:32] and bits [31:0] of the first source YMM register and writes the sum to bits [31:0] of the destination YMM register; adds the packed single-precision values in bits [127:96] and bits [95:64] of the first source register and writes the sum to bits [63:32] of the destination. Adds the corresponding values in the second source YMM register or a 256-bit memory location and writes the sums to bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. Performs the same process for the upper 128 bits of the sources and destination.

HADDPS is an SSE3 instruction and VHADDPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
HADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	F2 0F 7C /r	Adds adjacent pairs of single-precision values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	VEX	Encoding	Opcode
VHADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp 7C /r
VHADDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.11
		RXB.00001	X.src.1.11 7C /r

Related Instructions

(V)HADDPD, (V)HSUBPD, (V)HSUBPS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

HSUBPD VHSUBPD

Horizontal Subtract Packed Double-Precision

Subtracts adjacent pairs of double-precision floating-point values in two source operands and writes the sums to a destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

HSUBPD

The first source register is also the destination.

Subtracts the packed double-precision value in bits [127:64] from the value in bits [63:0] of the first source XMM register and writes the difference to bits [63:0] of the destination; subtracts the corresponding values of the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes the difference to bits [127:64] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VHSUBPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Subtracts the packed double-precision values in bits [127:64] from the value in bits [63:0] of the first source XMM register and writes the difference to bits [63:0] of the destination XMM register; subtracts the corresponding values of the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes the difference to bits [127:64] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Subtracts the packed double-precision values in bits [127:64] from the value in bits [63:0] of the first source YMM register and writes the difference to bits [63:0] of the destination YMM register; subtracts the corresponding values of the second source YMM register or a 256-bit memory location and writes the difference to bits [127:64] of the destination. Performs the same process for the upper 128 bits of the sources and destination.

HSUBPD is an SSE3 instruction and VHSUBPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
HSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 7D /r	Subtracts adjacent pairs of double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the differences to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic			
Encoding		Opcode	
VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VHSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01 7D /r
VHSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.1.01 7D /r

Related Instructions

(V)HSUBPS, (V)HADDPD, (V)HADDPS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception	
	Real	Virt	Prot		
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.	
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.	
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.	
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.	
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].	
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.	
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.	
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.	
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.	
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.	
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.	
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.	
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.	
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.	
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.	
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.	
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.	
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.	
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions					
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.	
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.	
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.	
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.	
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.	
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.	
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception					

HSUBPS VHSUBPS

Horizontal Subtract Packed Single

Subtracts adjacent pairs of single-precision floating-point values in two source operands and writes the differences to a destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

HSUBPS

Subtracts the packed single-precision values in bits [63:32] from the values in bits [31:0] of the first source XMM register and writes the difference to bits [31:0] of the destination; subtracts the packed single-precision values in bits [127:96] from the value in bits [95:64] of the first source register and writes the difference to bits [63:32] of the destination. Subtracts the corresponding values of the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes the differences to bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VHSUBPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Subtracts the packed single-precision values in bits [63:32] from the value in bits [31:0] of the first source XMM register and writes the difference to bits [31:0] of the destination XMM register; subtracts the packed single-precision values in bits [127:96] from the value bits [95:64] of the first source register and writes the sum to bits [63:32] of the destination. Subtracts the corresponding values of the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and writes the differences to bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Subtracts the packed single-precision values in bits [63:32] from the value in bits [31:0] of the first source YMM register and writes the difference to bits [31:0] of the destination YMM register; subtracts the packed single-precision values in bits [127:96] from the value in bits [95:64] of the first source register and writes the difference to bits [63:32] of the destination. Subtracts the corresponding values of the second source YMM register or a 256-bit memory location and writes the differences to bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. Performs the same process for the upper 128 bits of the sources and destination.

HSUBPS is an SSE3 instruction and VHSUBPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
HSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	F2 0F 7D /r	Subtracts adjacent pairs of values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes differences to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VHSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 <u>RXB.map_select</u>	X. <u>src</u> .0.11 7D /r
VHSUBPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4 <u>RXB.map_select</u>	X. <u>src</u> .1.11 7D /r

Related Instructions

(V)HSUBPD, (V)HADDPD, (V)HADDPS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

INSERTPS
VINSERTPS**Insert**
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Copies a selected single-precision floating-point value from a source operand to a selected location in a destination register and optionally clears selected elements of the destination. The legacy and extended forms of the instruction treat the remaining elements of the destination in different ways.

Selections are specified by three fields of an immediate 8-bit operand:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
COUNT_S	COUNT_D	ZMASK					

COUNT_S — The binary value of the field specifies a 32-bit element of a source register, counting upward from the low-order doubleword. COUNT_S is used only for register source; when the source is a memory operand, COUNT_S = 0.

COUNT_D — The binary value of the field specifies a 32-bit destination element, counting upward from the low-order doubleword.

ZMASK — Set a bit to clear a 32-bit element of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

INSERTPS

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

When the source operand is a register, the instruction copies the 32-bit element of the source specified by Count_S to the location in the destination specified by Count_D, and clears destination elements as specified by ZMask. Elements of the destination that are not cleared are not affected.

When the source operand is a memory location, the instruction copies a 32-bit value from memory, to the location in the destination specified by Count_D, and clears destination elements as specified by ZMask. Elements of the destination that are not cleared are not affected.

VINSERTPS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

When the second source operand is a register, the instruction copies the 32-bit element of the source specified by Count_S to the location in the destination specified by Count_D. The other elements of the destination are either copied from the first source operand or cleared as specified by ZMask.

When the second source operand is a memory location, the instruction copies a 32-bit value from the source to the location in the destination specified by Count_D. The other elements of the destination are either copied from the first source operand or cleared as specified by ZMask.

INSERTPS is an SSE4.1 instruction and VINSERTPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
INSERTPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 21 /r ib	Insert a selected single-precision floating-point value from <i>xmm2</i> or from <i>mem32</i> at a selected location in <i>xmm1</i> and clear selected elements of <i>xmm1</i> . Selections specified by <i>imm8</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VINSERTPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00011 X.src.0.01 21 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)EXTRACTPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

INSERTQ**Insert Field**

Inserts bits from the lower 64 bits of the source operand into the lower 64 bits of the destination operand. No other bits in the lower 64 bits of the destination are modified. The upper 64 bits of the destination are undefined.

The least-significant l bits of the source operand are inserted into the destination, with the least-significant bit of the source operand inserted at bit position n , where l and n are defined as the *field length* and *bit index*, respectively.

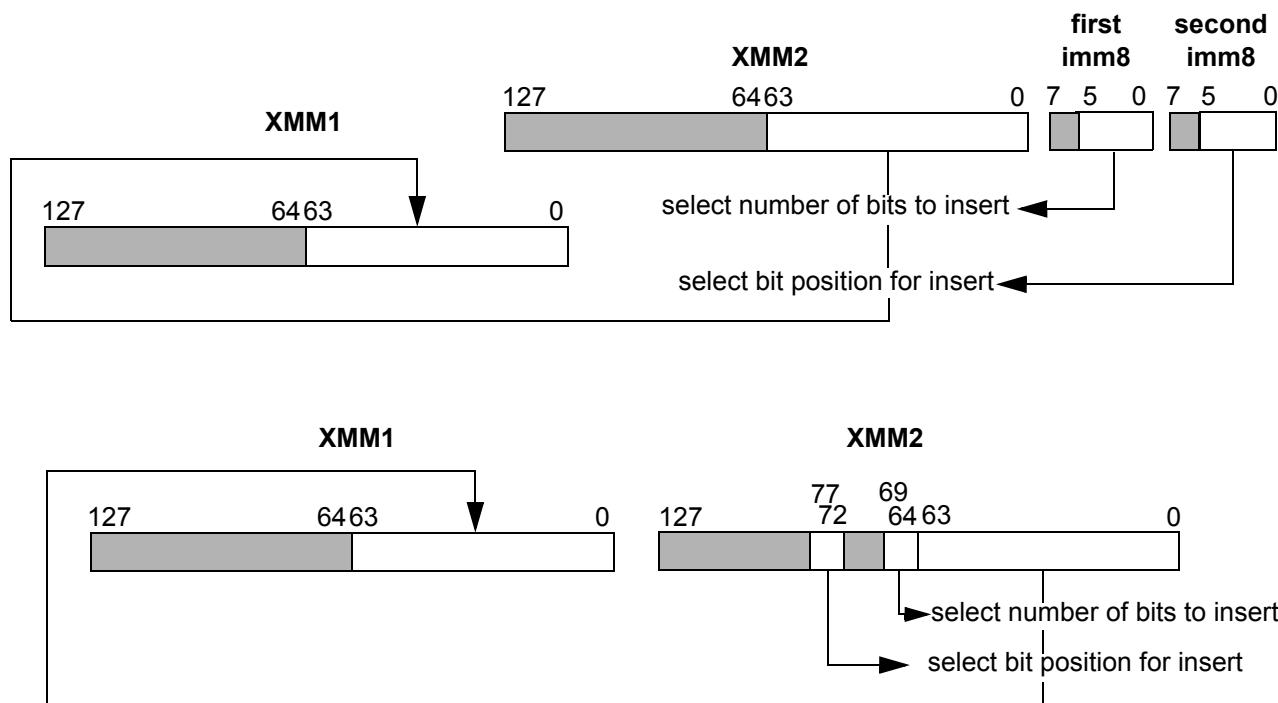
Bits $(\text{field length} - 1):0$ of the source operand are inserted into bits $(\text{bit index} + \text{field length} - 1):(\text{bit index})$ of the destination. If the sum of the *bit index* + *length field* is greater than 64, the results are undefined.

For example, if the *bit index* is 32 (20h) and the field length is 16 (10h), then the result in the destination register will be *source operand*[15:0] in bits 47:32. Bits 63:48 and bits 31:0 are not modified.

A value of zero in the *field length* is defined as a length of 64. If the *length field* is 0 and the *bit index* is 0, bits 63:0 of the source operand are inserted. For any other value of the *bit index*, the results are undefined.

The bits to insert are located in the XMM2 source operand. The *bit index* and *field length* can be specified as immediate values or can be specified in the XMM source operand. In the immediate form, the *bit index* and the *field length* are specified by the fourth (second immediate byte) and third operands (first immediate byte), respectively. In the register form, the *bit index* and *field length* are specified in bits [77:72] and bits [69:64] of the source XMM register, respectively. The *bit index* and *field length* are each six bits in length; other bits in the field are ignored.

The diagram below illustrates the operation of this instruction.



INSERTQ is an SSE4A instruction. Support for SSE4A instructions is indicated CPUID Fn8000_0001(ECX[SSE4A] = 1). Software *must* check the CPUID bit once per program or library initialization before using the INSERTQ instruction, or inconsistent behavior may result.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
INSERTQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8, imm8</i>	F2 0F 78 /r ib ib	Insert field starting at bit 0 of xmm2 with the length specified by [5:0] of the first immediate byte. This field is inserted into xmm1 starting at the bit position specified by [5:0] of the second immediate byte.
INSERTQ <i>xmm1, xmm2</i>	F2 0F 79 /r	Insert field starting at bit 0 of xmm2 with the length specified by xmm2[69:64]. This field is inserted into xmm1 starting at the bit position specified by xmm2[77:72].

Related Instructions

EXTRQ, PINSRW, PEXTRW

rFLAGS Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Real	Virtual 8086	Protected	Cause of Exception
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	SSE4A instructions are not supported, as indicated by CPUID Fn8000_0001(ECX[SSE4A] = 0).
	X	X	X	The emulate bit (EM) of CR0 was set to 1.
	X	X	X	The operating-system FXSAVE/FXRSTOR support bit (OSFXSR) of CR4 is cleared to 0.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	The task-switch bit (TS) of CR0 was set to 1.

LDDQU VLDDQU

Load Unaligned Double Quadword

Loads unaligned double quadwords from a memory location to a destination register.

Like the (V)MOVUPD instructions, (V)LDDQU loads a 128-bit or 256-bit operand from an unaligned memory location. However, to improve performance when the memory operand is actually misaligned, (V)LDDQU may read an aligned 16 or 32 bytes to get the first part of the operand, and an aligned 16 or 32 bytes to get the second part of the operand. This behavior is implementation-specific, and (V)LDDQU may only read the exact 16 or 32 bytes needed for the memory operand. If the memory operand is in a memory range where reading extra bytes can cause performance or functional issues, use (V)MOVUPD instead of (V)LDDQU.

Memory operands that are not aligned on 16-byte or 32-byte boundaries do not cause general-protection exceptions.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

LDDQU

The source operand is an unaligned 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination register are not affected.

VLDDQU

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The source operand is an unaligned 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination register are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The source operand is an unaligned 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

LDDQU is an SSE3 instruction and VLDDQU is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
LDDQU <i>xmm1, mem128</i>	F2 0F F0 /r	Loads a 128-bit value from an unaligned <i>mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VLDDQU <i>xmm1, mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00001	X.1111.0.11	F0 /r
VLDDQU <i>ymm1, mem256</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00001	X.1111.1.11	F0 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVDQU

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

LDMXCSR VLDMXCSR

Load MXCSR Control/Status Register

Loads the MXCSR register with a 32-bit value from memory.

For both legacy LDMXCSR and extended VLDMXCSR forms of the instruction, the source operand is a 32-bit memory location and the destination operand is the MXCSR.

If an MXCSR load clears a SIMD floating-point exception mask bit and sets the corresponding exception flag bit, a SIMD floating-point exception is not generated immediately. An exception is generated only when the next instruction that operates on an XMM or YMM register operand and causes that particular SIMD floating-point exception to be reported executes.

A general protection exception occurs if the instruction attempts to load non-zero values into reserved MXCSR bits. Software can use MXCSR_MASK to determine which bits are reserved. For details, see “128-Bit, 64-Bit, and x87 Programming” in Volume 2.

The MXCSR register is described in “Registers” in Volume 1.

LDMXCSR is an SSE1 instruction and VLDMXCSR is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
LDMXCSR mem32	0F AE /2	Loads MXCSR register with 32-bit value from memory.		
Mnemonic	Opcode	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp
VLDMXCSR mem32	C4		RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00

Related Instructions

(V)STMXCSR

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

MASKMOVDQU VMASKMOVDQU

Masked Move Double Quadword Unaligned

Moves bytes from the first source operand to a memory location specified by the DS:rDI register. Bytes are selected by mask bits in the second source operand. The memory location may be unaligned.

The mask consists of the most significant bit of each byte of the second source register. When a mask bit = 1, the corresponding byte of the first source register is written to the destination; when a mask bit = 0, the corresponding byte is not written.

Exception and trap behavior for elements not selected for storage to memory are implementation dependent. For instance, a given implementation may signal a data breakpoint or a page fault for bytes that are zero-masked and not actually written.

The instruction implicitly uses weakly-ordered, write-combining buffering for the data, as described in “Buffering and Combining Memory Writes” in Volume 2. For data that is shared by multiple processors, this instruction should be used together with a fence instruction in order to ensure data coherence (see “Cache and TLB Management” in Volume 2).

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MASKMOVDQU

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

VMASKMOVDQU

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

MASKMOVDQU is an SSE2 instruction and VMASKMOVDQU is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
MASKMOVDQU <i>xmm1, xmm2</i>	66 0F F7 /r	Move bytes selected by a mask value in <i>xmm2</i> from <i>xmm1</i> to the memory location specified by DS:rDI.	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VMASKMOVDQU <i>xmm1, xmm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01 F7 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MASKMOVPD, (V)MASKMOVPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

MAXPD VMAXPD

Maximum Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Compares each packed double-precision floating-point value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the corresponding location of the destination.

If both source operands are equal to zero, the value of the second source operand is returned. If either operand is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN), and invalid-operation exceptions are masked, the second source operand is written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MAXPD

Compares two pairs of packed double-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMAXPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Compares two pairs of packed double-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Compares four pairs of packed double-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

MAXPD is an SSE2 instruction and VMAXPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MAXPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 5F /r	Compares two pairs of packed double-precision values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the greater value to the corresponding position in <i>xmm1</i> .

Encoding				
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMAXPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	5F /r
VMAXPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	5F /r

Related Instructions

(V)MAXPS, (V)MAXSD, (V)MAXSS, (V)MINPD, (V)MINPS, (V)MINSD, (V)MINSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
														M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**MAXPS
VMAXPS****Maximum
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Compares each packed single-precision floating-point value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the corresponding location of the destination.

If both source operands are equal to zero, the value of the second source operand is returned. If either operand is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN), and invalid-operation exceptions are masked, the second source operand is written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MAXPS

Compares four pairs of packed single-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMAXPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Compares four pairs of packed single-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Compares eight pairs of packed single-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

MAXPS is an SSE1 instruction and VMAXPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MAXPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 5F /r	Compares four pairs of packed single-precision values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the greater values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMAXPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <i>src</i> .0.00	5F /r
VMAXPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <i>src</i> .1.00	5F /r

Related Instructions

(V)MAXPD, (V)MAXSD, (V)MAXSS, (V)MINPD, (V)MINPS, (V)MINSD, (V)MINSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
														M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**MAXSD
VMAXSD****Maximum
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Compares the scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of the first source operand to a corresponding value in the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the low-order 64 bits of the destination.

If both source operands are equal to zero, the value of the second source operand is returned. If either operand is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN), and invalid-operation exceptions are masked, the second source operand is written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MAXSD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. When the second source is a 64-bit memory location, the upper 64 bits of the first source register are copied to the destination. Bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMAXSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. When the second source is a 64-bit memory location, the upper 64 bits of the first source register are copied to the destination. Bits [127:64] of the destination are copied from bits [127:64] of the first source. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MAXSD is an SSE2 instruction and VMAXSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MAXSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 5F /r	Compares a pair of scalar double-precision values in the low-order 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> and writes the greater value to the low-order 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VMAXSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00001	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.X.11	5F /r

Related Instructions

(V)MAXPD, (V)MAXPS, (V)MAXSS, (V)MINPD, (V)MINPS, (V)MINSD, (V)MINSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
														M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

MAXSS VMAXSS

Maximum Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point

Compares the scalar single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of the first source operand to a corresponding value in the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the low-order 32 bits of the destination.

If both source operands are equal to zero, the value of the second source operand is returned. If either operand is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN), and invalid-operation exceptions are masked, the second source operand is written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MAXSS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMAXSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are copied from the first source operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MAXSS is an SSE1 instruction and VMAXSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MAXSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 5F /r	Compares a pair of scalar single-precision values in the low-order 32 bits of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> and writes the greater value to the low-order 32 bits of <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VMAXSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	VEX C4 RXB.map_select 00001 W.vvvv.L.pp X.src.X.10	Opcode 5F /r

Related Instructions

(V)MAXPD, (V)MAXPS, (V)MAXSD, (V)MINPD, (V)MINPS, (V)MINSD, (V)MINSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
														M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**MINPD
VMINPD****Minimum
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Compares each packed double-precision floating-point value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the corresponding location of the destination.

If both source operands are equal to zero, the value of the second source operand is returned. If either operand is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN), and invalid-operation exceptions are masked, the second source operand is written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MINPD

Compares two pairs of packed double-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMINPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Compares two pairs of packed double-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Compares four pairs of packed double-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

MINPD is an SSE2 instruction and VMINPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MINPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 5D /r	Compares two pairs of packed double-precision values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the lesser value to the corresponding position in <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMINPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	5D /r
VMINPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.1.01	5D /r

Related Instructions

(V)MAXPD, (V)MAXPS, (V)MAXSD, (V)MAXSS, (V)MINPS, (V)MINSD, (V)MINSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
														M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

MINPS VMINPS

Minimum Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Compares each packed single-precision floating-point value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the corresponding location of the destination.

If both source operands are equal to zero, the value of the second source operand is returned. If either operand is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN), and invalid-operation exceptions are masked, the second source operand is written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MINPS

Compares four pairs of packed single-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMINPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Compares four pairs of packed single-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Compares eight pairs of packed single-precision floating-point values.

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

MINPS is an SSE1 instruction and VMINPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MINPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 5D /r	Compares four pairs of packed single-precision values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the lesser values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMINPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00	5D /r
VMINPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.00	5D /r

Related Instructions

(V)MAXPD, (V)MAXPS, (V)MAXSD, (V)MAXSS, (V)MINPD, (V)MINSD, (V)MINSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
														M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**MINSD
VMINSD****Minimum
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Compares the scalar double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of the first source operand to a corresponding value in the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the low-order 64 bits of the destination.

If both source operands are equal to zero, the value of the second source operand is returned. If either operand is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN), and invalid-operation exceptions are masked, the second source operand is written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MINSD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMINSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are copied from the first source operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MINSD is an SSE2 instruction and VMINSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
MINSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 5D /r	Compares a pair of scalar double-precision values in the low-order 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> and writes the lesser value to the low-order 64 bits of <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VMINSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.X.11 5D /r

Related Instructions

(V)MAXPD, (V)MAXPS, (V)MAXSD, (V)MAXSS, (V)MINPD, (V)MINPS, (V)MINSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
														M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**MINSS
VMINSS****Minimum
Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Compares the scalar single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of the first source operand to a corresponding value in the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the low-order 32 bits of the destination.

If both source operands are equal to zero, the value of the second source operand is returned. If either operand is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN), and invalid-operation exceptions are masked, the second source operand is written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MINSS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMINSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are copied from the first source operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MINSS is an SSE1 instruction and VMINSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MINSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 5D /r	Compares a pair of scalar single-precision values in the low-order 32 bits of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> and writes the lesser value to the low-order 32 bits of <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VMINSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00001 X.src.X.10 5D /r

Related Instructions

(V)MAXPD, (V)MAXPS, (V)MAXSD, (V)MAXSS, (V)MINPD, (V)MINPS, (V)MINSD

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
														M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**MOVAPD
VMOVAPD****Move Aligned
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Moves packed double-precision floating-point values. Values can be moved from a register or memory location to a register; or from a register to a register or memory location.

A memory operand that is not aligned causes a general-protection exception.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVAPD

Moves two double-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVAPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves two double-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move:

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Moves four double-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move:

- The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.
- The source operand is a YMM register. The destination operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

MOVAPD is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVAPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVAPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 28 /r	Moves two packed double-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic		Encoding		
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVAPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	28 /r
VMOVAPD <i>xmm1/mem128, xmm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	29 /r
VMOVAPD <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.01	28 /r
VMOVAPD <i>ymm1/mem256, ymm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.01	29 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVHPD, (V)MOVLPD, (V)MOVMSKPD, (V)MOVSD, (V)MOVUPD

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not aligned on a 16-byte boundary.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			A	VEX256: Memory operand not 32-byte aligned. VEX128: Memory operand not 16-byte aligned.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**MOVAPS
VMOVAPS****Move Aligned
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Moves packed single-precision floating-point values. Values can be moved from a register or memory location to a register; or from a register to a register or memory location.

A memory operand that is not aligned causes a general-protection exception.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVAPS

Moves four single-precision floating-point values.

There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVAPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves four single-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Moves eight single-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.
- The source operand is a YMM register. The destination operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

MOVAPS is an SSE1 instruction and VMOVAPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description				
Mnemonic		VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Encoding	Opcode
MOVAPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 28 /r				Moves four packed single-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .	
MOVAPS <i>xmm1/mem128, xmm2</i>	0F 29 /r				Moves four packed single-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem128</i> to <i>xmm2</i> .	
VMOVAPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00		28 /r
VMOVAPS <i>xmm1/mem128, xmm2</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00		29 /r
VMOVAPS <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.00		28 /r
VMOVAPS <i>ymm1/mem256, ymm2</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.00		29 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVHLPS, (V)MOVHPS, (V)MOVLHPS, (V)MOVLPS, (V)MOVMSKPS, (V)MOVSS, (V)MOVUPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not aligned on a 16-byte boundary.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			A	VEX256: Memory operand not 32-byte aligned. VEX128: Memory operand not 16-byte aligned.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

MOVD**VMOVD****Move
Doubleword or Quadword**

Moves 32-bit and 64-bit values. A value can be moved from a general-purpose register or memory location to the corresponding low-order bits of an XMM register, with zero-extension to 128 bits; or from the low-order bits of an XMM register to a general-purpose register or memory location.

The quadword form of this instruction is distinct from the differently-encoded (V)MOVQ instruction. There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVD

There are two encodings for 32-bit moves, characterized by REX.W = 0.

- The source operand is either a 32-bit general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The 32-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either a 32-bit general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location.

There are two encodings for 64-bit moves, characterized by REX.W = 1.

- The source operand is either a 64-bit general-purpose register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The 64-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either a 64-bit general-purpose register or a 64-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVD

The extended form of the instruction has four 128-bit encodings:

There are two encodings for 32-bit moves, characterized by VEX.W = 0.

- The source operand is either a 32-bit general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The 32-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either a 32-bit general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location.

There are two encodings for 64-bit moves, characterized by VEX.W = 1.

- The source operand is either a 64-bit general-purpose register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The 64-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either a 64-bit general-purpose register or a 64-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MOVD is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description				
Mnemonic		VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode	Encoding
MOVD <i>xmm, reg32/mem32</i>	66 (W0) 0F 6E /r					Move a 32-bit value from <i>reg32/mem32</i> to <i>xmm</i> .
MOVQ <i>xmm, reg64/mem64</i>	66 (W1) 0F 6E /r					Move a 64-bit value from <i>reg64/mem64</i> to <i>xmm</i> .
MOVD <i>reg32/mem32, xmm</i>	66 (W0) 0F 7E /r					Move a 32-bit value from <i>xmm</i> to <i>reg32/mem32</i>
MOVQ <i>reg64/mem64, xmm</i>	66 (W1) 0F 7E /r					Move a 64-bit value from <i>xmm</i> to <i>reg64/mem64</i> .
VMOVD <i>xmm, reg32/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00001		0.1111.0.01		6E /r
VMOVQ <i>xmm, reg64/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00001		1.1111.0.01		6E /r
VMOVD <i>reg32/mem32, xmm</i>	C4	RXB.00001		0.1111.1.01		7E /r
VMOVQ <i>reg64/mem64, xmm</i>	C4	RXB.00001		1.1111.1.01		7E /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVDQA, (V)MOVDQU, (V)MOVQ

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
X — AVX and SSE exception				
A — AVX exception				
S — SSE exception				

MOVDDUP VMOVDDUP

Move and Duplicate Double-Precision Floating-Point

Moves and duplicates double-precision floating-point values.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVDDUP

Moves and duplicates one quadword value.

The source operand is either the low 64 bits of an XMM register or the address of the least-significant byte of 64 bits of data in memory. The destination is another XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVDDUP

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves and duplicates one quadword value.

The source operand is either the low 64 bits of an XMM register or the address of the least-significant byte of 64 bits of data in memory. The destination is another XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Moves and duplicates two even-indexed quadword values.

The source operand is either a YMM register or the address of the least-significant byte of 256 bits of data in memory. The destination is another YMM register. Bits [63:0] of the source are written to bits [127:64] and [63:0] of the destination; bits [191:128] of the source are written to bits [255:192] and [191:128] of the destination.

MOVDDUP is an SSE3 instruction and VMOVDDUP is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
MOVDDUP <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 12 /r	Moves two copies of the low 64 bits of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .			
Mnemonic		Encoding			
		VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvv.L.pp	Opcode
MOVDDUP <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.11	12 /r
MOVDDUP <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.11	12 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVSHDUP, (V)MOVSLDUP

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference with alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

**MOVDQA
VMOVDQA****Move Aligned
Double Quadword**

Moves aligned packed integer values. Values can be moved from a register or a memory location to another register, or from a register to another register or a memory location.

A memory operand that is not aligned causes a general-protection exception.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVDQA

Moves two aligned quadwords (128-bit move). There are two encodings.

- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.
- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVDQA

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves two aligned quadwords (128-bit move). There are two encodings.

- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.
- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Moves four aligned quadwords (256-bit move). There are two encodings.

- The source operand is a YMM register. The destination is either another YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.
- The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

MOVDQA is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVDQA is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
Mnemonic		VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
MOVDQA <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 6F /r	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.01	6F /r
MOVDQA <i>xmm1/mem128, xmm2</i>	66 0F 7F /r	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.01	6F /r
VMOVDQA <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.01	7F /r
VMOVDQA <i>xmm1/mem128, xmm2</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.01	7F /r
VMOVDQA <i>ymm1, xmm2/mem256</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.01	7F /r
VMOVDQA <i>ymm1/mem256, ymm2</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.01	7F /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVD, (V)MOVDQU, (V)MOVQ

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not aligned on a 16-byte boundary.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			A	VEX256: Memory operand not 32-byte aligned. VEX128: Memory operand not 16-byte aligned.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

MOVDQU
VMOVDQU**Move**
Unaligned Double Quadword

Moves unaligned packed integer values. Values can be moved from a register or a memory location to another register, or from a register to another register or a memory location.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVDQU

Moves two unaligned quadwords (128-bit move). There are two encodings:

- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.
- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVDQU

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves two unaligned quadwords (128-bit move). There are two encodings:

- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.
- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Moves four unaligned quadwords (256-bit move). There are two encodings:

- The source operand is a YMM register. The destination is either another YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.
- The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

MOVDQU is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVDQU is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
MOVDQU <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	F3 0F 6F /r	Moves unaligned packed integer values from <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .			
Mnemonic		Encoding			
		VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVDQU <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.10		6F /r
VMOVDQU <i>xmm1/mem128, xmm2</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.10		6F /r
VMOVDQU <i>ymm1, xmm2/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.10		7F /r
VMOVDQU <i>ymm1/mem256, ymm2</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.10		7F /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVD, (V)MOVDQA, (V)MOVQ

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

MOVHLPS VMOVHLPS

Move High to Low Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from the high quadword of an XMM register to the low quadword of another XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVHLPS

The source operand is bits [127:64] of an XMM register. The destination is bits [63:0] of another XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVHLPS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operands are bits [127:64] of two XMM registers. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the first source are moved to bits [127:64] of the destination; bits [127:64] of the second source are moved to bits [63:0] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MOVHLPS is an SSE1 instruction and VMOVHLPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MOVHLPS <i>xmm1, xmm2</i>	0F 12 /r	Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm2</i> [127:64] to <i>xmm1</i> [63:0].
Mnemonic		Encoding
VMOVHLPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</i>	C4 RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00 12 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPS, (V)MOVHPS, (V)MOVLHPS, (V)MOVLPS, (V)MOVMSKPS, (V)MOVSS, (V)MOVUPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

MOVHPD VMOVHPD

Move High Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Moves a packed double-precision floating-point value. Values can be moved from a 64-bit memory location to the high-order quadword of an XMM register, or from the high-order quadword of an XMM register to a 64-bit memory location.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVHPD

There are two encodings.

- The source operand is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is bits [127:64] of an XMM register.
- The source operand is bits [127:64] of an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVHPD

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings:

- There are two source operands. The first source is an XMM register. The second source is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [63:0] of the source register are written to bits [63:0] of the destination; bits [63:0] of the source memory location are written to bits [127:64] of the destination.
- The source operand is bits [127:64] of an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MOVHPD is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVHPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
MOVHPD <i>xmm1, mem64</i>	66 0F 16 /r	Moves a packed double-precision floating-point value from <i>mem64</i> to <i>xmm1</i> [127:64].			
MOVHPD <i>mem64, xmm1</i>	66 0F 17 /r	Moves a packed double-precision floating-point value from <i>xmm1</i> [127:64] to <i>mem64</i> .			
Mnemonic		Encoding			
		VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVHPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, mem64</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	16 /r
VMOVHPD <i>mem64, xmm1</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	17 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPD, (V)MOVLPD, (V)MOVMSKPD, (V)MOVSD, (V)MOVUPD

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b (for memory destination encoding only).
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

*X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception*

MOVHPS VMOVHPS

Move High Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Moves two packed single-precision floating-point value. Values can be moved from a 64-bit memory location to the high-order quadword of an XMM register, or from the high-order quadword of an XMM register to a 64-bit memory location.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVHPS

There are two encodings.

- The source operand is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is bits [127:64] of an XMM register.
- The source operand is bits [127:64] of an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVHPS

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings:

- There are two source operands. The first source is an XMM register. The second source is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [63:0] of the source register are written to bits [63:0] of the destination; bits [63:0] of the source memory location are written to bits [127:64] of the destination.
- The source operand is bits [127:64] of an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MOVHPS is an SSE1 instruction and VMOVHPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVHPS <i>xmm1, mem64</i>	0F 16 /r	Moves two packed double-precision floating-point value from <i>mem64</i> to <i>xmm1[127:64]</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVHPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00	16 /r
VMOVHPS <i>mem64, xmm1</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00	17 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPS, (V)MOVHLPS, (V)MOVLHPS, (V)MOVLPS, (V)MOVMSKPS, (V)MOVSS, (V)MOVUPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b (for memory destination encoding only).
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

MOVLHPS VMOVLHPS

Move Low to High Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from the low quadword of an XMM register to the high quadword of another XMM register.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVLHPS

The source operand is bits [63:0] of an XMM register. The destination is bits [127:64] of another XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVLHPS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operands are bits [63:0] of two XMM registers. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [63:0] of the first source are moved to bits [63:0] of the destination; bits [63:0] of the second source are moved to bits [127:64] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MOVLHPS is an SSE1 instruction and VMOVLHPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description				
MOVLHPS <i>xmm1, xmm2</i>	0F 16 /r	Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm2</i> [63:0] to <i>xmm1</i> [127:64].				
Mnemonic		Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVLHPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</i>		C4		RXB.00001	X.src.00	16 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPS, (V)MOVHLPS, (V)MOVHPS, (V)MOVLPS, (V)MOVMSKPS, (V)MOVSS, (V)MOVUPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

MOVLPD VMOVLPD

Move Low Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Moves a packed double-precision floating-point value. Values can be moved from a 64-bit memory location to the low-order quadword of an XMM register, or from the low-order quadword of an XMM register to a 64-bit memory location.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVLPD

There are two encodings.

- The source operand is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is bits [63:0] of an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.
- The source operand is bits [63:0] of an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit memory location.

VMOVLPD

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings.

- There are two source operands. The first source is an XMM register. The second source is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the source register are written to bits [127:64] of the destination; bits [63:0] of the source memory location are written to bits [63:0] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.
- The source operand is bits [63:0] of an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit memory location.

MOVLPD is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVLPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MOVLPD <i>xmm1, mem64</i>	66 0F 12 /r	Moves a packed double-precision floating-point value from <i>mem64</i> to <i>xmm1[63:0]</i> .
MOVHPD <i>mem64, xmm1</i>	66 0F 13 /r	Moves a packed double-precision floating-point value from <i>xmm1[63:0]</i> to <i>mem64</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVLPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .01	12 /r
VMOVLPD <i>mem64, xmm1</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.01	13 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPD, (V)MOVHPD, (V)MOVMSKPD, (V)MOVSD, (V)MOVUPD

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b (for memory destination encoding only).
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

MOVLP VMOVLPS

Move Low Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values. Values can be moved from a 64-bit memory location to the low-order quadword of an XMM register, or from the low-order quadword of an XMM register to a 64-bit memory location.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVLP

There are two encodings.

- The source operand is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is bits [63:0] of an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.
- The source operand is bits [63:0] of an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit memory location.

VMOVLPS

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings.

- There are two source operands. The first source is an XMM register. The second source is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the source register are written to bits [127:64] of the destination; bits [63:0] of the source memory location are written to bits [63:0] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.
- The source operand is bits [63:0] of an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit memory location.

MOVLP is an SSE1 instruction and VMOVLPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MOVLP <i>xmm1, mem64</i>	0F 12 /r	Moves two packed single-precision floating-point value from <i>mem64</i> to <i>xmm1[63:0]</i> .
MOVLP <i>mem64, xmm1</i>	0F 13 /r	Moves two packed single-precision floating-point value from <i>xmm1[63:0]</i> to <i>mem64</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVLPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00	12 /r
VMOVLPS <i>mem64, xmm1</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.00	13 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPS, (V)MOVHLPS, (V)MOVHPS, (V)MOVLHPS, (V)MOVMSKPS, (V)MOVSS, (V)MOVUPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b (for memory destination encoding only).
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

MOVMSKPD VMOVMSKPD

Extract Sign Mask Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Extracts the sign bits of packed double-precision floating-point values from an XMM register, zero-extends the value, and writes it to the low-order bits of a general-purpose register.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVMSKPD

Extracts two mask bits.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination can be either a 64-bit or a 32-bit general purpose register. Writes the extracted bits to positions [1:0] of the destination and clears the remaining bits. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the source are not affected.

MOVMSKPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Extracts two mask bits.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination can be either a 64-bit or a 32-bit general purpose register. Writes the extracted bits to positions [1:0] of the destination and clears the remaining bits. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Extracts four mask bits.

The source operand is a YMM register. The destination can be either a 64-bit or a 32-bit general purpose register. Writes the extracted bits to positions [3:0] of the destination and clears the remaining bits.

MOVMSKPD is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVMSKPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
MOVMSKPD <i>reg, xmm</i>	66 0F 50 /r	Move zero-extended sign bits of packed double-precision values from <i>xmm</i> to a general-purpose register.			
Mnemonic		Encoding			
		VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVMSKPD <i>reg, xmm</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	50 /r
VMOVMSKPD <i>reg, ymm</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.01	50 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVMSKPS, (V)PMOVMSKB

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

MOVMSKPS VMOVMSKPS

Extract Sign Mask Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Extracts the sign bits of packed single-precision floating-point values from an XMM register, zero-extends the value, and writes it to the low-order bits of a general-purpose register.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVMSKPS

Extracts four mask bits.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination can be either a 64-bit or a 32-bit general purpose register. Writes the extracted bits to positions [3:0] of the destination and clears the remaining bits.

MOVMSKPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Extracts four mask bits.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination can be either a 64-bit or a 32-bit general purpose register. Writes the extracted bits to positions [3:0] of the destination and clears the remaining bits.

YMM Encoding

Extracts eight mask bits.

The source operand is a YMM register. The destination can be either a 64-bit or a 32-bit general purpose register. Writes the extracted bits to positions [7:0] of the destination and clears the remaining bits.

MOVMSKPS is an SSE1 instruction and VMOVMSKPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description				
MOVMSKPS <i>reg, xmm</i>	0F 50 /r	Move zero-extended sign bits of packed single-precision values from <i>xmm</i> to a general-purpose register.				
VMOVMSKPS <i>reg, xmm</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.00	50 /r	
VMOVMSKPS <i>reg, ymm</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.00	50 /r	

Related Instructions

(V)MOVMSKPD, (V)PMOVMSKB

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

MOVNTDQ VMOVNTDQ

Move Non-Temporal Double Quadword

Moves double quadword values from a register to a memory location.

Indicates to the processor that the data is non-temporal, and is unlikely to be used again soon. The processor treats the store as a write-combining (WC) memory write, which minimizes cache pollution. The method of minimization depends on the hardware implementation of the instruction. For further information, see “Memory Optimization” in Volume 1.

The instruction is weakly-ordered with respect to other instructions that operate on memory. Software should use an SFENCE or MFENCE instruction to force strong memory ordering of MOVNTDQ with respect to other stores.

An attempted store to a non-aligned memory location results in a #GP exception.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVNTDQ

Moves one 128-bit value.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

VMOVNTDQ

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves one 128-bit value.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

YMM Encoding

Moves two 128-bit values.

The source operand is a YMM register. The destination is a 256-bit memory location.

MOVNTDQ is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVNTDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVNTDQ <i>mem128, xmm</i>	66 0F E7 /r	Moves a 128-bit value from <i>xmm</i> to <i>mem128</i> , minimizing cache pollution.		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVNTDQ <i>mem128, xmm</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.01	E7 /r
VMOVNTDQ <i>mem256, ymm</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.01	E7 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVNTDQA, (V)MOVNTPD, (V)MOVNTPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not aligned on a 16-byte boundary.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			A	VEX256: Memory operand not 32-byte aligned. VEX128: Memory operand not 16-byte aligned.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

MOVNTDQA VMOVNTDQA

Move Non-Temporal Double Quadword Aligned

Moves aligned double quadword values from a register to a memory location.

Indicates to the processor that the data is non-temporal, and is unlikely to be used again soon. The processor treats the store as a write-combining (WC) memory write, which minimizes cache pollution. The method of minimization depends on the hardware implementation of the instruction. For further information, see “Memory Optimization” in Volume 1.

The instruction is weakly-ordered with respect to other instructions that operate on memory. Software should use an MFENCE instruction to force strong memory ordering of MOVNTDQ with respect to other stores.

An attempted store to a non-aligned memory location results in a #GP exception.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVNTDQA

Moves one 128-bit value.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

VMOVNTDQA

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves one 128-bit value.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

YMM Encoding

Moves two 128-bit values.

The source operand is a YMM register. The destination is a 256-bit memory location.

MOVNTDQA is an SSE4.1 instruction and VMOVNTDQA is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVNTDQA <i>mem128, xmm</i>	66 0F 38 2A /r	Moves an aligned 128-bit value from <i>xmm</i> to <i>mem128</i> , minimizing cache pollution.		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VMOVNTDQA <i>mem128, xmm</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	X.1111.0.01	2A /r
VMOVNTDQA <i>mem256, ymm</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	X.1111.1.01	2A /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVNTDQ, (V)MOVNTPD, (V)MOVNTPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not aligned on a 16-byte boundary.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			A	VEX256: Memory operand not 32-byte aligned. VEX128: Memory operand not 16-byte aligned.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

**MOVNTPD
VMOVNTPD****Move Non-Temporal
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Moves packed double-precision floating-point values from a register to a memory location.

Indicates to the processor that the data is non-temporal, and is unlikely to be used again soon. The processor treats the store as a write-combining (WC) memory write, which minimizes cache pollution. The method of minimization depends on the hardware implementation of the instruction. For further information, see “Memory Optimization” in Volume 1.

The instruction is weakly-ordered with respect to other instructions that operate on memory. Software should use an SFENCE or MFENCE instruction to force strong memory ordering of MOVNTDQ with respect to other stores.

An attempted store to a non-aligned memory location results in a #GP exception.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVNTPD

Moves two values.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

MOVNTPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves two values.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

YMM Encoding

Moves four values.

The source operand is a YMM register. The destination is a 256-bit memory location.

MOVNTPD is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVNTPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVNTPD <i>mem128, xmm</i>	66 0F 2B /r	Moves two packed double-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm</i> to <i>mem128</i> , minimizing cache pollution.		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VMOVNTPD <i>mem128, xmm</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	2B /r
VMOVNTPD <i>mem256, ymm</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.01	2B /r

Related Instructions

MOVNTDQ, MOVNTI, MOVNTPS, MOVNTQ

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not aligned on a 16-byte boundary.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			A	VEX256: Memory operand not 32-byte aligned. VEX128: Memory operand not 16-byte aligned.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

**MOVNTPS
VMOVNTPS****Move Non-Temporal
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Moves packed single-precision floating-point values from a register to a memory location.

Indicates to the processor that the data is non-temporal, and is unlikely to be used again soon. The processor treats the store as a write-combining (WC) memory write, which minimizes cache pollution. The method of minimization depends on the hardware implementation of the instruction. For further information, see “Memory Optimization” in Volume 1.

The instruction is weakly-ordered with respect to other instructions that operate on memory. Software should use an SFENCE or MFENCE instruction to force strong memory ordering of MOVNTDQ with respect to other stores.

An attempted store to a non-aligned memory location results in a #GP exception.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVNTPS

Moves four values.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

MOVNTPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves four values.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 128-bit memory location.

YMM Encoding

Moves eight values.

The source operand is a YMM register. The destination is a 256-bit memory location.

MOVNTPS is an SSE1 instruction and VMOVNTPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVNTPS <i>mem128, xmm</i>	0F 2B /r	Moves four packed double-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm</i> to <i>mem128</i> , minimizing cache pollution.		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVNTPS <i>mem128, xmm</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.00	2B /r
VMOVNTPS <i>mem256, ymm</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.00	2B /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVNTDQ, (V)MOVNTDQA, (V)MOVNTPD, (V)MOVNTQ

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not aligned on a 16-byte boundary.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			A	VEX256: Memory operand not 32-byte aligned. VEX128: Memory operand not 16-byte aligned.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

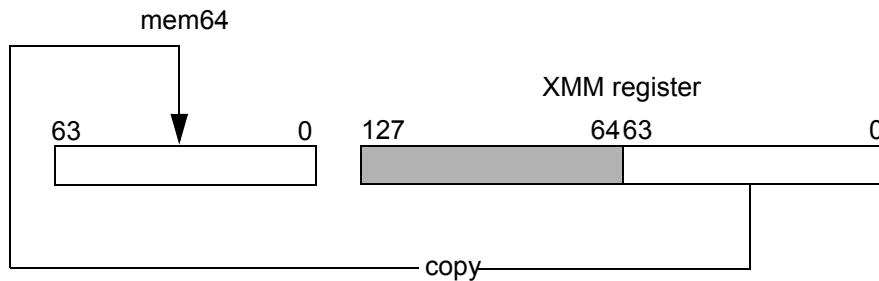
S — SSE exception

MOVNTSD

Move Non-Temporal Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point

Stores one double-precision floating-point value from an XMM register to a 64-bit memory location. This instruction indicates to the processor that the data is non-temporal, and is unlikely to be used again soon. The processor treats the store as a write-combining memory write, which minimizes cache pollution.

The diagram below illustrates the operation of this instruction:



MOVNTSD is an SSE4A instruction. Support for SSE4A instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_0001_ECX[SSE4A] = 1. Software *must* check the CPUID bit once per program or library initialization before using the MOVNTSD instruction or inconsistent behavior may result.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MOVNTSD <i>mem64, xmm</i>	F2 0F 2B /r	Stores one double-precision floating-point XMM register value into a 64 bit memory location. Treat as a non-temporal store.

Related Instructions

MOVNTDQ, MOVNTI, MOVNTPD, MOVNTPS, MOVNTQ, MOVNTSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

Exceptions

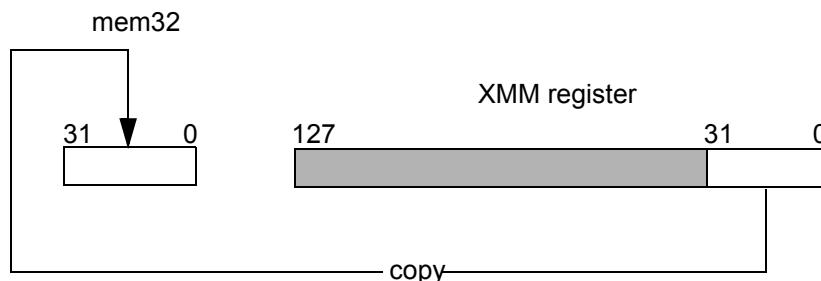
Exception	Real	Virtual 8086	Protected	Cause of Exception
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	The SSE4A instructions are not supported, as indicated by CPUID Fn8000_0001_ECX[SSE4A] = 0.
	X	X	X	The emulate bit (CR0.EM) was set to 1.
	X	X	X	The operating-system FXSAVE/FXRSTOR support bit (CR4.OSFXSR) was cleared to 0.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	The task-switch bit (CR0.TS) was set to 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	A memory address exceeded the stack segment limit or was non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	A memory address exceeded a data segment limit or was non-canonical.
			X	A null data segment was used to reference memory.
			X	The destination operand was in a non-writable segment.
Page fault, #PF		X	X	A page fault resulted from executing the instruction.
Alignment check, #AC		X	X	An unaligned memory reference was performed while alignment checking was enabled.

MOVNTSS

Move Non-Temporal Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point

Stores one single-precision floating-point value from an XMM register to a 32-bit memory location. This instruction indicates to the processor that the data is non-temporal, and is unlikely to be used again soon. The processor treats the store as a write-combining memory write, which minimizes cache pollution.

The diagram below illustrates the operation of this instruction:



Support for the MOVNTSS instruction is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_0001_ECX[SSE4A] = 1. Software *must* check the CPUID bit once per program or library initialization before using the MOVNTSS instruction, or inconsistent behavior may result.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MOVNTSS <i>mem32, xmm</i>	F3 0F 2B /r	Stores one single-precision floating-point XMM register value into a 32-bit memory location. Treat as a non-temporal store.

Related Instructions

MOVNTDQ, MOVNTI, MOVNTPD, MOVNTPS, MOVNTQ, MOVNTSD

rFLAGS Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Real	Virtual 8086	Protected	Cause of Exception
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	The SSE4A instructions are not supported, as indicated by CPUID Fn8000_0001_ECX[SSE4A] = 0.
	X	X	X	The emulate bit (CR0.EM) was set to 1.
	X	X	X	The operating-system FXSAVE/FXRSTOR support bit (CR4.OSFXSR) was cleared to 0.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	The task-switch bit (CR0.TS) was set to 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	A memory address exceeded the stack segment limit or was non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	A memory address exceeded a data segment limit or was non-canonical.
			X	A null data segment was used to reference memory.
			X	The destination operand was in a non-writable segment.
Page fault, #PF		X	X	A page fault resulted from executing the instruction.
Alignment check, #AC		X	X	An unaligned memory reference was performed while alignment checking was enabled.

MOVQ VMOVQ

Move Quadword

Moves 64-bit values. The source is either the low-order quadword of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is either the low-order quadword of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. When the destination is a register, the 64-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVQ

There are two encodings:

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The 64-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. When the destination is a register, the 64-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVQ

The extended form of the instruction has three 128-bit encodings:

- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is an XMM register. The 64-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The 64-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. When the destination is a register, the 64-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MOVQ is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MOVQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F3 0F 7E /r	Move a zero-extended 64-bit value from <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .
MOVQ <i>xmm1/mem64, xmm2</i>	66 0F D6 /r	Move a 64-bit value from <i>xmm2</i> to <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Zero-extends for register destination.

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVQ <i>xmm1, xmm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.10	7E /r
VMOVQ <i>xmm1, mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.10	7E /r
VMOVQ <i>xmm1/mem64, xmm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	D6 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVD, (V)MOVDQA, (V)MOVDQU

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

**MOVSD
VMOVSD****Move
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Moves scalar double-precision floating point values. The source is either a low-order quadword of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is either a low-order quadword of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVSD

There are two encodings.

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. If the source operand is a register, bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected. If the source operand is a 64-bit memory location, the upper 64 bits of the destination are cleared.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. When the destination is a register, bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVSD

The extended form of the instruction has four 128-bit encodings. Two of the encodings are functionally equivalent.

- The source operand is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The 64-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit memory location.
- Two functionally-equivalent encodings:

There are two source XMM registers. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the first source register are copied to bits [127:64] of the destination; the 64-bit value in bits [63:0] of the second source register is written to bits [63:0] of the destination.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MOVSD is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

This instruction must not be confused with the MOVSD (move string doubleword) instruction of the general-purpose instruction set. Assemblers can distinguish the instructions by the number and type of operands.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MOVSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 10 /r	Moves a 64-bit value from <i>xmm2 or mem64</i> to <i>xmm1</i> . Zero extends to 128 bits when source operand is memory.
MOVSD <i>xmm1/mem64, xmm2</i>	F2 0F 11 /r	Moves a 64-bit value from <i>xmm2</i> to <i>xmm1 or mem64</i> .

Mnemonic	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVSD <i>xmm1, mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.X.11	10 /r
VMOVSD <i>mem64, xmm1</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.X.11	11 /r
VMOVSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</i> ²	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .X.11	10 /r
VMOVSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</i> ²	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .X.11	11 /r

Note 1: The addressing mode differentiates between the two operand form (where one operand is a memory location) and the three operand form (where all operands are held in registers).

Note 2: These two encodings are functionally equivalent.

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPD, (V)MOVHPD, (V)MOVLPD, (V)MOVMSKPD, (V)MOVUPD

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VE _X .vvv != 1111b (for memory destination encoding only).
			A	RE _X , F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

MOVSHDUP VMOVSHDUP

Move High and Duplicate Single-Precision

Moves and duplicates odd-indexed single-precision floating-point values.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVSHDUP

Moves and duplicates two odd-indexed single-precision floating-point values.

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:96] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [127:96] and [95:64] of the destination. Bits [63:32] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [63:32] and [31:0] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVSHDUP

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves and duplicates two odd-indexed single-precision floating-point values.

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:96] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [127:96] and [95:64] of the destination. Bits [63:32] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [63:32] and [31:0] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Moves and duplicates four odd-indexed single-precision floating-point values.

The source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register. Bits [255:224] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [255:224] and [223:192] of the destination. Bits [191:160] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [191:160] and [159:128] of the destination. Bits [127:96] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [127:96] and [95:64] of the destination. Bits [63:32] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [63:32] and [31:0] of the destination.

MOVSHDUP is an SSE3 instruction and VMOVSHDUP is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVSHDUP <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	F3 0F 16 /r	Moves and duplicates two odd-indexed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVSHDUP <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	—RXB.00001	X.1111.0.10	16 /r
VMOVSHDUP <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	—RXB.00001	X.1111.1.10	16 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVDDUP, (V)MOVSLDUP

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

MOVSLDUP VMOVSLDUP

Move Low and Duplicate Single-Precision

Moves and duplicates even-indexed single-precision floating-point values.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVSLDUP

Moves and duplicates two even-indexed single-precision floating-point values.

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [95:64] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [127:96] and [95:64] of the destination. Bits [31:0] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [63:32] and [31:0] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVSLDUP

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves and duplicates two even-indexed single-precision floating-point values.

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [95:64] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [127:96] and [95:64] of the destination. Bits [31:0] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [63:32] and [31:0] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Moves and duplicates four even-indexed single-precision floating-point values.

The source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register. Bits [223:192] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [255:224] and [223:192] of the destination. Bits [159:128] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [191:160] and [159:128] of the destination. Bits [95:64] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [127:96] and [95:64] of the destination. Bits [31:0] of the source are duplicated and written to bits [63:32] and [31:0] of the destination.

MOVSLDUP is an SSE3 instruction and VMOVSLDUP is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVSLDUP <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	F3 0F 12 /r	Moves and duplicates two even-indexed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVSLDUP <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00001</u>	X.1111.0.10	12 /r
VMOVSLDUP <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00001</u>	X.1111.1.10	12 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVDDUP, (V)MOVSHDUP

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

**MOVSS
VMOVSS****Move
Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Moves scalar single-precision floating point values. The source is either a low-order doubleword of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is either a low-order doubleword of an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVSS

There are three encodings.

- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected.
- The source operand is a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The 32-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. When the destination is a register, bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the source are not affected.

VMOVSS

The extended form of the instruction has four 128-bit encodings. Two of the encodings are functionally equivalent.

- The source operand is a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The 32-bit value is zero-extended to 128 bits.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 32-bit memory location.
- Two functionally-equivalent encodings:

There are two source XMM registers. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the first source register are copied to bits [127:64] of the destination; the 32-bit value in bits [31:0] of the second source register is written to bits [31:0] of the destination.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MOVSS is an SSE1 instruction and VMOVSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MOVSS <i>xmm1, xmm2</i>	F3 0F 10 /r	Moves a 32-bit value from <i>xmm2</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .
MOVSS <i>xmm1, mem32</i>	F3 0F 10 /r	Moves a zero-extended 32-bit value from <i>mem32</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .
MOVSS <i>xmm2/mem32, xmm1</i>	F3 0F 11 /r	Moves a 32-bit value from <i>xmm1</i> to <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding ¹	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode

VMOVSS <i>xmm1, mem32</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00001</u>	X.1111.X.10	10 /r
VMOVSS <i>mem32, xmm1</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00001</u>	X.1111.X.10	11 /r
VMOVSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</i> ²	C4	<u>RXB.00001</u>	X. <u>src</u> .X.10	10 /r
VMOVSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</i> ²	C4	<u>RXB.00001</u>	X. <u>src</u> .X.10	11 /r

Note 1: The addressing mode differentiates between the two operand form (where one operand is a memory location) and the three operand form (where all operands are held in registers).

Note 2: These two encodings are functionally equivalent.

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPS, (V)MOVHLPS, (V)MOVHPS, (V)MOVLHPS, (V)MOVLPS, (V)MOVMSKPS, (V)MOVUPS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b (for memory destination encoding only).
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

**MOVUPD
VMOVUPD****Move Unaligned
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Moves packed double-precision floating-point values. Values can be moved from a register or memory location to a register; or from a register to a register or memory location.

A memory operand that is not aligned does not cause a general-protection exception.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVUPD

Moves two double-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVUPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves two double-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Moves four double-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.
- The source operand is a YMM register. The destination operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

MOVUPD is an SSE2 instruction and VMOVUPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVUPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 10 /r	Moves two packed double-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic		Encoding		
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVUPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	10 /r
VMOVUPD <i>xmm1/mem128, xmm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	11 /r
VMOVUPD <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.01	10 /r
VMOVUPD <i>ymm1/mem256, ymm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.01	11 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPD, (V)MOVHPD, (V)MOVLPD, (V)MOVMSKPD, (V)MOVSD

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception				
A — AVX exception				
S — SSE exception				

**MOVUPS
VMOVUPS****Move Unaligned
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Moves packed single-precision floating-point values. Values can be moved from a register or memory location to a register; or from a register to a register or memory location.

A memory operand that is not aligned does not cause a general-protection exception.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MOVUPS

Moves four single-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMOVUPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Moves four single-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register.
- The source operand is an XMM register. The destination operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Moves eight single-precision floating-point values. There are encodings for each type of move.

- The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.
- The source operand is a YMM register. The destination operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

MOVUPS is an SSE1 instruction and VMOVUPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MOVUPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 10 /r	Moves four packed single-precision floating-point values from <i>xmm2</i> or unaligned <i>mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic		Encoding		
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMOVUPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00	10 /r
VMOVUPS <i>xmm1/mem128, xmm2</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00	11 /r
VMOVUPS <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.00	10 /r
VMOVUPS <i>ymm1/mem256, ymm2</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.00	11 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVAPS, (V)MOVHLPS, (V)MOVHPS, (V)MOVLHPS, (V)MOVLPS, (V)MOVMSKPS, (V)MOVSS

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

MPSADBW
VMPSADBW**Multiple Sum of Absolute Differences**

Calculates the sum of absolute differences of each member of four sequential groups of four unsigned byte integers in the first source register and each of four unsigned byte integers in a second source register, and writes the 16-bit integer sums to the destination.

Bit fields in an 8-bit immediate operand are used to calculate offsets that select sequences of bytes in the two source registers. The binary value of each bit field is multiplied by 32 to produce a 32-bit offset. Bit 2 of the immediate operand determines the offset for the first source register; 11 bytes beginning at the offset position are used. Bits [1:0] of the immediate operand determine the offset for the second source register; four bytes beginning at the offset position are used.

The selected bytes are repositioned in the source registers. Bytes [10:0] of the first source occupy bits [87:0] of the first source register; bytes [3:0] of the second source occupy bits [31:0] of the second source register.

Operation is iterative and repeats eight times. Each repetition increments the starting byte position in the first source by one and calculates the sum of differences with the four integers of the second source. Results are written to eight consecutive words in the destination, starting with the low word. In the first iteration, bytes [0:4] of the second source are subtracted from bytes [0:4] of the first source and the sum of the differences is written to bits [15:0] of the destination; in the second iteration, bytes [0:4] of the second source are subtracted from bytes [1:5] of the first source and the sum of the differences is written to bits [31:16] of the destination. The process continues until bytes [0:4] of the second source are subtracted from bytes [7:10] of the first source and the sum of the differences is written to bits [127:112] of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MPSADBW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMPSADBW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MPSADBW is an SSE4.1 instruction and VMPSADBW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MPSADBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 42 /r ib	Sums absolute difference of groups of four 8-bit integer in <i>xmm1 and xmm2 or mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> . Starting source offsets are determined by <i>imm8</i> bit fields.

Mnemonic	Encoding
	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvv.L.pp Opcode
VMPSADBW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 RXB.00011 X.src.01 42 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSADBW, (V)PABSB, (V)PABSD, (V)PABSW

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

**MULPD
VMULPD****Multiply
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies each packed double-precision floating-point value of the first source operand by the corresponding packed double-precision floating-point value of the second source operand and writes the product of each multiplication into the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MULPD

Multiplies two double-precision floating-point values in the first source XMM register by the corresponding double precision floating-point values in either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMULPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Multiplies two double-precision floating-point values in the first source XMM register by the corresponding double-precision floating-point values in either a second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Multiplies four double-precision floating-point values in the first source YMM register by the corresponding double precision floating-point values in either a second source YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

MULPD is an SSE2 instruction and VMULPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MULPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 59 /r	Multiplies two packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> by corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VMULPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	59 /r
VMULPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	59 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MULPS, (V)MULSD, (V)MULSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

MULPS VMULPS

Multiply Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Multiplies each packed single-precision floating-point value of the first source operand by the corresponding packed single-precision floating-point value of the second source operand and writes the product of each multiplication into the corresponding elements of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MULPS

Multiplies four single-precision floating-point values in the first source XMM register by the corresponding single-precision floating-point values of either a second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VMULPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Multiplies four single-precision floating-point values in the first source XMM register by the corresponding single-precision floating-point values of either a second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Multiplies eight single-precision floating-point values in the first source YMM register by the corresponding single-precision floating-point values of either a second source YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. Writes the results to a third YMM register.

MULPS is an SSE2 instruction and VMULPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MULPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 59 /r	Multiplies four packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> by corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the products to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VMULPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	\overline{RXB} .00001	X. \overline{src} .0.00	59 /r
VMULPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	\overline{RXB} .00001	X. \overline{src} .1.00	59 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MULPD, (V)MULSD, (V)MULSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**MULSD
VMULSD****Multiply
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies the double-precision floating-point value in the low-order quadword of the first source operand by the double-precision floating-point value in the low-order quadword of the second source operand and writes the product into the low-order quadword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MULSD

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination register. Bits [127:64] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VMULSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the first source operand are copied to bits [127:64] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MULSD is an SSE2 instruction and VMULSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
MULSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 59 /r	Multiplies low-order double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> by corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Writes the products to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VMULSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.X.11	59 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MULPD, (V)MULPS, (V)MULSS

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**MULSS
VMULSS****Multiply Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies the single-precision floating-point value in the low-order doubleword of the first source operand by the single-precision floating-point value in the low-order doubleword of the second source operand and writes the product into the low-order doubleword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

MULSS

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [127:32] of the destination register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VMULSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the first source register are copied to bits [127:32] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

MULSS is an SSE1 instruction and VMULSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
MULSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 59 /r	Multiplies a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order doubleword of <i>xmm1</i> by a corresponding value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> . Writes the product to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VMULSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp C4 RXB.00001 X.src.X.10	59 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MULPD, (V)MULPS, (V)MULSD

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**ORPD
VORPD****OR
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Performs bitwise OR of two packed double-precision floating-point values in the first source operand with the corresponding two packed double-precision floating-point values in the second source operand and writes the results into the corresponding elements of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ORPD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VORPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ORPD is an SSE2 instruction and VORPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
ORPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 56 /r	Performs bitwise OR of two packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VORPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01 56 /r
VORPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01 56 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ANDNPS, (V)ANDPD, (V)ANDPS, (V)ORPS, (V)XORPD, (V)XORPS

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

**ORPS
VORPS****OR
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Performs bitwise OR of the four packed single-precision floating-point values in the first source operand with the corresponding four packed single-precision floating-point values in the second source operand, and writes the result into the corresponding elements of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ORPS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VORPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

ORPS is an SSE1 instruction and VORPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
ORPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 56 /r	Performs bitwise OR of four packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VORPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00	56 /r
VORPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.00	56 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ANDNPD, (V)ANDNPS, (V)ANDPD, (V)ANDPS, (V)ORPD, (V)XORPD, (V)XORPS

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PABSB VPABSB

Packed Absolute Value Signed Byte

Computes the absolute value of 16 packed 8-bit signed integers in the source operand and writes 8-bit unsigned results to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PABSB

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is another XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPABSB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is another XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PABSB is an SSSE3 instruction and VPABSB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PABSB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 38 1C /r	Computes the absolute value of each packed 8-bit signed integer value in <i>xmm2/mem128</i> and writes the 8-bit unsigned results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPABSB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01	1C /r

Related Instructions

(V)PABSW, (V)PABSD

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PABSD VPABSD

Packed Absolute Value Signed Doubleword

Computes the absolute value of two packed 32-bit signed integers in the source operand and writes 32-bit unsigned results to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PABSD

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is another XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPABSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is another XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PABSD is an SSSE3 instruction and VPABSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PABSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 38 1E /r	Computes the absolute value of each packed 32-bit signed integer value in <i>xmm2/mem128</i> and writes the 32-bit unsigned results to <i>xmm1</i>	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VPABSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.00010$	X.1111.0.01 1E /r

Related Instructions

(V)PABSB, (V)PABSW

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PABSW VPABSW

Packed Absolute Value Signed Word

Computes the absolute values of four packed 16-bit signed integers in the source operand and writes 16-bit unsigned results to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PABSW

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is another XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPABSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is another XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PABSW is an SSSE3 instruction and VPABSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PABSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 38 1D /r	Computes the absolute value of each packed 16-bit signed integer value in <i>xmm2/mem128</i> and writes the 16-bit unsigned results to <i>xmm1</i>	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VPABSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.00010$	X.1111.0.01 1D /r

Related Instructions

(V)PABSB, (V)PABSD

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PACKSSDW VPACKSSDW

Pack with Signed Saturation Doubleword to Word

Converts four 32-bit signed integers from the first source operand and four 32-bit signed integers from the second source operand into eight 16-bit signed integers and packs the results into the destination.

Positive source value greater than 7FFFh are saturated to 7FFFh; negative source values less than 8000h are saturated to 8000h.

Converted values from the first source operand are packed into the low-order words of the destination; converted values from the second source operand are packed into the high-order words of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PACKSSDW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPACKSSDW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PACKSSDW is an SSE2 instruction and VPACKSSDW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PACKSSDW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 6B /r	Converts 32-bit signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> into 16-bit signed integers with saturation. Writes packed results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPACKSSDW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	0.src1.0.01	6B /r

Related Instructions

(V)PACKSSWB, (V)PACKUSDW, (V)PACKUSWB

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PACKSSWB

VPACKSSWB

Pack with Signed Saturation Word to Byte

Converts eight 16-bit signed integers from the first source operand and eight 16-bit signed integers from the second source operand into sixteen 8-bit signed integers and packs the results into the destination.

Positive source values greater than 7Fh are saturated to 7Fh; negative source values less than 80h are saturated to 80h.

Converted values from the first source operand are packed into the low-order bytes of the destination; converted values from the second source operand are packed into the high-order bytes of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PACKSSWB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPACKSSWB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PACKSSWB is an SSE2 instruction and VPACKSSWB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PACKSSWB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 63 /r	Converts 16-bit signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> into 8-bit signed integers with saturation. Writes packed results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPACKSSWB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	63 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PACKSSDW, (V)PACKUSDW, (V)PACKUSWB

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PACKUSDW VPACKUSDW

Pack with Unsigned Saturation Doubleword to Word

Converts four 32-bit signed integers from the first source operand and four 32-bit signed integers from the second source operand into eight 16-bit unsigned integers and packs the results into the destination.

Source values greater than FFFFh are saturated to FFFFh; source values less than 0000h are saturated to 0000h.

Packs converted values from the first source operand into the low-order words of the destination; packs converted values from the second source operand into the high-order words of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PACKUSDW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPACKUSDW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PACKUSDW is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPACKUSDW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PACKUSDW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 2B /r	Converts 32-bit signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> into 16-bit unsigned integers with saturation. Writes packed results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPACKUSDW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	2B /r

Related Instructions

(V)PACKSSDW, (V)PACKSSWB, (V)PACKUSWB

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PACKUSWB VPACKUSWB

Pack with Unsigned Saturation Word to Byte

Converts eight 16-bit signed integers from the first source operand and eight 16-bit signed integers from the second source operand into sixteen 8-bit unsigned integers and packs the results into the destination.

When a source value is greater than 7Fh it is saturated to FFh; when source value is less than 00h, it is saturated to 00h.

Packs converted values from the first source operand into the low-order bytes of the destination; packs converted values from the second source operand into the high-order bytes of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PACKUSWB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPACKUSWB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PACKUSWB is an SSE2 instruction and VPACKUSWB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PACKUSWB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 67 /r	Converts 16-bit signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> into 8-bit signed integers with saturation. Writes packed results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPACKUSWB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	$X.\overline{\text{src}}.0.01$	67 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PACKSSDW, (V)PACKSSWB, (V)PACKUSDW

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PADDB VPADDB

Packed Add Bytes

Adds 16 packed 8-bit integer values in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes the integer sums to the corresponding bytes of the destination.

This instruction operates on both signed and unsigned integers. When a result overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set), and only the low-order 8 bits of each result are written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PADDB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPADDB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PADDB is an SSE2 instruction and VPADDB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PADDB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F FC /r	Adds packed byte integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding
VPADDB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX C4 $\overline{RXB}.\underline{00001}$ $X.\underline{src}.\underline{001}$ FC /r

Related Instructions

(V)PADDD, (V)PADDQ, (V)PADDSSB, (V)PADDSSW, (V)PADDUSB, (V)PADDUSW, (V)PADDW

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PADDD VPADDD

Packed Add Doublewords

Adds four packed 32-bit integer value in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes integer sums to the corresponding doublewords of the destination.

This instruction operates on both signed and unsigned integers. When a result overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set), and only the low-order 32 bits of each result are written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PADDD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPADDD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PADDD is an SSE2 instruction and VPADDD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
PADDD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F FE /r	Adds packed doubleword integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .			
Mnemonic		VEX	Encoding	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPADDD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>		C4	RXB.00001	X. <i>src</i> .0.01	FE /r

Related Instructions

(V)PADDB, (V)PADDQ, (V)PADDSB, (V)PADDSSW, (V)PADDUSB, (V)PADDUSW, (V)PADDW

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PADDQ VPADDQ

Packed Add Quadwords

Adds two packed 64-bit integer values in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes the integer sums to the corresponding quadwords of the destination.

This instruction operates on both signed and unsigned integers. When a result overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set), and only the low-order 64 bits of each result are written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PADDQ

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPADDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PADDQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPADDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PADDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F D4 /r	Adds packed quadword integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPADDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	D4 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PADDB, (V)PADD, (V)PADDSB, (V)PADDSSW, (V)PADDUSB, (V)PADDUSW, (V)PADDW

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PADDSB VPADDSSB

Packed Add with Signed Saturation Bytes

Adds 16 packed 8-bit signed integer values in the first source operand to the corresponding values in the second source operand and writes the signed integer sums to corresponding bytes of the destination.

Positive sums greater than 7Fh are saturated to FFh; negative sums less than 80h are saturated to 80h. There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PADDSB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPADDSSB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PADDSB is an SSE2 instruction and VPADDSSB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PADDSB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F EC /r	Adds packed signed 8-bit integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> with signed saturation. Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPADDSSB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	$X.\overline{\text{src}}.0.01$	EC /r

Related Instructions

(V)PADDB, (V)PADD, (V)PADDQ, (V)PADDSW, (V)PADDUSB, (V)PADDUSW, (V)PADDW

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PADDSW VPADDSW

Packed Add with Signed Saturation Words

Adds eight packed 16-bit signed integer value in the first source operand to the corresponding values in the second source operand and writes the signed integer sums to the corresponding words of the destination.

Positive sums greater than 7FFFh are saturated to 7FFFh; negative sums less than 8000h are saturated to 8000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PADDSW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPADDSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PADDSW is an SSE2 instruction and VPADDSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PADDSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F ED /r	Adds packed signed 16-bit integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> with signed saturation. Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		Encoding
VPADDSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 <u>RXB</u> .map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode <u>RXB</u> .00001 X. <u>src</u> .0.01 ED /r	

Related Instructions

(V)PADDB, (V)PADD, (V)PADDQ, (V)PADDSB, (V)PADDUSB, (V)PADDUSW, (V)PADDW

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PADDUSB VPADDUSB

Packed Add with Unsigned Saturation Bytes

Adds 16 packed 8-bit unsigned integer values in the first source operand to the corresponding values in the second source operand and writes the unsigned integer sums to the corresponding bytes of the destination.

Sums greater than 7Fh are saturated to 7Fh; Sums less than 00h are saturated to 00h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PADDUSB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPADDUSB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PADDUSB is an SSE2 instruction and VPADDUSB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PADDUSB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F DC /r	Adds packed unsigned 8-bit integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> with unsigned saturation. Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		Encoding
VPADDUSB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp C4	Opcode C4 RXB.00001 X.src.0.01 DC /r

Related Instructions

(V)PADDB, (V)PADD, (V)PADDQ, (V)PADD, (V)PADDW, (V)PADDUSW, (V)PADDW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PADDUSW VPADDUSW

Packed Add with Unsigned Saturation Words

Adds eight packed 16-bit unsigned integer value in the first source operand to the corresponding values in the second source operand and writes the unsigned integer sums to the corresponding words of the destination.

Sums greater than FFFFh are saturated to FFFFh; sums less than 0000h are saturated to 0000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PADDUSW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPADDUSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PADDUSW is an SSE2 instruction and VPADDUSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PADDUSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F DD /r	Adds packed unsigned 16-bit integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> with unsigned saturation. Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPADDUSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	DD /r

Related Instructions

(V)PADDB, (V)PADD, (V)PADDQ, (V)PADDSB, (V)PADDUSB, (V)PADDW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PADDW VPADDW

Packed Add Words

Adds eight packed 16-bit integer value in the first source operand to the corresponding values in the second source operand and writes the integer sums to the corresponding word of the destination.

This instruction operates on both signed and unsigned integers. When a result overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set), and only the low-order 16 bits of each result are written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PADDW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPADDW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PADDW is an SSE2 instruction and VPADDW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PADDW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F FD /r	Adds packed 16-bit integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPADDW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	FD /r

Related Instructions

(V)PADDB, (V)PADD, (V)PADDQ, (V)PADDSSB, (V)PADDSW, (V)PADDUSB, (V)PADDUSW

RFlags Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PALIGNR VPALIGNR

Packed Align Right

Concatenates [source1:source2] in a temporary 256-bit location and right-shifts the concatenated value the number of bytes specified by the unsigned immediate operand. Writes the least-significant 16 bytes of the shifted result to the destination.

The binary value of the immediate operand determines the byte shift value. On each shift the most-significant byte is set to zero; when the byte shift is greater than 31 bytes, the destination is zeroed.

There are two forms of the instruction.

PALIGNR

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPALIGNR

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PALIGNR is an SSSE3 instruction and VPALIGNR is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PALIGNR <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 0F /r ib	Right-shifts <i>xmm1:xmm2/mem128 imm8</i> bytes. Writes shifted result to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	VEX	Encoding	Opcode
VPALIGNR <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00011$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01 0F /r ib

Related Instructions

None

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PAND VPAND

Performs a bitwise AND of the packed values in the first and second source operands and writes the result to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PAND

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPAND

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PAND is an SSE2 instruction and VPAND is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PAND <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F DB /r	Performs bitwise AND of values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPAND <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	DB /r

Related Instructions

(V)PANDN, (V)POR, (V)PXOR

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PANDN VPANDN

Packed AND NOT

Generates the ones' complement of the value in the first source operand and performs a bitwise AND of the complement and the value in the second source operand. Writes the result to the destination. There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PANDN

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPANDN

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PANDN is an SSE2 instruction and VPANDN is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PANDN <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F DF /r	Generates ones' complement of <i>xmm1</i> , then performs bitwise AND with value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPANDN <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <i>src</i> .0.01	DF /r

Related Instructions

(V)PAND, (V)POR, (V)PXOR

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PAVGB VPAVGB

Packed Average Unsigned Bytes

Computes the rounded averages of 16 packed unsigned 8-bit integer values in the first source operand and the corresponding values of the second source operand. Writes each average to the corresponding byte of the destination.

An average is computed by adding pairs of operands, adding 1 to a 9-bit temporary sum, and right-shifting the temporary sum by one bit position.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PAVGB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPAVGB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PAVGB is an SSE2 instruction and VPAVGB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PAVGB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F E0 /r	Averages pairs of packed 8-bit unsigned integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the averages to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPAVGB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	E0 /r

Related Instructions

PAVGW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PAVGW VPAVGW

Packed Average Unsigned Words

Computes the rounded average of packed unsigned 16-bit integer values in the first source operand and the corresponding values of the second source operand. Writes each average to the corresponding word of the destination.

An average is computed by adding pairs of operands, adding 1 to a 17-bit temporary sum, and right-shifting the temporary sum by one bit position.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PAVGW

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination is the same XMM register as the first source operand; the upper 128-bits of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VPAVGW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PAVGW is an SSE2 instruction and VPAVGW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PAVGW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F E3 /r	Averages pairs of packed 16-bit unsigned integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the averages to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPAVGW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	E3 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PAVGB

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PBLENDVB VPBLENDVB

Variable Blend Packed Bytes

Copies packed bytes from either of two sources to a destination, as specified by a mask operand. The mask is defined by the msb of each byte of the mask operand. The position of a mask bit corresponds to the position of the most significant bit of a copied value.

- When a mask bit = 0, the specified element of the first source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination.
- When a mask bit = 1, the specified element of the second source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PBLENDVB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected. The mask operand is the implicit register XMM0.

VPBLENDVB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared. The mask operand is a fourth XMM register selected byte bits [7:4] of an immediate byte.

PBLENDVB is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPBLENDVB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
PBLENDVB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 10 /r	Selects byte values from <i>xmm1</i> or <i>xmm2/mem128</i> , depending on the value of corresponding mask bits in XMM0. Writes the selected values to <i>xmm1</i> .			
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPBLENDVB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4 $\overline{\text{RXB}}.00011$ $0.\overline{\text{src}}.0.01$	4C	/r is4		

Related Instructions

(V)BLENDVPD, (V)BLENDVPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PBLENDW VPBLENDW

Blend Packed Words

Copies packed words from either of two sources to a destination, as specified by an immediate 8-bit mask operand.

Each mask bit corresponds to a source word value, in ascending order. Mask bit [0] corresponds to source bits [15:0], mask bit [7] corresponds to source bits [127:112].

- When a mask bit = 0, the specified element of the first source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination.
- When a mask bit = 1, the specified element of the second source is copied to the corresponding position in the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PBLENDW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPBLENDW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PBLENDW is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPBLENDW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PBLENDW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 0E /r ib	Selects word values from <i>xmm1</i> or <i>xmm2/mem128</i> , as specified by <i>imm8</i> . Writes the selected values to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPBLENDW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00011$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	0E /r /ib

Related Instructions

(V)BLENDPD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PCLMULQDQ VPCLMULQDQ

Carry-less Multiply Quadwords

Performs a carry-less multiplication of a selected quadword element of the first source operand by a selected quadword element of the second source operand and writes the product to the destination.

Carry-less multiplication, also known as *binary polynomial multiplication*, is the mathematical operation of computing the product of two operands without generating or propagating carries. It is an essential component of cryptographic processing, and typically requires a large number of cycles.

The instruction provides an efficient means of performing the operation and is particularly useful in implementing the Galois counter mode used in the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). See Appendix A on page 825 for additional information.

Bits 4 and 0 of an 8-bit immediate byte operand specify which quadword of each source operand to multiply, as follows.

Mnemonic	Imm[0]	Imm[4]	Quadword Operands Selected
(V)PCLMULLQLQDQ	0	0	SRC1[63:0], SRC2[63:0]
(V)PCLMULHQLQDQ	1	0	SRC1[127:64], SRC2[63:0]
(V)PCLMULLQHQDQ	0	1	SRC1[63:0], SRC2[127:64]
(V)PCLMULHQHQDQ	1	1	SRC1[127:64], SRC2[127:64]

Alias mnemonics are provided for the various immediate byte combinations.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCLMULQDQ

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPCLMULQDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PCLMULQDQ is a CLMUL instruction and VPCLMULQDQ is both a CLMUL instruction and an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[PCLMULQDQ] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PCLMULQDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 44 /r ib	Performs carry-less multiplication of a selected quadword element of <i>xmm1</i> by a selected quadword element of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Elements are selected by bits 4 and 0 of <i>imm8</i> . Writes the product to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvv.L.pp Opcode
VPCLMULQDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4 RXB.00011 X.src.0.01	44 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PMULDQ, (V)PMULUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PCMPEQB VPCMPEQB

Packed Compare Equal Bytes

Compares 16 packed byte values in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes a comparison result to the corresponding byte of the destination.

When values are equal, the result is FFh; when values are not equal, the result is 00h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPEQB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPCMPEQB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PCMPEQB is an SSE2 instruction and VPCMPEQB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PCMPEQB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 74 /r	Compares packed bytes in <i>xmm1</i> to packed bytes in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPCMPEQB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX C4 RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp RXB.00001 X.src.0.01	Opcode 74 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPEQD, (V)PCMPEQW, (V)PCMPGTB, (V)PCMPGTD, (V)PCMPGTW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PCMPEQD VPCMPEQD

Packed Compare Equal Doublewords

Compares four packed doubleword values in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes a comparison result to the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

When values are equal, the result is FFFFFFFFh; when values are not equal, the result is 00000000h. There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPEQD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPCMPEQD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PCMPEQD is an SSE2 instruction and VPCMPEQD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PCMPEQD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 76 /r	Compares packed doublewords in <i>xmm1</i> to packed doublewords in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VPCMPEQD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.01 76 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPEQB, (V)PCMPEQW, (V)PCMPGTB, (V)PCMPGTD, (V)PCMPGTW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PCMPEQQ VPCMPEQQ

Packed Compare Equal Quadwords

Compares two packed quadword values in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes a comparison result to the corresponding quadword of the destination. When values are equal, the result is FFFFFFFFFFFFFFh; when values are not equal, the result is 0000000000000000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPEQQ

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPCMPEQQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PCMPEQQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPCMPEQQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PCMPEQQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 29 /r	Compares packed quadwords in <i>xmm1</i> to packed quadwords in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPCMPEQQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00010	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	29 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPEQB, (V)PCMPEQW, (V)PCMPGTB, (V)PCMPGTD, (V)PCMPGTW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PCMPEQW VPCMPEQW

Packed Compare Equal Words

Compares four packed word values in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes a comparison result to the corresponding word of the destination.

When values are equal, the result is FFFFh; when values are not equal, the result is 0000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPEQW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPCMPEQW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PCMPEQW is an SSE2 instruction and VPCMPEQW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
PCMPEQW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 75 /r	Compares packed words in <i>xmm1</i> to packed words in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .			
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPCMPEQW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 $\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$ $\overline{\text{X}}.\overline{\text{src}}.0.01$ 75 /r				

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPEQB, (V)PCMPEQD, (V)PCMPGTB, (V)PCMPGTD, (V)PCMPGTW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PCMPESTRI VPCMPESTRI

Packed Compare Explicit Length Strings Return Index

Compares character string data in the first and second source operands. Comparison operations are carried out as specified by values encoded in the immediate operand. Writes an index to the ECX register.

Source operands are formatted as a packed characters in one of two supported widths: 8 or 16 bits. Characters may be treated as either signed or unsigned values. Each operand has associated with it a separate integer value specifying the length of the string.

The absolute value of the data in the EAX/RAX register represents the length of the character string in the first source operand; the absolute value of the data in the EDX/RDX register represents the length of the character string in the second source operand.

If the absolute value of the data in either register is greater than the maximum string length that fits in 128 bits, the length is set to the maximum: 8, for 16-bit characters, or 16, for 8-bit characters.

The comparison operations between the two operand strings are summarized in an intermediate result—a comparison summary bit vector that is post-processed to produce the final output. Data fields within the immediate byte specify the source data format, comparison type, comparison summary bit vector post-processing, and output option selection.

The index of either the most significant or least significant set bit of the post-processed comparison summary bit vector is returned in ECX. If no bits are set in the post-processed comparison summary bit vector, ECX is set to 16 for source operand strings composed of 8-bit characters or 8 for 16-bit character strings.

See Section 1.4, “String Compare Instructions” for information about source string data format, comparison operations, comparison summary bit vector generation, post-processing, and output selection options.

The rFLAGS are set to indicate the following conditions:

Flag	Condition
CF	Cleared if the comparison summary bit vector is zero; otherwise set.
PF	cleared.
AF	cleared.
ZF	Set if the specified length of the second string is less than the maximum; otherwise cleared.
SF	Set if the specified length of the first string is less than the maximum; otherwise cleared.
OF	Equal to the value of the lsb of the post-processed comparison summary bit vector.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPESTRI

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. A result index is written to the ECX register.

VPCMPESTRI

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. A result index is written to the ECX register.

PCMPESTRI is an SSE4.2 instruction and VPCMPESTRI is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE42] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PCMPESTRI <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 61 /r ib	Compares packed string data in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes a result index to the ECX register.
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPCMPESTRI <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	VEX C4	RXB.map_select RXB.00011 W.1111.0.01 61 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPESTRM, (V)PCMPISTRI, (V)PCMPISTRM

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
								M				M	M	0	0	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2	0

Note: Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3, and 1 are reserved. A flag that is set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank. Undefined flags are U.

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.					
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.					
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.					
			A	VEX.L = 1.					
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PCMPESTRM
VPCMPESTRM

Packed Compare
Explicit Length Strings Return Mask

Compares character string data in the first and second source operands. Comparison operations are carried out as specified by values encoded in the immediate operand. Writes a mask value to the YMM0/XMM0 register.

Source operands are formatted as a packed characters in one of two supported widths: 8 or 16 bits. Characters may be treated as either signed or unsigned values. Each operand has associated with it a separate integer value specifying the length of the string.

The absolute value of the data in the EAX/RAX register represents the length of the character string in the first source operand; the absolute value of the data in the EDX/RDX register represents the length of the character string in the second source operand.

If the absolute value of the data in either register is greater than the maximum string length that fits in 128 bits, the length is set to the maximum: 8, for 16-bit characters, or 16, for 8-bit characters.

The comparison operations between the two operand strings are summarized in an intermediate result—a comparison summary bit vector that is post-processed to produce the final output. Data fields within the immediate byte specify the source data format, comparison type, comparison summary bit vector post-processing, and output option selection.

Depending on the output option selected, the post-processed comparison summary bit vector is either zero-extended to 128 bits or expanded into a byte/word-mask and then written to XMM0.

See Section 1.4, “String Compare Instructions” for information about source string data format, comparison operations, comparison summary bit vector generation, post-processing, and output selection options.

The rFLAGS are set to indicate the following conditions:

Flag	Condition
CF	Cleared if the comparison summary bit vector is zero; otherwise set.
PF	cleared.
AF	cleared.
ZF	Set if the specified length of the second string is less than the maximum; otherwise cleared.
SF	Set if the specified length of the first string is less than the maximum; otherwise cleared.
OF	Equal to the value of the lsb of the post-processed summary bit vector.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPESTRM

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The mask result is written to the XMM0 register.

VPCMPESTRM

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The mask result is written to the XMM0 register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM0 register are cleared.

PCMPESTRM is an SSE4.2 instruction and VPCMPESTRM is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE42] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PCMPESTRM $xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8$	66 0F 3A 60 /r ib	Compares packed string data in $xmm1$ and $xmm2$ or $mem128$. Writes a mask value to the XMM0 register.
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPCMPESTRM $xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8$	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 RXB.00011 X.1111.0.01 60 /r ib	

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPESTRI, (V)PCMPISTRI, (V)PCMPISTRM

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL		OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
									M				M	M	0	0	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2	0
<i>Note:</i> Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3, and 1 are reserved. A flag set or cleared to 0 is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank. Undefined flags are U.																	

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.					
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.					
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.					
			A	VEX.L = 1.					
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

*X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception*

PCMPGTB VPCMPGTB

Packed Compare Greater Than Signed Bytes

Compares 16 packed signed byte values in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes a comparison result to the corresponding byte of the destination.

When a value in the first operand is greater than a value in the second source operand, the result is FFh; when a value in the first operand is less than or equal to a value in the second operand, the result is 00h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPGTB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPCMPGTB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PCMPGTB is an SSE2 instruction and VPCMPGTB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PCMPGTB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 64 /r	Compares packed bytes in <i>xmm1</i> to packed bytes in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPCMPGTB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.$ 00001	X. \overline{src} .0.01	66 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPEQB, (V)PCMPEQD, (V)PCMPEQW, (V)PCMPGTD, (V)PCMPGTW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PCMPGTD VPCMPGTD

Packed Compare Greater Than Signed Doublewords

Compares four packed signed doubleword values in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes a comparison result to the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

When a value in the first operand is greater than a value in the second operand, the result is FFFFFFFFh; when a value in the first operand is less than or equal to a value in the second operand, the result is 00000000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPGTD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPCMPGTD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PCMPGTD is an SSE2 instruction and VPCMPGTD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PCMPGTD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 66 /r	Compares packed bytes in <i>xmm1</i> to packed bytes in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPCMPGTD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	66 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPEQB, (V)PCMPEQD, (V)PCMPEQW, (V)PCMPGTB, (V)PCMPGTW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PCMPGTQ VPCMPGTQ

Packed Compare Greater Than Signed Quadwords

Compares two packed signed quadword values in the first source operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes a comparison result to the corresponding quadword of the destination.

When a value in the first operand is greater than a value in the second operand, the result is FFFFFFFFFFFFFFh; when a value in the first operand is less than or equal to a value in the second operand, the result is 0000000000000000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPGTQ

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPCMPGTQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PCMPGTQ is an SSE4.2 instruction and VPCMPGTQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE42] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PCMPGTQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 37 /r	Compares packed bytes in <i>xmm1</i> to packed bytes in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPCMPGTQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00010	$\overline{\text{X}}.\overline{\text{src}}$.01	37 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPEQB, (V)PCMPEQD, (V)PCMPEQW, (V)PCMPGTB, (V)PCMPGTW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PCMPGTW VPCMPGTW

Packed Compare Greater Than Signed Words

Compares two packed signed word values in the first operand to corresponding values in the second source operand and writes a comparison result to the corresponding word of the destination.

When a value in the first operand is greater than a value in the second operand, the result is FFFFh; when a value in the first operand is less than or equal to a value in the second operand, the result is 0000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPGTW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPCMPGTW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PCMPGTW is an SSE2 instruction and VPCMPGTW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PCMPGTW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 65 /r	Compares packed bytes in <i>xmm1</i> to packed bytes in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPCMPGTW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00001	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	65 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPEQB, (V)PCMPEQD, (V)PCMPEQW, (V)PCMPGTB, (V)PCMPGTD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PCMPISTRI
VPCMPISTRI

Packed Compare
Implicit Length Strings Return Index

Compares character string data in the first and second source operands. Comparison operations are carried out as specified by values encoded in the immediate operand. Writes an index to the ECX register.

Source operands are formatted as a packed characters in one of two supported widths: 8 or 16 bits. Characters may be treated as either signed or unsigned values.

Source operand strings shorter than the maximum that can be packed into a 128-bit value are terminated by a null character (value of 0). The characters prior to the null character constitute the string. If the first (lowest indexed) character is null, the string length is 0.

The comparison operations between the two operand strings are summarized in an intermediate result—a comparison summary bit vector that is post-processed to produce the final output. Data fields within the immediate byte specify the source data format, comparison type, comparison summary bit vector post-processing, and output option selection.

The index of either the most significant or least significant set bit of the post-processed comparison summary bit vector is returned in ECX. If no bits are set in the post-processed comparison summary bit vector, ECX is set to 16 for source operand strings composed of 8-bit characters or 8 for 16-bit character strings.

See Section 1.4, “String Compare Instructions” for information about source string data format, comparison operations, comparison summary bit vector generation, post-processing, and output selection options.

The rFLAGS are set to indicate the following conditions:

Flag	Condition
CF	Cleared if the comparison summary bit vector is zero; otherwise set.
PF	cleared.
AF	cleared.
ZF	Set if any byte (word) in the second operand is null; otherwise cleared.
SF	Set if any byte (word) in the first operand is null; otherwise cleared
OF	Equal to the value of the lsb of the post-processed summary bit vector.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPISTRI

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. A result index is written to the ECX register.

VPCMPISTRI

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. A result index is written to the ECX register.

PCMPISTRI is an SSE4.2 instruction and VPCMPISTRI is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE42] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PCMPISTRI <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 63 /r ib	Compares packed string data in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VPCMPISTRI <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	VEX RXB.map_select C4	W.vvvv.L.pp RXB.00011 X.1111.0.01 63 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPESTRI, (V)PCMPESTRM, (V)PCMPISTRM

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
								M				M	M	0	0	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2

Note: Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3, and 1 are reserved. A flag that is set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank. Undefined flags are U.

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception	
	Real	Virt	Prot		
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.	
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.	
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.	
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.	
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].	
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.	
			A	VEX.L = 1.	
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.	
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.	
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.	
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.	
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.	
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.	
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.	
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.	
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception					

PCMPISTRM VPCMPISTRM

Packed Compare Implicit Length Strings Return Mask

Compares character string data in the first and second source operands. Comparison operations are carried out as specified by values encoded in the immediate operand. Writes a mask value to the YMM0/XMM0 register.

Source operands are formatted as a packed characters in one of two supported widths: 8 or 16 bits. Characters may be treated as either signed or unsigned values.

Source operand strings shorter than the maximum that can be packed into a 128-bit value are terminated by a null character (value of 0). The characters prior to the null character constitute the string. If the first (lowest indexed) character is null, the string length is 0.

The comparison operations between the two operand strings are summarized in an intermediate result—a comparison summary bit vector that is post-processed to produce the final output. Data fields within the immediate byte specify the source data format, comparison type, comparison summary bit vector post-processing, and output option selection.

Depending on the output option selected, the post-processed comparison summary bit vector is either zero-extended to 128 bits or expanded into a byte/word-mask and then written to XMM0.

See Section 1.4, “String Compare Instructions” for information about source string data format, comparison operations, comparison summary bit vector generation, post-processing, and output selection options.

The rFLAGS are set to indicate the following conditions:

Flag	Condition
CF	Cleared if the comparison summary bit vector is zero; otherwise set.
PF	cleared.
AF	cleared.
ZF	Set if any byte (word) in the second operand is null; otherwise cleared.
SF	Set if any byte (word) in the first operand is null; otherwise cleared.
OF	Equal to the value of the lsb of the post-processed summary bit vector.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PCMPISTRM

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The mask result is written to the XMM0 register.

VPCMPISTRM

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The mask result is written to the XMM0 register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM0 register are cleared.

PCMPISTRM is an SSE4.2 instruction and VPCMPISTRM is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE42] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PCMPISTRM <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 62 /r ib	Compares packed string data in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes a result or mask to the XMM0 register.
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VPCMPISTRM <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00011 X.1111.0.01 62 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PCMPESTRI, (V)PCMPESTRM, (V)PCMPISTRI

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
								M				M	M	0	0	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	0

Note: Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3, and 1 are reserved. A flag that is set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank. Undefined flags are U.

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	VEX.L = 1.							
	S	S	X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.							
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception											

PEXTRB **VPEXTRB**

Extract Packed Byte

Extracts a byte from a source register and writes it to an 8-bit memory location or to the low-order byte of a general-purpose register, with zero-extension to 32 or 64 bits. Bits [3:0] of an immediate byte operand select the byte to be extracted:

Value of imm8 [3:0]	Source Bits Extracted
0000	[7:0]
0001	[15:8]
0010	[23:16]
0011	[31:24]
0100	[39:32]
0101	[47:40]
0110	[55:48]
0111	[63:56]
1000	[71:64]
1001	[79:72]
1010	[87:80]
1011	[95:88]
1100	[103:96]
1101	[111:104]
1110	[119:112]
1111	[127:120]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PEXTRB

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is either an 8-bit memory location or the low-order byte of a general-purpose register. When the destination is a general-purpose register, the extracted byte is zero-extended to 32 or 64 bits.

VPEXTRB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is either an 8-bit memory location or the low-order byte of a general-purpose register. When the destination is a general-purpose register, the extracted byte is zero-extended to 32 or 64 bits.

PEXTRB is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPEXTRB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PEXTRB <i>reg/m8, xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 14 /r ib	Extracts an 8-bit value specified by <i>imm8</i> from <i>xmm</i> and writes it to <i>m8</i> or the low-order byte of a general-purpose register, with zero-extension.
Mnemonic		Encoding
VPEXTRB <i>reg/mem8, xmm, imm8</i>		VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 RXB.00011 X.1111.0.01 14 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PEXTRD, (V)PEXTRW, (V)PEXTRQ, (V)PINSRB, (V)PINSRD, (V)PINSRW, (V)PINSRQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
X — AVX and SSE exception				
A — AVX exception				
S — SSE exception				

PEXTRD VPEXTRD

Extract Packed Doubleword

Extracts a doubleword from a source register and writes it to an 32-bit memory location or a 32-bit general-purpose register. Bits [1:0] of an immediate byte operand select the doubleword to be extracted:

Value of imm8 [1:0]	Source Bits Extracted
00	[31:0]
01	[63:32]
10	[95:64]
11	[127:96]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PEXTRD

The encoding is the same as PEXTRQ, with REX.W = 0.

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is either an 32-bit memory location or a 32-bit general-purpose register.

VPEXTRD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The encoding is the same as VPEXTRQ, with VEX.W = 0.

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is either an 32-bit memory location or a 32-bit general-purpose register.

PEXTRD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPEXTRD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
PEXTRD reg32/mem32, xmm, imm8	66 (W0) 0F 3A 16 /r ib	Extracts a 32-bit value specified by imm8 from xmm and writes it to mem32 or reg32.			
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPEXTRD reg32/mem32, xmm, imm8	C4	RXB.00011	0.1111.0.01	16 /r ib	

Related Instructions

(V)PEXTRB, (V)PEXTRW, (V)PEXTRQ, (V)PINSRB, (V)PINSRD, (V)PINSRW, (V)PINSRQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PEXTRQ VPEXTRQ

Extract Packed Quadword

Extracts a quadword from a source register and writes it to an 64-bit memory location or to a 64-bit general-purpose register. Bit [0] of an immediate byte operand selects the quadword to be extracted:

Value of imm8 [0]	Source Bits Extracted
0	[63:0]
1	[127:64]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PEXTRQ

The encoding is the same as PEXTRD, with REX.W = 1.

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is either an 64-bit memory location or a 64-bit general-purpose register.

VPEXTRQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The encoding is the same as VPEXTRD, with VEX.W = 1.

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is either an 64-bit memory location or a 64-bit general-purpose register.

PEXTRQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPEXTRQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PEXTRQ reg64/mem64, xmm, imm8	66 (W1) 0F 3A 16 /r ib	Extracts a 64-bit value specified by <i>imm8</i> from <i>xmm</i> and writes it to <i>mem64</i> or <i>reg64</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPEXTRQ reg64/mem64, xmm, imm8	VEX C4	RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode 00011 1.1111.0.01 16 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PEXTRB, (V)PEXTRD, (V)PEXTRW, (V)PINSRB, (V)PINSRD, (V)PINSRW, (V)PINSRQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PEXTRW VPEXTRW

Extract Packed Word

Extracts a word from a source register and writes it to a 16-bit memory location or to the low-order word of a general-purpose register, with zero-extension to 32 or 64 bits. Bits [3:0] of an immediate byte operand select the word to be extracted:

Value of imm8 [2:0]	Source Bits Extracted
000	[15:0]
001	[31:16]
010	[47:32]
011	[63:48]
100	[79:64]
101	[95:80]
110	[111:96]
111	[127:112]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PEXTRW

The legacy form of the instruction has SSE2 and SSE4.1 encodings.

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is the low-order word of a general-purpose register. The extracted word is zero-extended to 32 or 64 bits.

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is either an 16-bit memory location or the low-order word of a general-purpose register. When the destination is a general-purpose register, the extracted word is zero-extended to 32 or 64 bits.

VPEXTRW

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings that correspond to the two legacy encodings.

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is the low-order word of a general-purpose register. The extracted word is zero-extended to 32 or 64 bits.

The source operand is an XMM register and the destination is either an 16-bit memory location or the low-order word of a general-purpose register. When the destination is a general-purpose register, the extracted word is zero-extended to 32 or 64 bits.

PEXTRW is either an SSE2 or an SSE4.1 instruction. VPEXTRW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2], Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PEXTRW <i>reg, xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F C5 /r ib	Extracts a 16-bit value specified by <i>imm8</i> from <i>xmm</i> and writes it to the low-order byte of a general-purpose register, with zero-extension.
PEXTRW <i>reg/m16, xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 15 /r ib	Extracts a 16-bit value specified by <i>imm8</i> from <i>xmm</i> and writes it to <i>m16</i> or the low-order byte of a general-purpose register, with zero-extension.
Mnemonic		Encoding
VPEXTRW <i>reg, xmm, imm8</i>	C4	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode RXB.00001 X.1111.0.01 C5 /r ib
VPEXTRW <i>reg/mem16, xmm, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00011 X.1111.0.01 15 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PEXTRB, (V)PEXTRD, (V)PEXTRQ, (V)PINSRB, (V)PINSRD, (V)PINSRW, (V)PINSRQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
X — AVX and SSE exception				
A — AVX exception				
S — SSE exception				

PHADDD VPHADDD

Packed Horizontal Add Doubleword

Adds adjacent pairs of 32-bit signed integers in two source operands and packs the sums into a destination. If a sum overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set) and only the low-order 32 bits of the sum are written in the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PHADDD

The first source register is also the destination register.

Adds the 32-bit signed integer values in bits [63:32] and bits [31:0] of the first source XMM register and packs the sum into bits [31:0] of the destination; adds the 32-bit signed integer values in bits [127:96] and bits [95:64] of the first source register and packs the sum into bits [63:32] of the destination. Adds the corresponding values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs the sums into bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are affected.

VPHADDD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Adds the 32-bit signed integer values in bits [63:32] and bits [31:0] of the first source XMM register and packs the sum into bits [31:0] of the destination XMM register; adds the 32-bit signed integer values in bits [127:96] and bits [95:64] of the first source register and packs the sum into bits [63:32] of the destination. Adds the corresponding values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs the sums into bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PHADDD is an SSSE3 instruction and VPHADDD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PHADDD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 02 /r	Adds adjacent pairs of signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes packed sums to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VPHADDD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00010$	$\overline{\text{X}}.\overline{\text{src}}.01 \quad 02 /r$

Related Instructions

(V)PHADDW, (V)PHADDSW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PHADDSW VPHADDSW

Packed Horizontal Add with Saturation Word

Adds adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integers in two source operands, with saturation, and packs the sums into a destination.

Positive sums greater than 7FFFh are saturated to 7FFFh; negative sums less than 8000h are saturated to 8000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PHADDSW

The first source register is also the destination.

Adds four adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integer values in the first source XMM register, starting with bits [31:16] and [15:0] and packs each saturated 16-bit sum into the low quadword of the destination sequentially, starting with bits [15:0]. Adds the corresponding adjacent pairs of values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs each saturated 16-bit sum into the high quadword of the destination, starting with bits [79:64]. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPHADDSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Adds four adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integer values in the first source XMM register, starting with bits [31:16] and [15:0] and packs each saturated 16-bit sum into the low quadword of the destination sequentially, starting with bits [15:0]. Adds the corresponding adjacent pairs of values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs each saturated 16-bit sum into the high quadword of the destination, starting with bits [79:64]. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PHADDSW is an SSSE3 instruction and VPHADDSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PHADDSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 03 /r	Adds adjacent pairs of signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> , with saturation. Writes packed sums to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding
	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VPHADDSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00010 X. <u>src</u> .0.01 03 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PHADDD, (V)PHADDW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PHADDW VPHADDW

Packed Horizontal Add Word

Adds adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integers in two source operands and packs the sums into a destination. If a sum overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set) and only the low-order 32 bits of the sum are written in the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PHADDW

The first source register is also the destination.

Adds four adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integer values in the first source XMM register, starting with bits [31:16] and [15:0] and packs each 16-bit sum into the low quadword of the destination sequentially, starting with bits [15:0]. Adds the corresponding adjacent pairs of values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs each 16-bit sum into the high quadword of the destination, starting with bits [79:64]. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPHADDW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Adds four adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integer values in the first source XMM register, starting with bits [31:16] and [15:0] and packs each 16-bit sum into the low quadword of the destination sequentially, starting with bits [15:0]. Adds the corresponding adjacent pairs of values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs each 16-bit sum into the high quadword of the destination, starting with bits [79:64]. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PHADDSW is an SSSE3 instruction and VPHADDSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PHADDW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 01 /r	Adds adjacent pairs of signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes packed sums to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPHADDW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX C4 RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp RXB.00010 X.src.0.01	Opcode 01 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PHADDD, (V)PHADDSW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PHMINPOSUW VPHMINPOSUW

Horizontal Minimum and Position

Finds the minimum unsigned 16-bit value in the source operand and copies it to the low order word element of the destination. Writes the source position index of the value to bits [18:16] of the destination and clears bits[127:19] of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PHMINPOSUW

The source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPHMINPOSUW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PHMINPOSUW is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPHMINPOSUW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PHMINPOSUW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 41 /r	Finds the minimum unsigned word element in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> , copies it to <i>xmm1</i> [15:0]; writes its position index to <i>xmm1</i> [18:16], and clears <i>xmm1</i> [127:19].
Mnemonic		
VPHMINPOSUW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp 41 /r	Encoding
	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00010 X.1111.0.01	Opcode

Related Instructions

(V)PMINSB, (V)PMINSD, (V)PMINSW, (V)PMINUB, (V)PMINUD, (V)PMINUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PHSUBD VPHSUBD

Packed Horizontal Subtract Doubleword

Subtracts adjacent pairs of 32-bit signed integers in two source operands and packs the differences into a destination. The higher-order doubleword of each pair is subtracted from the lower-order doubleword.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PHSUBD

The first source register is also the destination.

Subtracts the 32-bit signed integer value in bits [63:32] of the first source XMM register from the value in bits [31:0] of the first source XMM register and packs the difference into bits [31:0] of the destination; subtracts the 32-bit signed integer value in bits [127:96] from the value in bits [95:64] and packs the difference into bits [63:32] of the destination. Subtracts the corresponding values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs the differences into bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPHSUBD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Subtracts the 32-bit signed integer value in bits [63:32] of the first source XMM register from the value in bits [31:0] of the first source XMM register and packs the difference into bits [31:0] of the destination XMM register; subtracts the 32-bit signed integer values in bits [127:96] from the value in bits [95:64] and packs the difference into bits [63:32] of the destination. Subtracts the corresponding values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs the differences into bits [95:64] and [127:96] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PHSUBD is an SSSE3 instruction and VPHSUBD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PHSUBD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 06 /r	Adds adjacent pairs of signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes packed sums to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VPHSUBD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X. <u>src</u> .0.01 06 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PHSUBW, (V)PHSUBSW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PHSUBSW VPHSUBSW

Packed Horizontal Subtract with Saturation Word

Subtracts adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integers in two source operands, with saturation, and packs the differences into a destination. The higher-order word of each pair is subtracted from the lower-order word.

Positive differences greater than 7FFFh are saturated to 7FFFh; negative differences less than 8000h are saturated to 8000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PHSUBSW

The first source register is also the destination.

Subtracts four adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integer values in the first source XMM register, starting with the value in bits [15:0] minus the value in bits [31:16], and packs four saturated 16-bit differences into bits [63:0] of the destination, starting with bits [15:0]. Subtracts the four corresponding adjacent pairs of values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs four saturated 16-bit differences into bits [127:64] of the destination, starting with bits [79:64]. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

VPHSUBSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Subtracts four adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integer values in the first source XMM register, starting with the value in bits [15:0] minus the value in bits [31:16], and packs four saturated 16-bit differences into bits [63:0] of the destination XMM register, starting with bits [15:0]. Subtracts the four corresponding adjacent pairs of values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs four saturated 16-bit differences into bits [127:64] of the destination, starting with bits [79:64]. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PHSUBSW is an SSSE3 instruction and VPHSUBSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PHSUBSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 07 /r	Subtracts adjacent pairs of signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> , with saturation. Writes packed differences to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPHSUBSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp C4 X.RXB.00010 X.src.0.01	Opcode 07 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PHSUBD, (V)PHSUBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PHSUBW VPHSUBW

Packed Horizontal Subtract Word

Subtracts adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integers in two source operands and packs the differences into a destination. The higher-order word of each pair is subtracted from the lower-order word.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PHSUBW

The first source register is also the destination register.

Subtracts four adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integer values in the first source XMM register, starting with the value in bits [15:0] minus the value in bits [31:16], and packs four 16-bit differences into bits [63:0] of the destination, starting with bits [15:0]. Subtracts the four corresponding adjacent pairs of values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs four 16-bit differences into bits [127:64] of the destination, starting with bits [79:64]. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

VPHSUBW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Subtracts four adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integer values in the first source XMM register, starting with the value in bits [15:0] minus the value in bits [31:16], and packs four 16-bit differences into bits [63:0] of the destination XMM register, starting with bits [15:0]. Subtracts the four corresponding adjacent pairs of values in the second source XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and packs four 16-bit differences into bits [127:64] of the destination, starting with bits [79:64]. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PHSUBW is an SSSE3 instruction and VPHSUBW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PHSUBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 05 /r	Adds adjacent pairs of signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes packed sums to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPHSUBW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X. <i>src</i> .0.01	05 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PHSUBD, (V)PHSUBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PINSRB VPINSRB

Packed Insert Byte

Inserts a byte from an 8-bit memory location or the low-order byte of a 32-bit general-purpose register into a destination register. Bits [3:0] of an immediate byte operand select the location where the byte is to be inserted:

Value of imm8 [3:0]	Insertion Location
0000	[7:0]
0001	[15:8]
0010	[23:16]
0011	[31:24]
0100	[39:32]
0101	[47:40]
0110	[55:48]
0111	[63:56]
1000	[71:64]
1001	[79:72]
1010	[87:80]
1011	[95:88]
1100	[103:96]
1101	[111:104]
1110	[119:112]
1111	[127:120]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PINSRB

The source operand is either an 8-bit memory location or the low-order byte of a 32-bit general-purpose register and the destination an XMM register. The other bytes of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPINSRB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

There are two source operands. The first source operand is either an 8-bit memory location or the low-order byte of a 32-bit general-purpose register and the second source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a second XMM register. All the bytes of the second source other than the byte that corresponds to the location of the inserted byte are copied to the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to destination are cleared.

PINSRB is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPINSRB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PINSRB <i>xmm, reg32/mem8, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 20 /r ib	Inserts an 8-bit value selected by <i>imm8</i> from the low-order byte of <i>reg32</i> or from <i>mem8</i> into <i>xmm</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPINSRB <i>xmm, reg/mem8, xmm, imm8</i>	C4 <u>RXB</u> .00011	X.1111.0.01 20 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PEXTRB, (V)PEXTRD, (V)PEXTRQ, (V)PEXTRW, (V)PINSRD, (V)PINSRQ, (V)PINSRW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
X — AVX and SSE exception				
A — AVX exception				
S — SSE exception				

PINSRD VPINSRD

Packed Insert Doubleword

Inserts a doubleword from a 32-bit memory location or a 32-bit general-purpose register into a destination register. Bits [1:0] of an immediate byte operand select the location where the doubleword is to be inserted:

Value of imm8 [1:0]	Insertion Location
00	[31:0]
01	[63:32]
10	[95:64]
11	[127:96]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PINSRD

The encoding is the same as PINSRQ, with REX.W = 0.

The source operand is either a 32-bit memory location or a 32-bit general-purpose register and the destination an XMM register. The other doublewords of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPINSRD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The encoding is the same as VPINSRQ, with VEX.W = 0.

There are two source operands. The first source operand is either a 32-bit memory location or a 32-bit general-purpose register and the second source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a second XMM register. All the doublewords of the second source other than the doubleword that corresponds to the location of the inserted doubleword are copied to the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PINSRD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPINSRD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PINSRD <i>xmm, reg32/mem32, imm8</i>	66 (W0) 0F 3A 22 /r ib	Inserts a 32-bit value selected by <i>imm8</i> from <i>reg32</i> or <i>mem32</i> into <i>xmm</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VPINSRD <i>xmm, reg32/mem32, xmm, imm8</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp C4	0.1111.0.01 22 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PEXTRB, (V)PEXTRD, (V)PEXTRQ, (V)PEXTRW, (V)PINSRB, (V)PINSRQ, (V)PINSRW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PINSRQ VPINSRQ

Packed Insert Quadword

Inserts a quadword from a 64-bit memory location or a 64-bit general-purpose register into a destination register. Bit [0] of an immediate byte operand selects the location where the doubleword is to be inserted:

Value of imm8 [0]	Insertion Location
0	[63:0]
1	[127:64]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PINSRQ

The encoding is the same as PINSRD, with REX.W = 1.

The source operand is either a 64-bit memory location or a 64-bit general-purpose register and the destination an XMM register. The other quadwords of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPINSRQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The encoding is the same as VPINSRD, with VEX.W = 1.

There are two source operands. The first source operand is either a 64-bit memory location or a 64-bit general-purpose register and the second source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a second XMM register. All the quadwords of the second source other than the quadword that corresponds to the location of the inserted quadword are copied to the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination XMM registers are cleared.

PINSRQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPINSRQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
PINSRQ <i>xmm, reg64/mem64, imm8</i>	66 (W1) 0F 3A 22 /r ib	Inserts a 64-bit value selected by <i>imm8</i> from <i>reg64</i> or <i>mem64</i> into <i>xmm</i> .			
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPINSRQ <i>xmm, reg64/mem64, xmm, imm8</i>	C4	—	RXB.00011	1.1111.0.01	22 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PEXTRB, (V)PEXTRD, (V)PEXTRQ, (V)PEXTRW, (V)PINSRB, (V)PINSRD, (V)PINSRW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv != 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PINSRW VPINSRW

Inserts a word from a 16-bit memory location or the low-order word of a 32-bit general-purpose register into a destination register. Bits [2:0] of an immediate byte operand select the location where the byte is to be inserted:

Value of imm8 [2:0]	Insertion Location
000	[15:0]
001	[31:16]
010	[47:32]
011	[63:48]
100	[79:64]
101	[95:80]
110	[111:96]
111	[127:112]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PINSRW

The source operand is either a 16-bit memory location or the low-order word of a 32-bit general-purpose register and the destination an XMM register. The other words of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPINSRW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

There are two source operands. The first source operand is either a 16-bit memory location or the low-order word of a 32-bit general-purpose register and the second source operand is an XMM register. The destination is an XMM register. All the words of the second source other than the word that corresponds to the location of the inserted word are copied to the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PINSRW is an SSE1 instruction and VPINSRW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
PINSRW <i>xmm, reg32/mem16, imm8</i>	66 0F C4 /r ib	Inserts a 16-bit value selected by <i>imm8</i> from the low-order word of <i>reg32</i> or from <i>mem16</i> into <i>xmm</i> .			
Mnemonic	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Encoding	Opcode
VPINSRW <i>xmm, reg32/mem16, xmm, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.01	C4 /r ib	

Related Instructions

(V)PEXTRB, (V)PEXTRD, (V)PEXTRQ, (V)PEXTRW, (V)PINSRB, (V)PINSRD, (V)PINSRQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

*X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception*

**PMADDUBSW
VPMADDUBSW****Packed Multiply and Add
Unsigned Byte to Signed Word**

Multiplies and adds eight sets of two packed 8-bit unsigned values from the first source register and two packed 8-bit signed values from the second source register, with signed saturation; writes eight 16-bit sums to the destination.

Source registers 1 and 2 consist of bytes [a0 a1 a2 ...] and [b0 b1 b2 ...] and the destination register consists of words [w0 w1 w2 ...]. Operation is summarized as follows.

- The product of the values in bits [7:0] of the source registers (a0b0) is added to the product of the values in bits [15:8] of the source registers (a1b1). The saturated sum $w_0 = (a_0b_0 + a_1b_1)$ is written to bits [15:0] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [23:16] of the source registers (a2b2) is added to the product of the values in bits [31:24] of the source registers (a3b3). The saturated sum $w_1 = (a_2b_2 + a_3b_3)$ is written to bits [31:16] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [39:32] of the source registers (a4b4) is added to the product of the values in bits [47:40] of the source registers (a5b5). The saturated sum $w_2 = (a_4b_4 + a_5b_5)$ is written to bits [47:32] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [55:48] of the source registers (a6b6) is added to the product of the values in bits [63:56] of the source registers (a7b7). The saturated sum $w_3 = (a_6b_6 + a_7b_7)$ is written to bits [63:48] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [71:64] of the source registers (a8b8) is added to the product of the values in bits [79:72] of the source registers (a9b9). The saturated sum $w_4 = (a_8b_8 + a_9b_9)$ is written to bits [79:64] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [87:80] of the source registers (a10b10) is added to the product of the values in bits [95:88] of the source registers (a11b11). The saturated sum $w_5 = (a_{10}b_{10} + a_{11}b_{11})$ is written to bits [95:80] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [103:96] of the source registers (a12b12) is added to the product of the values in bits [111:104] of the source registers (a13b13). The saturated sum $w_6 = (a_{12}b_{12} + a_{13}b_{13})$ is written to bits [111:96] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [119:112] of the source registers (a14b14) is added to the product of the values in bits [127:120] of the source registers (a15b15). The saturated sum $w_7 = (a_{14}b_{14} + a_{15}b_{15})$ is written to bits [127:112] of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMADDUBSW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMADDUBSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMADDUBSW is an SSSE3 instruction and VPMADDUBSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMADDUBSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 04 /r	Multiplies packed 8-bit unsigned values in <i>xmm1</i> and packed 8-bit signed values <i>xmm2 / mem128</i> , adds the products, and writes saturated sums to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPMADDUBSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX $\overline{RXB}.\overline{\text{map_select}}$ W.vvvv.L.pp C4 $\overline{RXB}.\overline{00010}$ X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	Opcode 04 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMADDWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMADDWD VPMADDWD

Packed Multiply and Add Word to Doubleword

Multiplies and adds four sets of four packed 16-bit signed values from two source registers; writes four 32-bit sums to the destination.

Source registers 1 and 2 consist of words [a0 a1 a2 ...] and [b0 b1 b2 ...] and the destination register consists of doublewords [w0 w1 w2 ...]. Operation is summarized as follows.

- The product of the values in bits [15:0] of the source registers (a0b0) is added to the product of the values in bits [31:16] of the source registers (a1b1). The sum $d_0 = (a_0b_0 + a_1b_1)$ is written to bits [31:0] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [47:33] of the source registers (a2b2) is added to the product of the values in bits [63:48] of the source registers (a3b3). The sum $d_1 = (a_2b_2 + a_3b_3)$ is written to bits [63:32] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [79:64] of the source registers (a4b4) is added to the product of the values in bits [95:80] of the source registers (a5b5). The sum $d_2 = (a_4b_4 + a_5b_5)$ is written to bits [95:64] of the destination.
- The product of the values in bits [111:96] of the source registers (a6b6) is added to the product of the values in bits [127:112] of the source registers (a7b7). The sum $d_3 = (a_6b_6 + a_7b_7)$ is written to bits [127:96] of the destination.

When all four of the signed 16-bit source operands in a set have the value 8000h, the 32-bit overflow wraps around to 8000_0000h. There are no other overflow cases.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMADDWD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMADDWD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMADDWD is an SSE2 instruction and VPMADDWD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMADDWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F F5 /r	Multiplies packed 16-bit signed values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> , adds the products, and writes the sums to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMADDWD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	F5 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMADDUBSW, (V)PMULHUW, (V)PMULHW, (V)PMULLW, (V)PMULUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PMAXSB VPMAXSB

Packed Maximum Signed Bytes

Compares each packed 8-bit signed integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMAXSB

Compares 16 pairs of 8-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMAXSB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares 16 pairs of 8-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMAXSB is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMAXSB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMAXSB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 3C /r	Compares 16 pairs of packed 8-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the greater values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPMAXSB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	3C /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMAXSD, (V)PMAXSW, (V)PMAXUB, (V)PMAXUD, (V)PMAXUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PMAXSD VPMAXSD

Packed Maximum Signed Doublewords

Compares each packed 32-bit signed integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMAXSD

Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMAXSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMAXSD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMAXSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PMAXSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 3D /r	Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the greater values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		Opcode
VPMAXSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp 3D /r
	X.RXB.00010	X.src.0.01	

Related Instructions

(V)PMAXSB, (V)PMAXSW, (V)PMAXUB, (V)PMAXUD, (V)PMAXUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMAXSW VPMAXSW

Packed Maximum Signed Words

Compares each packed 16-bit signed integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMAXSW

Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMAXSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMAXSW is an SSE2 instruction and VPMAXSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMAXSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F EE /r	Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the greater values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMAXSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <i>src</i> .0.01	EE /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMAXSB, (V)PMAXSD, (V)PMAXUB, (V)PMAXUD, (V)PMAXUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PMAXUB VPMAXUB

Packed Maximum Unsigned Bytes

Compares each packed 8-bit unsigned integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMAXUB

Compares 16 pairs of 8-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMAXUB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares 16 pairs of 8-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMAXUB is an SSE2 instruction and VPMAXUB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMAXUB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F DE /r	Compares 16 pairs of packed unsigned 8-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the greater values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMAXUB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	DE /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMAXSB, (V)PMAXSD, (V)PMAXSW, (V)PMAXUD, (V)PMAXUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMAXUD VPMAXUD

Packed Maximum Unsigned Doublewords

Compares each packed 32-bit unsigned integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMAXUD

Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMAXUD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMAXUD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMAXUD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PMAXUD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 3F /r	Compares four pairs of packed unsigned 32-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the greater values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VPMAXUD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X. <u>src</u> .0.01 3F /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMAXSB, (V)PMAXSD, (V)PMAXSW, (V)PMAXUB, (V)PMAXUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMAXUW VPMAXUW

Packed Maximum Unsigned Words

Compares each packed 16-bit unsigned integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically greater value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMAXUW

Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMAXUW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMAXUW is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMAXUW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMAXUW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 3E /r	Compares eight pairs of packed unsigned 16-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the greater values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding		Opcode	
VPMAXUW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	3E /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMAXSB, (V)PMAXSD, (V)PMAXSW, (V)PMAXUB, (V)PMAXUD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMINSB VPMINSB

Packed Minimum Signed Bytes

Compares each packed 8-bit signed integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMINSB

Compares 16 pairs of 8-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMINSB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares 16 pairs of 8-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMINSB is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMINSB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMINSB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 38 /r	Compares 16 pairs of packed 8-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the lesser values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPMINSB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	38 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMINSD, (V)PMINSW, (V)PMINUB, (V)PMINUD, (V)PMINUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMINSD VPMINSD

Packed Minimum Signed Doublewords

Compares each packed 32-bit signed integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMINSD

Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMINSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMINSD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMINSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PMINSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 39 /r	Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the lesser values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VPMINSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X. <u>src</u> .0.01 39 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMINSB, (V)PMINSW, (V)PMINUB, (V)PMINUD, (V)PMINUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMINSW VPMINSW

Packed Minimum Signed Words

Compares each packed 16-bit signed integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMINSW

Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMINSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMINSW is an SSE2 instruction and VPMINSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMINSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F EA /r	Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the lesser values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMINSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	EA /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMINSB, (V)PMINSD, (V)PMINUB, (V)PMINUD, (V)PMINUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMINUB VPMINUB

Packed Minimum Unsigned Bytes

Compares each packed 8-bit unsigned integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMINUB

Compares 16 pairs of 8-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMINUB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares 16 pairs of 8-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMINUB is an SSE2 instruction and VPMINUB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMINUB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F DA /r	Compares 16 pairs of packed unsigned 8-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the lesser values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMINUB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	$X.\overline{\text{src}}.0.01$	DA /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMINSB, (V)PMINSD, (V)PMINSW, (V)PMINUD, (V)PMINUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMINUD VPMINUD

Packed Minimum Unsigned Doublewords

Compares each packed 32-bit unsigned integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMINUD

Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMINUD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares four pairs of packed 32-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMINUD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMINUD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PMINUD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 3B /r	Compares four pairs of packed unsigned 32-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the lesser values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VPMINUD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	X. <u>src</u> .0.01 3B /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMINSB, (V)PMINSD, (V)PMINSW, (V)PMINUB, (V)PMINUW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMINUW VPMINUW

Packed Minimum Unsigned Words

Compares each packed 16-bit unsigned integer value of the first source operand to the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the numerically lesser value into the corresponding location of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMINUW

Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit unsigned integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMINUW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

Compares eight pairs of packed 16-bit signed integer values.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMINUW is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMINUW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMINUW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 3A /r	Compares eight pairs of packed unsigned 16-bit values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes the lesser values to the corresponding positions in <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPMINUW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	3A /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMINSB, (V)PMINSD, (V)PMINSW, (V)PMINUB, (V)PMINUD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PMOVMSKB VPMOVMSKB

Packed Move Mask Byte

Copies the values of the most-significant bits of each byte element of the source operand to create a 16-bit mask value, zero-extends the value, and writes it to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVMSKB

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 32-bit general purpose register. The mask is zero-extended to fill the destination register, the mask occupies bits [15:0].

VPMOVMSKB

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is a 64-bit general purpose register. The mask is zero-extended to fill the destination register, the mask occupies bits [15:0]. VEX.W is ignored.

PMOVMSKB is an SSE2 instruction and VPMOVMSKB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMOVMSKB reg32, <i>xmm1</i>	66 0F D7 /r	Moves a zero-extended mask consisting of the most-significant bit of each byte in <i>xmm1</i> to a 32-bit general-purpose register.		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VMOVMSKB reg64, <i>xmm1</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.01	D7 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MOVMSKPD, (V)MOVMSKPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv field != 1111b.
			A	VEX.L field = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PMOVSXBD VPMOVSXBD

Packed Move with Sign-Extension Byte to Doubleword

Sign-extends each of four packed 8-bit signed integers, in either the four low bytes of a source register or a 32-bit memory location, to 32 bits and writes four packed doubleword signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVSXBD

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVSXBD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVSXBD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVSXBD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMOVSXBD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	66 0F 38 21 /r	Sign-extends four packed signed 8-bit integers in the four low bytes of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> and writes four packed signed 32-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMOVSXBD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01	21 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVSXBQ, (V)PMOVSXBW, (V)PMOVSXDQ, (V)PMOVSXWD, (V)PMOVSXW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PMOVSXBQ VPMOVSXBQ

Packed Move with Sign Extension Byte to Quadword

Sign-extends each of two packed 8-bit signed integers, in either the two low bytes of a source register or a 16-bit memory location, to 64 bits and writes two packed quadword signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVSXBQ

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 16-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVSXBQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVSXBQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVSXBQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMOVSXBQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem16</i>	66 0F 38 22 /r	Sign-extends two packed signed 8-bit integers in the two low bytes of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem16</i> and writes two packed signed 64-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMOVSXBQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01	22 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVSXBD, (V)PMOVSXBW, (V)PMOVSXDQ, (V)PMOVSXWD, (V)PMOVSXW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PMOVSXBW VPMOVSXBW

Packed Move with Sign Extension Byte to Word

Sign-extends each of eight packed 8-bit signed integers, in either the eight low bytes of a source register or a 64-bit memory location, to 16 bits and writes eight packed word signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVSXBW

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVSXBW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVSXBW is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVSXBW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMOVSXBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 20 /r	Sign-extends eight packed signed 8-bit integers in the eight low bytes of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes eight packed signed 16-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		
VPMOVSXBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	VEX C4 RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode RXB.00010 X.1111.0.01 20 /r	Encoding

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVSXBD, (V)PMOVSXBQ, (V)PMOVSXDQ, (V)PMOVSXWD, (V)PMOVSXW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PMOVSXDQ VPMOVSXDQ

Packed Move with Sign-Extension Doubleword to Quadword

Sign-extends each of two packed 32-bit signed integers, in either the two low doublewords of a source register or a 64-bit memory location, to 64 bits and writes two packed quadword signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVSXDQ

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVSXDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVSXDQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVSXDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMOVSXDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	66 0F 38 25 /r	Sign-extends two packed signed 32-bit integers in the two low doublewords of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> and writes two packed signed 64-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMOVSXDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01	25 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVSXBD, (V)PMOVSXBQ, (V)PMOVSXBW, (V)PMOVSXWD, (V)PMOVSXWQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PMOVSXWD VPMOVSXWD

Packed Move with Sign-Extension Word to Doubleword

Sign-extends each of four packed 16-bit signed integers, in either the four low words of a source register or a 64-bit memory location, to 32 bits and writes four packed doubleword signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVSXWD

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVSXWD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVSXWD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVSXWD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMOVSXWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	66 0F 38 23 /r	Sign-extends four packed signed 16-bit integers in the four low words of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> and writes four packed signed 32-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMOVSXWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01	23 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVSXBD, (V)PMOVSXBQ, (V)PMOVSXBW, (V)PMOVSXDQ, (V)PMOVSXWQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PMOVSXWQ VPMOVSXWQ

Packed Move with Sign-Extension Word to Quadword

Sign-extends each of two packed 16-bit signed integers, in either the two low words of a source register or a 32-bit memory location, to 64 bits and writes two packed quadword signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVSXWQ

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVSXWQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVSXWQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVSXWQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMOVSXWQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	66 0F 38 24 /r	Sign-extends two packed signed 16-bit integers in the two low words of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> and writes two packed signed 64-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMOVSXWQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01	24 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVSXBD, (V)PMOVSXBQ, (V)PMOVSXBW, (V)PMOVSXDQ, (V)PMOVSXWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PMOVZXBD VPMOVZXBD

Packed Move with Zero-Extension Byte to Doubleword

Zero-extends each of four packed 8-bit unsigned integers, in either the four low bytes of a source register or a 32-bit memory location, to 32 bits and writes four packed doubleword positive-signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVZXBD

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVZXBD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVZXBD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVZXBD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMOVZXBD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	66 0F 38 31 /r	Zero-extends four packed unsigned 8-bit integers in the four low bytes of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> and writes four packed positive-signed 32-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMOVZXBD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01	31 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVZXBQ, (V)PMOVZXBW, (V)PMOVZXDQ, (V)PMOVZXWD, (V)PMOVZXW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PMOVZXBQ VPMOVZXBQ

Packed Move Byte to Quadword with Zero-Extension

Zero-extends each of two packed 8-bit unsigned integers, in either the two low bytes of a source register or a 16-bit memory location, to 64 bits and writes two packed quadword positive-signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVZXBQ

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 16-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVZXBQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVZXBQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVZXBQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMOVZXBQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem16</i>	66 0F 38 32 /r	Zero-extends two packed unsigned 8-bit integers in the two low bytes of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem16</i> and writes two packed positive-signed 64-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMOVZXBQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem16</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01	32 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVZXBD, (V)PMOVZXBW, (V)PMOVZXDQ, (V)PMOVZXWD, (V)PMOVZXW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PMOVZXBW Packed Move Byte to Word with Zero-Extension VPMOVZXBW

Zero-extends each of eight packed 8-bit unsigned integers, in either the eight low bytes of a source register or a 64-bit memory location, to 16 bits and writes eight packed word positive-signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVZXBW

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVZXBW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVZXBW is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVZXBW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMOVZXBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 30 /r	Zero-extends eight packed unsigned 8-bit integers in the eight low bytes of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and writes eight packed positive-signed 16-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		
VPMOVZXBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	VEX C4 RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode RXB.00010 X.1111.0.01 30 /r	Encoding

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVZXBD, (V)PMOVZXBQ, (V)PMOVZXDQ, (V)PMOVZXWD, (V)PMOVZXW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PMOVZXDQ VPMOVZXDQ

Packed Move with Zero-Extension Doubleword to Quadword

Zero-extends each of two packed 32-bit unsigned integers, in either the two low doublewords of a source register or a 64-bit memory location, to 64 bits and writes two packed quadword positive-signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVZXDQ

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVZXDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVZXDQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVZXDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMOVZXDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	66 0F 38 35 /r	Zero-extends two packed unsigned 32-bit integers in the two low doublewords of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> and writes two packed positive-signed 64-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		
VPMOVZXDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	VEX C4 RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp 35 /r	Encoding
		Opcode

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVZXBD, (V)PMOVZXHQ, (V)PMOVZXBW, (V)PMOVZXWD, (V)PMOVZXWQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PMOVZXWD VPMOVZXWD

Packed Move Word to Doubleword with Zero-Extension

Zero-extends each of four packed 16-bit unsigned integers, in either the four low words of a source register or a 64-bit memory location, to 32 bits and writes four packed doubleword positive-signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVZXWD

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVZXWD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVZXWD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVZXWD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
PMOVZXWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	66 0F 38 33 /r	Zero-extends four packed unsigned 16-bit integers in the four low words of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> and writes four packed positive-signed 32-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VPMOVZXWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01 33 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVZXBD, (V)PMOVZXBQ, (V)PMOVZXBW, (V)PMOVZXDQ, (V)PMOVZXWQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PMOVZXWQ VPMOVZXWQ

Packed Move with Zero-Extension Word to Quadword

Zero-extends each of two packed 16-bit unsigned integers, in either the two low words of a source register or a 32-bit memory location, to 64 bits and writes two packed quadword positive-signed integers to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMOVZXWQ

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMOVZXWQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMOVSZWQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMOVZXWQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMOVZXWQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	66 0F 38 34 /r	Zero-extends two packed unsigned 16-bit integers in the two low words of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> and writes two packed positive-signed 64-bit integers to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		
VPMOVZXWQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	VEX C4 RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp	Encoding
	C4 RXB.00010 X.1111.0.01	Opcode 34 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMOVZXBD, (V)PMOVZXBQ, (V)PMOVZXBW, (V)PMOVZXDQ, (V)PMOVZXWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PMULDQ VPMULDQ

Packed Multiply Signed Doubleword to Quadword

Multiplies the packed 32-bit signed integer in bits [31:0] of the first source operand by the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the packed 64-bit signed integer product to bits [63:0] of the destination; multiplies the packed 32-bit signed integer in bits [95:64] of the first source operand by the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the packed 64-bit signed integer product to bits [127:64] of the destination.

When the source is a memory location, all 128 bits are fetched, but only the first and third doublewords are used in the computation.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMULDQ

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMULDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMULDQ is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMULDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMULDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 28 /r	Multiplies two packed 32-bit signed integers in <i>xmm1[31:0]</i> and <i>xmm1[95:64]</i> by the corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes packed 64-bit signed integer products to <i>xmm1[63:0]</i> and <i>xmm1[127:64]</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPMULDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	VEX $\overline{RXB}.\overline{map_select}$ $\overline{W}.\overline{vvvv}.\overline{L}.\overline{pp}$ \overline{Opcode} C4 $\overline{RXB}.\overline{00010}$ $X.\overline{src}.\overline{0.01}$ 28 /r	

Related Instructions

(V)PMULLD, (V)PMULHW, (V)PMULHUW,(V)PMULUDQ, (V)PMULLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PMULHRSW VPMULHRSW

Packed Multiply High with Round and Scale Words

Multiplies each packed 16-bit signed value in the first source operand by the corresponding value in the second source operand, truncates the 32-bit product to the 18 most significant bits by right-shifting, then rounds the truncated value by adding 1 to its least-significant bit. Writes bits [16:1] of the sum to the corresponding word of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMULHRSW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMULHRSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMULHRSW instruction is an SSSE3 instruction and VPMULHRSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMULHRSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 0B /r	Multiplies each packed 16-bit signed value in <i>xmm1</i> by the corresponding value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> , truncates product to 18 bits, rounds by adding 1. Writes bits [16:1] of the sum to <i>xmm1</i> .
Encoding		
VPMULHRSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 $\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00010 X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01 0B /r	

Related Instructions

None

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMULHUW VPMULHUW

Packed Multiply High Unsigned Word

Multiplies each packed 16-bit unsigned value in the first source operand by the corresponding value in the second source operand; writes the high-order 16 bits of each 32-bit product to the corresponding word of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMULHUW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMULHUW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMULHUW is an SSE2 instruction and VPMULHUW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMULHUW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F E4 /r	Multiplies packed 16-bit unsigned values in <i>xmm1</i> by the corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes bits [31:16] of each product to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPMULHUW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	E4 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMULDQ, (V)PMULHW, (V)PMULLD, (V)PMULLW, (V)PMULUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMULHW VPMULHW

Packed Multiply High Signed Word

Multiplies each packed 16-bit signed value in the first source operand by the corresponding value in the second source operand; writes the high-order 16 bits of each 32-bit product to the corresponding word of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMULHW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMULHW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMULHW is an SSE2 instruction and VPMULHW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PMULHW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F E5 /r	Multiplies packed 16-bit signed values in <i>xmm1</i> by the corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes bits [31:16] of each product to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPMULHW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	E5 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMULDQ, (V)PMULHUW, (V)PMULLD, (V)PMULLW, (V)PMULUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMULLD VPMULLD

Packed Multiply and Store Low Signed Doubleword

Multiplies four packed 32-bit signed integers in the first source operand by the corresponding values in the second source operand and writes bits [31:0] of each 64-bit product to the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMULLD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMULLD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMULLD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPMULLD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMULLD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 40 /r	Multiplies four packed 32-bit signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> by corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>m128</i> . Writes bits [31:0] of each 64-bit product to the corresponding 32-bit element of <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding
VPMULLD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 RXB.00010 X. <u>src</u> .0.01 40 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMULDQ, (V)PMULHUW, (V)PMULHW, (V)PMULLW, (V)PMULUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMULLW VPMULLW

Packed Multiply Low Signed Word

Multiplies eight packed 16-bit signed integers in the first source operand by the corresponding values in the second source operand and writes bits [15:0] of each 32-bit product to the corresponding 16-bit element of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMULLW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMULLW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMULLW is an SSE2 instruction and VPMULLW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMULLW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F D5 /r	Multiplies eight packed 16-bit signed integers in <i>xmm1</i> by corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>m128</i> . Writes bits [15:0] of each 32-bit product to the corresponding 16-bit element of <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		Encoding
VPMULLW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01 D5 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMULDQ, (V)PMULHUW, (V)PMULHW, (V)PMULLD, (V)PMULUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PMULUDQ **VPMULUDQ**

Packed Multiply **Unsigned Doubleword to Quadword**

Multiplies the packed 32-bit unsigned integer in bits [31:0] of the first source operand by the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the packed 64-bit unsigned integer product to bits [63:0] of the destination; multiplies the packed 32-bit unsigned integer in bits [95:64] of the first source operand by the corresponding value of the second source operand and writes the packed 64-bit unsigned integer product to bits [127:64] of the destination.

When the source is a memory location, all 128 bits are fetched, but only the first and third doublewords are used in the computation.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PMULUDQ

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPMULUDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PMULUDQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPMULUDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PMULUDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F F4 /r	Multiplies two packed 32-bit unsigned integers in <i>xmm1[31:0]</i> and <i>xmm1[95:64]</i> by the corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes packed 64-bit unsigned integer products to <i>xmm1[63:0]</i> and <i>xmm1[127:64]</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPMULUDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX C4	RXB.map_select <i>RXB.00001</i> W.vvvv.L.pp <i>X.src.0.01</i> Opcode F4 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PMULDQ, (V)PMULHUW, (V)PMULHW, (V)PMULLD, (V)PMULLW, (V)PMULUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

POR**VPOR**

Performs a bitwise OR of the first and second source operands and writes the result to the destination. When one or both of a pair of corresponding bits in the first and second operands are set, the corresponding bit of the destination is set; when neither source bit is set, the destination bit is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

POR

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPOR

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

POR is an SSE2 instruction and VPOR is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
POR <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F EB /r	Performs bitwise OR of values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPOR <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	EB /r

Related Instructions

(V)PAND, (V)PANDN, (V)PXOR

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PSADBW VPSADBW

Packed Sum of Absolute Differences Bytes to Words

Subtracts the 16 packed 8-bit unsigned integers in the second source operand from the corresponding values in the first source operand and computes the absolute difference for each subtraction, then computes two unsigned 16-bit integer sums, one for the eight differences that correspond to the upper eight source bytes, and one for the differences that correspond to the lower eight source bytes. Writes the sums to the destination.

The unsigned 16-bit integer sum of the differences of the eight bytes in bits [127:64] of the source operands is written to bits [15:0] of the destination; bits [63:16] are cleared.

The unsigned 16-bit integer sum of the differences of the eight bytes in bits [63:0] of the source operands is written to bits [79:64] of the destination; bits [127:80] are cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSADBW

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSADBW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSADBW is an SSE2 instruction and VPSADBW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSADBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F F6 /r	Compute the sum of the absolute differences of two sets of packed 8-bit unsigned integer values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes 16-bit unsigned integer sums to <i>xmm1</i>

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSADBW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.00001$	$X.\overline{src}.0.01$	F6 /r

Related Instructions

(V)MPSADBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSHUFB VPSHUFB

Packed Shuffle Byte

Copies bytes from the first source operand to the destination or clears bytes in the destination, as specified by control bytes in the second source operand.

The control bytes occupy positions in the source operand that correspond to positions in the destination. Each control byte has the following fields.

7	6	4	3	0
FRZ	Reserved		SRC_Index	

Bits	Description
[7]	Set the bit to clear the corresponding byte of the destination. Clear the bit to copy the selected source byte to the corresponding byte of the destination.
[6:4]	Reserved
[3:0]	Binary value selects the source byte.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSHUFB

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSHUFB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSHUFB is an SSSE3 instruction and VPSHUFB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSHUFB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 00 /r	Moves bytes in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by control bytes in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	
VPSHUFB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 RXB.00010 X. <u>src</u> .0.01 00 /r	

Related Instructions

(V)PSHUFD, (V)PSHUFW, (V)PSHUHW, (V)PSHUFLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSHUFD VPSHUFD

Packed Shuffle Doublewords

Copies packed doubleword values from a source to a doubleword in the destination, as specified by bit fields of an immediate byte operand. A source doubleword can be copied more than once.

Source doublewords are selected by two-bit fields in the immediate-byte operand. Each bit field corresponds to a destination doubleword, as shown:

Destination Doubleword	Immediate-Byte Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source Doubleword
[31:0]	[1:0]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]
[63:32]	[3:2]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]
[95:64]	[5:4]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]
[127:96]	[7:6]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSHUFD

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSHUFD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSHUFD is an SSE2 instruction and VPSHUFD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSHUFD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 70 /r ib	Moves packed 32-bit values from <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to <i>xmm1</i> , as specified by <i>imm8</i> .		
Mnemonic	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHUFD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	—RXB.00001	X.1111.0.01	70 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSHUFHW, (V)PSHUFLW, (V)PSHUFW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSHUFHW VPSHUFHW

Packed Shuffle High Words

Copies packed word values from the high quadword of a source to a word in the high quadword of the destination, as specified by bit fields of an immediate byte operand. A source word can be copied more than once. The low-order quadword of the source is copied to the low-order quadword of the destination.

Source words are selected by two-bit fields in the immediate-byte operand. Each bit field corresponds to a destination word, as shown:

Destination Word	Immediate-Byte Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source Word
[79:64]	[1:0]	00	[79:64]
		01	[95:80]
		10	[111:96]
		11	[127:112]
[95:80]	[3:2]	00	[79:64]
		01	[95:80]
		10	[111:96]
		11	[127:112]
[111:96]	[5:4]	00	[79:64]
		01	[95:80]
		10	[111:96]
		11	[127:112]
[127:112]	[7:6]	00	[79:64]
		01	[95:80]
		10	[111:96]
		11	[127:112]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSHUFHW

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSHUFHW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSHUFHW is an SSE2 instruction and VPSHUFHW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSHUFHW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	F3 0F 70 /r ib	Copies packed 16-bit values from the high-order quadword of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to the high-order quadword of <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VPSHUFHW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	VEX C4 RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp C4 RXB.00001	X.1111.0.10 70 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSHUFD, (V)PSHUFLW, (V)PSHUFW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception				
A — AVX exception				
S — SSE exception				

PSHUFLW VPSHUFLW

Packed Shuffle Low Words

Copies packed word values from the low quadword of a source to a word in the low quadword of the destination, as specified by bit fields of an immediate byte operand. A source word can be copied more than once. The high-order quadword of the source is copied to the high-order quadword of the destination.

Source words are selected by two-bit fields in the immediate-byte operand. Each bit field corresponds to a destination word, as shown:

Destination Word	Immediate-Byte Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source Word
[15:0]	[1:0]	00	[15:0]
		01	[31:16]
		10	[47:32]
		11	[63:48]
[31:16]	[3:2]	00	[15:0]
		01	[31:16]
		10	[47:32]
		11	[63:48]
[47:32]	[5:4]	00	[15:0]
		01	[31:16]
		10	[47:32]
		11	[63:48]
[63:48]	[7:6]	00	[15:0]
		01	[31:16]
		10	[47:32]
		11	[63:48]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSHUFLW

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSHUFLW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSHUFLW is an SSE2 instruction and VPSHUFLW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSHUFLW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	F2 0F 70 /r ib	Copies packed 16-bit values from the low-order quadword of <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> to the low-order quadword of <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHUFLW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.11	70 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSHUFD, (V)PSHUFHW, (V)PSHUFW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF	S	X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.

*X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception*

PSIGNB VPSIGNB

Packed Sign Byte

For each packed signed byte in the first source operand, evaluate the corresponding byte of the second source operand and perform one of the following operations.

- When a byte of the second source is negative, write the two's-complement of the corresponding byte of the first source to the destination.
- When a byte of the second source is positive, copy the corresponding byte of the first source to the destination.
- When a byte of the second source is zero, clear the corresponding byte of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSIGNB

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSIGNB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSIGNB is an SSSE3 instruction and VPSIGNB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSIGNB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 08 /r	Perform operation based on evaluation of each packed 8-bit signed integer value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Write 8-bit signed results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPSIGNB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00010	$\overline{\text{X}}.\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	08 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSIGNW, (V)PSIGND

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSIGND VPSIGND

Packed Sign Doubleword

For each packed signed doubleword in the first source operand, evaluate the corresponding doubleword of the second source operand and perform one of the following operations.

- When a doubleword of the second source is negative, write the two's-complement of the corresponding doubleword of the first source to the destination.
- When a doubleword of the second source is positive, copy the corresponding doubleword of the first source to the destination.
- When a doubleword of the second source is zero, clear the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSIGND

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSIGND

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSIGND is an SSSE3 instruction and VPSIGND is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSIGND <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 0A /r	Perform operation based on evaluation of each packed 32-bit signed integer value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Write 32-bit signed results to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		Encoding
VPSIGND <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode RXB.00010 X.src.0.01 0A /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSIGNB, (V)PSIGNW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSIGNW

VPSIGNW

Packed Sign Word

For each packed signed word in the first source operand, evaluate the corresponding word of the second source operand and perform one of the following operations.

- When a word of the second source is negative, write the two's-complement of the corresponding word of the first source to the destination.
- When a word of the second source is positive, copy the corresponding word of the first source to the destination.
- When a word of the second source is zero, clear the corresponding word of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSIGNW

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSIGNW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSIGNW is an SSSE3 instruction and VPSIGNW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSSE3] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSIGNW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 09 /r	Perform operation based on evaluation of each packed 16-bit signed integer value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Write 16-bit signed results to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VPSIGNW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm2/mem128</i>	VEX $\overline{RXB}.\overline{\text{map_select}}$ $W.\overline{vvvv.L.pp}$ C4	$X.\overline{src}.01$ 09 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSIGNB, (V)PSIGND

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSLLD VPSLLD

Packed Shift Left Logical Doublewords

Left-shifts each packed 32-bit value in the source operand as specified by a shift-count operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

The shift-count operand can be an immediate byte, a source register, or a memory location. There are different encodings for immediate operands and register/memory operands. Only bits [63:0] of the source register or memory location are used to generate the shift count.

Low-order bits emptied by shifting are cleared. When the shift value is greater than 31, the destination is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSLLD

There are two forms of the instruction, based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSLLD

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings. These differ based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The destination is an XMM register. For the immediate operand encoding, the destination is specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSLLD is an SSE2 instruction and VPSLLD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSLLD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F F2 /r	Left-shifts packed doublewords in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>xmm2</i> [63:0] or <i>mem128</i> [63:0].
PSLLD <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 72 /6 ib	Left-shifts packed doublewords in <i>xmm</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSLLD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	F2 /r
VPSLLD <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>dest</u> .0.01	72 /6 ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSLLDQ, (V)PSLLQ, (V)PSLLW, (V)PSRAD, (V)PSRAW, (V)PSRLD, (V)PSRLDQ, (V)PSRLQ, (V)PSRLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSLLDQ **VPSLLDQ**

Packed Shift Left Logical Double Quadword

Left-shifts the double quadword value in an XMM register the number of bytes specified by an immediate byte operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

Low-order bytes emptied by shifting are cleared. When the shift value is greater than 15, the destination is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSLLDQ

The source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSLLDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is an XMM register specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSLLDQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPSLLDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSLLDQ <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 73 /7 ib	Left-shifts double quadword value in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPSLLDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00001	0.dest.0.01	73 /7 ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSLLD, (V)PSLLQ, (V)PSLLW, (V)PSRAD, (V)PSRAW, (V)PSRLD, (V)PSRLDQ, (V)PSRLQ, (V)PSRLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PSLLQ VPSLLQ

Packed Shift Left Logical Quadwords

Left-shifts each packed 64-bit value in the source operand as specified by a shift-count operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

The shift-count operand can be an immediate byte, a source register, or a memory location. There are different encodings for immediate operands and register/memory operands. Only bits [63:0] of the source register or memory location are used to generate the shift count.

Low-order bits emptied by shifting are cleared. When the shift value is greater than 63, the destination is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSLLQ

There are two forms of the instruction, based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSLLQ

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings. These differ based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The destination is an XMM register. For the immediate operand encoding, the destination is specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSLLQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPSLLQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSLLQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F F3 /r	Left-shifts packed quadwords in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>xmm2[63:0]</i> or <i>mem128[63:0]</i> .
PSLLQ <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 73 /6 ib	Left-shifts packed quadwords in <i>xmm</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSLLQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	F3 /r
VPSLLQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>dest</u> .0.01	73 /6 ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSLLD, (V)PSLLDQ, (V)PSLLW, (V)PSRAD, (V)PSRAW, (V)PSRLD, (V)PSRLDQ, (V)PSRLQ, (V)PSRLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSLLW VPSLLW

Packed Shift Left Logical Words

Left-shifts each packed 16-bit value in the source operand as specified by a shift-count operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

The shift-count operand can be an immediate byte, a source register, or a memory location. There are different encodings for immediate operands and register/memory operands. Only bits [63:0] of the source register or memory location are used to generate the shift count.

Low-order bits emptied by shifting are cleared. When the shift value is greater than 64, the destination is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSLLW

There are two forms of the instruction, based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSLLW

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings. These differ based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The destination is an XMM register. For the immediate operand encoding, the destination is specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSLLW is an SSE2 instruction and VPSLLW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSLLW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F F1 /r	Left-shifts packed words in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>xmm2</i> [63:0] or <i>mem128</i> [63:0].		
PSLLW <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 71 /6 ib	Left-shifts packed words in <i>xmm</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPSLLW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	F1 /r
VPSLLW <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>dest</u> .0.01	71 /6 ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSLLD, (V)PSLLDQ, (V)PSLLQ, (V)PSRAD, (V)PSRAW, (V)PSRLD, (V)PSRLDQ, (V)PSRLQ, (V)PSRLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSRAD VPSRAD

Packed Shift Right Arithmetic Doublewords

Right-shifts each packed 32-bit value in the source operand as specified by a shift-count operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

The shift-count operand can be an immediate byte, a source register, or a memory location. There are different encodings for immediate operands and register/memory operands. Only bits [63:0] of the source register or memory location are used to generate the shift count.

High-order bits emptied by shifting are filled with the sign bit of the initial value. When the shift value is greater than 31, each doubleword of the destination is filled with the sign bit of its initial value.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSRAD

There are two forms of the instruction, based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSRAD

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings. These differ based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The destination is an XMM register. For the immediate operand encoding, the destination is specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSRAD is an SSE2 instruction and VPSRAD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSRAD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F E2 /r	Right-shifts packed doublewords in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>xmm2</i> [63:0] or <i>mem128</i> [63:0].
PSRAD <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 72 /4 ib	Right-shifts packed doublewords in <i>xmm</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSRAD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	E2 /r
VPSRAD <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.dest.0.01	72 /4 ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSLLD, (V)PSLLDQ, (V)PSLLQ, (V)PSLLW, (V)PSRAW, (V)PSRLD, (V)PSRLDQ, (V)PSRLQ, (V)PSRLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PSRAW VPSRAW

Packed Shift Right Arithmetic Words

Right-shifts each packed 16-bit value in the source operand as specified by a shift-count operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

The shift-count operand can be an immediate byte, a source register, or a memory location. There are different encodings for immediate operands and register/memory operands. Only bits [63:0] of the source register or memory location are used to generate the shift count.

High-order bits emptied by shifting are filled with the sign bit of the initial value. When the shift value is greater than 31, each doubleword of the destination is filled with the sign bit of its initial value.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSRAW

There are two forms of the instruction, based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSRAW

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings. These differ based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The destination is an XMM register. For the immediate operand encoding, the destination is specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSRAW is an SSE2 instruction and VPSRAW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSRAW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F E1 /r	Right-shifts packed words in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>xmm2</i> [63:0] or <i>mem128</i> [63:0].
PSRAW <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 71 /4 ib	Right-shifts packed words in <i>xmm</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSRAW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	E1 /r
VPSRAW <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>dest</u> .0.01	71 /4 ib

Related Instructions

PSLLD, PSLLDQ, PSLLQ, PSLLW, PSRAD, PSRLD, PSRLDQ, PSRLQ, PSRLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSRLD VPSRLD

Packed Shift Right Logical Doublewords

Right-shifts each packed 32-bit value in the source operand as specified by a shift-count operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

The shift-count operand can be an immediate byte, a source register, or a memory location. There are different encodings for immediate operands and register/memory operands. Only bits [63:0] of the source register or memory location are used to generate the shift count.

High-order bits emptied by shifting are cleared. When the shift value is greater than 31, the destination is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSRLD

There are two forms of the instruction, based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSRLD

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings. These differ based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The destination is an XMM register. For the immediate operand encoding, the destination is specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSRLD is an SSE2 instruction and VPSRLD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSRLD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F D2 /r	Right-shifts packed doublewords in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>xmm2</i> [63:0] or <i>mem128</i> [63:0].
PSRLD <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 72 /2 ib	Right-shifts packed doublewords in <i>xmm</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .

Encoding				
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSRLD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	D2 /r
VPSRLD <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.dest.0.01	72 /2 ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSLLD, (V)PSLLDQ, (V)PSLLQ, (V)PSLLW, (V)PSRAD, (V)PSRAW, (V)PSRLDQ, (V)PSRLQ, (V)PSRLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PSRLDQ VPSRLDQ

Packed Shift Right Logical Double Quadword

Right-shifts the double quadword value in an XMM register the number of bytes specified by an immediate byte operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

High-order bytes emptied by shifting are cleared. When the shift value is greater than 15, the destination is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSRLDQ

The source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSRLDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The source operand is an XMM register. The destination is an XMM register specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSRLDQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPSRLDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSRLDQ <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 73 /3 ib	Right-shifts double quadword value in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPSRLDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00001	0.dest.0.01	73 /3 ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSLLD, (V)PSLLDQ, (V)PSLLQ, (V)PSLLW, (V)PSRAD, (V)PSRAW, (V)PSRLD, (V)PSRLQ, (V)PSRLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

PSRLQ VPSRLQ

Packed Shift Right Logical Quadwords

Right-shifts each packed 64-bit value in the source operand as specified by a shift-count operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

The shift-count operand can be an immediate byte, a source register, or a memory location. There are different encodings for immediate operands and register/memory operands. Only bits [63:0] of the source register or memory location are used to generate the shift count.

High-order bits emptied by shifting are cleared. When the shift value is greater than 63, the destination is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSRLQ

There are two forms of the instruction, based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSRLQ

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings that differ based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The destination is an XMM register. For the immediate operand encoding, the destination is specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSRLQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPSRLQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSRLQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F D3 /r	Right-shifts packed quadwords in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>xmm2</i> [63:0] or <i>mem128</i> [63:0].
PSRLQ <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 73 /2 ib	Right-shifts packed quadwords in <i>xmm</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSRLQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	D3 /r
VPSRLQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>dest</u> .0.01	73 /2 ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSLLD, (V)PSLLDQ, (V)PSLLQ, (V)PSLLW, (V)PSRAD, (V)PSRAW, (V)PSRLD, (V)PSRLDQ, (V)PSRLW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSRLW VPSRLW

Packed Shift Right Logical Words

Right-shifts each packed 16-bit value in the source operand as specified by a shift-count operand and writes the shifted values to the destination.

The shift-count operand can be an immediate byte, a source register, or a memory location. There are different encodings for immediate operands and register/memory operands. Only bits [63:0] of the source register or memory location are used to generate the shift count.

High-order bits emptied by shifting are cleared. When the shift value is greater than 15, the destination is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSRLW

There are two forms of the instruction, based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSRLW

The extended form of the instruction has two 128-bit encodings that differ based on the type of count operand.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The shift count is specified by either a second XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or by an immediate 8-bit operand. The destination is an XMM register. For the immediate operand encoding, the destination is specified by VEX.vvvv. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSRLW is an SSE2 instruction and VPSRLW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSRLW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F D1 /r	Right-shifts packed words in <i>xmm1</i> as specified by <i>xmm2</i> [63:0] or <i>mem128</i> [63:0].
PSRLW <i>xmm, imm8</i>	66 0F 71 /2 ib	Right-shifts packed words in <i>xmm</i> as specified by <i>imm8</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSRLQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	D1 /r
VPSRLQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>dest</u> .0.01	71 /2 ib

Related Instructions

(V)PSLLD, (V)PSLLDQ, (V)PSLLQ, (V)PSLLW, (V)PSRAD, (V)PSRAW, (V)PSRLD, (V)PSRLDQ, (V)PSRLQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PSUBB VPSUBB

Packed Subtract Bytes

Subtracts 16 packed 8-bit integer values in the second source operand from the corresponding values in the first source operand and writes the integer differences to the corresponding bytes of the destination.

This instruction operates on both signed and unsigned integers. When a result overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set), and only the low-order 8 bits of each result are written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSUBB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSUBB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSUBB is an SSE2 instruction and VPSUBB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSUBB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F F8 /r	Subtracts 8-bit signed integer values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes differences to <i>xmm1</i>
Mnemonic		Encoding
VPSUBB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>		VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 \overline{RXB} .00001 X. \overline{src} .01 F8 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSUBD, (V)PSUBQ, (V)PSUBSB, (V)PSUBSW, (V)PSUBUSB, (V)PSUBUSW, (V)PSUBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

PSUBD VPSUBD

Packed Subtract Doublewords

Subtracts four packed 32-bit integer values in the second source operand from the corresponding values in the first source operand and writes the integer differences to the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

This instruction operates on both signed and unsigned integers. When a result overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set), and only the low-order 8 bits of each result are written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSUBD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VSUBD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSUBD is an SSE2 instruction and VPSUBD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSUBD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F FA /r	Subtracts packed 32-bit integer values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the differences to <i>xmm1</i>
Mnemonic		Encoding
VPSUBD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>		VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 $\overline{RXB}.$ 00001 $X.\overline{src}.$ 0.01 FA /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSUBB, (V)PSUBQ, (V)PSUBSB, (V)PSUBSW, (V)PSUBUSB, (V)PSUBUSW, (V)PSUBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PSUBQ VPSUBQ

Packed Subtract Quadword

Subtracts two packed 64-bit integer values in the second source operand from the corresponding values in the first source operand and writes the differences to the corresponding quadword of the destination.

This instruction operates on both signed and unsigned integers. When a result overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set), and only the low-order 8 bits of each result are written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSUBQ

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VSUBQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSUBQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPSUBQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSUBQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F FB /r	Subtracts packed 64-bit integer values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the differences to <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPSUBQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.\overline{00001}$	$X.\overline{src}.\overline{0.01}$	FB /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSUBB, (V)PSUBD, (V)PSUBSB, (V)PSUBSW, (V)PSUBUSB, (V)PSUBUSW, (V)PSUBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PSUBSB VPSUBSB

Packed Subtract Signed With Saturation Bytes

Subtracts 16 packed 8-bit signed integer value in the second source operand from the corresponding values in the first source operand and writes the signed integer differences to the corresponding byte of the destination.

For each packed value in the destination, if the value is larger than the largest signed 8-bit integer, it is saturated to 7Fh, and if the value is smaller than the smallest signed 8-bit integer, it is saturated to 80h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSUBSB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSUBSB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSUBSB is an SSE2 instruction and VPSUBSB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PSUBSB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F E8 /r	Subtracts packed 8-bit signed integer values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the differences to <i>xmm1</i>

Mnemonic				
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSUBSB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	—RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	E8 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSUBB, (V)PSUBD, (V)PSUBQ, (V)PSUBSW, (V)PSUBUSB, (V)PSUBUSW, (V)PSUBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PSUBSW VPSUBSW

Packed Subtract Signed With Saturation Words

Subtracts eight packed 16-bit signed integer values in the second source operand from the corresponding values in the first source operand and writes the signed integer differences to the corresponding word of the destination.

Positive differences greater than 7FFFh are saturated to 7FFFh; negative differences less than 8000h are saturated to 8000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSUBSW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSUBSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSUBSW is an SSE2 instruction and VPSUBSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSUBSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F E9 /r	Subtracts packed 16-bit signed integer values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the differences to <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPSUBSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.$ 00001	$X.\overline{src}$.01	E9 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSUBB, (V)PSUBD, (V)PSUBQ, (V)PSUBSB, (V)PSUBUSB, (V)PSUBUSW, (V)PSUBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PSUBUSB VPSUBUSB

Packed Subtract Unsigned With Saturation Bytes

Subtracts 16 packed 8-bit unsigned integer value in the second source operand from the corresponding values in the first source operand and writes the unsigned integer difference to the corresponding byte of the destination.

Differences greater than 7Fh are saturated to 7Fh; differences less than 00h are saturated to 00h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSUBUSB

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSUBUSB

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSUBUSB is an SSE2 instruction and VPSUBUSB is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSUBUSB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F D8 /r	Subtracts packed byte unsigned integer values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the differences to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic		Encoding		
VPSUBUSB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	D8 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSUBB, (V)PSUBD, (V)PSUBQ, (V)PSUBSB, (V)PSUBSW, (V)PSUBUSW, (V)PSUBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PSUBUSW VPSUBUSW

Packed Subtract Unsigned With Saturation Words

Subtracts eight packed 16-bit unsigned integer value in the second source operand from the corresponding values in the first source operand and writes the unsigned integer differences to the corresponding word of the destination.

Differences greater than FFFFh are saturated to FFFFh; differences less than 0000h are saturated to 0000h.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSUBUSW

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSUBUSW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSUBUSW is an SSE2 instruction and VPSUBUSW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSUBUSW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F D9 /r	Subtracts packed 16-bit unsigned integer values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the differences to <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPSUBUSW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.$ 00001	X. \overline{src} .001	D9 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSUBB, (V)PSUBD, (V)PSUBQ, (V)PSUBSB, (V)PSUBSW, (V)PSUBUSB, (V)PSUBW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PSUBW VPSUBW

Packed Subtract Words

Subtracts eight packed 16-bit integer values in the second source operand from the corresponding values in the first source operand and writes the integer differences to the corresponding word of the destination.

This instruction operates on both signed and unsigned integers. When a result overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set), and only the low-order 8 bits of each result are written to the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PSUBW

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPSUBW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PSUBW is an SSE2 instruction and VPSUBW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PSUBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F F9 /r	Subtracts packed 16-bit integer values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values in <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the differences to <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPSUBW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB.00001}}$	$\overline{\text{X.src.01}}$	F9 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PSUBB, (V)PSUBD, (V)PSUBQ, (V)PSUBSB, (V)PSUBSW, (V)PSUBUSB, (V)PSUBUSW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

PTEST VPTEST

Packed Bit Test

First, performs a bitwise AND of the first source operand with the second source operand. Sets rFLAGS.ZF when all bit operations = 0; else, clears ZF.

Second, performs a bitwise AND of the second source operand with the logical complement (NOT) of the first source operand. Sets rFLAGS.CF when all bit operations = 0; else, clears CF.

Neither source operand is modified.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PTEST

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

VPTEST

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or 256-bit memory location.

PTEST is an SSE4.1 instruction and VPTEST is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PTEST <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 38 17 /r	Set ZF if bitwise AND of <i>xmm2/m128</i> with <i>xmm1</i> = 0; else, clear ZF. Set CF if bitwise AND of <i>xmm2/m128</i> with NOT <i>xmm1</i> = 0; else, clear CF.

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPTEST <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	—RXB.00010	X.1111.0.01	17 /r
VPTEST <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	—RXB.00010	X.1111.1.01	17 /r

Related Instructions

VTESTPD, VTESTPS

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
								0				0	M	0	0	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13:12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2	0

Note: Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3 and 1 are reserved. A flag set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank. Undefined flags are U.

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception				
A — AVX exception				
S — SSE exception				

PUNPCKHBW VPUNPCKHBW

Unpack and Interleave High Bytes

Unpacks the high-order bytes of the first and second source operands and interleaves the 16 values into the destination. The low-order bytes of the source operands are ignored.

Bytes are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [71:64] of the first source are written to bits [7:0] of the destination; bits [71:64] of the second source are written to bits [15:8] of the destination and so on, ending with bits [127:120] of the second source in bits [127:120] of the destination.

When the second source operand is all 0s, the destination effectively contains the bytes from the first source operand zero-extended to 16 bits. This operation is useful for expanding unsigned 8-bit values to unsigned 16-bit operands for subsequent processing that requires higher precision.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PUNPCKHBW

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPUNPCKHBW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PUNPCKHBW is an SSE2 instruction and VPUNPCKHBW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PUNPCKHBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 68 /r	Unpacks and interleaves the high-order bytes of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the bytes to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPUNPCKHBW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00001	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.01	68 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PUNPCKHDQ, (V)PUNPCKHQDQ, (V)PUNPCKHWD, (V)PUNPCKLBW, (V)PUNPCKLDQ, (V)PUNPCKLQDQ, (V)PUNPCKLWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PUNPCKHDQ VPUNPCKHDQ

Unpack and Interleave High Doublewords

Unpacks the high-order doublewords of the first and second source operands and interleaves the four values into the destination. The low-order doublewords of the source operands are ignored.

Doublewords are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [95:64] of the first source are written to bits [31:0] of the destination; bits [95:64] of the second source are written to bits [63:32] of the destination and so on, ending with bits [127:96] of the second source in bits [127:96] of the destination.

When the second source operand is all 0s, the destination effectively contains the doublewords from the first source operand zero-extended to 64 bits. This operation is useful for expanding unsigned 32-bit values to unsigned 64-bit operands for subsequent processing that requires higher precision.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PUNPCKHDQ

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPUNPCKHDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PUNPCKHDQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPUNPCKHDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
PUNPCKHDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 6A /r	Unpacks and interleaves the high-order doublewords of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the doublewords to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VPUNPCKHDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4 RXB.00001 X. <u>src</u> .0.01	6A /r

Related Instructions

(V)PUNPCKHBW, (V)PUNPCKHQDQ, (V)PUNPCKHWD, (V)PUNPCKLBW, (V)PUNPCKLDQ, (V)PUNPCKLQDQ, (V)PUNPCKLWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PUNPCKHQDQ VPUNPCKHQDQ

Unpack and Interleave High Quadwords

Unpacks the high-order quadwords of the first and second source operands and interleaves the two values into the destination. The low-order bytes of the source operands are ignored.

Quadwords are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [127:64] of the first source are written to bits [63:0] of the destination; bits [127:64] of the second source are written to bits [127:64] of the destination.

When the second source operand is all 0s, the destination effectively contains the quadword from the first source operand zero-extended to 128 bits. This operation is useful for expanding unsigned 64-bit values to unsigned 128-bit operands for subsequent processing that requires higher precision.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PUNPCKHQDQ

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPUNPCKHQDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PUNPCKHQDQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPUNPCKHQDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PUNPCKHQDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 6D /r	Unpacks and interleaves the high-order quadwords of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the bytes to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPUNPCKHQDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{RXB}.\overline{00001}$	X. \overline{src} .01	6D /r

Related Instructions

(V)PUNPCKHBW, (V)PUNPCKHDQ, (V)PUNPCKHWD, (V)PUNPCKLBW, (V)PUNPCKLDQ, (V)PUNPCKLQDQ, (V)PUNPCKLWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

PUNPCKHWD VPUNPCKHWD

Unpack and Interleave High Words

Unpacks the high-order words of the first and second source operands and interleaves the eight values into the destination. The low-order words of the source operands are ignored.

Words are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [79:64] of the first source are written to bits [15:0] of the destination; bits [79:64] of the second source are written to bits [31:16] of the destination and so on, ending with bits [127:112] of the second source in bits [127:112] of the destination.

When the second source operand is all 0s, the destination effectively contains the words from the first source operand zero-extended to 32 bits. This operation is useful for expanding unsigned 16-bit values to unsigned 32-bit operands for subsequent processing that requires higher precision.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PUNPCKHWD

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPUNPCKHWD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PUNPCKHWD is an SSE2 instruction and VPUNPCKHWD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PUNPCKHWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 69 /r	Unpacks and interleaves the high-order words of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the words to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPUNPCKHWD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	$X.\overline{\text{src}}.01$	69 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PUNPCKHBW, (V)PUNPCKHDQ, (V)PUNPCKHQDQ, (V)PUNPCKLBW, (V)PUNPCKLDQ, (V)PUNPCKLQDQ, (V)PUNPCKLWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PUNPCKLBW VPUNPCKLBW

Unpack and Interleave Low Bytes

Unpacks the low-order bytes of the first and second source operands and interleaves the 16 values into the destination. The high-order bytes of the source operands are ignored.

Bytes are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [7:0] of the first source are written to bits [7:0] of the destination; bits [7:0] of the second source are written to bits [15:8] of the destination and so on, ending with bits [63:56] of the second source in bits [127:120] of the destination.

When the second source operand is all 0s, the destination effectively contains the bytes from the first source operand zero-extended to 16 bits. This operation is useful for expanding unsigned 8-bit values to unsigned 16-bit operands for subsequent processing that requires higher precision.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PUNPCKLBW

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPUNPCKLBW

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PUNPCKLBW is an SSE2 instruction and VPUNPCKLBW is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PUNPCKLBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 60 /r	Unpacks and interleaves the low-order bytes of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the bytes to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPUNPCKLBW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	69 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PUNPCKHBW, (V)PUNPCKHDQ, (V)PUNPCKHQDQ, (V)PUNPCKHWD, (V)PUNPCKLDQ, (V)PUNPCKLQDQ, (V)PUNPCKLWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PUNPCKLDQ VPUNPCKLDQ

Unpack and Interleave Low Doublewords

Unpacks the low-order doublewords of the first and second source operands and interleaves the four values into the destination. The high-order doublewords of the source operands are ignored.

Doublewords are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [31:0] of the first source are written to bits [31:0] of the destination; bits [31:0] of the second source are written to bits [63:32] of the destination and so on, ending with bits [63:32] of the second source in bits [127:96] of the destination.

When the second source operand is all 0s, the destination effectively contains the doublewords from the first source operand zero-extended to 64 bits. This operation is useful for expanding unsigned 32-bit values to unsigned 64-bit operands for subsequent processing that requires higher precision.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PUNPCKLDQ

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPUNPCKLDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PUNPCKLDQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPUNPCKLDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PUNPCKLDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 62 /r	Unpacks and interleaves the low-order doublewords of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the doublewords to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPUNPCKLDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	62 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PUNPCKHW, (V)PUNPCKHDQ, (V)PUNPCKHQDQ, (V)PUNPCKHWD, (V)PUNPCKLBW, (V)PUNPCKLQDQ, (V)PUNPCKLWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PUNPCKLQDQ VPUNPCKLQDQ

Unpack and Interleave Low Quadwords

Unpacks the low-order quadwords of the first and second source operands and interleaves the two values into the destination. The high-order bytes of the source operands are ignored.

Quadwords are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [63:0] of the first source are written to bits [63:0] of the destination; bits [63:0] of the second source are written to bits [127:64] of the destination.

When the second source operand is all 0s, the destination effectively contains the quadword from the first source operand zero-extended to 128 bits. This operation is useful for expanding unsigned 64-bit values to unsigned 128-bit operands for subsequent processing that requires higher precision.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PUNPCKLQDQ

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is another XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPUNPCKLQDQ

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PUNPCKLQDQ is an SSE2 instruction and VPUNPCKLQDQ is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PUNPCKLQDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 6C /r	Unpacks and interleaves the low-order quadwords of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the bytes to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPUNPCKLQDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00001	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	6C /r

Related Instructions

(V)PUNPCKHBW, (V)PUNPCKHDQ, (V)PUNPCKHQDQ, (V)PUNPCKHWD, (V)PUNPCKLBW, (V)PUNPCKLDQ, (V)PUNPCKLWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PUNPCKLWD VPUNPCKLWD

Unpack and Interleave Low Words

Unpacks the low-order words of the first and second source operands and interleaves the eight values into the destination. The high-order words of the source operands are ignored.

Words are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [15:0] of the first source are written to bits [15:0] of the destination; bits [15:0] of the second source are written to bits [31:16] of the destination and so on, ending with bits [63:48] of the second source in bits [127:112] of the destination.

When the second source operand is all 0s, the destination effectively contains the words from the first source operand zero-extended to 32 bits. This operation is useful for expanding unsigned 16-bit values to unsigned 32-bit operands for subsequent processing that requires higher precision.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PUNPCKLWD

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand is also the destination register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

PUNPCKLWD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PUNPCKLWD is an SSE2 instruction and VPUNPCKLWD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PUNPCKLWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 61 /r	Unpacks and interleaves the low-order words of <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the words to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VPUNPCKLLWD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}$.00001	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.01	61 /r

Related Instructions

(V)PUNPCKHBW, (V)PUNPCKHDQ, (V)PUNPCKHQDQ, (V)PUNPCKHWD, (V)PUNPCKLBW, (V)PUNPCKLDQ, (V)PUNPCKLQDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

PXOR**VPXOR**

Performs a bitwise XOR of the first and second source operands and writes the result to the destination. When either of a pair of corresponding bits in the first and second operands are set, the corresponding bit of the destination is set; when both source bits are set or when both source bits are not set, the destination bit is cleared.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

PXOR

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source XMM register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VPXOR

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

PXOR is an SSE2 instruction and VPXOR is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
PXOR <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F EF /r	Performs bitwise XOR of values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VPXOR <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.src.0.01	EF /r

Related Instructions

(V)PAND, (V)PANDN, (V)POR

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Packed Exclusive OR

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

**RCPPS
VRCPPS****Reciprocal
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Computes the approximate reciprocal of each packed single-precision floating-point value in the source operand and writes the results to the corresponding doubleword of the destination. MXCSR.RC has no effect on the result.

The maximum error is less than or equal to $1.5 * 2^{-12}$ times the true reciprocal. A source value that is ±zero or denormal returns an infinity of the source value sign. Results that underflow are changed to signed zero. For both SNaN and QNaN source operands, a QNaN is returned.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

RCPPS

Computes four reciprocals. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VRCPPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Computes four reciprocals. The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Computes eight reciprocals. The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

RCPPS is an SSE2 instruction and VRCPPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
RCPPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 53 /r	Computes reciprocals of packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes result to <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VRCPPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.00	53 /r
VRCPPS <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.00	53 /r

Related Instructions

(V)RCPSS, (V)RSQRTSS, (V)RSQRTSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

RCPSS VRCPSS

Reciprocal Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point

Computes the approximate reciprocal of the scalar single-precision floating-point value in a source operand and writes the results to the low-order doubleword of the destination. MXCSR.RC as no effect on the result.

The maximum error is less than or equal to $1.5 * 2^{-12}$ times the true reciprocal. A source value that is ±zero or denormal returns an infinity of the source value sign. Results that underflow are changed to signed zero. For both SNaN and QNaN source operands, a QNaN is returned.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

RCPSS

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VRCPSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand and the destination are XMM registers. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. Bits [31:0] of the destination contain the reciprocal; bits [127:32] of the destination are copied from the first source register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

RCPSS is an SSE1 instruction and VRCPSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
RCPSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 53 /r	Computes reciprocal of scalar single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem32</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic		Encoding
VRCPSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>		VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 RXB.00001 X.src.X.10 53 /r

Related Instructions

(V)RCPSS, (V)RSQRTTPS, (V)RSQRTSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

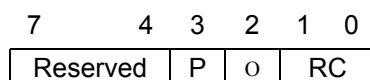
Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

**ROUNDPD
VROUNDPD****Round
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Rounds two or four double-precision floating-point values as specified by an immediate byte operand. Source values are rounded to integral values and written to the destination as double-precision floating-point values.

SNaN source values are converted to QNaN. When DAZ =1, denormals are converted to zero before rounding.

The immediate byte operand is defined as follows.



Bits	Mnemonic	Description
[7:4]	—	Reserved
[3]	P	Precision Exception
[2]	O	Rounding Control Source
[1:0]	RC	Rounding Control

Precision exception definitions:

Value	Description
0	Normal PE exception
1	PE field is not updated. No precision exception is taken when unmasked.

Rounding control source definitions:

Value	Description
0	MXCSR:RC
1	Use RC field value.

Rounding control definition:

Value	Description
00	Nearest
01	Downward (toward negative infinity)
10	Upward (toward positive infinity)
11	Truncated

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ROUNDPD

Rounds two source values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. There is a third 8-bit immediate oper-

and. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VROUNDPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Rounds two source values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. There is a third 8-bit immediate operand. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Rounds four source values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. There is a third 8-bit immediate operand. The destination is a third YMM register.

ROUNDPD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VROUNDPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
ROUNDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 09 /r ib	Rounds double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes rounded double-precision values to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VROUNDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00011	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	09 /r ib
VROUNDPD <i>ymm1, xmm2/mem256, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00011	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	09 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)ROUNDPS, (V)ROUNDSD, (V)ROUNDSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M					M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<i>Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.</i>															

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<p><i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception</p>				

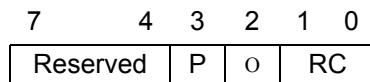
ROUNDPS VROUNDPS

Round Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Rounds four or eight single-precision floating-point values as specified by an immediate byte operand. Source values are rounded to integral values and written to the destination as single-precision floating-point values.

SNaN source values are converted to QNaN. When DAZ =1, denormals are converted to zero before rounding.

The immediate byte operand is defined as follows.



Bits	Mnemonic	Description
[7:4]	—	Reserved
[3]	P	Precision Exception
[2]	O	Rounding Control Source
[1:0]	RC	Rounding Control

Precision exception definitions:

Value	Description
0	Normal PE exception
1	PE field is not updated. No precision exception is taken when unmasked.

Rounding control source definitions:

Value	Description
0	MXCSR:RC
1	Use RC field value.

Rounding control definition:

Value	Description
00	Nearest
01	Downward (toward negative infinity)
10	Upward (toward positive infinity)
11	Truncated

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ROUNDPS

Rounds four source values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. There is a third 8-bit immediate oper-

and. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VROUNDPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Rounds four source values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. There is a third 8-bit immediate operand. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Rounds eight source values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. There is a third 8-bit immediate operand. The destination is a third YMM register.

ROUNDPS is an SSE4.1 instruction and VROUNDPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
ROUNDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 08 /r ib	Rounds single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes rounded single-precision values to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VROUNDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	08 /r ib
VROUNDPS <i>ymm1, xmm2/mem256, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	08 /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)ROUNDPD, (V)ROUNDSD, (V)ROUNDSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M					M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<i>Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.</i>															

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<p>X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception</p>				

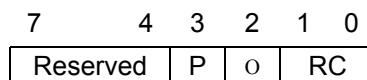
ROUNDSD VROUNDSD

Round Scalar Double-Precision

Rounds a scalar double-precision floating-point value as specified by an immediate byte operand. Source values are rounded to integral values and written to the destination as double-precision floating-point values.

SNaN source values are converted to QNaN. When DAZ =1, denormals are converted to zero before rounding.

The immediate byte operand is defined as follows.



Bits	Mnemonic	Description
[7:4]	—	Reserved
[3]	P	Precision Exception
[2]	O	Rounding Control Source
[1:0]	RC	Rounding Control

Precision exception definitions:

Value	Description
0	Normal PE exception
1	PE field is not updated. No precision exception is taken when unmasked.

Rounding control source definitions:

Value	Description
0	MXCSR:RC
1	Use RC field value.

Rounding control definition:

Value	Description
00	Nearest
01	Downward (toward negative infinity)
10	Upward (toward positive infinity)
11	Truncated

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ROUNDSD

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. When the source is an XMM register, the value to be rounded must be in the low quadword. The destination is an XMM reg-

ister. There is a third 8-bit immediate operand. Bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to destination XMM register are not affected.

VROUNDSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. There is a fourth 8-bit immediate operand. Bits [127:64] of the destination are copied from the first source operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

ROUNDSD is an SSE4.1 instruction and VROUNDSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
ROUNDSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 0B /r ib	Rounds a double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm2[63:0]</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Writes a rounded double-precision value to <i>xmm1</i> .
Mnemonic	Encoding	Opcode
VROUNDSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64, imm8</i>	VEX $\overline{RXB}.\overline{map_select}$ W.vvvv.L.pp C4 $\overline{RXB}.00011$ X. \overline{src} .X.01	0B /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)ROUNDPD, (V)ROUNDPS, (V)ROUNDSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										<i>M</i>					<i>M</i>	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is *M* (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

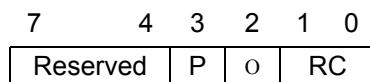
ROUNDSS VROUNDSS

Round Scalar Single-Precision

Rounds a scalar single-precision floating-point value as specified by an immediate byte operand. Source values are rounded to integral values and written to the destination as single-precision floating-point values.

SNaN source values are converted to QNaN. When DAZ =1, denormals are converted to zero before rounding.

The immediate byte operand is defined as follows.



Bits	Mnemonic	Description
[7:4]	—	Reserved
[3]	P	Precision Exception
[2]	O	Rounding Control Source
[1:0]	RC	Rounding Control

Precision exception definitions:

Value	Description
0	Normal PE exception
1	PE field is not updated. No precision exception is taken when unmasked.

Rounding control source definitions:

Value	Description
0	MXCSR:RC
1	Use RC field value.

Rounding control definition:

Value	Description
00	Nearest
01	Downward (toward negative infinity)
10	Upward (toward positive infinity)
11	Truncated

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

ROUNDSS

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. When the source is an XMM register, the value to be rounded must be in the low doubleword. The destination is an XMM

register. There is a third 8-bit immediate operand. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to destination XMM register are not affected.

VROUNDSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. There is a fourth 8-bit immediate operand. Bits [127:32] of the destination are copied from the first source operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

ROUNDSS is an SSE4.1 instruction and VROUNDSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[SSE41] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
ROUNDSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64, imm8</i>	66 0F 3A 0A /r ib	Rounds a single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm2[63:0]</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Writes a rounded single-precision value to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	Encoding		
VROUNDSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64, imm8</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00011$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.X.01 0A /r ib

Related Instructions

(V)ROUNDPD, (V)ROUNDPS, (V)ROUNDSD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										<i>M</i>					<i>M</i>	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is *M* (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**RSQRTPS
VRSQRTPS****Reciprocal Square Root
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Computes the approximate reciprocal of the square root of each packed single-precision floating-point value in the source operand and writes the results to the corresponding doublewords of the destination. MXCSR.RC has no effect on the result.

The maximum error is less than or equal to $1.5 * 2^{-12}$ times the true reciprocal square root. A source value that is ±zero or denormal returns an infinity of the source value sign. Negative source values other than –zero and –denormal return a QNaN floating-point indefinite value. For both SNaN and QNaN source operands, a QNaN is returned.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

RSQRTPS

Computes four values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VRSQRTPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Computes four values. The destination is an XMM register. The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Computes eight values. The destination is an YMM register. The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

RSQRTPS is an SSE1 instruction and VRSQRTPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
RSQRTPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 52 /r	Computes reciprocals of square roots of packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes result to <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VRSQRTPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00	52 /r
VRSQRTPS <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.1.00	52 /r

Related Instructions

(V)RSQRTSS, (V)SQRTPD, (V)SQRTSPS, (V)SQRTSD, (V)SQRTSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

**RSQRTSS
VRSQRTSS****Reciprocal Square Root
Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Computes the approximate reciprocal of the square root of the scalar single-precision floating-point value in a source operand and writes the result to the low-order doubleword of the destination. MXCSR.RC as no effect on the result.

The maximum error is less than or equal to $1.5 * 2^{-12}$ times the true reciprocal square root. A source value that is ±zero or denormal returns an infinity of the source value's sign. Negative source values other than –zero and –denormal return a QNaN floating-point indefinite value. For both SNaN and QNaN source operands, a QNaN is returned.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

RSQRTSS

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VRSQRTSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand and the destination are XMM registers. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. Bits [31:0] of the destination contain the reciprocal square root of the single-precision floating-point value held in bits [31:0] of the second source operand; bits [127:32] of the destination are copied from the first source register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

RSQRTSS is an SSE1 instruction and VRSQRTSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
RSQRTSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 52 /r	Computes reciprocal of square root of a scalar single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem32</i> . Writes result to <i>xmm1</i>		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VRSQRTSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RBX.00001	X. <i>src</i> .X.10	52 /r

Related Instructions

(V)RSQRTPS, (V)SQRTPD, (V)SQRTPS, (V)SQRTSD, (V)SQRTSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

**SHUFPD
VSHUFPD****Shuffle
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Copies packed double-precision floating-point values from either of two sources to quadwords in the destination, as specified by bit fields of an immediate byte operand.

Each bit corresponds to a quadword destination. The 128-bit legacy and extended versions of the instruction use bits [1:0]; the 256-bit extended version uses bits [3:0], as shown.

Destination Quadword	Immediate-Byte Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source 1 Bits Copied	Source 2 Bits Copied
Used by 128-bit encoding and 256-bit encoding				
[63:0]	[0]	0	[63:0]	—
		1	[127:64]	—
[127:64]	[1]	0	—	[63:0]
		1	—	[127:64]
Used only by 256-bit encoding				
[191:128]	[2]	0	[191:128]	—
		1	[255:192]	—
[255:192]	[3]	0	—	[191:128]
		1	—	[255:192]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SHUFPD

Shuffles four source values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. There is a third 8-bit immediate operand. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VSHUFPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Shuffles four source values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. There is a fourth 8-bit immediate operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Shuffles eight source values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register. There is a fourth 8-bit immediate operand.

SHUFPD is an SSE2 instruction and VSHUFPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
SHUFPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	66 0F C6 /r ib	Shuffles packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VSHUFPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	—RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	C6 /r
VSHUFPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, imm8</i>	C4	—RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	C6 /r

Related Instructions

(V)SHUFPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception				
<i>A</i> — AVX exception				
<i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**SHUFPS
VSHUFPS****Shuffle
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Copies packed single-precision floating-point values from either of two sources to doublewords in the destination, as specified by bit fields of an immediate byte operand.

Each bit field corresponds to a doubleword destination. The 128-bit legacy and extended versions of the instruction use a single 128-bit destination; the 256-bit extended version performs duplicate operations on bits [127:0] and bits [255:128] of the source and destination.

Destination Doubleword	Immediate-Byte Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source 1 Bits Copied	Source 2 Bits Copied
[31:0]	[1:0]	00	[31:0]	—
		01	[63:32]	—
		10	[95:64]	—
		11	[127:96]	—
[63:32]	[3:2]	00	[31:0]	—
		01	[63:32]	—
		10	[95:64]	—
		11	[127:96]	—
[95:64]	[5:4]	00	—	[31:0]
		01	—	[63:32]
		10	—	[95:64]
		11	—	[127:96]
[127:96]	[7:6]	00	—	[31:0]
		01	—	[63:32]
		10	—	[95:64]
		11	—	[127:96]
Upper 128 bits of 256-bit source and destination used by 256-bit encoding				
[159:128]	[1:0]	00	[159:128]	—
		01	[191:160]	—
		10	[223:192]	—
		11	[255:224]	—
[191:160]	[3:2]	00	[159:128]	—
		01	[191:160]	—
		10	[223:192]	—
		11	[255:224]	—
[223:192]	[5:4]	00	—	[159:128]
		01	—	[191:160]
		10	—	[223:192]
		11	—	[255:224]
[255:224]	[7:6]	00	—	[159:128]
		01	—	[191:160]
		10	—	[223:192]
		11	—	[255:224]

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SHUFPS

Shuffles eight source values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. There is a third 8-bit immediate operand. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VSHUFPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Shuffles eight source values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. There is a fourth 8-bit immediate operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Shuffles 16 source values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register. There is a fourth 8-bit immediate operand.

SHUFPS is an SSE1 instruction and VSHUFPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by feature identifiers CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description	
SHUFPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	0F C6 /r ib	Shuffles packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .	
Mnemonic	VEX	Encoding	Opcode
VSHUFPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.map_select	X.vvvv.L.pp C6 /r
VSHUFPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.map_select	X.src.1.00 C6 /r

Related Instructions

(V)SHUFPD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

SQRTPD VSQRTPD

Square Root Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point

Computes the square root of each packed double-precision floating-point value in a source operand and writes the result to the corresponding quadword of the destination.

Performing the square root of +infinity returns +infinity.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SQRTPD

Computes two values. The destination is an XMM register. The source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VSQRTPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Computes two values. The source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Computes four values. The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

SQRTPD is an SSE2 instruction and VSQRTPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
SQRTPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 51 /r	Computes square roots of packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VSQRTPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.vvvv.0.01	51 /r
VSQRTPD <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.vvvv.1.01	51 /r

Related Instructions

(V)RSQRTPS, (V)RSQRTSS, (V)SQRTPS, (V)SQRTSD, (V)SQRTSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M					
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

SQRTPS VSQRTPS

Square Root Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point

Computes the square root of each packed single-precision floating-point value in a source operand and writes the result to the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

Performing the square root of +infinity returns +infinity.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SQRTPS

Computes four values. The destination is an XMM register. The source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VSQRTPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Computes four values. The destination is an XMM register. The source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Computes eight values. The destination is a YMM register. The source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

SQRTPS is an SSE1 instruction and VSQRTPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
SQRTPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	OF 51 /r	Computes square roots of packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the results to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VSQRTPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.0.00	51 /r
VSQRTPS <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X.1111.1.00	51 /r

Related Instructions

(V)RSQRTPS, (V)RSQRTSS, (V)SQRTPD, (V)SQRTSD, (V)SQRTPD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M					
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception	
	Real	Virt	Prot		
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.	
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.	
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.	
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.	
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].	
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b	
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.	
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.	
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.	
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.	
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.	
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.	
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.	
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.	
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.	
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.	
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.	
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.	
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.	
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions					
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.	
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.	
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.	
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.	
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception					

**SQRTSD
VSQRTSD****Square Root
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Computes the square root of a double-precision floating-point value and writes the result to the low quadword of the destination. The three-operand form of the instruction also writes a copy of the upper quadword of another source operand to the upper quadword of the destination.

Performing the square root of +infinity returns +infinity.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SQRTSD

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. When the source is an XMM register, the source value must be in the low quadword. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to destination XMM register are not affected.

VSQRTSD

The extended form of the instruction has a single 128-bit encoding that requires three operands:

`VSQRTSD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64`

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. When the second source is an XMM register, the source value must be in the low quadword. The destination is a third XMM register. The square root of the second source operand is written to bits [63:0] of the destination register. Bits [127:64] of the destination are copied from the corresponding bits of the first source operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

SQRTSD is an SSE2 instruction and VSQRTSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
SQRTSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 51 /r	Computes the square root of a double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VSQRTSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <u>src</u> .X.11	51 /r

Related Instructions

(V)RSQRTPS, (V)RSQRTSS, (V)SQRTPD, (V)SQRTPS, (V)SQRTSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M				M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

SQRTSS VSQRTSS

Square Root Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point

Computes the square root of a single-precision floating-point value and writes the result to the low doubleword of the destination. The three-operand form of the instruction also writes a copy of the three most significant doublewords of a second source operand to the upper 96 bits of the destination. Performing the square root of +infinity returns +infinity.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SQRTSS

The source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. When the source is an XMM register, the source value must be in the low doubleword. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are not affected. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to destination XMM register are not affected.

VSQRTSS

The extended form has a single 128-bit encoding that requires three operands:

`VSQRTSS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64`

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. When the second source is an XMM register, the source value must be in the low doubleword. The destination is a third XMM register. The square root of the second source operand is written to bits [31:0] of the destination register. Bits [127:32] of the destination are copied from the corresponding bits of the first source operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

SQRTSS is an SSE1 instruction and VSQRTSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
SQRTSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 51 /r	Computes square root of a single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm1</i> or <i>mem32</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VSQRTSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .X.10	51 /r

Related Instructions

(V)RSQRTPS, (V)RSQRTSS, (V)SQRTPD, (V)SQRTPS, (V)SQRTSD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M				M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

STMCSR VSTMCSR

Store MXCSR

Saves the content of the MXCSR extended control/status register to a 32-bit memory location. Reserved bits are stored as zeroes. The MXCSR is described in “Registers” in Volume 1.

For both legacy STMCSR and extended VSTMCSR forms of the instruction, the source operand is the MXCSR and the destination is a 32-bit memory location.

There is one encoding for each instruction form.

STMCSR is an SSE1 instruction and VSTMCSR is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
STMCSR <i>mem32</i>	0F AE /3	Stores content of MXCSR in <i>mem32</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
VSTMCSR <i>mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00	AE /3

Related Instructions

(V)LDMXCSR

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

**SUBPD
VSUBPD****Subtract
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Subtracts each packed double-precision floating-point value of the second source operand from the corresponding value of the first source operand and writes the difference to the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SUBPD

Subtracts two pairs of values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VSUBPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Subtracts two pairs of values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Subtracts four pairs of values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

SUBPD is an SSE2 instruction and VSUBPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
SUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 5C /r	Subtracts packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values of <i>xmm1</i> . Writes differences to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	$X.\overline{\text{src}}.0.01$	5C /r
VSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	$X.\overline{\text{src}}.1.01$	5C /r

Related Instructions

(V)SUBPS, (V)SUBSD, (V)SUBSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<p><i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception</p>				

**SUBPS
VSUBPS****Subtract
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Subtracts each packed single-precision floating-point value of the second source operand from the corresponding value of the first source operand and writes the difference to the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SUBPS

Subtracts four pairs of values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VSUBPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Subtracts four pairs of values. The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Subtracts eight pairs of values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

SUBPS is an SSE1 instruction and VSUBPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
SUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 5C /r	Subtracts packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> from corresponding values of <i>xmm1</i> . Writes differences to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.00	5C /r
VSUBPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	X. $\overline{\text{src}}$.1.00	5C /r

Related Instructions

(V)SUBPD, (V)SUBSD, (V)SUBSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**SUBSD
VSUBSD****Subtract
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Subtracts the double-precision floating-point value in the low-order quadword of the second source operand from the corresponding value in the first source operand and writes the result to the low-order quadword of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SUBSD

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination register. Bits [127:64] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VSUBSD

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the first source operand are copied to bits [127:64] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

SUBSD is an SSE2 instruction and VSUBSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
SUBSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	F2 0F 5C /r	Subtracts low-order double-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> from the corresponding value of <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the difference to <i>xmm1</i> .

Mnemonic	Encoding
VSUBSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 <u>RXB</u> .00001 X. <u>src</u> .X.11 5C /r

Related Instructions

(V)SUBPD, (V)SUBPS, (V)SUBSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

**SUBSS
VSUBSS****Subtract
Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Subtracts the single-precision floating-point value in the low-order word of the second source operand from the corresponding value in the first source operand and writes the result to the low-order word of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

SUBSS

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination register. Bits [127:32] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are not affected.

VSUBSS

The extended form of the instruction has a 128-bit encoding only.

The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [127:32] of the first source operand are copied to bits [127:32] of the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

SUBSS is an SSE2 instruction and VSUBSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description		
SUBSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	F3 0F 5C /r	Subtracts a low-order single-precision floating-point value in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem32</i> from the corresponding value of <i>xmm1</i> . Writes the difference to <i>xmm1</i> .		
Mnemonic	Encoding			Opcode
VSUBSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00001$	$\overline{\text{X}}.\overline{\text{src}}.\text{X}.10$	5C /r

Related Instructions

(V)SUBPD, (V)SUBPS, (V)SUBSD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: M indicates a flag that may be modified (set or cleared). Blanks indicate flags that are not affected.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

UCOMISD VUCOMISD

Unordered Compare Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point

Performs an unordered comparison of a double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register with a double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 64 bits of another XMM register or a 64-bit memory location.

The ZF, PF, and CF bits in the rFLAGS register reflect the result of the compare as follows.

Result of Compare	ZF	PF	CF
Unordered	1	1	1
Greater Than	0	0	0
Less Than	0	0	1
Equal	1	0	0

The OF, AF, and SF bits in rFLAGS are cleared. If the instruction causes an unmasked SIMD floating-point exception (#XF), the rFLAGS bits are not updated.

The result is unordered when one or both of the operand values is a NaN. UCOMISD signals a SIMD floating-point invalid operation exception (#I) only when a source operand is an SNaN.

The legacy and extended forms of the instruction operate in the same way.

UCOMISD is an SSE2 instruction and VUCOMISD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
UCOMISD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	66 0F 2E /r	Compares scalar double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Sets rFLAGS.

Mnemonic	Encoding
VUCOMISD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode C4 <u>RXB</u> .00001 X.1111.X.01 2E /r

Related Instructions

(V)CMPPD, (V)CMPPS, (V)CMPSD, (V)CMPSS, (V)COMISD, (V)COMISS, (V)UCOMISS

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
								0				0	M	0	M	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13:12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2	0

Note: Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3, and 1 are reserved. A flag set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Note: If the instruction causes an unmasked SIMD floating-point exception (#XF), the rFLAGS bits are not updated.

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
															M M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.							
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception											

UCOMISS VUCOMISS

Unordered Compare Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point

Performs an unordered comparison of a single-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of an XMM register with a double-precision floating-point value in the low-order 32 bits of another XMM register or a 32-bit memory location.

The ZF, PF, and CF bits in the rFLAGS register reflect the result of the compare as follows.

Result of Compare	ZF	PF	CF
Unordered	1	1	1
Greater Than	0	0	0
Less Than	0	0	1
Equal	1	0	0

The OF, AF, and SF bits in rFLAGS are cleared. If the instruction causes an unmasked SIMD floating-point exception (#XF), the rFLAGS bits are not updated.

The result is unordered when one or both of the operand values is a NaN. UCOMISD signals a SIMD floating-point invalid operation exception (#I) only when a source operand is an SNaN.

The legacy and extended forms of the instruction operate in the same way.

UCOMISS is an SSE1 instruction and VUCOMISS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
UCOMISS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	0F 2E /r	Compares scalar double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem64</i> . Sets rFLAGS.
Mnemonic	Opcode	Encoding
VUCOMISS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	C4 RXB.00001	X.1111.X.00 2E /r

Related Instructions

(V)CMPPD, (V)CMPPS, (V)CMPSD, (V)CMPSS, (V)COMISD, (V)COMISS, (V)UCOMISD

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
								0				0	M	0	M	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13:12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2	0

Note: Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3, and 1 are reserved. A flag set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Note: If the instruction causes an unmasked SIMD floating-point exception (#XF), the rFLAGS bits are not updated.

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
															M M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.							
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.							
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.							
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception											

UNPCKHPD VUNPCKHPD

Unpack High Double-Precision Floating-Point

Unpacks the high-order double-precision floating-point values of the first and second source operands and interleaves the values into the destination. Bits [63:0] of the source operands are ignored.

Values are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [127:64] of the first source are written to bits [63:0] of the destination; bits [127:64] of the second source are written to bits [127:64] of the destination. For the 256-bit encoding, the process is repeated for bits [255:192] of the sources and bits [255:128] of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

UNPCKHPD

Interleaves one pair of values. The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VUNPCKHPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Interleaves one pair of values. The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Interleaves two pairs of values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

UNPCKHPD is an SSE2 instruction and VUNPCKHPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
UNPCKHPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 15 /r	Unpacks the high-order double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and interleaves them into <i>xmm1</i>
Mnemonic		
		Encoding
VUNPCKHPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VUNPCKHPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001 X.src.0.01 15 /r
		RXB.00001 X.src.1.01 15 /r

Related Instructions

(V)UNPCKHPS, (V)UNPCKLPD, (V)UNPCKLPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

UNPCKHPS VUNPCKHPS

Unpack High Single-Precision Floating-Point

Unpacks the high-order single-precision floating-point values of the first and second source operands and interleaves the values into the destination. Bits [63:0] of the source operands are ignored.

Values are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [95:64] of the first source are written to bits [31:0] of the destination; bits [95:64] of the second source are written to bits [63:32] of the destination and so on, ending with bits [127:96] of the second source in bits [127:96] of the destination. For the 256-bit encoding, the process continues for bits [255:192] of the sources and bits [255:128] of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

UNPCKHPS

Interleaves two pairs of values. The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VUNPCKHPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Interleaves two pairs of values. The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Interleaves four pairs of values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

UNPCKHPS is an SSE1 instruction and VUNPCKHPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
UNPCKHPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 15 /r	Unpacks the high-order single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and interleaves them into <i>xmm1</i>			
Mnemonic					
		Encoding			
VUNPCKHPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode	
VUNPCKHPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001	X. <i>src</i> .0.00	15 /r	
			X. <i>src</i> .1.00	15 /r	

Related Instructions

(V)UNPCKHPD, (V)UNPCKLPD, (V)UNPCKLPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

UNPCKLPD VUNPCKLPD

Unpack Low Double-Precision Floating-Point

Unpacks the low-order double-precision floating-point values of the first and second source operands and interleaves the values into the destination. Bits [127:64] of the source operands are ignored.

Values are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [63:0] of the first source are written to bits [63:0] of the destination; bits [63:0] of the second source are written to bits [127:64] of the destination. For the 256-bit encoding, the process is repeated for bits [191:128] of the sources and bits [255:128] of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

UNPCKLPD

Interleaves one pair of values. The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VUNPCKLPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Interleaves one pair of values. The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Interleaves two pairs of values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

UNPCKLPD is an SSE2 instruction and VUNPCKLPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
UNPCKLPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 14 /r	Unpacks the low-order double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and interleaves them into <i>xmm1</i>
Mnemonic		
		Encoding
VUNPCKLPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VUNPCKLPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001 X.src.0.01 14 /r
		RXB.00001 X.src.1.01 14 /r

Related Instructions

(V)UNPCKHPD, (V)UNPCKHPS, (V)UNPCKLPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

UNPCKLPS VUNPCKLPS

Unpack Low Single-Precision Floating-Point

Unpacks the low-order single-precision floating-point values of the first and second source operands and interleaves the values into the destination. Bits [127:64] of the source operands are ignored.

Values are interleaved in ascending order from the lsb of the sources and the destination. Bits [31:0] of the first source are written to bits [31:0] of the destination; bits [31:0] of the second source are written to bits [63:32] of the destination and so on, ending with bits [63:32] of the second source in bits [127:96] of the destination. For the 256-bit encoding, the process continues for bits [191:128] of the sources and bits [255:128] of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

UNPCKLPS

Interleaves two pairs of values. The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VUNPCKLPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Interleaves two pairs of values. The first source operand is an XMM register and the second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

Interleaves four pairs of values. The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

UNPCKLPS is an SSE1 instruction and VUNPCKLPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
UNPCKLPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	0F 14 /r	Unpacks the high-order single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> and <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> and interleaves them into <i>xmm1</i>
Mnemonic		
Encoding		
VUNPCKLPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	VEX RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode
VUNPCKLPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00001 X. <u>src</u> .0.00 14 /r
		RXB.00001 X. <u>src</u> .1.00 14 /r

Related Instructions

(V)UNPCKHPD, (V)UNPCKHPS, (V)UNPCKLPD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

VBROADCASTF128**Load With Broadcast
From 128-bit Memory Location**

Loads double-precision floating-point data from a 128-bit memory location and writes it to the two 128-bit elements of a YMM register.

This extended-form instruction has a single 256-bit encoding.

The source operand is a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

VBROADCASTF128 is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VBROADCASTF128 <i>ymm1, mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.1111.1.01	1A /r

Related Instructions

VBROADCASTSD, VBROADCASTSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
		A		VEX.L = 0.
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		A		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		A		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		A		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		A		Instruction execution caused a page fault.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Alignment check, #AC		A		Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<i>A — AVX exception.</i>				

VBROADCASTSD**Load With Broadcast
From 64-Bit Memory Location**

Loads a double-precision floating-point value from a 64-bit memory location and writes it to the four 64-bit elements of a YMM register

This extended-form instruction has a single 256-bit encoding.

The source operand is a 64-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

VBROADCASTSD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VBROADCASTSD <i>ymm1, mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.1111.1.01	19 /r

Related Instructions

VBROADCASTF128, VBROADCASTSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
		A		VEX.L = 0.
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		A		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		A		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		A		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		A		Instruction execution caused a page fault.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Alignment check, #AC		A		Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<i>A — AVX exception.</i>				

VBROADCASTSS

Load With Broadcast From 32-Bit Memory Location

Loads a single-precision floating-point value from a 32-bit memory location and writes it to 32-bit elements of an XMM or YMM register

This extended-form instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Broadcasts to eight 32-bit elements.

The source operand is a 32-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register.

YMM Encoding

Broadcasts to sixteen 32-bit elements.

The source operand is a 32-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register.

VBROADCASTSS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VBROADCASTSS <i>xmm1, mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.1111.0.01	18 /r
VBROADCASTSS <i>ymm1, mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.1111.1.01	18 /r

Related Instructions

VBROADCASTF128, VBROADCASTSD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		A		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		A		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		A		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		A		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		A		Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
A — AVX exception.				

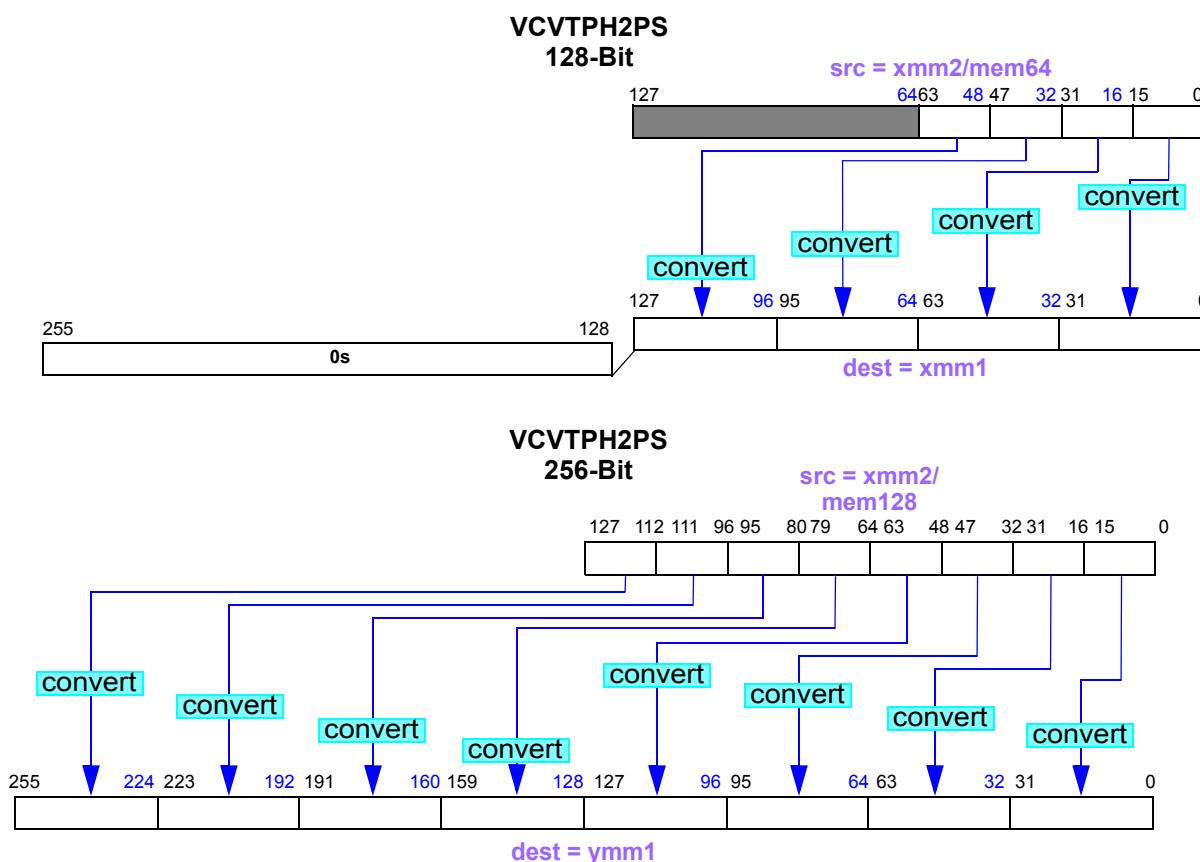
VCVTPH2PS**Convert Packed 16-Bit Floating-Point to Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Converts packed 16-bit floating point values to single-precision floating point values.

A denormal source operand is converted to a normal result in the destination register. MXCSR.DAZ is ignored and no MXCSR denormal exception is reported.

Because the full range of 16-bit floating-point encodings, including denormal encodings, can be represented exactly in single-precision format, rounding, inexact results, and denormalized results are not applicable.

The operation of this instruction is illustrated in the following diagram.



This extended-form instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts four packed 16-bit floating-point values in the low-order 64 bits of an XMM register or in a 64-bit memory location to four packed single-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to an XMM destination register. When the result operand is written to the destination register, the upper 128 bits of the corresponding YMM register are zeroed.

YMM Encoding

Converts eight packed 16-bit floating-point values in the low-order 128 bits of a YMM register or in a 128-bit memory location to eight packed single-precision floating-point values and writes the converted values to a YMM destination register.

VCVTPH2PS is a F16C instruction. Support for this instruction is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[F16C] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCVTPH2PS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.02$	0.1111.0.01		13 /r
VCVTPH2PS <i>ymm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.02$	0.1111.1.01		13 /r

Related Instructions

VCVTPS2PH

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
															M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set to one or cleared to zero is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

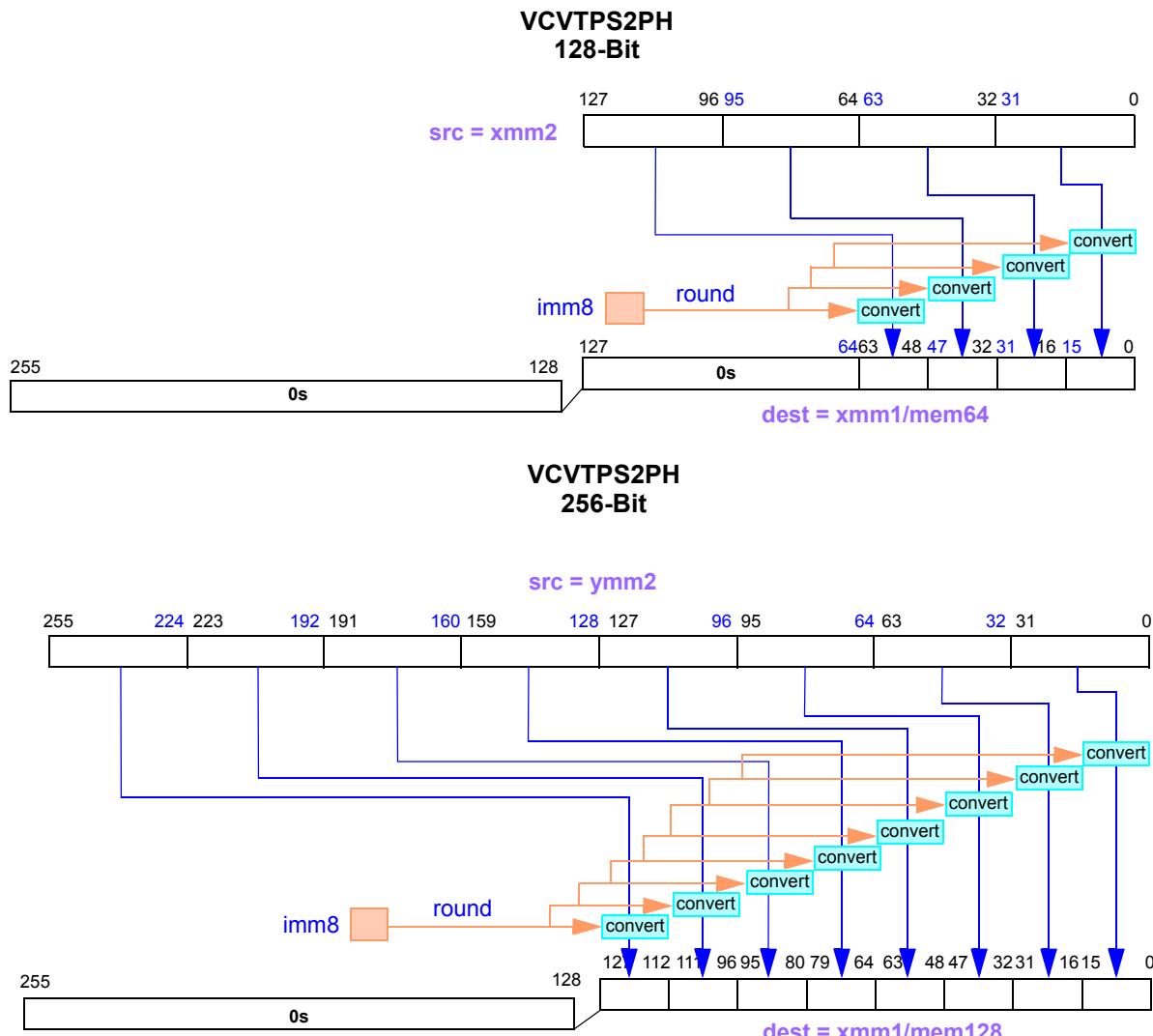
Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception											
	Real	Virt	Prot												
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.											
	F	F		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.											
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].											
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.											
			F	VEX.W field = 1.											
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.											
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.											
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.											
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.											

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Device not available, #NM		F		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		F		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		F		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		F		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC		F		Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		F		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD Floating-Point Exception, #XF		F		Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid-operation exception (IE)		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized-operand exception (DE)		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow exception (OE)		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow exception (UE)		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision exception (PE)		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — F16C exception.</i>				

VCVTPS2PH**Convert Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point
to 16-Bit Floating-Point**

Converts packed single-precision floating-point values to packed 16-bit floating-point values and writes the converted values to the destination register or to memory. An 8-bit immediate operand provides dynamic control of rounding.

The operation of this instruction is illustrated in the following diagram.



The handling of rounding is controlled by fields in the immediate byte, as shown in the following table.

Rounding Control with Immediate Byte Operand

Mnemonic	Rounding Source (RS)	Rounding Control (RC)		Description	Notes
Bit	2	1	0		
Value	0	0	0	Nearest	Ignore MXCSR.RC.
		0	1	Down	
		1	0	Up	
		1	1	Truncate	
	1	X	X	Use MXCSR.RC for rounding.	

MXCSR[FTZ] has no effect on this instruction. Values within the half-precision denormal range are unconditionally converted to denormals.

This extended-form instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

Converts four packed single-precision floating-point values in an XMM register to four packed 16-bit floating-point values and writes the converted values to the low-order 64 bits of the destination XMM register or to a 64-bit memory location. When the result is written to the destination XMM register, the high-order 64 bits in the destination XMM register and the upper 128 bits of the corresponding YMM register are cleared to 0s.

YMM Encoding

Converts eight packed single-precision floating-point values in a YMM register to eight packed 16-bit floating-point values and writes the converted values to the low-order 128 bits of another YMM register or to a 128-bit memory location. When the result is written to the destination YMM register, the high-order 128 bits in the register are cleared to 0s.

VCVTPS2PH is a F16C instruction. Support for this instruction is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[F16C] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VCVTPS2PH <i>xmm1/mem64, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .03	0.1111.0.01	1D /r /imm8
VCVTPS2PH <i>xmm1/mem128, ymm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .03	0.1111.1.01	1D /r /imm8

Related Instructions

VCVTPH2PS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set to one or cleared to zero is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	F	F		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			F	VEX.W field = 1.							
			A	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.							
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.							
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.							
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Alignment check, #AC			F	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.							
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exception, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid-operation exception (IE)			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
			F	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized-operand exception (DE)			F	A source operand was a denormal value.							
Overflow exception (OE)			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Underflow exception (UE)			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Precision exception (PE)			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
<i>F — F16C exception.</i>											

VEXTRACTF128**Extract
Packed Values from 128-bit Memory Location**

Extracts 128-bit packed-value data from a YMM register as specified by an immediate byte operand, and writes it to either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

Only bit [0] of the immediate operand is used. Operation is as follows.

- When $\text{imm8}[0] = 0$, copy bits [127:0] of the source to the destination.
- When $\text{imm8}[0] = 1$, copy bits [255:128] of the source to the destination.

This extended-form instruction has a single 256-bit encoding.

The source operand is a YMM register and the destination is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. There is a third immediate byte operand.

This is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VEXTRACT128 <i>xmm/mem128, ymm, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0.1111.1.01	19 /r ib

Related Instructions

VBROADCASTF128, VINSERTF128

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.L = 0.
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Stack, #SS		A		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
		A		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		A		Write to a read-only data segment.
		A		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		A		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		A		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
A — AVX exception.				

VFMADDPD
VFMADD132PD
VFMADD213PD
VFMADD231PD

**Multiply and Add
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point vectors and adds the unrounded product to a third double-precision floating-point vector producing a precise result which is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field. The rounded sum is written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMADDPD *dest*, *src1*, *src2/mem*, *src3*
VFMADDPD *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *src3/mem*

// *dest* = (*src1** *src2/mem*) + *src3*
// *dest* = (*src1** *src2*) + *src3/mem*

and three three-operand forms:

VFMADD132PD *scr1*, *src2*, *src3/mem*
VFMADD213PD *scr1*, *src2*, *src3/mem*
VFMADD231PD *scr1*, *src2*, *src3/mem*

// *src1* = (*src1** *src3/mem*) + *src2*
// *src1* = (*src2** *src1*) + *src3/mem*
// *src1* = (*src2** *src3/mem*) + *src1*

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (two double-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (four double-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMADDPD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFMADD132PD, VFMADD213PD, and VFMADD231PD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	69 /r /is4
VFMADDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	69 /r /is4
VFMADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	69 /r /is4
VFMADDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	69 /r /is4
VFMADD132PD <i>xmm0, xmm1, xmm2/m128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	98 /r
VFMADD132PD <i>ymm0, ymm1, ymm2/m256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	98 /r
VFMADD213PD <i>xmm0, xmm1, xmm2/m128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	A8 /r
VFMADD213PD <i>ymm0, ymm1, ymm2/m256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	A8 /r
VFMADD231PD <i>xmm0, xmm1, xmm2/m128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	B8 /r
VFMADD231PD <i>ymm0, ymm1, ymm2/m256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	B8 /r

Related Instructions

VFMADDPS, VFMADD132PS, VFMADD213PS, VFMADD231PS, VFMADDSD, VFMADD132SD, VFMADD213SD, VFMADD231SD, VFMADDSS, VFMADD132SS, VFMADD213SS, VFMADD231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMADDPS
VFMADD132PS
VFMADD213PS
VFMADD231PS

**Multiply and Add
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point vectors and adds the unrounded product to a third single-precision floating-point vector producing a precise result which is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field. The rounded sum is written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMADDPS <i>dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i> VFMADDPS <i>dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// dest = (src1 * src2/mem) + src3</i> <i>// dest = (src1 * src2) + src3/mem</i>
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

VFMADD132PS <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> VFMADD213PS <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> VFMADD231PS <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// src1 = (src1 * src3/mem) + src2</i> <i>// src1 = (src2 * src1) + src3/mem</i> <i>// src1 = (src2 * src3/mem) + src1</i>
--	---

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (four single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (eight single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMADDPS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFMADD132PS, VFMADD213PS, and VFMADD231PS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	68 /r /is4
VFMADDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	68 /r /is4
VFMADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	68 /r /is4
VFMADDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	68 /r /is4
VFMADD132PS <i>xmm0, xmm1, xmm2/m128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	98 /r
VFMADD132PS <i>ymm0, ymm1, ymm2/m256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	98 /r
VFMADD213PS <i>xmm0, xmm1, xmm2/m128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	A8 /r
VFMADD213PS <i>ymm0, ymm1, ymm2/m256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	A8 /r
VFMADD231PS <i>xmm0, xmm1, xmm2/m128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	B8 /r
VFMADD231PS <i>ymm0, ymm1, ymm2/m256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	B8 /r

Related Instructions

VFMADDPD, VFMADD132PD, VFMADD213PD, VFMADD231PD, VFMADDSD, VFMADD132SD, VFMADD213SD, VFMADD231SD, VFMADDSS, VFMADD132SS, VFMADD213SS, VFMADD231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMADDSD
VFMADD132SD
VFMADD213SD
VFMADD231SD

**Multiply and Add
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point values and adds the unrounded product to a third double-precision floating-point value producing a precise result which is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field. The rounded sum is written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMADDSD <i>dest, src1, src2/mem64, src3</i> VFMADDSD <i>dest, src1, src2, src3/mem64</i>	// <i>dest</i> = (<i>src1</i> * <i>src2/mem64</i>) + <i>src3</i> // <i>dest</i> = (<i>src1</i> * <i>src2</i>) + <i>src3/mem64</i>
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

VFMADD132SD <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem64</i> VFMADD213SD <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem64</i> VFMADD231SD <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem64</i>	// <i>src1</i> = (<i>src1</i> * <i>src3/mem64</i>) + <i>src2</i> // <i>src1</i> = (<i>src2</i> * <i>src1</i>) + <i>src3/mem64</i> // <i>src1</i> = (<i>src2</i> * <i>src3/mem64</i>) + <i>src1</i>
---	--

All 64-bit double-precision floating-point register-based operands are held in the lower quadword of XMM registers. The result is written to the lower quadword of the destination register. For those instructions that use a memory-based operand, one of the source operands is a 64-bit value read from memory.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a 64-bit memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a 64-bit memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a 64-bit memory location.

The destination is an XMM register. When the result is written to the destination XMM register, bits [127:64] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMADDSD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA4] = 1).

VFMADD132SD, VFMADD213SD, and VFMADD231SD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA] = 1).

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMADDSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00011$	0. $\overline{\text{src}}$.X.01	6B /r /is4
VFMADDSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00011$	1. $\overline{\text{src}}$.X.01	6B /r /is4
VFMADD132SD <i>xmm0, xmm1, xmm2/m128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00010$	1. $\overline{\text{src}}$.X.01	99 /r
VFMADD213SD <i>xmm0, xmm1, xmm2/m128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00010$	1. $\overline{\text{src}}$.X.01	A9 /r
VFMADD231SD <i>xmm0, xmm1, xmm2/m128</i>	C4	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.00010$	1. $\overline{\text{src}}$.X.01	B9 /r

Related Instructions

VFMADDPD, VFMADD132PD, VFMADD213PD, VFMADD231PD, VFMADDPS, VFMADD132PS, VFMADD213PS, VFMADD231PS, VFMADDSS, VFMADD132SS, VFMADD213SS, VFMADD231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.					
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.					
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.					
Alignment check, #AC			F	Non-aligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.					
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions									

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid operation, IE		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMADDSS
VFMADD132SS
VFMADD213SS
VFMADD231SS

**Multiply and Add
Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point values and adds the unrounded product to a third single-precision floating-point value producing a precise result which is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field. The rounded sum is written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMADDSS <i>dest, src1, src2/mem32, src3</i> VFMADDSS <i>dest, src1, src2, src3/mem32</i>	// <i>dest</i> = (<i>src1</i> * <i>src2/mem32</i>) + <i>src3</i> // <i>dest</i> = (<i>src1</i> * <i>src2</i>) + <i>src3/mem32</i>
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

VFMADD132SS <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem32</i> VFMADD213SS <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem32</i> VFMADD231SS <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem32</i>	// <i>src1</i> = (<i>src1</i> * <i>src3/mem32</i>) + <i>src2</i> // <i>src1</i> = (<i>src2</i> * <i>src1</i>) + <i>src3/mem32</i> // <i>src1</i> = (<i>src2</i> * <i>src3/mem32</i>) + <i>src1</i>
---	--

All 32-bit single-precision floating-point register-based operands are held in the lower doubleword of XMM registers. The result is written to the low doubleword of the destination register. For those instructions that use a memory-based operand, one of the source operands is a 32-bit value read from memory.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a 32-bit memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a 32-bit memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a 32-bit memory location.

The destination is an XMM register. When the result is written to the destination XMM register, bits [127:32] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMADDSS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA4] = 1).

VFMADD132SS, VFMADD213SS, and VFMADD231SS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA] = 1).

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMADDSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	6A /r /is4
VFMADDSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	6A /r /is4
VFMADD132SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	99 /r
VFMADD213SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	A9 /r
VFMADD231SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	B9 /r

Related Instructions

VFMADDPD, VFMADD132PD, VFMADD213PD, VFMADD231PD, VFMADDPS, VFMADD132PS, VFMADD213PS, VFMADD231PS, VFMADDSD, VFMADD132SD, VFMADD213SD, VFMADD231SD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.					
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.					
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.					
Alignment check, #AC			F	Non-aligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.					
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMADDSSUBPD**VFMADDSSUB132PD****VFMADDSSUB213PD****VFMADDSSUB231PD****Multiply with Alternating Add/Subtract
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point vectors, adds odd elements of the unrounded product to odd elements of a third double-precision floating-point vector, and subtracts even elements of the third floating point vector from even elements of unrounded product. The precise result of each addition or subtraction is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the corresponding element of the destination.

The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

`VFMADDSSUBPD dest, src1, src2/mem, src3`

`VFMADDSSUBPD dest, src1, src2, src3/mem`

```
// destodd = (src1odd * src2odd/memodd) + src3odd
// desteven = (src1even * src2even/memeven) - src3even
// destodd = (src1odd * src2odd) + src3odd/memodd
// desteven = (src1even * src2even) - src3even/memeven
```

and three three-operand forms:

`VFMADDSSUB132PD scr1, src2, src3/mem`

`VFMADDSSUB213PD scr1, src2, src3/mem`

`VFMADDSSUB231PD scr1, src2, src3/mem`

```
// src1odd = (src1odd * src3odd/memodd) + src2odd
// src1even = (src1even * src3even/memeven) - src2even
// src1odd = (src2odd * src1odd) + src3odd/memodd
// src1even = (src2even * src1even) - src3even/memeven
// src1odd = (src2odd * src3odd/memodd) + src1odd
// src1even = (src2even * src3even/memeven) - src1even
```

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (two double-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (four double-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is a XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMADDSSUBPD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFMADDSSUB132PD, VFMADDSSUB213PD, and VFMADDSSUB231PD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMADDSSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	5D /r /is4
VFMADDSSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	5D /r /is4
VFMADDSSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	5D /r /is4
VFMADDSSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	5D /r /is4
VFMADDSSUB132PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	96 /r
VFMADDSSUB132PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	96 /r
VFMADDSSUB213PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	A6 /r
VFMADDSSUB213PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	A6 /r
VFMADDSSUB231PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	B6 /r
VFMADDSSUB231PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	B6 /r

Related Instructions

VFMSUBADDPD, VFMSUBADD132PD, VFMSUBADD213PD, VFMSUBADD231PD, VFMADDSSUBPS, VFMADDSSUB132PS, VFMADDSSUB213PS, VFMADDSSUB231PS, VFMSUBADDPD, VFMSUBADD132PS, VFMSUBADD213PS, VFMSUBADD231PS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMADDSSUBPS
VFMADDSSUB132PS
VFMADDSSUB213PS
VFMADDSSUB231PS

**Multiply with Alternating Add/Subtract
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point vectors, adds odd elements of the unrounded product to odd elements of a third single-precision floating-point vector, and subtracts even elements of the third floating point vector from even elements of unrounded product. The precise result of each addition or subtraction is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the corresponding element of the destination.

The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMADDSSUBPS *dest, src1, src2/mem, src3*

VFMADDSSUBPS *dest, src1, src2, src3/mem*

```
// destodd = (src1odd * src2odd/memodd) + src3odd
// desteven = (src1even * src2even/memeven) - src3even
// destodd = (src1odd * src2odd) + src3odd/memodd
// desteven = (src1even * src2even) - src3even/memeven
```

and three three-operand forms:

VFMADDSSUB132PS *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

VFMADDSSUB213PS *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

VFMADDSSUB231PS *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

```
// src1odd = (src1odd * src3odd/memodd) + src2odd
// src1even = (src1even * src3even/memeven) - src2even
// src1odd = (src2odd * src1odd) + src3odd/memodd
// src1even = (src2even * src1even) - src3even/memeven
// src1odd = (src2odd * src3odd/memodd) + src1odd
// src1even = (src2even * src3even/memeven) - src1even
```

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (four single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (eight single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMADDSSUBPS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFMADDSUB132PS, VFMADDSUB213PS, and VFMADDSUB231PS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMADDSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0. <u>src</u> .01	5C /r /is4
VFMADDSUBPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0. <u>src</u> .101	5C /r /is4
VFMADDSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	1. <u>src</u> .01	5C /r /is4
VFMADDSUBPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	1. <u>src</u> .101	5C /r /is4
VFMADDSUB132PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .01	96 /r
VFMADDSUB132PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .101	96 /r
VFMADDSUB213PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .01	A6 /r
VFMADDSUB213PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .101	A6 /r
VFMADDSUB231PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .01	B6 /r
VFMADDSUB231PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .101	B6 /r

Related Instructions

VFMADDSUBPD, VFMADDSUB132PD, VFMADDSUB213PD, VFMADDSUB231PD, VFM-SUBADDPD, VFMSUBADD132PD, VFMSUBADD213PD, VFMSUBADD231PD, VFMSUBAD-DPS, VFMSUBADD132PS, VFMSUBADD213PS, VFMSUBADD231PS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMSUBADDPD
VFMSUBADD132PD
VFMSUBADD213PD
VFMSUBADD231PD

**Multiply with Alternating Subtract/Add
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point vectors, adds even elements of the unrounded product to even elements of a third double-precision floating-point vector, and subtracts odd elements of the third floating point vector from odd elements of unrounded product. The precise result of each addition or subtraction is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the corresponding element of the destination.

The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMSUBADDPD *dest, src1, src2/mem, src3*

VFMSUBADDPD *dest, src1, src2, src3/mem*

```
// destodd = (src1 odd * src2 odd / memodd) - src3 odd
// desteven = (src1 even * src2 even / memeven) + src3 even
// destodd = (src1 odd * src2 odd) - src3 odd / memodd
// desteven = (src1 even * src2 even) + src3 even / memeven
```

and three three-operand forms:

VFMSUBADD132PD *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

VFMSUBADD213PD *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

VFMSUBADD231PD *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

```
// src1 odd = (src1 odd * src3 odd / memodd) - src2 odd
// src1 even = (src1 even * src3 even / memeven) + src2 even
// src1 odd = (src2 odd * src1 odd) - src3 odd / memodd
// src1 even = (src2 even * src1 even) + src3 even / memeven
// src1 odd = (src2 odd * src3 odd / memodd) - src1 odd
// src1 even = (src2 even * src3 even / memeven) + src1 even
```

For VEX.L = 0, vector size is 128 bits and register-based operands are held in XMM registers. For VEX.L = 1, vector size is 256 bits and register-based operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source operand is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMSUBADDPD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFMSUBADD132PD, VFMSUBADD213PD, and VFMSUBADD231PD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMSUBADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0.src.01	5F /r /is4
VFMSUBADDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0.src.101	5F /r /is4
VFMSUBADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1.src.01	5F /r /is4
VFMSUBADDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1.src.101	5F /r /is4
VFMSUBADD132PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1.src.01	97 /r
VFMSUBADD132PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1.src.101	97 /r
VFMSUBADD213PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1.src.01	A7 /r
VFMSUBADD213PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1.src.101	A7 /r
VFMSUBADD231PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1.src.01	B7 /r
VFMSUBADD231PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1.src.101	B7 /r

Related Instructions

VFMADDSSUBPD, VFMADDSSUB132PD, VFMADDSSUB213PD, VFMADDSSUB231PD, VFMADDSSUBPS, VFMADDSSUB132PS, VFMADDSSUB213PS, VFMADDSSUB231PS, VFMSUBADDPD, VFMSUBADD132PS, VFMSUBADD213PS, VFMSUBADD231PS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMECPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMSUBADDPS
VFMSUBADD132PS
VFMSUBADD213PS
VFMSUBADD231PS

**Multiply with Alternating Subtract/Add
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point vectors, adds even elements of the unrounded product to even elements of a third single-precision floating-point vector, and subtracts odd elements of the third floating point vector from odd elements of unrounded product. The precise result of each addition or subtraction is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the corresponding element of the destination.

The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMSUBADDPS *dest, src1, src2/mem, src3*

VFMSUBADDPS *dest, src1, src2, src3/mem*

```
// destodd = (src1odd * src2odd/memodd) - src3odd
// desteven = (src1even * src2even/memeven) + src3even
// destodd = (src1odd * src2odd) - src3odd/memodd
// desteven = (src1even * src2even) + src3even/memeven
```

and three three-operand forms:

VFMSUBADD132PS *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

VFMSUBADD213PS *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

VFMSUBADD231PS *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

```
// src1odd = (src1odd * src3odd/memodd) - src2odd
// src1even = (src1even * src3even/memeven) + src2even
// src1odd = (src2odd * src1odd) - src3odd/memodd
// src1even = (src2even * src1even) + src3even/memeven
// src1odd = (src2odd * src3odd/memodd) - src1odd
// src1even = (src2even * src3even/memeven) + src1even
```

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (four single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (eight single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMSUBADDPS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFMSUBADD132PS, VFMSUBADD213PS, and VFMSUBADD231PS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMSUBADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	5E /r /is4
VFMSUBADDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	5E /r /is4
VFMSUBADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	5E /r /is4
VFMSUBADDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	5E /r /is4
VFMSUBADD132PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	97 /r
VFMSUBADD132PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	97 /r
VFMSUBADD213PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	A7 /r
VFMSUBADD213PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	A7 /r
VFMSUBADD231PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	B7 /r
VFMSUBADD231PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	B7 /r

Related Instructions

VFMADDSSUBPD, VFMADDSSUB132PD, VFMADDSSUB213PD, VFMADDSSUB231PD, VFMADDSSUBPS, VFMADDSSUB132PS, VFMADDSSUB213PS, VFMADDSSUB231PS, VFMSUBADDPD, VFMSUBADD132PD, VFMSUBADD213PD, VFMSUBADD231PD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMSUBPD
VFMSUB132PD
VFMSUB213PD
VFMSUB231PD

**Multiply and Subtract
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point vectors and subtracts a third double-precision floating-point vector from the unrounded product to produce a precise intermediate result. The intermediate result is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMSUBPD <i>dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i> VFMSUBPD <i>dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i>	$\text{// dest} = (\text{src1} * \text{src2}/\text{mem}) - \text{src3}$ $\text{// dest} = (\text{src1} * \text{src2}) - \text{src3}/\text{mem}$
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

VFMSUB132PD <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> VFMSUB213PD <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> VFMSUB231PD <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	$\text{// src1} = (\text{src1} * \text{src3}/\text{mem}) - \text{src2}$ $\text{// src1} = (\text{src2} * \text{src1}) - \text{src3}/\text{mem}$ $\text{// src1} = (\text{src2} * \text{src3}/\text{mem}) - \text{src1}$
--	---

For VEX.L = 0, vector size is 128 bits and register-based operands are held in XMM registers. For VEX.L = 1, vector size is 256 bits and register-based operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMSUBPD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA4] = 1).

VFMSUB132PD, VFMSUB213PD, and VFMSUB231PD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA] = 1).

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	6D /r /is4
VFMSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	6D /r /is4
VFMSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	6D /r /is4
VFMSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	6D /r /is4
VFMSUB132PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	9A /r
VFMSUB132PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	9A /r
VFMSUB213PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	AA /r
VFMSUB213PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	AA /r
VFMSUB231PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	BA /r
VFMSUB231PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	BA /r

Related Instructions

VFMSUBPS, VFMSUB132PS, VFMSUB213PS, VFMSUB231PPS, VFMSUBSD, VFMSUB132SD, VFMSUB213SD, VFMSUB2P31SD, VFMSUBSS, VFMSUB132SS, VFMSUB213SS, VFMSUBP231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMECPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMSUBPS
VFMSUB132PS
VFMSUB213PS
VFMSUB231PS

**Multiply and Subtract
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point vectors and subtracts a third single-precision floating-point vector from the unrounded product to produce a precise intermediate result. The intermediate result is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

<i>VFMSUBPS dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i> <i>VFMSUBPS dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i>	// dest = (<i>src1</i> * <i>src2/mem</i>) - <i>src3</i> // dest = (<i>src1</i> * <i>src2</i>) - <i>src3/mem</i>
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

<i>VFMSUB132PS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFMSUB213PS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFMSUB231PS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	// <i>src1</i> = (<i>src1</i> * <i>src3/mem</i>) - <i>src2</i> // <i>src1</i> = (<i>src2</i> * <i>src1</i>) - <i>src3/mem</i> // <i>src1</i> = (<i>src2</i> * <i>src3/mem</i>) - <i>src1</i>
---	--

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (four single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (eight single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMSUBPS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFMSUB132PS, VFMSUB213PS, and VFMSUB231PS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	6C /r /is4
VFMSUBPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	6C /r /is4
VFMSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	6C /r /is4
VFMSUBPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	6C /r /is4
VFMSUB132PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	9A /r
VFMSUB132PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	9A /r
VFMSUB213PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	AA /r
VFMSUB213PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	AA /r
VFMSUB231PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	BA /r
VFMSUB231PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	BA /r

Related Instructions

VFMSUBPD, VFMSUB132PD, VFMSUB213PD, VFMSUB231PD, VFMSUBSD, VFMSUB132SD, VFMSUB213SD, VFMSUB231SD, VFMSUBSS, VFMSUB132SS, VFMSUB213SS, VFMSUB231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

**VFMSUBSD
VFMSUB132SD
VFMSUB213SD
VFMSUB231SD****Multiply and Subtract
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point values and subtracts a third double-precision floating-point value from the unrounded product to produce a precise intermediate result. The intermediate result is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMSUBSD <i>dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i>	$// \text{dest} = (\text{src1} * \text{src2}/\text{mem}) - \text{src3}$
VFMSUBSD <i>dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i>	$// \text{dest} = (\text{src1} * \text{src2}) - \text{src3}/\text{mem}$

and three three-operand forms:

VFMSUB132SD <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	$// \text{src1} = (\text{src1} * \text{src3}/\text{mem}) - \text{src2}$
VFMSUB213SD <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	$// \text{src1} = (\text{src2} * \text{src1}) - \text{src3}/\text{mem}$
VFMSUB231SD <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	$// \text{src1} = (\text{src2} * \text{src3}/\text{mem}) - \text{src1}$

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or 64-bit memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is a register or 64-bit memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is an XMM register. When the result is written to the destination XMM register, bits [127:64] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMSUBSD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFMSUB132SD, VFMSUB213SD, and VFMSUB231SD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMSUBSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	6F /r /is4
VFMSUBSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	6F /r /is4
VFMSUB132SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	9B /r
VFMSUB213SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	AB /r
VFMSUB231SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	BB /r

Related Instructions

VFMSUBPD, VFMSUB132PD, VFMSUB213PD, VFMSUB231PD, VFMSUBPS,
 VFMSUB132PS, VFMSUB213PS, VFMSUB231PS, VFMSUBSS, VFMSUB132SS,
 VFMSUB213SS, VFMSUB231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.					
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.					
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.					
Alignment check, #AC			F	Non-aligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.					
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions									

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid operation, IE		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFMSUBSS
VFMSUB132SS
VFMSUB213SS
VFMSUB231SS

Multiply and Subtract
Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point values and subtracts a third single-precision floating-point value from the unrounded product to produce a precise intermediate result. The intermediate result is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFMSUBSS *dest, src1, src2/mem, src3*
 VFMSUBSS *dest, src1, src2, src3/mem*

// *dest* = (*src1***src2/mem*) - *src3*
 // *dest* = (*src1***src2*) - *src3/mem*

and three three-operand forms:

VFMSUB132SS *scr1, src2, src3/mem*
 VFMSUB213SS *scr1, src2, src3/mem*
 VFMSUB231SS *scr1, src2, src3/mem*

// *src1* = (*src1***src3/mem*) - *src2*
 // *src1* = (*src2***src1*) - *src3/mem*
 // *src1* = (*src2***src3/mem*) - *src1*

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or 32-bit memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is a register or 32-bit memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is an XMM register. When the result is written to the destination XMM register, bits [127:32] of the XMM register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFMSUBSS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFMSUB132SS, VFMSUB213SS, and VFMSUB231SS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFMSUBSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32, xmm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	6E /r /is4
VFMSUBSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem32</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	6E /r /is4
VFMSUB132SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	9B /r
VFMSUB213SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	AB /r
VFMSUB231SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	BB /r

Related Instructions

VFMSUBPD, VFMSUB132PD, VFMSUB213PD, VFMSUB231PD, VFMSUBPS,
 VFMSUB132PS, VFMSUB213PS, VFMSUB231PS, VFMSUBSD, VFMSUB132SD,
 VFMSUB213SD, VFMSUB231SD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.					
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.					
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.					
Alignment check, #AC			F	Non-aligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.					
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions									

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid operation, IE		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFNMADDPD
VFNMADD132PD
VFNMADD213PD
VFNMADD231PD

**Negative Multiply and Add
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point vectors, negates the unrounded product, and adds it to a third double-precision floating-point vector. The precise result is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADDPD dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i> <i>VFNMADDPD dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// dest = -(src1 * src2/mem) + src3</i> <i>// dest = -(src1 * src2) + src3/mem</i>
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADD132PD scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD213PD scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD231PD scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// src1 = -(src1 * src3/mem) + src2</i> <i>// src1 = -(src2 * src1) + src3/mem</i> <i>// src1 = -(src2 * src3/mem) + src1</i>
--	--

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (two double-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (four double-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFNMADDPD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFNMADD132PD, VFNMADD213PD, and VFNMADD231PD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFNMADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	79 /r /is4
VFNMADDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	79 /r /is4
VFNMADDPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	79 /r /is4
VFNMADDPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	79 /r /is4
VFNMADD132PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	9C /r
VFNMADD132PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	9C /r
VFNMADD213PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	AC /r
VFNMADD213PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	AC /r
VFNMADD231PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	BC /r
VFNMADD231PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	BC /r

Related Instructions

VFNMADDPSS, VFNMADD132PS, VFNMADD213PS, VFNMADD231PS, VFNMADDSD, VFNMADD132SD, VFNMADD213SD, VFNMADD231SD, VFNMADDSS, VFNMADD132SS, VFNMADD213SS, VFNMADD231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFNMADDPS
VFNMADD132PS
VFNMADD213PS
VFNMADD231PS

**Negative Multiply and Add
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point vectors, negates the unrounded product, and adds it to a third single-precision floating-point vector. The precise result is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADDPS dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i> <i>VFNMADDPS dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// dest = -(src1 * src2/mem) + src3</i> <i>// dest = -(src1 * src2) + src3/mem</i>
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADD132PS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD213PS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD231PS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// src1 = -(src1 * src3/mem) + src2</i> <i>// src1 = -(src2 * src1) + src3/mem</i> <i>// src1 = -(src2 * src3/mem) + src1</i>
--	--

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (four single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (eight single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFNMADDPS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFNMADD132PS, VFNMADD213PS, and VFNMADD231PS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFNMADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .001	78 /r /is4
VFNMADDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .101	78 /r /is4
VFNMADDPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .001	78 /r /is4
VFNMADDPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .101	78 /r /is4
VFNMADD132PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .001	9C / r
VFNMADD132PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .101	9C / r
VFNMADD213PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .001	AC / r
VFNMADD213PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .101	AC / r
VFNMADD231PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .001	BC / r
VFNMADD231PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .101	BC / r

Related Instructions

VFNMADDPD, VFNMADD132PD, VFNMADD213PD, VFNMADD231PD, VFNMADDSD, VFNMADD132SD, VFNMADD213SD, VFNMADD231SD, VFNMADDSS, VFNMADD132SS, VFNMADD213SS, VFNMADD231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFNMADDSD
VFNMADD132SD
VFNMADD213SD
VFNMADD231SD

**Negative Multiply and Add
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point values, negates the unrounded product, and adds it to a third double-precision floating-point value. The precise result is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADDSD dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i> <i>VFNMADDSD dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// dest = -(src1 * src2/mem) + src3</i> <i>// dest = -(src1 * src2) + src3/mem</i>
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADD132SD scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD213SD scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD231SD scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// src1 = -(src1 * src3/mem) + src2</i> <i>// src1 = -(src2 * src1) + src3/mem</i> <i>// src1 = -(src2 * src3/mem) + src1</i>
--	--

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or 64-bit memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is a register or 64-bit memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a 64-bit memory location.

The destination is an XMM register. When the result is written to the destination, bits [127:64] of the XMM register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFNMADDSD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA4] = 1).

VFNMADD132SD, VFNMADD213SD, and VFNMADD231SD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA] = 1).

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFNMADDSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64, xmm4</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	7B /r /is4
VFNMADDSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	7B /r /is4
VFNMADD132SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	9D /r
VFNMADD213SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	AD /r
VFNMADD231SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	BD /r

Related Instructions

VFNMADDPD, VFNMADD132PD, VFNMADD213PD, VFNMADD231PD, VFNMADDPS, VFNMADD132PS, VFNMADD213PS, VFNMADD231PS, VFNMADDSS, VFNMADD132SS, VFNMADD213SS, VFNMADD231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.					
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.					
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.					
Alignment check, #AC			F	Non-aligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.					
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions									

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid operation, IE		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFNMADDSS
VFNMADD132SS
VFNMADD213SS
VFNMADD231SS

**Negative Multiply and Add
Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point values, negates the unrounded product, and adds it to a third single-precision floating-point value. The precise result is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADDSS dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i> <i>VFNMADDSS dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i>	$\text{// dest} = -(\text{src1} * \text{src2}/\text{mem}) + \text{src3}$ $\text{// dest} = -(\text{src1} * \text{src2}) + \text{src3}/\text{mem}$
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADD132SS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD213SS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD231SS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	$\text{// src1} = -(\text{src1} * \text{src3}/\text{mem}) + \text{src2}$ $\text{// src1} = -(\text{src2} * \text{src1}) + \text{src3}/\text{mem}$ $\text{// src1} = -(\text{src2} * \text{src3}/\text{mem}) + \text{src1}$
--	--

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or 32-bit memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is a register or 32-bit memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a 32-bit memory location.

The destination is an XMM register. When the result is written to the destination, bits [127:32] of the XMM register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFNMADDSS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX)[FMA4] = 1.

VFNMADD132SS, VFNMADD213SS, and VFNMADD231SS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX)[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFNMADDSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	7A /r /is4
VFNMADDSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	7A /r /is4
VFNMADD132SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	9D /r
VFNMADD213SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	AD /r
VFNMADD231SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	BD /r

Related Instructions

VFNMADDPD, VFNMADD132PD, VFNMADD213PD, VFNMADD231PD, VFNMADDPS, VFNMADD132PS, VFNMADD213PS, VFNMADD231PS, VFNMADDSS, VFNMADD132SS, VFNMADD213SS, VFNMADD231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.					
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.					
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.					
Alignment check, #AC			F	Non-aligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.					
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions									

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid operation, IE		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFNMSUBPD
VFNMSUB132PD
VFNMSUB213PD
VFNMSUB231PD

**Negative Multiply and Subtract
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point vectors, negates the unrounded product, and subtracts a third double-precision floating-point vector from it. The precise result is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFNMSUBPD <i>dest</i> , <i>src1</i> , <i>src2/mem</i> , <i>src3</i>	// <i>dest</i> = -(<i>src1</i> * <i>src2/mem</i>) - <i>src3</i>
VFNMSUBPD <i>dest</i> , <i>src1</i> , <i>src2</i> , <i>src3/mem</i>	// <i>dest</i> = -(<i>src1</i> * <i>src2</i>) - <i>src3/mem</i>

and three three-operand forms:

VFNMSUB132PD <i>scr1</i> , <i>src2</i> , <i>src3/mem</i>	// <i>src1</i> = -(<i>src1</i> * <i>src3/mem</i>) - <i>src2</i>
VFNMSUB213PD <i>scr1</i> , <i>src2</i> , <i>src3/mem</i>	// <i>src1</i> = -(<i>src2</i> * <i>src1</i>) - <i>src3/mem</i>
VFNMSUB231PD <i>scr1</i> , <i>src2</i> , <i>src3/mem</i>	// <i>src1</i> = -(<i>src2</i> * <i>src3/mem</i>) - <i>src1</i>

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (two double-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (four double-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFNMSUBPD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFNMSUB132PD, VFNMSUB213PD, and VFNMSUB231PD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFNMSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	7D /r /is4
VFNMSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	7D /r /is4
VFNMSUBPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	7D /r /is4
VFNMSUBPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	7D /r /is4
VFNMSUB132PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	9E /r
VFNMSUB132PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	9E /r
VFNMSUB213PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	AE /r
VFNMSUB213PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	AE /r
VFNMSUB231PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	BE /r
VFNMSUB231PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	BE /r

Related Instructions

VFNMSUBPS, VFNMSUB132PS, VFNMSUB213PS, VFNMSUB231PS, VFNMSUBSD, VFNMSUB132SD, VFNMSUB213SD, VFNMSUB231SD, VFNMSUBSS, VFNMSUB132SS, VFNMSUB213SS, VFNMSUB231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMECPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFNMSUBPS
VFNMSUB132PS
VFNMSUB213PS
VFNMSUB231PS

**Negative Multiply and Subtract
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point vectors, negates the unrounded product, and subtracts a third single-precision floating-point vector from it. The precise result is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the vector equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADDPS dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i> <i>VFNMADDPS dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// dest = -(src1 * src2/mem) - src3</i> <i>// dest = -(src1 * src2) - src3/mem</i>
--	--

and three three-operand forms:

<i>VFNMADD132PS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD213PS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i> <i>VFNMADD231PS scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// src1 = -(src1 * src3/mem) - src2</i> <i>// src1 = -(src2 * src1) - src3/mem</i> <i>// src1 = -(src2 * src3/mem) - src1</i>
--	--

When VEX.L = 0, the vector size is 128 bits (four single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in XMM registers.

When VEX.L = 1, the vector size is 256 bits (eight single-precision elements per vector) and register-based source operands are held in YMM registers.

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a memory location.

The destination is either an XMM register or a YMM register, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register (L = 0), bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFNMSUBPS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFNMSUB132PS, VFNMSUB213PS, and VFNMSUB231PS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFNMSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0.src.0.01	7C /r /is4
VFNMSUBPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0.src.1.01	7C /r /is4
VFNMSUBPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1.src.0.01	7C /r /is4
VFNMSUBPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1.src.1.01	7C /r /is4
VFNMSUB132PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.src.0.01	9E /r
VFNMSUB132PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.src.1.01	9E /r
VFNMSUB213PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.src.0.01	AE /r
VFNMSUB213PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.src.1.01	AE /r
VFNMSUB231PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.src.0.01	BE /r
VFNMSUB231PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.src.1.01	BE /r

Related Instructions

VFNMSUBPD, VFNMSUB132PD, VFNMSUB213PD, VFNMSUB231PD, VFNMSUBSD, VFNMSUB132SD, VFNMSUB213SD, VFNMSUB231SD, VFNMSUBSS, VFNMSUB132SS, VFNMSUB213SS, VFNMSUB231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFNMSUBSD
VFNMSUB132SD
VFNMSUB213SD
VFNMSUB231SD**Negative Multiply and Subtract
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Multiplies together two double-precision floating-point values, negates the unrounded product, and subtracts a third double-precision floating-point value from it. The precise result is then rounded to double-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFNMSUBSD <i>dest</i> , <i>src1</i> , <i>src2/mem</i> , <i>src3</i>	// <i>dest</i> = -(<i>src1</i> * <i>src2/mem</i>) - <i>src3</i>
VFNMSUBSD <i>dest</i> , <i>src1</i> , <i>src2</i> , <i>src3/mem</i>	// <i>dest</i> = -(<i>src1</i> * <i>src2</i>) - <i>src3/mem</i>

and three three-operand forms:

VFNMSUB132SD <i>scr1</i> , <i>src2</i> , <i>src3/mem</i>	// <i>src1</i> = -(<i>src1</i> * <i>src3/mem</i>) - <i>src2</i>
VFNMSUB213SD <i>scr1</i> , <i>src2</i> , <i>src3/mem</i>	// <i>src1</i> = -(<i>src2</i> * <i>src1</i>) - <i>src3/mem</i>
VFNMSUB231SD <i>scr1</i> , <i>src2</i> , <i>src3/mem</i>	// <i>src1</i> = -(<i>src2</i> * <i>src3/mem</i>) - <i>src1</i>

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a 64-bit memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a 64-bit memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 1. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a 64-bit memory location.

The destination is an XMM register. Bits [127:64] of the destination XMM register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFNMSUBSD is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA4] = 1).

VFNMSUB132SD, VFNMSUB213SD, and VFNMSUB231SD are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[FMA] = 1).

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFNMSUBSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .X.01	7F /r /is4
VFNMSUBSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	7F /r /is4
VFNMSUB132SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	9F /r
VFNMSUB213SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	AF /r
VFNMSUB231SD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem64</i>	C4	RXB.00010	1. <u>src</u> .X.01	BF /r

Related Instructions

VFNMSUBPD, VFNMSUB132PD, VFNMSUB213PD, VFNMSUB231PD, VFNMSUBPS, VFNMSUB132PS, VFNMSUB213PS, VFNMSUB231PS, VFNMSUBSS, VFNMSUB132SS, VFNMSUB213SS, VFNMSUB231SS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE
										M	M	M		M	M
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.					
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.					
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.					
Alignment check, #AC			F	Non-aligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.					
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions									

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid operation, IE		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFNMSUBSS VFNMSUB132SS VFNMSUB213SS VFNMSUB231SS

Negative Multiply and Subtract Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point

Multiplies together two single-precision floating-point values, negates the unrounded product, and subtracts a third single-precision floating-point value from it. The precise result is then rounded to single-precision based on the mode specified by the MXCSR[RC] field and written to the destination register. The role of each of the source operands specified by the assembly language prototypes given below is reflected in the equation in the comment on the right.

There are two four-operand forms:

VFNMSUBSS <i>dest, src1, src2/mem, src3</i>	<i>// dest = -(src1 * src2/mem) - src3</i>
<i> VFNMSUBSS <i>dest, src1, src2, src3/mem</i></i>	<i>// dest = -(src1 * src2) - src3/mem</i>

and three three-operand forms:

VFNMSUB132SS <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i>	<i>// src1 = -(src2 * src3/mem) - src2</i>
<i> VFNMSUB213SS <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i></i>	<i>// src1 = -(src2 * src1) - src3/mem</i>
<i> VFNMSUB231SS <i>scr1, src2, src3/mem</i></i>	<i>// src1 = -(src2 * src3/mem) - src1</i>

For the four-operand forms, VEX.W determines operand configuration.

- When VEX.W = 0, the second source is either a register or a 32-bit memory location and the third source is a register.
- When VEX.W = 1, the second source is a register and the third source is either a register or a 32-bit memory location.

For the three-operand forms, VEX.W is 0. The first and second operands are registers and the third operand is either a register or a 32-bit memory location.

The destination is an XMM register. Bits[127:32] of the destination XMM register and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

VFNMSUBSS is an FMA4 instruction. Support for FMA4 instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA4] = 1.

VFNMSUB132SS, VFNMSUB213SS, and VFNMSUB231SS are FMA instructions. Support for FMA instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[FMA] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFNMSUBSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32, xmm4</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0.src.X.01	7E /r /is4
VFNMSUBSS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00011	1.src.X.01	7E /r /is4
VFNMSUB132SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.src.X.01	9F /r
VFNMSUB213SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.src.X.01	AF /r
VFNMSUB231SS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem32</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0.src.X.01	BF /r

Related Instructions

VFNMSUBPD, VFNMSUB132PD, VFNMSUB213PD, VFNMSUB231PD, VFNMSUBPS, VFNMSUB132PS, VFNMSUB213PS, VFNMSUB231PS, VFNMSUBSD, VFNMSUB132SD, VFNMSUB213SD, VFNMSUB231SD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M	M		M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception					
	Real	Virt	Prot						
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.					
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.					
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].					
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.					
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.					
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.					
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.					
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.					
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.					
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.					
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.					
Alignment check, #AC			F	Non-aligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.					
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.					
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions									

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid operation, IE		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

VFRCZPD**Extract Fraction
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Extracts the fractional portion of each double-precision floating-point value of either a source register or a memory location and writes the resulting values to the corresponding elements of the destination. The fractional results are precise.

- When XOP.L = 0, the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.
- When XOP.L = 1, the source is a YMM register or 256-bit memory location.

When the destination is an XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

Exception conditions are the same as for other arithmetic instructions, except with respect to the sign of a zero result. A zero is returned in the following cases:

- When the operand is a zero.
- When the operand is a normal integer.
- When the operand is a denormal value and is coerced to zero by MXCSR.DAZ.
- When the operand is a denormal value that is not coerced to zero by MXCSR.DAZ.

In the first three cases, when MXCSR.RC = 01b (round toward $-\infty$) the sign of the zero result is negative, and is otherwise positive.

In the fourth case, the operand is its own fractional part, which results in underflow, and the result is forced to zero by MXCSR.FZ; the result has the same sign as the operand.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[XOP] = 1).

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFRCZPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0.1111.0.00	81 /r
VFRCZPD <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0.1111.1.00	81 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ROUNDPD, (V)ROUNDPS, (V)ROUNDSD, (V)ROUNDSS, VFRCZPS, VFRCZSS, VFRCZSD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M			M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD			X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			X	XOP.W = 1.							
			X	XOP.vvvv != 1111b.							
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.							
			X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0. See <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM			X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS			X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
Alignment check, #AC			X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE			X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
			X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE			X	A source operand was a denormal value.							
Underflow, UE			X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Precision, PE			X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
<i>X — XOP exception</i>											

VFRCZPS**Extract Fraction
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Extracts the fractional portion of each single-precision floating-point value of either a source register or a memory location and writes the resulting values to the corresponding elements of the destination. The fractional results are exact.

- When XOP.L = 0, the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.
- When XOP.L = 1, the source is a YMM register or 256-bit memory location.

When the destination is an XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

Exception conditions are the same as for other arithmetic instructions, except with respect to the sign of a zero result. A zero is returned in the following cases:

- When the operand is a zero.
- When the operand is a normal integer.
- When the operand is a denormal value and is coerced to zero by MXCSR.DAZ.
- When the operand is a denormal value that is not coerced to zero by MXCSR.DAZ.

In the first three cases, when MXCSR.RC = 01b (round toward $-\infty$) the sign of the zero result is negative, and is otherwise positive.

In the fourth case, the operand is its own fractional part, which results in underflow, and the result is forced to zero by MXCSR.FZ; the result has the same sign as the operand.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[XOP] = 1).

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	XOP	Encoding		
		RXB.map_select	W.vvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFRCZPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0.1111.0.00	80 /r
VFRCZPS <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0.1111.1.00	80 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ROUNDPD, (V)ROUNDPS, (V)ROUNDSD, (V)ROUNDSS, VFRCZPD, VFRCZSS, VFRCZSD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M			M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception							
	Real	Virt	Prot								
Invalid opcode, #UD			X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.							
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.							
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].							
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.							
			X	XOP.W = 1.							
			X	XOP.vvvv != 1111b.							
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.							
			X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0. See <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
Device not available, #NM			X	CR0.TS = 1.							
Stack, #SS			X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.							
General protection, #GP			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.							
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.							
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.							
Alignment check, #AC			X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.							
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.							
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions											
Invalid operation, IE			X	A source operand was an SNaN value.							
			X	Undefined operation.							
Denormalized operand, DE			X	A source operand was a denormal value.							
Underflow, UE			X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.							
Precision, PE			X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.							
<i>X — XOP exception</i>											

VFRCZSD**Extract Fraction
Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Extracts the fractional portion of the double-precision floating-point value of either the low-order quadword of an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location and writes the result to the low-order quadword of the destination XMM register. The fractional results are precise.

When the result is written to the destination XMM register, bits [127:64] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

Exception conditions are the same as for other arithmetic instructions, except with respect to the sign of a zero result. A zero is returned in the following cases:

- When the operand is a zero.
- When the operand is a normal integer.
- When the operand is a denormal value and is coerced to zero by MXCSR.DAZ.
- When the operand is a denormal value that is not coerced to zero by MXCSR.DAZ.

In the first three cases, when MXCSR.RC = 01b (round toward $-\infty$) the sign of the zero result is negative, and is otherwise positive.

In the fourth case, the operand is its own fractional part, which results in underflow, and the result is forced to zero by MXCSR.FZ; the result has the same sign as the operand.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	XOP	Encoding	Opcode
	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	
VFRCZSD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem64</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00 83 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ROUNDPD, (V)ROUNDPS, (V)ROUNDSD, (V)ROUNDSS, VFRCZPS, VFRCZPD, VFRCZSS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M			M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	XOP.W = 1.
			X	XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
			X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0. See <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM			X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Underflow, UE			X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VFRCZSS**Extract Fraction
Scalar Single-Precision Floating Point**

Extracts the fractional portion of the single-precision floating-point value of the low-order double-word of an XMM register or 32-bit memory location and writes the result in the low-order double-word of the destination XMM register. The fractional results are precise.

When the result is written to the destination XMM register, bits [127:32] of the destination and bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

Exception conditions are the same as for other arithmetic instructions, except with respect to the sign of a zero result. A zero is returned in the following cases:

- When the operand is a zero.
- When the operand is a normal integer.
- When the operand is a denormal value and is coerced to zero by MXCSR.DAZ.
- When the operand is a denormal value that is not coerced to zero by MXCSR.DAZ.

In the first three cases, when MXCSR.RC = 01b (round toward $-\infty$) the sign of the zero result is negative, and is otherwise positive.

In the fourth case, the operand is its own fractional part, which results in underflow, and the result is forced to zero by MXCSR.FZ; the result has the same sign as the operand.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VFRCZSS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem32</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	82 /r

Related Instructions

ROUNDPD, ROUNDPS, ROUNDSD, ROUNDSS, VFRCZPS, VFRCZPD, VFRCZSD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

MM	FZ	RC	PM	UM	OM	ZM	DM	IM	DAZ	PE	UE	OE	ZE	DE	IE	
										M	M			M	M	
17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Note: A flag that may be set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	XOP.W = 1.
			X	XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
			X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0. See <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM			X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Underflow, UE			X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VINSETRF128**Insert Packed Values
128-bit**

Combines 128 bits of data from a YMM register with 128-bit packed-value data from an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, as specified by an immediate byte operand, and writes the combined data to the destination.

Only bit [0] of the immediate operand is used. Operation is as follows.

- When $\text{imm8}[0] = 0$, copy bits [255:128] of the first source to bits [255:128] of the destination and copy bits [127:0] of the second source to bits [127:0] of the destination.
- When $\text{imm8}[0] = 1$, copy bits [127:0] of the first source to bits [127:0] of the destination and copy bits [127:0] of the second source to bits [255:128] of the destination.

This extended-form instruction has a single 256-bit encoding.

The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register. There is a third immediate byte operand.

This is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VINSETRF128 <i>ymm1, ymm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	18 /r ib

Related Instructions

VBROADCASTF128, VEXTRACTF128

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.L = 0.
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		A		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		A		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		A		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		A		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		A		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.

A — AVX exception.

VMASKMOVPD**Masked Move
Packed Double-Precision**

Moves packed double-precision data elements from a source element to a destination element, as specified by mask bits in a source operand. There are load and store versions of the instruction.

For loads, the data elements are in a source memory location; for stores the data elements are in a source register. The mask bits are the msb of the corresponding data element of a source register.

- For loads, when a mask bit = 1, the corresponding data element is copied from the source to the same element of the destination; when a mask bit = 0, the corresponding element of the destination is cleared.
- For stores, when a mask bit = 1, the corresponding data element is copied from the source to the same element of the destination; when a mask bit = 0, the corresponding element of the destination is not affected.

XMM Encoding

There are load and store encodings.

- For loads, there are two 64-bit source data elements in a 128-bit memory location, the mask operand is an XMM register, and the destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.
- For stores, there are two 64-bit source data elements in an XMM register, the mask operand is another XMM register, and the destination is a 128-bit memory location.

YMM Encoding

There are load and store encodings.

- For loads, there are four 64-bit source data elements in a 256-bit memory location, the mask operand is a YMM register, and the destination is a YMM register.
- For stores, there are four 64-bit source data elements in a YMM register, the mask operand is another YMM register, and the destination is a 128-bit memory location.

This is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
Loads:				
VMASKMOVPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	2D /r
VMASKMOVPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	2D /r
Stores:				
VMASKMOVPD <i>mem128, xmm1, xmm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	2F /r
VMASKMOVPD <i>mem256, ymm1, ymm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	2F /r

Related Instructions

VMASKMOVPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			A	Write to a read-only data segment.
A — AVX exception.				

VMASKMOVPS**Masked Move
Packed Single-Precision**

Moves packed single-precision data elements from a source element to a destination element, as specified by mask bits in a source operand. There are load and store versions of the instruction.

For loads, the data elements are in a source memory location; for stores the data elements are in a source register. The mask bits are the msb of the corresponding data element of a source register.

- For loads, when a mask bit = 1, the corresponding data element is copied from the source to the same element of the destination; when a mask bit = 0, the corresponding element of the destination is cleared.
- For stores, when a mask bit = 1, the corresponding data element is copied from the source to the same element of the destination; when a mask bit = 0, the corresponding element of the destination is not affected.

XMM Encoding

There are load and store encodings.

- For loads, there are four 32-bit source data elements in a 128-bit memory location, the mask operand is an XMM register, and the destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.
- For stores, there are four 32-bit source data elements in an XMM register, the mask operand is another XMM register, and the destination is a 128-bit memory location.

YMM Encoding

There are load and store encodings.

- For loads, there are eight 32-bit source data elements in a 256-bit memory location, the mask operand is a YMM register, and the destination is a YMM register.
- For stores, there are eight 32-bit source data elements in a YMM register, the mask operand is another YMM register, and the destination is a 128-bit memory location.

This is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
Loads:				
VMASKMOVPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	2C /r
VMASKMOVPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	2C /r
Stores:				
VMASKMOVPS <i>mem128, xmm1, xmm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	2E /r
VMASKMOVPS <i>mem256, ymm1, ymm2</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	2E /r

Related Instructions

VMASKMOVPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			A	Write to a read-only data segment.
A — AVX exception.				

VPCMMOV

Vector Conditional Move

Moves bits of either the first source or the second source to the corresponding positions in the destination, depending on the value of the corresponding bit of a third source.

When a bit of the third source = 1, the corresponding bit of the first source is moved to the destination; when a bit of the third source = 0, the corresponding bit of the second source is moved to the destination.

This instruction directly implements the C-language ternary “?” operation on each source bit.

Arbitrary bit-granular predicates can be constructed by any number of methods, or loaded as constants from memory. This instruction may use the results of any SSE instructions as the predicate in the selector. VPCMPEQB (VPCMPEQW) (VPCMPEQD) (VPCMPEQQ) compare bytes, words, doublewords, quadwords and integers, respectively, and set the predicate in the destination to masks of 1s and 0s accordingly. VCMPPS (VCMPPD) compare word and doubleword floating-point source values, respectively, and provide the predicate for the floating-point instructions.

There are four operands: VPCMMOV *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *src3*.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM or YMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

XOP.W and bits [7:4] of an immediate byte (*imm8*) configure *src2* and *src3*:

- When XOP.W = 0, *src2* is either a register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src3* is a register specified by *imm8[7:4]*.
- When XOP.W = 1, *src2* is a register specified by *imm8[7:4]* and *src3* is either a register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.

The destination (*dest*) is either an XMM or a YMM register, as determined by XOP.L. When the destination is an XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPCMMOV <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01000	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	A2 /r ib
VPCMMOV <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01000	0. <u>src</u> .1.00	A2 /r ib
VPCMMOV <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01000	1. <u>src</u> .0.00	A2 /r ib
VPCMMOV <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01000	1. <u>src</u> .1.00	A2 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPCOMUB, VPCOMUD, VPCOMUQ, VPCOMUW, VCMPPD, VCMPPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPCOMB**Compare Vector
Signed Bytes**

Compares corresponding packed signed bytes in the first and second sources and writes the result of each comparison in the corresponding byte of the destination. The result of each comparison is an 8-bit value of all 1s (TRUE) or all 0s (FALSE).

There are four operands: VPCOMB *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *imm8*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM registers specified by ModRM.reg. When the comparison results are written to the destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field and the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field.

The comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of the immediate-byte operand (*imm8*). Each type has an alias mnemonic to facilitate coding.

<i>imm8[2:0]</i>	Comparison	Mnemonic
000	Less Than	VPCOMLTB
001	Less Than or Equal	VPCOMLEB
010	Greater Than	VPCOMGTB
011	Greater Than or Equal	VPCOMGEB
100	Equal	VPCOMEQB
101	Not Equal	VPCOMNEQB
110	False	VPCOMFALSEB
111	True	VPCOMTRUEB

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPCOMB <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2</i> , <i>xmm3/mem128</i> , <i>imm8</i>	8F	—RXB.01000	0. <i>src</i> .0.00	CC /r ib

Related Instructions

VPCOMUB, VPCOMUW, VPCOMUD, VPCOMUQ, VPCOMW, VPCOMD, VPCOMQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPCOMD**Compare Vector
Signed Doublewords**

Compares corresponding packed signed doublewords in the first and second sources and writes the result of each comparison to the corresponding doubleword of the destination. The result of each comparison is a 32-bit value of all 1s (TRUE) or all 0s (FALSE).

There are four operands: VPCOMD *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *imm8*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the results of the comparisons are written to the destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field and the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field.

The comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate-byte operand (*imm8*). Each type has an alias mnemonic to facilitate coding.

<i>imm8[2:0]</i>	Comparison	Mnemonic
000	Less Than	VPCOMLTD
001	Less Than or Equal	VPCOMLED
010	Greater Than	VPCOMGTD
011	Greater Than or Equal	VPCOMGED
100	Equal	VPCOMEQD
101	Not Equal	VPCOMNEQD
110	False	VPCOMFALSED
111	True	VPCOMTRUED

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPCOMD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8	8F	—RXB.01000	0. <i>src</i> .0.00	CE /r ib

Related Instructions

VPCOMUB, VPCOMUW, VPCOMUD, VPCOMUQ, VPCOMB, VPCOMW, VPCOMQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPCOMQ**Compare Vector
Signed Quadwords**

Compares corresponding packed signed quadwords in the first and second sources and writes the result of each comparison to the corresponding quadword of the destination. The result of each comparison is a 64-bit value of all 1s (TRUE) or all 0s (FALSE).

There are four operands: VPCOMQ *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *imm8*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the result is written to the destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field and the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field.

The comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate-byte operand (*imm8*). Each type has an alias mnemonic to facilitate coding.

<i>imm8[2:0]</i>	Comparison	Mnemonic
000	Less Than	VPCOMLTQ
001	Less Than or Equal	VPCOMLEQ
010	Greater Than	VPCOMGTQ
011	Greater Than or Equal	VPCOMGEQ
100	Equal	VPCOMEQQ
101	Not Equal	VPCOMNEQQ
110	False	VPCOMFALSEQ
111	True	VPCOMTRUEQ

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPCOMQ <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2</i> , <i>xmm3/mem128</i> , <i>imm8</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01000	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	CF /r ib

Related Instructions

VPCOMUB, VPCOMUW, VPCOMUD, VPCOMUQ, VPCOMB, VPCOMW, VPCOMD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPCOMUB**Compare Vector Unsigned Bytes**

Compares corresponding packed unsigned bytes in the first and second sources and writes the result of each comparison to the corresponding byte of the destination. The result of each comparison is an 8-bit value of all 1s (TRUE) or all 0s (FALSE).

There are four operands: VPCOMUB *dest, src1, src2, imm8*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the result is written to the destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field and the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field.

The comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate-byte operand (*imm8*). Each type has an alias mnemonic to facilitate coding.

<i>imm8[2:0]</i>	Comparison	Mnemonic
000	Less Than	VPCOMLTUB
001	Less Than or Equal	VPCOMLEUB
010	Greater Than	VPCOMGTUB
011	Greater Than or Equal	VPCOMGEUB
100	Equal	VPCOMEQUB
101	Not Equal	VPCOMNEQUB
110	False	VPCOMFALSEUB
111	True	VPCOMTRUEUB

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPCOMUB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, imm8</i>	8F	— RXB.01000	— 0. <i>src</i> .0.00	EC /r ib

Related Instructions

VPCOMUW, VPCOMUD, VPCOMUQ, VPCOMB, VPCOMW, VPCOMD, VPCOMQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPCOMUD**Compare Vector
Unsigned Doublewords**

Compares corresponding packed unsigned doublewords in the first and second sources and writes the result of each comparison to the corresponding doubleword of the destination. The result of each comparison is a 32-bit value of all 1s (TRUE) or all 0s (FALSE).

There are four operands: VPCOMUD *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *imm8*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the results are written to the destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field and the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field.

The comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate-byte operand (*imm8*). Each type has an alias mnemonic to facilitate coding.

<i>imm8[2:0]</i>	Comparison	Mnemonic
000	Less Than	VPCOMLTUD
001	Less Than or Equal	VPCOMLEUD
010	Greater Than	VPCOMGTUD
011	Greater Than or Equal	VPCOMGEUD
100	Equal	VPCOMEQUD
101	Not Equal	VPCOMNEQUD
110	False	VPCOMFALSEUD
111	True	VPCOMTRUEUD

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding
VPCOMUD <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2</i> , <i>xmm3/mem128</i> , <i>imm8</i>	XOP RXB.map_select W.vvvv.L.pp Opcode 8F RXB.01000 0. <u>src</u> .00 EE /r ib

Related Instructions

VPCOMUB, VPCOMUW, VPCOMUQ, VPCOMB, VPCOMW, VPCOMD, VPCOMQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPCOMUQ**Compare Vector Unsigned Quadwords**

Compares corresponding packed unsigned quadwords in the first and second sources and writes the result of each comparison to the corresponding quadword of the destination. The result of each comparison is a 64-bit value of all 1s (TRUE) or all 0s (FALSE).

There are four operands: VPCOMUQ *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *imm8*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the results are written to the destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field and the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field.

The comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate-byte operand (*imm8*). Each type has an alias mnemonic to facilitate coding.

<i>imm8[2:0]</i>	Comparison	Mnemonic
000	Less Than	VPCOMLTUQ
001	Less Than or Equal	VPCOMLEUQ
010	Greater Than	VPCOMGTUQ
011	Greater Than or Equal	VPCOMGEUQ
100	Equal	VPCOMEQUQ
101	Not Equal	VPCOMNEQUQ
110	False	VPCOMFALSEUQ
111	True	VPCOMTRUEUQ

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPCOMUQ <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2</i> , <i>xmm3/mem128</i> , <i>imm8</i>	8F	RXB.01000	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	EF /r ib

Related Instructions

VPCOMUB, VPCOMUW, VPCOMUD, VPCOMB, VPCOMW, VPCOMD, VPCOMQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPCOMUW**Compare Vector Unsigned Words**

Compares corresponding packed unsigned words in the first and second sources and writes the result of each comparison to the corresponding word of the destination. The result of each comparison is a 16-bit value of all 1s (TRUE) or all 0s (FALSE).

There are four operands: VPCOMUW *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *imm8*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the results are written to the destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field and the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field.

The comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate-byte operand (*imm8*). Each type has an alias mnemonic to facilitate coding.

<i>imm8[2:0]</i>	Comparison	Mnemonic
000	Less Than	VPCOMLTUW
001	Less Than or Equal	VPCOMLEUW
010	Greater Than	VPCOMGTUW
011	Greater Than or Equal	VPCOMGEUW
100	Equal	VPCOMEQUW
101	Not Equal	VPCOMNEQUW
110	False	VPCOMFALSEUW
111	True	VPCOMTRUEUW

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPCOMUW <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2</i> , <i>xmm3/mem128</i> , <i>imm8</i>	8F	—RXB.01000	0. <u>src</u> .00	ED /r ib

Related Instructions

VPCOMUB, VPCOMUD, VPCOMUQ, VPCOMB, VPCOMW, VPCOMD, VPCOMQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPCOMW**Compare Vector
Signed Words**

Compares corresponding packed signed words in the first and second sources and writes the result of each comparison in the corresponding word of the destination. The result of each comparison is a 16-bit value of all 1s (TRUE) or all 0s (FALSE).

There are four operands: VPCOMW *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *imm8*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the results are written to the destination XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field and the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field.

The comparison type is specified by bits [2:0] of an immediate-byte operand (*imm8*). Each type has an alias mnemonic to facilitate coding.

<i>imm8[2:0]</i>	Comparison	Mnemonic
000	Less Than	VPCOMLTW
001	Less Than or Equal	VPCOMLEW
010	Greater Than	VPCOMGTW
011	Greater Than or Equal	VPCOMGEW
100	Equal	VPCOMEQW
101	Not Equal	VPCOMNEQW
110	False	VPCOMFALSEW
111	True	VPCOMTRUEW

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPCOMW <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2</i> , <i>xmm3/mem128</i> , <i>imm8</i>	8F	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.01000$	$0.\overline{\text{src}}.0.00$	CD /r ib

Related Instructions

VPCOMUB, VPCOMUW, VPCOMUD, VPCOMUQ, VPCOMB, VPCOMD, VPCOMQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPERM2F128**Permute Floating-Point
128-bit**

Copies 128-bit floating-point data elements from two 256-bit sources to two 128-bit elements of a 256-bit destination, as specified by an immediate byte operand.

The immediate operand is encoded as follows.

Destination	Immediate-Byte Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source 1 Bits Copied	Source 2 Bits Copied
[127:0]	[1:0]	00	[127:0]	—
		01	[255:128]	—
		10	—	[127:0]
		11	—	[255:128]
Setting <i>imm8</i> [3] clears bits [127:0] of the destination; <i>imm8</i> [2] is ignored.				
[255:128]	[5:4]	00	[127:0]	—
		01	[255:128]	—
		10	—	[127:0]
		11	—	[255:128]
Setting <i>imm8</i> [7] clears bits [255:128] of the destination; <i>imm8</i> [6] is ignored.				

This is a 256-bit extended-form instruction:

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

This is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPERM2F128 <i>ymm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem256, imm8</i>	C4	—	0.src.1.01	06 /r

Related Instructions

VEXTRACTF128, VINSETRF128, VPERMILPD, VPERMILPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.L = 0.
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		A		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		A		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		A		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		A		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		A		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
A — AVX exception.				

VPERMIL2PD**Permute Two-Source Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Copies a selected quadword from one of two source operands to a selected quadword of the destination or clears the selected quadword of the destination. Values in a third source operand and an immediate two-bit operand control the operation.

There are 128-bit and 256-bit versions of this instruction. Both versions have five operands:

VPERMIL2PD dest, src1, src2, src3, m2z.

The first four operands are either 128 bits or 256 bits wide, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The third source operand is a selector that specifies how quadwords are copied or cleared in the destination. The selector contains one selector element for each quadword of the destination register.

Selector for 128-bit Instruction Form

127	64 63	0
S1		S0

The selector for the 128-bit instruction form is an octword composed of two quadword selector elements S0 and S1. S0 (the lower quadword) controls the value written to destination quadword 0 (bits [63:0]) and S1 (the upper quadword) controls the destination quadword 1 (bits [127:64]).

Selector for 256-bit Instruction Form

255	192 191	128
S3		S2
127	64 63	0
S1		S0

The selector for the 256-bit instruction form is a double octword and adds two more selector elements S2 and S3. S0 controls the value written to the destination quadword 0 (bits [63:0]), S1 controls the destination quadword 1 (bits [127:64]), S2 controls the destination quadword 2 (bits [191:128]), and S3 controls the destination quadword 3 (bits [255:192]).

The layout of each selector element is as follows:

63	4 3 2 1 0
Reserved, IGN	M Sel

Bits	Mnemonic	Description
[63:4]	—	Reserved, IGN
[3]	M	Match
[2:1]	Sel	Select
[0]	—	Reserved, IGN

The fields are defined as follows:

- Sel — Select. Selects the source quadword to copy into the corresponding quadword of the destination:

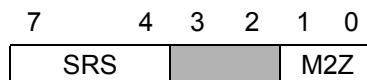
Sel Value	Source Selected for Destination Quadwords 0 and 1 (both forms)	Source Selected for Destination Quadwords 2 and 3 (256-bit form)
00b	<i>src1[63:0]</i>	<i>src1[191:128]</i>
01b	<i>src1[127:64]</i>	<i>src1[255:192]</i>
10b	<i>src2[63:0]</i>	<i>src2[191:128]</i>
11b	<i>src2[127:64]</i>	<i>src2[255:192]</i>

- M — Match bit. The combination of the Match bit in each selector element and the value of the M2Z field determines if the Select field is overridden. This is described below.

m2z immediate operand

The fifth operand is *m2z*. The assembler uses this 2-bit value to encode the M2Z field in the instruction. M2Z occupies bits [1:0] of an immediate byte. Bits [7:4] of the same byte are used to select one of 16 YMM/XMM registers. This dual use of the immediate byte is indicated in the instruction synopsis by the symbol “is5”.

The immediate byte is defined as follows.



Bits	Mnemonic	Description
[7:4]	SRS	Source Register Select
[3:2]	—	Reserved, IGN
[1:0]	M2Z	Match to Zero

Fields are defined as follows:

- SRS — Source Register Select. As with many other extended instructions, bits in the immediate byte are used to select a source operand register. This field is set by the assembler based on the operands listed in the instruction. See discussion in “*src2 and src3 Operand Addressing*” below.
- M2Z — Match to Zero. This field, combined with the M bit of the selector element, controls the function of the Sel field as follows:

M2Z Field	Selector M Bit	Value Loaded into Destination Quadword
0Xb	X	Source quadword selected by selector element Sel field.
10b	0	Source quadword selected by selector element Sel field.
10b	1	Zero
11b	0	Zero
11b	1	Source quadword selected by selector element Sel field.

src2 and src3 Operand Addressing

In 64-bit mode, VEX.W and bits [7:4] of the immediate byte specify *src2* and *src3*:

- When VEX.W = 0, *src2* is either a register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src3* is a register specified by bits [7:4] of the immediate byte.
- When VEX.W = 1, *src2* is a register specified by bits [7:4] of the immediate byte and *src3* is either a register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.

In non-64-bit mode, bit 7 is ignored.

Instruction Subset

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPERMIL2PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4, m2z</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00011</u>	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	49 /r is5
VPERMIL2PD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128, m2z</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00011</u>	1. <u>src</u> .0.01	49 /r is5
VPERMIL2PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4, m2z</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00011</u>	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	49 /r is5
VPERMIL2PD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256, m2z</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00011</u>	1. <u>src</u> .1.01	49 /r is5

NOTE: VPERMIL2PD is encoded using the VEX prefix even though it is an XOP instruction.

Related Instructions

VPERM2F128, VPERMIL2PS, VPERMILPD, VPERMILPS, VPPerm

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPERMIL2PS**Permute Two-Source Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Copies a selected doubleword from one of two source operands to a selected doubleword of the destination or clears the selected doubleword of the destination. Values in a third source operand and an immediate two-bit operand control operation.

There are 128-bit and 256-bit versions of this instruction. Both versions have five operands:

VPERMIL2PS dest, src1, src2, src3, m2z

The first four operands are either 128 bits or 256 bits wide, as determined by VEX.L. When the destination is an XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The third source operand is a selector that specifies how doublewords are copied or cleared in the destination. The selector contains one selector element for each doubleword of the destination register.

Selector for 128-bit Instruction Form

127	96 95	64 63	32 31	0
S3	S2	S1	S0	

The selector for the 128-bit instruction form is an octword containing four selector elements S0–S3. S0 controls the value written to the destination doubleword 0 (bits [31:0]), S1 controls the destination doubleword 1 (bits [63:32]), S2 controls the destination doubleword 2 (bits [95:64]), and S3 controls the destination doubleword 3 (bits [127:96]).

Selector for 256-bit Instruction Form

255	224 223	192 191	160 159	128
S7	S6	S5	S4	
127	96 95	64 63	32 31	0
S3	S2	S1	S0	

The selector for the 256-bit instruction form is a double octword and adds four more selector elements S4–S7. S4 controls the value written to the destination doubleword 4 (bits [159:128]), S5 controls the destination doubleword 5 (bits [191:160]), S6 controls the destination doubleword 6 (bits [223:192]), and S7 controls the destination doubleword 7 (bits [255:224]).

The layout of each selector element is as follows.

31	Reserved, IGN	4 3 2 1 0
	M	Sel
Bits	Mnemonic	Description
[31:4]	—	Reserved, IGN
[3]	M	Match
[2:0]	Sel	Select

The fields are defined as follows:

- Sel — Select. Selects the source doubleword to copy into the corresponding doubleword of the destination:

Sel Value	Source Selected for Destination Doublewords 0, 1, 2 and 3 (both forms)	Source Selected for Destination Doublewords 4, 5, 6 and 7 (256-bit form)
000b	<i>src1[31:0]</i>	<i>src1[159:128]</i>
001b	<i>src1[63:32]</i>	<i>src1[191:160]</i>
010b	<i>src1[95:64]</i>	<i>src1[223:192]</i>
011b	<i>src1[127:96]</i>	<i>src1[255:224]</i>
100b	<i>src2[31:0]</i>	<i>src2[159:128]</i>
101b	<i>src2[63:32]</i>	<i>src2[191:160]</i>
110b	<i>src2[95:64]</i>	<i>src2[223:192]</i>
111b	<i>src2[127:96]</i>	<i>src2[255:224]</i>

- M — Match. The combination of the M bit in each selector element and the value of the M2Z field determines if the Sel field is overridden. This is described below.

***m2z* immediate operand**

The fifth operand is *m2z*. The assembler uses this 2-bit value to encode the M2Z field in the instruction. M2Z occupies bits [1:0] of an immediate byte. Bits [7:4] of the same byte are used to select one of 16 YMM/XMM registers. This dual use of the immediate byte is indicated in the instruction synopsis by the symbol “is5”.

The immediate byte is defined as follows.

7	4	3	2	1	0
		SRS		M2Z	
Bits				Description	
[7:4]				Source Register Select	
[3:2]				Reserved, IGN	
[1:0]				Match to Zero	

Fields are defined as follows:

- SRS — Source Register Select. As with many other extended instructions, bits in the immediate byte are used to select a source operand register. This field is set by the assembler based on the operands listed in the instruction. See discussion in “*src2* and *src3* Operand Addressing” below.
- M2Z — Match to Zero. This field, combined with the M bit of the selector element, controls the function of the Sel field as follows:

M2Z Field	Selector M Bit	Value Loaded into Destination Doubleword
0Xb	X	Source doubleword selected by Sel field.
10b	0	Source doubleword selected by Sel field.

M2Z Field	Selector M Bit	Value Loaded into Destination Doubleword
10b	1	Zero
11b	0	Zero
11b	1	Source doubleword selected by Sel field.

src2 and src3 Operand Addressing

In 64-bit mode, VEX.W and bits [7:4] of the immediate byte specify *src2* and *src3*:

- When VEX.W = 0, *src2* is either a register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src3* is a register specified by bits [7:4] of the immediate byte.
- When VEX.W = 1, *src2* is a register specified by bits [7:4] of the immediate byte and *src3* is either a register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.

In non-64-bit mode, bit 7 is ignored.

Instruction Subset

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPERMIL2PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4, m2z</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00011</u>	<u>0.<i>src</i>.0.01</u>	48 /r is5
VPERMIL2PS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128, m2z</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00011</u>	<u>1.<i>src</i>.0.01</u>	48 /r is5
VPERMIL2PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256, ymm4, m2z</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00011</u>	<u>0.<i>src</i>.1.01</u>	48 /r is5
VPERMIL2PS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3, ymm4/mem256, m2z</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00011</u>	<u>1.<i>src</i>.1.01</u>	48 /r is5

NOTE: VPERMIL2PS is encoded using the VEX prefix even though it is an XOP instruction.

Related Instructions

VPERM2F128, VPERMIL2PD, VPERMILPD, VPERMILPS, VPPerm

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPERMILPD**Permute
Double-Precision**

Copies double-precision floating-point values from a source to a destination. Source and destination can be selected in two ways. There are different encodings for each selection method.

Selection by bits in a source register or memory location:

Each quadword of the operand is defined as follows.

63	2	1	0
		Sel	

A bit selects source and destination. Only bit [1] is used; bits [63:2} and bit [0] are ignored. Setting the bit selects the corresponding quadword element of the source and the destination.

Selection by bits in an immediate byte:

Each bit corresponds to a destination quadword. Only bits [3:2] and bits [1:0] are used; bits [7:4] are ignored. Selections are defined as follows.

Destination Quadword	Immediate-Byte Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source 1 Bits Copied
Used by 128-bit encoding and 256-bit encoding			
[63:0]	[0]	0	[63:0]
		1	[127:64]
[127:64]	[1]	0	[63:0]
		1	[127:64]
Used only by 256-bit encoding			
[191:128]	[2]	0	[191:128]
		1	[255:192]
[255:192]	[3]	0	[191:128]
		1	[255:192]

This extended-form instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encoding.

XMM Encoding

There are two encodings, one for each selection method:

- The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.
- The first source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. There is a third, immediate byte operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

There are two encodings, one for each selection method:

- The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.
- The first source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register. There is a third, immediate byte operand.

This is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
Selection by source register or memory:				
VPERMILPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	0D /r
VPERMILPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	0D /r
Selection by immediate byte operand:				
VPERMILPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0.1111.1.01	05 /r ib
VPERMILPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, imm8</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00011	0.1111.1.01	05 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPERM2F128, VPERMIL2PD, VPERMIL2PS, VPERMILPS, VPPEIM

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.vvvv != 1111b (for versions with immediate byte operand only).
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.

Exceptions

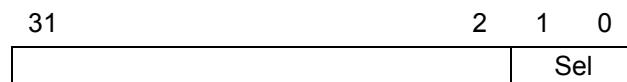
Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			A	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
A — AVX exception.				

VPERMILPS**Permute
Single-Precision**

Copies single-precision floating-point values from a source to a destination. Source and destination can be selected in two ways. There are different encodings for each selection method.

Selection by bit fields in a source register or memory location:

Each doubleword of the operand is defined as follows.



Each bit field corresponds to a destination doubleword. Bit values select a source doubleword. Only bits [1:0] of each word are used; bits [31:2] are ignored. The 128-bit encoding uses four two-bit fields; the 256-bit version uses eight two-bit fields. Field encoding is as follows.

Destination Doubleword	Immediate Operand Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source Bits Copied
[31:0]	[1:0]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]
[63:32]	[33:32]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]
[95:64]	[65:64]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]
[127:96]	[97:96]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]

Destination Doubleword	Immediate Operand Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source Bits Copied
Upper 128 bits of 256-bit source and destination used by 256-bit encoding			
[159:128]	[129:128]	00	[159:128]
		01	[191:160]
		10	[223:192]
		11	[255:224]
[191:160]	[161:160]	00	[159:128]
		01	[191:160]
		10	[223:192]
		11	[255:224]
[223:192]	[193:192]	00	[159:128]
		01	[191:160]
		10	[223:192]
		11	[255:224]
[255:224]	[225:224]	00	[159:128]
		01	[191:160]
		10	[223:192]
		11	[255:224]

Selection by bit fields in an immediate byte:

Each bit field corresponds to a destination doubleword. For the 256-bit encoding, the fields specify sources and destinations in both the upper and lower 128 bits of the register. Selections are defined as follows.

Destination Doubleword	Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source Bits Copied
[31:0]	[1:0]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]
[63:32]	[3:2]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]
[95:64]	[5:4]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]
[127:96]	[7:6]	00	[31:0]
		01	[63:32]
		10	[95:64]
		11	[127:96]

Destination Doubleword	Bit Field	Value of Bit Field	Source Bits Copied
Upper 128 bits of 256-bit source and destination used by 256-bit encoding			
[159:128]	[1:0]	00	[159:128]
		01	[191:160]
		10	[223:192]
		11	[255:224]
[191:160]	[3:2]	00	[159:128]
		01	[191:160]
		10	[223:192]
		11	[255:224]
[223:192]	[5:4]	00	[159:128]
		01	[191:160]
		10	[223:192]
		11	[255:224]
[255:224]	[7:6]	00	[159:128]
		01	[191:160]
		10	[223:192]
		11	[255:224]

This extended-form instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

There are two encodings, one for each selection method:

- The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.
- The first source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. There is a third, immediate byte operand. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

There are two encodings, one for each selection method:

- The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.
- The first source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a YMM register. There is a third, immediate byte operand.

This is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
Selection by source register or memory:				
VPERMILPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .0.01	0C /r
VPERMILPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>	C4	RXB.00010	0. <u>src</u> .1.01	0C /r
Selection by immediate byte operand:				
VPERMILPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0.1111.1.01	04 /r ib
VPERMILPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, imm8</i>	C4	RXB.00011	0.1111.1.01	04 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPERM2F128, VPERMIL2PD, VPERMIL2PS, VPERMILPD, VPPerm

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.vvvv != 1111b (for versions with immediate byte operand only).
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		A		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		A		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		A		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		A		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		A		Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
A — AVX exception.				

VPHADDBD**Packed Horizontal Add
Signed Byte to Signed Doubleword**

Adds four sets of four 8-bit signed integer values of the source and packs the sign-extended sums into the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDBD *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDBD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	—RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	C2 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDBW, VPHADDBQ, VPHADDWD, VPHADDWQ, VPHADDDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHADDBQ**Packed Horizontal Add
Signed Byte to Signed Quadword**

Adds two sets of eight 8-bit signed integer values of the source and packs the sign-extended sums into the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDBQ *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDBQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	C3 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDBW, VPHADDBD, VPHADDWD, VPHADDWQ, VPHADDDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHADDBW**Packed Horizontal Add
Signed Byte to Signed Word**

Adds each adjacent pair of 8-bit signed integer values of the source and packs the sign-extended 16-bit integer result of each addition into the corresponding word element of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDBW *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	C1 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDBD, VPHADDBQ, VPHADDWD, VPHADDWQ, VPHADDDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHADDDQ**Packed Horizontal Add
Signed Doubleword to Signed Quadword**

Adds each adjacent pair of signed doubleword integer values of the source and packs the sign-extended sums into the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDDQ *dest, src*

The source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location and the destination is an XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	CB /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDBW, VPHADDBD, VPHADDBQ, VPHADDWD, VPHADDWQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvv ! = 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHADDUBD**Packed Horizontal Add
Unsigned Byte to Doubleword**

Adds four sets of four 8-bit unsigned integer values of the source and packs the sums into the corresponding doublewords of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDUBD *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDUBD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	—RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	D2 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDUBW, VPHADDUBQ, VPHADDUWD, VPHADDUWQ, VPHADDUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHADDUBQ**Packed Horizontal Add
Unsigned Byte to Quadword**

Adds two sets of eight 8-bit unsigned integer values from the second source and packs the sums into the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDUBQ *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. When the destination XMM register is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDUBQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	D3 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDUBW, VPHADDUBD, VPHADDUWD, VPHADDUWQ, VPHADDUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.

X — XOP exception

VPHADDUBW**Packed Horizontal Add Unsigned Byte to Word**

Adds each adjacent pair of 8-bit unsigned integer values of the source and packs the 16-bit integer sums to the corresponding word of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDUBW *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDUBWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	D1 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDUBD, VPHADDUBQ, VPHADDUWD, VPHADDUWQ, VPHADDUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvv ! = 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.

X — XOP exception

VPHADDUDQ**Packed Horizontal Add
Unsigned Doubleword to Quadword**

Adds two adjacent pairs of 32-bit unsigned integer values of the source and packs the sums into the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDUDQ *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDUDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	DB /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDUBW, VPHADDUBD, VPHADDUBQ, VPHADDUWD, VPHADDUWQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHADDUWD**Packed Horizontal Add
Unsigned Word to Doubleword**

Adds four adjacent pairs of 16-bit unsigned integer values of the source and packs the sums into the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDUWD *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDUWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	D6 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDUBW, VPHADDUBD, VPHADDUBQ, VPHADDUWQ, VPHADDUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHADDUWQ**Packed Horizontal Add
Unsigned Word to Quadword**

Adds two pairs of 16-bit unsigned integer values of the source and packs the sums into the corresponding quadword element of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDUWQ *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDUWQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	D7 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDUBW, VPHADDUBD, VPHADDUBQ, VPHADDUWD, VPHADDUDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHADDWD**Packed Horizontal Add
Signed Word to Signed Doubleword**

Adds four adjacent pairs of 16-bit signed integer values of the source and packs the sign-extended sums to the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDWD *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	C6 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDBW, VPHADDBD, VPHADDBQ, VPHADDWQ, VPHADDDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHADDWQ**Packed Horizontal Add
Signed Word to Signed Quadword**

Adds four successive pairs of 16-bit signed integer values of the source and packs the sign-extended sums to the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHADDWQ *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHADDWQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	C7 /r

Related Instructions

VPHADDBW, VPHADDBD, VPHADDBQ, VPHADDWD, VPHADDDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPHSUBBW**Packed Horizontal Subtract
Signed Byte to Signed Word**

Subtracts the most significant signed integer byte from the least significant signed integer byte of each word element in the source and packs the sign-extended 16-bit integer differences into the destination.

There are two operands: VPHSUBBW *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHSUBBW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	̄RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	E1 /r

Related Instructions

VPHSUBWD, VPHSUBDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.

X — XOP exception

VPHSUBDQ**Packed Horizontal Subtract
Signed Doubleword to Signed Quadword**

Subtracts the most significant signed integer doubleword from the least significant signed integer doubleword of each quadword in the source and packs the sign-extended 64-bit integer differences into the corresponding quadword element of the destination.

There are two operands: VPHSUBDQ *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHSUBDQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	$\overline{R}XB.01001$	0.1111.0.00	E3 /r

Related Instructions

VPHSUBBW, VPHSUBWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvv ! = 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.

X — XOP exception

VPHSUBWD**Packed Horizontal Subtract
Signed Word to Signed Doubleword**

Subtracts the most significant signed integer word from the least significant signed integer word of each doubleword of the source and packs the sign-extended 32-bit integer differences into the destination.

There are two operands: VPHSUBWD *dest, src*

The destination is an XMM register and the source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPHSUBWD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0.1111.0.00	E2 /r

Related Instructions

VPHSUBBW, VPHSUBDQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.

X — XOP exception

VPMACSD**Packed Multiply Accumulate
Signed Doubleword to Signed Doubleword**

Multiplies each packed 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, adds the corresponding value of the third source to the 64-bit signed integer product, and writes four 32-bit sums to the destination.

No saturation is performed on the sum. When the result of the multiplication causes non-zero values to be set in the upper 32 bits of the 64-bit product, they are ignored. When the result of the add overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set). In both cases, only the signed low-order 32 bits of the result are written to the destination.

There are four operands: VPMACSD *dest, src1, src2, src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When the third source designates the same XMM register as the destination, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	\overline{RXB} .01000	$0.\overline{src}.00$	9E /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSSDQL, VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSDWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMACSDQH**Packed Multiply Accumulate
Signed High Doubleword to Signed Quadword**

Multiplies the second 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the low-order 64-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 64-bit signed integer product. Simultaneously, multiplies the fourth 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the fourth 32-bit signed integer value of the second source, then adds the high-order 64-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 64-bit signed integer product. Writes two 64-bit sums to the destination.

No saturation is performed on the sum. When the result of the add overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set).

There are four operands: VPMACSDQH *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When the third source designates the same XMM register as the destination, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSDQH <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2</i> , <i>xmm3/mem128</i> , <i>xmm4</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01000	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	9F /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDD, VPMACSSDQL, VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSSWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMACSDQL**Packed Multiply Accumulate
Signed Low Doubleword to Signed Quadword**

Multiplies the low-order 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the low-order 64-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 64-bit signed integer product. Simultaneously, multiplies the third 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the high-order 64-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 64-bit signed integer product. Writes two 64-bit sums to the destination register.

No saturation is performed on the sum. When the result of the add overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set). Only the low-order 64 bits of each result are written to the destination.

There are four operands: VPMACSDQL *dest, src1, src2, src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination is a YMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When *src3* designates the same XMM register as the *dest* register, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSDQL <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	RBX.01000	0. <i>src</i> .0.00	97 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDD, VPMACSSDQL, VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMACSSDD**Packed Multiply Accumulate with Saturation
Signed Doubleword to Signed Doubleword**

Multiplies each packed 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the corresponding packed 32-bit signed integer value of the third source to each 64-bit signed integer product. Writes four saturated 32-bit sums to the destination.

Out of range results of the addition are saturated to fit into a signed 32-bit integer. For each packed value of the destination, when the value is larger than the largest signed 32-bit integer, it is saturated to 7FFF_FFFFh, and when the value is smaller than the smallest signed 32-bit integer, it is saturated to 8000_0000h.

There are four operands: VPMACSSDD *dest, src1, src2, src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When *src3* designates the same XMM register as the *dest* register, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSSDD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	—RXB.01000	X.src.0.00	8E /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSDD, VPMACSSDQL,
VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSDWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMACSSDQH**Packed Multiply Accumulate with Saturation
Signed High Doubleword to Signed Quadword**

Multiplies the second 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the low-order 64-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 64-bit signed integer product. Simultaneously, multiplies the fourth 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the high-order 64-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 64-bit signed integer product. Writes two saturated sums to the destination.

Out of range results of the addition are saturated to fit into a signed 64-bit integer. For each packed value of the destination, when the value is larger than the largest signed 64-bit integer, it is saturated to 7FFF_FFFF_FFFFh, and when the value is smaller than the smallest signed 64-bit integer, it is saturated to 8000_0000_0000_0000h.

There are four operands: VPMACSSDQH *dest, src1, src2, src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination XMM register is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When *src3* designates the same XMM register as the *dest* register, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSSDQH <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	—RXB.01000	0. <i>src</i> .00	8F /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDD, VPMACSSDQL, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSDWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMACSSDQL**Packed Multiply Accumulate with Saturation
Signed Low Doubleword to Signed Quadword**

Multiplies the low-order 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the low-order 64-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 64-bit signed integer product. Simultaneously, multiplies the third 32-bit signed integer value of the first source by the third 32-bit signed integer value of the second source, then adds the high-order 64-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 64-bit signed integer product. Writes two saturated sums to the destination.

Out of range results of the addition are saturated to fit into a signed 64-bit integer. For each packed value of the destination, when the value is larger than the largest signed 64-bit integer, it is saturated to 7FFF_FFFF_FFFF_FFFFh, and when the value is smaller than the smallest signed 64-bit integer, it is saturated to 8000_0000_0000_0000h.

There are four operands: VPMACSSDQL *dest, src1, src2, src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination (*dest*) register is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When *src3* designates the same XMM register as the *dest* register, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSSDQL <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	\overline{RXB} .01000	0. \overline{src} .0.00	87 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDD, VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSDWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMACSSWD**Packed Multiply Accumulate with Saturation
Signed Word to Signed Doubleword**

Multiplies the odd-numbered packed 16-bit signed integer values of the first source by the corresponding values of the second source, then adds the corresponding packed 32-bit signed integer values of the third source to the 32-bit signed integer products. Writes four saturated sums to the destination.

Out of range results of the addition are saturated to fit into a signed 32-bit integer. For each packed value of the destination, when the value is larger than the largest signed 32-bit integer, it is saturated to 7FFF_FFFFh, and when the value is smaller than the smallest signed 32-bit integer, it is saturated to 8000_0000h.

There are four operands:

`VPMACSSWD dest, src1, src2, src3 dest = src1 * src2 + src3`

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination XMM register is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by the XOP.vvvv field; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When *src3* designates the same XMM register as the *dest* register, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSSWD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	RBX.01000	0. <i>src</i> .0.00	86 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDDD, VPMACSSDQL,
VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSDWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMACSSWW**Packed Multiply Accumulate with Saturation
Signed Word to Signed Word**

Multiplies each packed 16-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding packed 16-bit signed integer value of the second source, then adds the corresponding packed 16-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 32-bit signed integer products. Writes eight saturated sums to the destination.

Out of range results of the addition are saturated to fit into a signed 16-bit integer. For each packed value of the destination, when the value is larger than the largest signed 16-bit integer, it is saturated to 7FFFh, and when the value is smaller than the smallest signed 16-bit integer, it is saturated to 8000h.

There are four operands:

VPMACSSWW *dest, src1, src2, src3* *dest = src1 * src2 + src3*

The destination is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte.

When *src3* and *dest* designate the same XMM register, this register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[XOP] = 1).

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSSWW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	—RXB.01000	X. <u>src</u> .00	85 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDD, VPMACSSDQL,
VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSDW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMACSWD**Packed Multiply Accumulate
Signed Word to Signed Doubleword**

Multiplies each odd-numbered packed 16-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the corresponding packed 32-bit signed integer value of the third source to the 32-bit signed integer products. Writes four 32-bit results to the destination.

When the result of the add overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set). Only the low-order 32 bits of the result are written to the destination.

There are four operands: VPMACSWD *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination (*dest*) register is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination XMM register is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When *src3* designates the same XMM register as the *dest* register, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSWD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	RBX.01000	0. <u>src</u> .000	96 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDO, VPMACSSDQL, VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSDW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMACSWW**Packed Multiply Accumulate
Signed Word to Signed Word**

Multiplies each packed 16-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the corresponding packed 16-bit signed integer value of the third source to each 32-bit signed integer product. Writes eight 16-bit results to the destination.

No saturation is performed on the sum. When the result of the multiplication causes non-zero values to be set in the upper 16 bits of the 32 bit result, they are ignored. When the result of the add overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set). In both cases, only the signed low-order 16 bits of the result are written to the destination.

There are four operands: VPMACSWW *dest*, *src1*, *src2*, *src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination XMM register is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source (*src1*) is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv; the second source (*src2*) is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source (*src3*) is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When *src3* designates the same XMM register as the *dest* register, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMACSWW <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2</i> , <i>xmm3/mem128</i> , <i>xmm4</i>	8F	—RXB.01000	0. <u>src</u> .00	95 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDD, VPMACSSDQL, VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD, VPMADCSDW

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMADCSSWD

**Packed Multiply Add Accumulate
with Saturation
Signed Word to Signed Doubleword**

Multiplies each packed 16-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the 32-bit signed integer products of the even-odd adjacent words. Each resulting sum is then added to the corresponding packed 32-bit signed integer value of the third source. Writes four 32-bit signed-integer results to the destination.

Out of range results of the addition are saturated to fit into a signed 32-bit integer. For each packed value of the destination, when the value is larger than the largest signed 32-bit integer, it is saturated to 7FFF_FFFFh, and when the value is smaller than the smallest signed 32-bit integer, it is saturated to 8000_0000h.

There are four operands: VPMADCSSWD *dest, src1, src2, src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv; the second source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When *src3* designates the same XMM register as the *dest* register, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPMADCSSWD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	RXB.01000	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	A6 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDDD, VPMACSSD, VPMACSSDQL, VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPMADCSWD**Packed Multiply Add Accumulate
Signed Word to Signed Doubleword**

Multiplies each packed 16-bit signed integer value of the first source by the corresponding value of the second source, then adds the 32-bit signed integer products of the even-odd adjacent words together and adds the sums to the corresponding packed 32-bit signed integer values of the third source. Writes four 32-bit sums to the destination.

No saturation is performed on the sum. When the result of the addition overflows, the carry is ignored (neither the overflow nor carry bit in rFLAGS is set). Only the signed 32-bits of the result are written to the destination.

There are four operands: VPMADCSWD *dest, src1, src2, src3* $dest = src1 * src2 + src3$

The destination is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the destination is written, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

The first source is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv, the second source is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field; and the third source is an XMM register specified by bits [7:4] of an immediate byte operand.

When *src3* designates the same XMM register as the *dest* register, the XMM register behaves as an accumulator.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding		
XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
PMADCSWD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	$\overline{RXB}.01000$	$0.\overline{src}.0.00$ B6 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPMACSSWW, VPMACSWW, VPMACSSWD, VPMACSWD, VPMACSSDD, VPMACSDD, VPMACSSDQL, VPMACSSDQH, VPMACSDQL, VPMACSDQH, VPMADCSSWD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPPE_M**Packed Permute Bytes**

Selects 16 of 32 packed bytes from two concatenated sources, applies a logical transformation to each selected byte, then writes the byte to a specified position in the destination.

There are four operands: VPPE_M *dest, src1, src2, src3*

The second (*src2*) and first (*src1*) sources are concatenated to form the 32-byte source.

The *src1* operand is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

The third source (*src3*) contains 16 control bytes. Each control byte specifies the source byte and the logical operation to perform on that byte. The order of the bytes in the destination is the same as that of the control bytes in the *src3*.

For each byte of the 16-byte result, the corresponding *src3* byte is used as follows:

- Bits [7:5] select a logical operation to perform on the selected byte.

Bit Value	Selected Operation
000	Source byte (no logical operation)
001	Invert source byte
010	Bit reverse of source byte
011	Bit reverse of inverted source byte
100	00h (zero-fill)
101	FFh (ones-fill)
110	Most significant bit of source byte replicated in all bit positions.
111	Invert most significant bit of source byte and replicate in all bit positions.

- Bits [4:0] select a source byte to move from *src2:src1*.

Bit Value	Source Byte	Bit Value	Source Byte	Bit Value	Source Byte	Bit Value	Source Byte
00000	<i>src1[7:0]</i>	01000	<i>src1[71:64]</i>	10000	<i>src2[7:0]</i>	11000	<i>src2[71:64]</i>
00001	<i>src1[15:8]</i>	01001	<i>src1[79:72]</i>	10001	<i>src2[15:8]</i>	11001	<i>src2[79:72]</i>
00010	<i>src1[23:16]</i>	01010	<i>src1[87:80]</i>	10010	<i>src2[23:16]</i>	11010	<i>src2[87:80]</i>
00011	<i>src1[31:24]</i>	01011	<i>src1[95:88]</i>	10011	<i>src2[31:24]</i>	11011	<i>src2[95:88]</i>
00100	<i>src1[39:32]</i>	01100	<i>src1[103:96]</i>	10100	<i>src2[39:32]</i>	11100	<i>src2[103:96]</i>
00101	<i>src1[47:40]</i>	01101	<i>src1[111:104]</i>	10101	<i>src2[47:40]</i>	11101	<i>src2[111:104]</i>
00110	<i>src1[55:48]</i>	01110	<i>src1[119:112]</i>	10110	<i>src2[55:48]</i>	11110	<i>src2[119:112]</i>
00111	<i>src1[63:56]</i>	01111	<i>src1[127:120]</i>	10111	<i>src2[63:56]</i>	11111	<i>src2[127:120]</i>

XOP.W and an immediate byte (*imm8*) determine register configuration.

- When XOP.W = 0, *src2* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src3* is an XMM register specified by *imm8[7:4]*.

- When XOP.W = 1, *src2* is an XMM register specified by *imm8[7:4]* and *src3* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg. When the result is written to the *dest* XMM register, bits [255:128] of the corresponding YMM register are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001(ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPPERM <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128, xmm4</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01000	0. <u>src</u> .000	A3 /r ib
VPPERM <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3, xmm4/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01000	1. <u>src</u> .000	A3 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPSHUFHW, VPSHUFD, VPSHUFLW, VPSHUFW, VPERMIL2PS, VPERMIL2PD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE].
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	XOP.L = 1.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
			X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
X — XOP exception				

VPROTB**Packed Rotate Bytes**

Rotates each byte of the source as specified by a count operand and writes the result to the corresponding byte of the destination.

There are two versions of the instruction, one for each source of the count byte:

- VPROTB *dest, src, fixed-count*
- VPROTB *dest, src, variable-count*

For both versions of the instruction, the destination (*dest*) operand is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

The *fixed-count* version of the instruction rotates each byte of the source (*src*) the number of bits specified by the immediate *fixed-count* byte. All bytes are rotated the same amount. The source XMM register or memory location is selected by the ModRM.r/m field.

The *variable-count* version of the instruction rotates each byte of the source the amount specified in the corresponding byte element of the *variable-count*. Both *src* and *variable-count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *variable-count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *src* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.
- When XOP.W = 1, *variable-count* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

When the count value is positive, bits are rotated to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). The bits rotated out left of the most significant bit are rotated back in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the byte.

When the count value is negative, bits are rotated to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). The bits rotated to the right out of the least significant bit are rotated back in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the byte.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPROTB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	90 /r
VPROTB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	1. <u>src</u> .0.00	90 /r
VPROTB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01000	0.1111.0.00	C0 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPROTW, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.vvvv != 1111b (for immediate operand variant only)
		X		XOP.L field = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPROTD**Packed Rotate Doublewords**

Rotates each doubleword of the source as specified by a count operand and writes the result to the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

There are two versions of the instruction, one for each source of the count byte:

- VPROTD *dest, src, fixed-count*
- VPROTD *dest, src, variable-count*

For both versions of the instruction, the *dest* operand is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

The fixed count version of the instruction rotates each doubleword of the source operand the number of bits specified by the immediate *fixed-count* byte operand. All doublewords are rotated the same amount. The *src* XMM register or memory location is selected by the ModRM.r/m field.

The variable count version of the instruction rotates each doubleword of the source by the amount specified in the low order byte of the corresponding doubleword of the *variable-count* operand vector.

Both *src* and *variable-count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *src* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field and *variable-count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.
- When XOP.W = 1, *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *variable-count* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by the ModRM.r/m field.

When the count value is positive, bits are rotated to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). The bits rotated out to the left of the most significant bit of each source doubleword operand are rotated back in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the doubleword.

When the count value is negative, bits are rotated to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). The bits rotated to the right out of the least significant bit of each source doubleword operand are rotated back in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the doubleword.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPROTD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	92 /r
VPROTD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	1. <u>src</u> .0.00	92 /r
VPROTD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	8F	RXB.01000	0.1111.0.00	C2 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTW, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.vvvv != 1111b (for immediate operand variant only)
		X		XOP.L field = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPROTQ**Packed Rotate Quadwords**

Rotates each quadword of the source operand as specified by a count operand and writes the result to the corresponding quadword of the destination.

There are two versions of the instruction, one for each source of the count byte:

- VPROTQ *dest, src, fixed-count*
- VPROTQ *dest, src, variable-count*

For both versions of the instruction, the *dest* operand is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

The fixed count version of the instruction rotates each quadword in the source the number of bits specified by the immediate *fixed-count* byte operand. All quadword elements of the source are rotated the same amount. The *src* XMM register or memory location is selected by the ModRM.r/m field.

The variable count version of the instruction rotates each quadword of the source the amount specified by the low order byte of the corresponding quadword of the *variable-count* operand.

Both *src* and *variable-count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *src* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *variable-count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.
- When XOP.W = 1, *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *variable-count* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.

When the count value is positive, bits are rotated to the left (toward the more significant bit positions) of the operand element. The bits rotated out to the left of the most significant bit of the word element are rotated back in at the right end (least-significant bit).

When the count value is negative, operand element bits are rotated to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). The bits rotated to the right out of the least significant bit are rotated back in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the word element.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPROTQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	93 /r
VPROTQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	1. <u>src</u> .0.00	93 /r
VPROTQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	8F	RXB.01000	0.1111.0.00	C3 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTW, VPROTD, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.vvvv != 1111b (for immediate operand variant only)
		X		XOP.L field = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPROTW**Packed Rotate Words**

Rotates each word of the source as specified by a count operand and writes the result to the corresponding word of the destination.

There are two versions of the instruction, one for each source of the count byte:

- VPROTW dest, *src*, *fixed-count*
- VPROTW dest, *src*, *variable-count*

For both versions of the instruction, the *dest* operand is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

The fixed count version of the instruction rotates each word of the source the number of bits specified by the immediate *fixed-count* byte operand. All words of the source operand are rotated the same amount. The *src* XMM register or memory location is selected by the ModRM.r/m field.

The variable count version of this instruction rotates each word of the source operand by the amount specified in the low order byte of the corresponding word of the *variable-count* operand.

Both *src* and *variable-count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *src* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *variable-count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.
- When XOP.W = 1, *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *variable-count* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.

When the count value is positive, bits are rotated to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). The bits rotated out to the left of the most significant bit of an element are rotated back in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the word element.

When the count value is negative, bits are rotated to the right (toward the least significant bit positions) of the element. The bits rotated to the right out of the least significant bit of an element are rotated back in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the word element.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPROTW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0. <u>src</u> .00	91 /r
VPROTW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	1. <u>src</u> .00	91 /r
VPROTW <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, imm8</i>	8F	RXB.01000	0.1111.0.00	C1 /r ib

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.vvvv != 1111b (for immediate operand variant only)
		X		XOP.L field = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPSHAB**Packed Shift Arithmetic Bytes**

Shifts each signed byte of the source as specified by a count byte and writes the result to the corresponding byte of the destination.

The count bytes are 8-bit signed two's-complement values in the corresponding bytes of the *count* operand.

When the count value is positive, bits are shifted to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the byte.

When the count value is negative, bits are shifted to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). The most significant bit (sign bit) is replicated and shifted in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the byte.

There are three operands: VPSHAB *dest, src, count*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

Both *src* and *count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *src* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.
- When XOP.W = 1, *count* is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHAB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	98 /r
VPSHAB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	1. <u>src</u> .0.00	98 /r

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTW, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAW, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPSHAD**Packed Shift Arithmetic Doublewords**

Shifts each signed doubleword of the source operand as specified by a count byte and writes the result to the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

The count bytes are 8-bit signed two's-complement values located in the low-order byte of the corresponding doubleword of the *count* operand.

When the count value is positive, bits are shifted to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the doubleword.

When the count value is negative, bits are shifted to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). The most significant bit (sign bit) is replicated and shifted in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the doubleword.

There are three operands: VPSHAD *dest, src, count*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

Both *src* and *count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *src* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.
- When XOP.W = 1, *count* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHAD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	9A /r
VPSHAD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	1. <u>src</u> .0.00	9A /r

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTW, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPSHAQ**Packed Shift Arithmetic Quadwords**

Shifts each signed quadword of the source as specified by a count byte and writes the result to the corresponding quadword of the destination.

The count bytes are 8-bit signed two's-complement values located in the low-order byte of the corresponding quadword element of the *count* operand.

When the count value is positive, bits are shifted to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the quadword.

When the count value is negative, bits are shifted to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). The most significant bit is replicated and shifted in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the quadword.

The shift amount is stored in two's-complement form. The count is modulo 64.

There are three operands: VPSHAQ *dest*, *src*, *count*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

Both *src* and *count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *src* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.
- When XOP.W = 1, *count* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHAQ <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	8F	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.01001$	0. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.00	9B /r
VPSHAQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.01001$	1. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.00	9B /r

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTW, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAD

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPSHAW

Packed Shift Arithmetic Words

Shifts each signed word of the source as specified by a count byte and writes the result to the corresponding word of the destination.

The count bytes are 8-bit signed two's-complement values located in the low-order byte of the corresponding word of the *count* operand.

When the count value is positive, bits are shifted to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the word.

When the count value is negative, bits are shifted to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). The most significant bit (signed bit) is replicated and shifted in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the word.

The shift amount is stored in two's-complement form. The count is modulo 16.

There are three operands: VPSHAW *dest*, *src*, *count*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

Both *src* and *count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *src* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.
- When XOP.W = 1, *count* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHAW <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2/mem128</i> , <i>xmm3</i>	8F	RXB.01001	0. <u>src</u> .0.00	99 /r
VPSHAW <i>xmm1</i> , <i>xmm2</i> , <i>xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	RXB.01001	1. <u>src</u> .0.00	99 /r

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTW, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPSHLB**Packed Shift Logical Bytes**

Shifts each packed byte of the source as specified by a count byte and writes the result to the corresponding byte of the destination.

The count bytes are 8-bit signed two's-complement values located in the corresponding byte element of the *count* operand.

When the count value is positive, bits are shifted to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the byte.

When the count value is negative, bits are shifted to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the byte.

There are three operands: VPSHLB *dest*, *src*, *count*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

Both *src* and *count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *src* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.
- When XOP.W = 1, *count* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHLB <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128, xmm3</i>	8F	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.01001$	0. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.00	94 /r
VPSHLB <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.01001$	1. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.00	94 /r

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTW, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPSHLD**Packed Shift Logical Doublewords**

Shifts each doubleword of the source operand as specified by a count byte and writes the result to the corresponding doubleword of the destination.

The count bytes are 8-bit signed two's-complement values located in the low-order byte of the corresponding doubleword element of the *count* operand.

When the count value is positive, bits are shifted to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the doubleword.

When the count value is negative, bits are shifted to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the doubleword.

The shift amount is stored in two's-complement form. The count is modulo 32.

There are three operands: VPSHLD *dest*, *src*, *count*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

Both *src* and *count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *src* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.
- When XOP.W = 1, *count* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHLD <i>xmm1, xmm3/mem128, xmm2</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	0. <u>src</u> .00	96 /r
VPSHLD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	<u>RXB</u> .01001	1. <u>src</u> .00	96 /r

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTW, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPSHLQ**Packed Shift Logical Quadwords**

Shifts each quadwords of the source by as specified by a count byte and writes the result in the corresponding quadword of the destination.

The count bytes are 8-bit signed two's-complement values located in the low-order byte of the corresponding quadword element of the *count* operand.

Bit 6 of the count byte is ignored.

When the count value is positive, bits are shifted to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the quadword.

When the count value is negative, bits are shifted to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the quadword.

There are three operands: VPSHLQ *dest*, *src*, *count*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

Both *src* and *count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *src* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.
- When XOP.W = 1, *count* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHLQ <i>xmm1, xmm3/mem128, xmm2</i>	8F	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.01001$	0. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.00	97 /r
VPSHLQ <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	$\overline{\text{RXB}}.01001$	1. $\overline{\text{src}}$.0.00	97 /r

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROTW, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLW, VPSHLD, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VPSHLW**Packed Shift Logical Words**

Shifts each word of the source operand as specified by a count byte and writes the result to the corresponding word of the destination.

The count bytes are 8-bit signed two's-complement values located in the low-order byte of the corresponding word element of the *count* operand.

When the count value is positive, bits are shifted to the left (toward the more significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the right end (least-significant bit) of the word.

When the count value is negative, bits are shifted to the right (toward the least significant bit positions). Zeros are shifted in at the left end (most-significant bit) of the word.

There are three operands: VPSHLW *dest*, *src*, *count*

The destination (*dest*) is an XMM register specified by ModRM.reg.

Both *src* and *count* are configured by XOP.W.

- When XOP.W = 0, *count* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv and *src* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m.
- When XOP.W = 1, *count* is either an XMM register or a memory location specified by ModRM.r/m and *src* is an XMM register specified by XOP.vvvv.

Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

This is an XOP instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn8000_00001_ECX[XOP] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	XOP	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VPSHLW <i>xmm1, xmm3/mem128, xmm2</i>	8F	—RXB.01001	0. <i>src</i> .00	95 /r
VPSHLW <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>	8F	—RXB.01001	1. <i>src</i> .00	95 /r

Related Instructions

VPROTB, VPROLW, VPROTD, VPROTQ, VPSHLB, VPSHLD, VPSHLQ, VPSHAB, VPSHAW, VPSHAD, VPSHAQ

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

VTESTPD

Packed Bit Test

Tests whether selected bits in the first source operand are all zeros or all ones. The second source operand selects the bits to test.

First, performs a bitwise AND of the sign bits of each double-precision floating-point element of the first source operand with the sign bits of the corresponding elements of the second source operand. Sets rFLAGS.ZF when all bit operations = 0; else, clears ZF.

Second, performs a bitwise AND of the sign bits of each double-precision floating-point element of the first source with the complements (NOT) of the sign bits of the corresponding elements of the second source operand. Sets rFLAGS.CF when all bit operations = 0; else, clears CF.

Neither source operand is modified.

This extended-form instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encoding.

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

VTESTPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VTESTPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0.1111.0.01	0F /r
VTESTPD <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB</u> .00010	0.1111.1.01	0F /r

Related Instructions

PTEST, VTESTPS

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
								0				M	M	M	M	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13:12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2	0

Note: Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3 and 1 are reserved. A flag set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank. Undefined flags are U.

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	X	X	X	CR0.EM = 1.
	X	X	X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	VEX.W = 1.
			X	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		X	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX exception</i>				

VTESTPS

Packed Bit Test

Tests whether selected bits in the first source operand are all zeros or all ones. The second source operand selects the bits to test.

First, performs a bitwise AND of the sign bits of each single-precision floating-point element of the first source operand with the sign bits of the corresponding elements of the second source operand. Sets rFLAGS.ZF when all bit operations = 0; else, clears ZF.

Second, performs a bitwise AND of the sign bits of each single-precision floating-point element of the first source with the complements (NOT) of the sign bits of the corresponding elements of the second source operand. Sets rFLAGS.CF when all bit operations = 0; else, clears CF.

Neither source operand is modified.

This extended-form instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encoding.

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

VTESTPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VTESTPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00010</u>	0.1111.0.01	0E /r
VTESTPS <i>ymm1, ymm2/mem256</i>	C4	<u>RXB.00010</u>	0.1111.1.01	0E /r

Related Instructions

PTEST, VTESTPD

rFLAGS Affected

ID	VIP	VIF	AC	VM	RF	NT	IOPL	OF	DF	IF	TF	SF	ZF	AF	PF	CF
								0				M	M	M	M	M
21	20	19	18	17	16	14	13:12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	2	0

Note: Bits 31:22, 15, 5, 3 and 1 are reserved. A flag set or cleared is M (modified). Unaffected flags are blank. Undefined flags are U.

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	X	X	X	CR0.EM = 1.
	X	X	X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	VEX.W = 1.
			X	VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		X	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX exception</i>				

VZEROALL**Zero
All YMM Registers**

Clears all YMM registers.

In 64-bit mode, YMM0–15 are all cleared (set to all zeros). In legacy and compatibility modes, only YMM0–7 are cleared. The contents of the MXCSR is unaffected.

This is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VZEROALL	C4	—	X.1111.1.00	77

Related Instructions

VZEROUPPER

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.
A — AVX exception.				

VZEROUPPER**Zero
All YMM Registers Upper**

Clears the upper octword of all YMM registers. The corresponding XMM registers (lower octword of each YMM register) are not affected.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction operates on registers YMM0–15. In legacy and compatibility mode, the instruction operates on YMM0–7. The contents of the MXCSR is unaffected.

This is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Encoding			
	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VZEROUPPER	C4	RXB.00001	X.1111.0.00	77

Related Instructions

VZEROUPPER

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		VEX.W = 1.
		A		VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.
A — AVX exception.				

XGETBV

Get Extended Control Register Value

Copies the content of the extended control register (XCR) specified by the ECX register into the EDX:EAX register pair. The high-order 32 bits of the XCR are loaded into EDX and the low-order 32 bits are loaded into EAX. The corresponding high-order 32 bits of RAX and RDX are cleared.

This instruction and associated data structures extend the FXSAVE/FXRSTOR memory image used to manage processor states and provide additional functionality. See Listing for the instruction XSAVE – Save Extended States for more information.

Values returned to EDX:EAX in unimplemented bit locations are undefined.

Specifying a reserved or unimplemented XCR in ECX causes a general protection exception.

Currently, only XCR0 (the XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK register) is supported. All other values of ECX are reserved.

XGETBV is an XSAVE/XRSTOR instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[XSAVE] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
XGETBV	0F 01 D0	Copies content of the XCR specified by ECX into EDX:EAX.

Related Instructions

RDMSR, XSETBV

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	X	X	X	CR4[OSFXSR] = 0
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	ECX specifies a reserved or unimplemented XCR address.
<i>X — exception generated</i>				

XORPD**VXORPD****XOR
Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point**

Performs bitwise XOR of two packed double-precision floating-point values in the first source operand with the corresponding values of the second source operand and writes the results into the corresponding elements of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

XORPD

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VXORPD

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

XORPD is an SSE2 instruction and VXORPD is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
XORPD <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 57 /r	Performs bitwise XOR of two packed double-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .			
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VXORPD <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.01	57 /r
VXORPD <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.01	57 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ANDNPS, (V)ANDPD, (V)ANDPS, (V)ORPD, (V)ORPS, (V)XORPS

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

**XORPS
VXORPS****XOR
Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point**

Performs bitwise XOR of four packed single-precision floating-point values in the first source operand with the corresponding values of the second source operand and writes the results into the corresponding elements of the destination.

There are legacy and extended forms of the instruction:

XORPS

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source register is also the destination. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are not affected.

VXORPS

The extended form of the instruction has both 128-bit and 256-bit encodings:

XMM Encoding

The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is either another XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is a third XMM register. Bits [255:128] of the YMM register that corresponds to the destination are cleared.

YMM Encoding

The first source operand is a YMM register and the second source operand is either a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is a third YMM register.

XORPS is an SSE2 instruction and VXORPS is an AVX instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_EDX[SSE2] and Fn0000_00001_ECX[AVX] respectively.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description			
XORPS <i>xmm1, xmm2/mem128</i>	66 0F 57 /r	Performs bitwise XOR of four packed single-precision floating-point values in <i>xmm1</i> with corresponding values in <i>xmm2</i> or <i>mem128</i> . Writes the result to <i>xmm1</i> .			
Mnemonic	Encoding	VEX	RXB.map_select	W.vvvv.L.pp	Opcode
VXORPS <i>xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/mem128</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .0.00	57 /r
VXORPS <i>ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/mem256</i>		C4	<u>RXB</u> .00001	X. <u>src</u> .1.00	57 /r

Related Instructions

(V)ANDNPS, (V)ANDPD, (V)ANDPS, (V)ORPD, (V)ORPS, (V)XORPD

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i>				

XRSTOR

Restores processor state from memory.

This instruction and associated data structures extend the FXSAVE/FXRSTOR memory image used to manage processor states and provide additional functionality. See Listing for the instruction XSAVE – Save Extended States for more information.

The XSAVE/XRSTOR save area consists of a header section and individual save areas for each processor state component. A component save area is updated when both the corresponding bits in the mask operand (EDX:EAX) and the XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK (XCR0) register are set. A component save area is not updated when either of the corresponding bits in EDX:EAX or XCR0 is cleared. Updated state is either loaded from memory or set directly to hardware-specified initial values, depending on the corresponding xstate_bv bit in the save area header.

Software can set any bit in EDX:EAX, regardless of whether the bit position in XCR0 is valid for the processor. When the mask operand contains all 1's, all processor state components enabled in XCR0 are updated.

XRSTOR is an XSAVE/XRSTOR instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[XSAVE] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
XRSTOR <i>mem</i>	0F AE /5	Restores user-specified processor state from memory.

Related Instructions

XGETBV, XSAVE, XSAVEOPT, XSETBV

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X	X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	X	X	X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
	X	X	X	Memory operand not aligned on 64-byte boundary.
	X	X	X	Any must be zero (MBZ) bits in the save area were set.
	X	X	X	Attempt to set reserved bits in MXCSR.
Page fault, #PF	X	X	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — exception generated</i>				

XSAVE**Save Extended States**

Saves a user-defined subset of enabled processor state data to a specified memory address.

This instruction and associated data structures extend the FXSAVE/FXRSTOR memory image used to manage processor states and provide additional functionality.

The XSAVE/XRSTOR save area consists of a header section, and individual save areas for each processor state component. A component is saved when both the corresponding bits in the mask operand (EDX:EAX) and the XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK (XCR0) register are set. A component is not saved when either of the corresponding bits in EDX:EAX or XCR0 is cleared.

Software can set any bit in EDX:EAX, regardless of whether the bit position in XCR0 is valid for the processor. When the mask operand contains all 1's, all processor state components enabled in XCR0 are saved.

For each component saved, XSAVE sets the corresponding bit in the XSTATE_BV field of the save area header. XSAVE does not clear XSTATE_BV bits or modify individual save areas for components that are not saved. If a saved component is in the hardware-specified initialized state, XSAVE may clear the corresponding XSTATE_BV bit instead of setting it. This optimization is implementation-dependent.

XSAVE is an XSAVE/XRSTOR instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[XSAVE] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
XSAVE <i>mem</i>	0F AE /4	Saves user-specified processor state to memory.

Related Instructions

XGETBV, XRSTOR, XSAVEOPT, XSETBV

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X	X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	X	X	X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
	X	X	X	Memory operand not aligned on 64-byte boundary.
	X	X	X	Attempt to write read-only memory.
Page fault, #PF	X	X	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — exception generated

XSAVEOPT

Save Extended States Performance Optimized

Saves a user-defined subset of enabled processor state data to a specified memory address.

This instruction and associated data structures extend the FXSAVE/FXRSTOR memory image used to manage processor states and provide additional functionality. See Listing for the instruction XSAVE – Save Extended States for more information.

The XSAVE/XRSTOR save area consists of a header section, and individual save areas for each processor state component. A component is saved when both the corresponding bits in the mask operand (EDX:EAX) and the XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK (XCR0) register are set. A component is not saved when either of the corresponding bits in EDX:EAX or XCR0 is cleared.

Software can set any bit in EDX:EAX, regardless of whether the bit position in XCR0 is valid for the processor. When the mask operand contains all 1's, all processor state components enabled in XCR0 are saved.

For each component saved, XSAVEOPT sets the corresponding bit in the XSTATE_BV field of the save area header. XSAVEOPT does not clear XSTATE_BV bits or modify individual save areas for components that are not saved. If a saved component is in the hardware-specified initialized state, XSAVEOPT may clear the corresponding XSTATE_BV bit instead of setting it. This optimization is implementation-dependent.

XSAVEOPT may provide other implementation-specific optimizations.

Support for XSAVEOPT is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0000D_EAX_x1[XSAVEOPT] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
XSAVEOPT <i>mem</i>	0F AE /6	Saves user-specified processor state to memory.

Related Instructions

XGETBV, XRSTOR, XSAVE, XSETBV

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X	X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	X	X	X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
	X	X	X	Memory operand not aligned on 64-byte boundary.
	X	X	X	Attempt to write read-only memory.
Page fault, #PF	X	X	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — exception generated

XSETBV**Set Extended Control Register Value**

Writes the content of the EDX:EAX register pair into the extended control register (XCR) specified by the ECX register. The high-order 32 bits of the XCR are loaded from EDX and the low-order 32 bits are loaded from EAX. The corresponding high-order 32 bits of RAX and RDX are ignored.

This instruction and associated data structures extend the FXSAVE/FXRSTOR memory image used to manage processor states and provide additional functionality. See Listing for the instruction XSAVE – Save Extended States for more information.

Currently, only the XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK register (XCR0) is supported. Specifying a reserved or unimplemented XCR in ECX causes a general protection exception (#GP).

Executing XSETBV at a privilege level other than 0 causes a general-protection exception. A general protection exception also occurs when software attempts to write to reserved bits of an XCR.

The XGETBV instruction is an XSAVE/XRSTOR instruction. Support for these instructions is indicated by CPUID Fn0000_00001_ECX[XSAVE] = 1.

Instruction Encoding

Mnemonic	Opcode	Description
XSETBV	0F 01 D1	Writes the content of the EDX:EAX register pair to the XCR specified by the ECX register.

Related Instructions

XGETBV, XRSTOR, XSAVE, XSAVEOPT

rFLAGS Affected

None

MXCSR Flags Affected

None

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X		X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X		X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
	X		X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
General protection, #GP		X	X	CPL != 0.
	X		X	ECX specifies a reserved or unimplemented XCR address.
	X		X	Any must be zero (MBZ) bits in the XCR were set.
	X		X	Setting XCR0[2:1] to 10b.
	X		X	Writing 0 to XCR[0].

X — exception generated

3 Exception Summary

This chapter provides a ready reference to instruction exceptions. Table 3-1 shows instructions grouped by exception class, with the extended and legacy instruction type (if applicable). Examples of the exception tables for each class, in numeric order, follow the table.

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
Class 1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte aligned, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
MOVAPD VMOVAPD	AVX	SSE2
MOVAPS VMOVAPS	AVX	SSE
MOVDQA VMOVDQA	AVX	SSE2
MOVNTDQ VMOVNTDQ	AVX	SSE2
MOVNTDQA VMOVNTDQA	AVX	SSE4.1
MOVNTPD VMOVNTPD	AVX	SSE2
MOVNTPS VMOVNTPS	AVX	SSE
Class 2 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111111		
DIVPD VDIVPD	AVX	SSE2
DIVPS VDIVPS	AVX	SSE
Class 2-1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111011		
ADDPD VADDPD	AVX	SSE2
ADDPS VADDPS	AVX	SSE
ADDSUBPD VADDSUBPD	AVX	SSE2
ADDSUBPS VADDSUBPS	AVX	SSE
DPPS VDPPS	AVX	SSE4.1
HADDPD VHADDPD	AVX	SSE3
HADDPS VHADDPS	AVX	SSE3
HSUBPD VHSUBPD	AVX	SSE3
HSUBPS VHSUBPS	AVX	SSE3
SUBPD VSUBPD	AVX	SSE2
SUBPS VSUBPS	AVX	SSE
Class 2-2 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 000011		
CMPPD VCMPPD	AVX	SSE2
CMPPS VCMPPS	AVX	SSE
MAXPD VMAXPD	AVX	SSE2
MAXPS VMAXPS	AVX	SSE
MINPD VMINPD	AVX	SSE2
MINPS VMINPS	AVX	SSE
MULPD VMULPD	AVX	SSE2
MULPS VMULPS	AVX	SSE
Class 2-3 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 100001		
ROUNDPD, VROUNDPD	AVX	SSE4.1
ROUNDPS, VROUNDPS	AVX	SSE4.1

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
Class 2A — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111111, VEX.L = 1¹		
Class 2A-1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111011, VEX.L = 1		
DPPD VDPPD	AVX	SSE4.1
Class 2B — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111111, VEX.vvvv != 1111b¹		
Class 2B-1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 100000, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
CVTDQ2PS VCVTDQ2PS	AVX	SSE2
Class 2B-2 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 100001, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
CVTPD2DQ VCVTPD2DQ	AVX	SSE2
CVTPS2DQ VCVTPS2DQ	AVX	SSE2
CVTTPS2DQ VCVTTPS2DQ	AVX	SSE2
CVTTPD2DQ VCVTTPD2DQ	AVX	SSE2
Class 2B-3 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111011, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
CVTPD2PS VCVTPD2PS	AVX	SSE2
Class 2B-4 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 100011, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
SQRTPD VSQRTPD	AVX	SSE2
SQRTPS VSQRTPS	AVX	SSE
Class 3 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD		
DIVSD VDIVSD	AVX	SSE2
DIVSS VDIVSS	AVX	SSE
Class 3-1 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 111011		
ADDSD VADDSD	AVX	SSE2
ADDSS VADDSS	AVX	SSE
CVTSD2SS VCVTSD2SS	AVX	SSE2
SUBSD VSUBSD	AVX	SSE2
SUBSS VSUBSS	AVX	SSE
Class 3-2 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 000011		
CMPSD VCMPSD	AVX	SSE2
CMPSS VCMPSS	AVX	SSE
CVTSS2SD VCVTSS2SD	AVX	SSE2
MAXSD VMAXSD	AVX	SSE2
MAXSS VMAXSS	AVX	SSE
MINSD VMINSD	AVX	SSE2
MINSS VMINSS	AVX	SSE
MULSD VMULSD	AVX	SSE2
MULSS VMULSS	AVX	SSE
UCOMISD VUCOMISD	AVX	SSE2
UCOMISS VUCOMISS	AVX	SSE
Class 3-3 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 100000		
CVTSI2SD VCVTSI2SD	AVX	SSE2
CVTSI2SS VCVTSI2SS	AVX	SSE

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
Class 3-4 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 100001		
ROUNDSD, VROUNDSD	AVX	SSE4.1
ROUNDSS, VROUNDSS	AVX	SSE4.1
Class 3-5 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 100011		
SQRTSD VSQRTSD	AVX	SSE2
SQRTSS VSQRTSS	AVX	SSE
Class 3A — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 111111, VEX.vvvv != 1111b¹		
Class 3A-1 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 000011, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
COMISD VCOMISD	AVX	SSE2
COMISS VCOMISS	AVX	SSE
CVTPS2PD VCVTPS2PD	AVX	SSE2
Class 3A-2 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 100001, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
CVTSD2SI VCVTSD2SI	AVX	SSE2
CVTSS2SI VCVTSS2SI	AVX	SSE
CVTTSD2SI VCVTTSD2SI	AVX	SSE2
CVTTSS2SI VCVTTSS2SI	AVX	SSE
Class 4 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned		
AESDEC VAESDEC	AVX	AES
AESDECLAST VAESDECLAST	AES	AES
AESENC VAESENC	AES	AES
AESENCLAST VAESENCLAST	AES	AES
AESIMC VAESIMC	AES	AES
AESKEYGENASSIST VAESKEYGENASSIST	AES	AES
ANDNPD VANDNPD	AVX	SSE2
ANDNPS VANDNPS	AVX	SSE
ANDPD VANDPD	AVX	SSE2
ANDPS VANDPS	AVX	SSE
BLENDPD VBLENDPD	AVX	SSE4.1
BLENDPS VBLENDPS	AVX	SSE4.1
ORPD VORPD	AVX	SSE2
ORPS VORPS	AVX	SSE
PCLMULQDQ VPCLMULQDQ	AVX	CLMUL
SHUFPD VSHUFPD	AVX	SSE2
SHUFPS VSHUFPS	AVX	SSE2
UNPCKHPD VUNPCKHPD	AVX	SSE2
UNPCKHPS VUNPCKHPS	AVX	SSE
UNPCKLPD VUNPCKLPD	AVX	SSE2
UNPCKLPS VUNPCKLPS	AVX	SSE
XORPD VXORPD	AVX	SSE2
XORPS VXORPS	AVX	SSE

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
Class 4A — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.W = 1		
BLENDVPD VBLENDVPD	AVX	SSE4.1
BLENDVPS VBLENDVPS	AVX	SSE4.1
Class 4B — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.L = 1		
MPSADBW VMPSADBW	AVX	SSE4.1
PACKSSDW VPACKSSDW	AVX	SSE2
PACKSSWB VPACKSSWB	AVX	SSE2
PACKUSDW VPACKUSDW	AVX	SSE4.1
PACKUSWB VPACKUSWB	AVX	SSE2
PADDB VPADDB	AVX	SSE2
PADDW VPADDW	AVX	SSE2
PADDQ VPADDQ	AVX	SSE2
PADDSB VPADDSB	AVX	SSE2
PADDSW VPADDSW	AVX	SSE2
PADDUSB VPADDUSB	AVX	SSE2
PADDUSW VPADDUSW	AVX	SSE2
PADDW VPADDW	AVX	SSE2
PALIGNR VPALIGNR	AVX	SSSE3
PANDN VPANDN	AVX	SSE2
PAND VPAND	AVX	SSE2
PAVGB VPAVGB	AVX	SSE
PAVGW VPAVGW	AVX	SSE
PBLENDW VPBLENDW	AVX	SSE4.1
PCMPEQB VPCMPEQB	AVX	SSE2
PCMPEQD VPCMPEQD	AVX	SSE2
PCMPEQQ VPCMPEQQ	AVX	SSE4.1
PCMPEQW VPCMPEQW	AVX	SSE2
PCMPGTB VPCMPGTB	AVX	SSE2
PCMPGTD VPCMPGTD	AVX	SSE2
PCMPGTQ VPCMPGTQ	AVX	SSE4.2
PCMPGTW VPCMPGTW	AVX	SSE2
PCMPISTRI VPCMPISTRI	AVX	SSE4.2
PCMPISTRM VPCMPISTRM	AVX	SSE4.2
PHADDD VPHADDD	AVX	SSSE3
PHADDSW VPHADDSW	AVX	SSSE3
PHADDW VPHADDW	AVX	SSSE3
PHSUBD VPHSUBD	AVX	SSSE3
PHSUBW VPHSUBW	AVX	SSSE3
PHSUBSW VPHSUBSW	AVX	SSSE3
PMADDUBSW VPMADDUBSW	AVX	SSSE3
PMADDWD VPMADDWD	AVX	SSE2
PMAXSB VPMAXSB	AVX	SSE4.1

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
PMAXSD VPMAXSD	AVX	SSE4.1
PMAXSW VPMAXSW	AVX	SSE
PMAXUB VPMAXUB	AVX	SSE
PMAXUD VPMAXUD	AVX	SSE4.1
PMAXUW VPMAXUW	AVX	SSE4.1
PMINSB VPMINSB	AVX	SSE4.1
PMINSD VPMINSD	AVX	SSE4.1
PMINSW VPMINSW	AVX	SSE
PMINUB VPMINUB	AVX	SSE
PMINUD VPMINUD	AVX	SSE4.1
PMINUW VPMINUW	AVX	SSE4.1
PMULDQ VPMULDQ	AVX	SSE4.1
PMULHRSW VPMULHRSW	AVX	SSSE3
PMULHUW VPMULHUW	AVX	SSE2
PMULHW VPMULHW	AVX	SSE2
PMULLD VPMULLD	AVX	SSE4.1
PMULLW VPMULLW	AVX	SSE2
PMULUDQ VPMULUDQ	AVX	SSE2
POR VPOR	AVX	SSE2
PSADBW VPSADBW	AVX	SSE
PSHUFB VPSHUFB	AVX	SSSE3
PSIGNB VPSIGNB	AVX	SSSE3
PSIGND VPSIGND	AVX	SSSE3
PSIGNW VPSIGNW	AVX	SSSE3
PSUBB VPSUBB	AVX	SSE2
PSUBD VPSUBD	AVX	SSE2
PSUBQ VPSUBQ	AVX	SSE2
PSUBSB VPSUBSB	AVX	SSE2
PSUBSW VPSUBSW	AVX	SSE2
PSUBUSB VPSUBUSB	AVX	SSE2
PSUBUSW VPSUBUSW	AVX	SSE2
PSUBW VPSUBW	AVX	SSE2
PUNPCKHBW VPUNPCKHBW	AVX	SSE2
PUNPCKHDQ VPUNPCKHDQ	AVX	SSE2
PUNPCKHQDQ VPUNPCKHQDQ	AVX	SSE2
PUNPCKHWD VPUNPCKHWD	AVX	SSE2
PUNPCKLBW VPUNPCKLBW	AVX	SSE2
PUNPCKLDQ VPUNPCKLDQ	AVX	SSE2
PUNPCKLQDQ VPUNPCKLQDQ	AVX	SSE2
PUNPCKLWD VPUNPCKLWD	AVX	SSE2
PXOR VPXOR	AVX	SSE2

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
Class 4C — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
MOVSHDUP VMOVSHDUP	AVX	SSE3
MOVSNDUP VMOVSLDUP	AVX	SSE3
PSHUFD VPSHUFDF	AVX	SSE2
PSHUFHW VPSHUFHW	AVX	SSE2
PSHUFLW VPSHUFHW	AVX	SSE2
PTEST VPTEST	AVX	SSE4.1
RCPSS VRCPSS	AVX	SSE
RSQRTSS VRSQRTSS	AVX	SSE
Class 4C-1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
LDDQU VLDDQU	AVX	SSE3
MOVDQU VMOVDQU	AVX	SSE2
MOVUPD VMOVUPD	AVX	SSE2
MOVUPS VMOVUPS	AVX	SSE
Class 4D — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1		
MASKMOVDQU VMASKMOVDQU	AVX	SSE2
PABSB VPABSB	AVX	SSSE3
PABSD VPABSD	AVX	SSSE3
PABSW VPABSW	AVX	SSSE3
PCMPESTRI VPCMPESTRI	AVX	SSE4.2
PCMPESTRM VPCMPESTRM	AVX	SSE4.2
PHMINPOSUW VPHMINPOSUW	AVX	SSE4.1
Class 4E — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.W = 1, VEX.L = 1		
PBLENDVB VPBLENDVB	AVX	SSE4.1
Class 4F — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.L = 1 (no memory argument for SSE)		
PSLLD VPSLLD	AVX	SSE2
PSLLQ VPSLLQ	AVX	SSE2
PSLLW VPSLLW	AVX	SSE2
PSRAD VPSRAD	AVX	SSE2
PSRAW VPSRAW	AVX	SSE2
PSRLD VPSRLD	AVX	SSE2
PSRLQ VPSRLQ	AVX	SSE2
PSRLW VPSRLW	AVX	SSE2
Class 4G — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.W = 1, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
VTESTPD	AVX	—
VTESTPS	AVX	—
Class 5 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte		
RCPSS VRCPSS	AVX	SSE
RSQRTSS VRSQRTSS	AVX	SSE

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
Class 5A — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, VEX.L = 1		
INSERTPS VINSERTPS	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVZXBD VPMOVZXBD	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVZXBQ VPMOVZXBQ	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVZXBW VPMOVZXBW	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVZXDQ VPMOVZXDQ	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVZXWD VPMOVZXWD	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVZXWQ VPMOVZXWQ	AVX	SSE4.1
Class 5B — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
CVTDQ2PD VCVTQ2PD	AVX	SSE2
MOVDDUP VMOVDDUP	AVX	SSE3
Class 5C — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1		
PINSRB VPINSRB	AVX	SSE4.1
PINSRD VPINSRD	AVX	SSE4.1
PINSRQ VPINSRQ	AVX	SSE4.1
PINSRW VPINSRW	AVX	SSE
PMOVSXBD VPMOVSXBD	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVSXBQ VPMOVSXBQ	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVSXBW VPMOVSXBW	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVSXDQ VPMOVSXDQ	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVSXWD VPMOVSXWD	AVX	SSE4.1
PMOVSXWQ VPMOVSXWQ	AVX	SSE4.1
Class 5C-1 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1		
EXTRACTPS VEXTRACTPS	AVX	SSE4.1
MOVD VMOVD	AVX	SSE2
MOVQ VMOVQ	AVX	SSE2
PEXTRB VPEXTRB	AVX	SSE4.1
PEXTRD VPEXTRD	AVX	SSE4.1
PEXTRQ VPEXTRQ	AVX	SSE4.1
PEXTRW VPEXTRW	AVX	SSE4.1
Class 5D — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b (variant)		
MOVSD VMOVSD	AVX	SSE2
MOVSS VMOVSS	AVX	SSE
Class 5E — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b (variant), VEX.L = 1		
MOVHPD VMOVHPD	AVX	SSE2
MOVHPS VMOVHPS	AVX	SSE
MOVLPD VMOVLPD	AVX	SSE2
MOVLPS VMOVLPS	AVX	SSE
Class 6 — AVX, mixed memory argument¹		
Class 6A — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1		
(unused)	—	—

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
Class 6A-1 — AVX, mixed memory argument, write to RO, VEX.W = 1		
VMASKMOVPD	AVX	—
VMASKMOVPS	AVX	—
Class 6B — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1, VEX.L=0		
VINSERTF128	AVX	—
VPERM2F128	AVX	—
Class 6B-1 — AVX, mixed memory argument, write to RO, VEX.W = 1, VEX.L=0		
VEXTRACTF128	AVX	—
Class 6C — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L=0		
VBROADCASTSD	AVX	—
VBROADCASTSF128	AVX	—
Class 6D — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
VBROADCASTSS	AVX	—
Class 6E — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1, VEX.vvvv != 1111b (variant)		
VPERMILPD	AVX	—
VPERMILPS	AVX	—
Class 7 — AVX, SSE, no memory argument¹		
Class 7A — AVX, SSE, no memory argument, VEX.L = 1		
MOVHLPS VMOVHLPS	AVX	SSE
MOVLHPS VMOVLHPS	AVX	SSE
PSLLDQ VPSLLDQ	AVX	SSE2
PSRLDQ VPSRLDQ	AVX	SSE2
Class 7B — AVX, SSE, no memory argument, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
MOVMSKPD VMOVMSKPD	AVX	SSE2
MOVMSKPS VMOVMSKPS	AVX	SSE
Class 7C — AVX, SSE, no memory argument, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1		
PMOVMSKB VPMOVMSKB	AVX	SSE2
Class 8 — AVX, no memory argument, VEX.W = 1, VEX.vvvv != 1111b		
VZEROALL	AVX	—
VZEROUNDER	AVX	—
Class 9 — SSE, AVX, 4-byte argument, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1		
STMXCSR VSTMXCSR	AVX	SSE
Class 9A — SSE, AVX, 4-byte argument, reserved MBZ=1 write, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1		
LDMXCSR VLDMXCSR	AVX	SSE

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
Class 10 — XOP Base		
VPCMOV	XOP	—
VPCOMB	XOP	—
VPCOMD	XOP	—
VPCOMQ	XOP	—
VPCOMUB	XOP	—
VPCOMUD	XOP	—
VPCOMUQ	XOP	—
VPCOMUW	XOP	—
VPCOMW	XOP	—
VPERMIL2PS	XOP	—
VPERMIL2PD	XOP	—
Class 10A — XOP Base, XOP.L = 1		
VPPEQM	XOP	—
VPSHAB	XOP	—
VPSHAD	XOP	—
VPSHAQ	XOP	—
VPSHAW	XOP	—
VPSHLB	XOP	—
VPSHLD	XOP	—
VPSHLQ	XOP	—
VPSHLW	XOP	—
Class 10B — XOP Base, XOP.W = 1, XOP.L = 1		
VPMACSDD	XOP	—
VPMACSDQH	XOP	—
VPMACSDQL	XOP	—
VPMACSSDD	XOP	—
VPMACSSDQH	XOP	—
VPMACSSDQL	XOP	—
VPMACSSWD	XOP	—
VPMACSSWW	XOP	—
VPMACSWD	XOP	—
VPMACSWW	XOP	—
VPMADCSSWD	XOP	—
VPMADC SWD	XOP	—
Class 10C — XOP Base, XOP.W = 1, XOP.vvvv != 1111b, XOP.L = 1		
VPHADDBD	XOP	—
VPHADDBQ	XOP	—
VPHADDBW	XOP	—
VPHADDD	XOP	—
VPHADDDQ	XOP	—
VPHADDUBD	XOP	—

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
VPHADDUBQ	XOP	—
VPHADDUBW	XOP	—
VPHADDUDQ	XOP	—
VPHADDUWD	XOP	—
VPHADDUWQ	XOP	—
VPHADDWD	XOP	—
VPHADDWQ	XOP	—
VPHSUBBW	XOP	—
VPHSUBDQ	XOP	—
VPHSUBWD	XOP	—
Class 10D — XOP Base, XOP.W = 1, XOP.vvvv != 1111b, SIMD 110011		
VFRCZPD	XOP	—
VFRCZPS	XOP	—
VFRCZSD	XOP	—
VFRCZSS	XOP	—
Class 10E — XOP Base, XOP.vvvv != 1111b (variant), XOP.L = 1		
VPROTB	XOP	—
VPROTD	XOP	—
VPROTQ	XOP	—
VPROTW	XOP	—
Class 11 — F16C instructions		
VCVTPH2PS	F16C	—
VCVTPS2PH	F16C	—
Class 12 — FMA4, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111011		
VFMADDPD	FMA4	—
VFMADDPS	FMA4	—
VFMADDSUBPD	FMA4	—
VFMADDSUBPS	FMA4	—
VFMSUBADDPD	FMA4	—
VFMSUBADDPS	FMA4	—
VFMSUBPD	FMA4	—
VFMSUBPS	FMA4	—
VFNMADDPD	FMA4	—
VFNMADDPS	FMA4	—
VFNMSUBPD	FMA4	—
VFNMSUBPS	FMA4	—

Table 3-1. Instructions By Exception Class (continued)

Mnemonic	Extended Type	Legacy Type
Class 13 — FMA4, <16-byte, SIMD 111011		
VFMADDSD	FMA4	—
VFMADDSS	FMA4	—
VFMSUBSD	FMA4	—
VFMSUBSS	FMA4	—
VFNMADDSD	FMA4	—
VFNMADDSS	FMA4	—
VFNMSUBSD	FMA4	—
VFNMSUBSS	FMA4	—
Unique Cases		
XGETBV	—	—
XRSTOR	—	—
XSAVE	—	—
XSAVEOPT	—	—
XSETBV	—	—

1.This base class does not apply to any instruction. It is shown for reference only.

Class 1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte aligned, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not aligned on a 16-byte boundary.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			A	VEX256: Memory operand not 32-byte aligned. VEX128: Memory operand not 16-byte aligned.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

Class 2 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111111

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Division by zero, ZE	S	S	X	Division of finite dividend by zero-value divisor.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<p><i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception</p>				

Class 2-1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111011

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<p><i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception</p>				

Class 2-2 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 000011

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<p>X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception</p>				

Class 2-3 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 100001

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<p>X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception</p>				

Class 2A — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111111, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Division by zero, ZE	S	S	X	Division of finite dividend by zero-value divisor.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 2A-1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111011, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 2B — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111111, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Division by zero, ZE	S	S	X	Division of finite dividend by zero-value divisor.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 2B-1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 100000, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 2B-2 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 100001, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 2B-3 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111011, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 2B-4 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, SIMD 100011, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Non-aligned memory operand while MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 3 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Division by zero, ZE	S	S	X	Division of finite dividend by zero-value divisor.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

Class 3-1 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 111011

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 3-2 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 000011

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 3-3 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 100000

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i>				
<i>A — AVX exception</i>				
<i>S — SSE exception</i>				

Class 3-4 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 100001

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 3-5 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 100011

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 3A — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 111111, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Division by zero, ZE	S	S	X	Division of finite dividend by zero-value divisor.
Overflow, OE	S	S	X	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE	S	S	X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 3A-1 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 000011, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE	S	S	X	A source operand was a denormal value.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 3A-2 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, SIMD 100001, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE	S	S	X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
	S	S	X	Undefined operation.
Precision, PE	S	S	X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 4 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned and MXCSR.MM = 0.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

Class 4A — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.W = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

Class 4B — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

Class 4C — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

Class 4C-1 — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

Class 4D — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

Class 4E — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.W = 1, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

Class 4F — AVX, SSE, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.L = 1 (no memory argument for SSE)

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

Class 4G — AVX, 16/32-byte nonaligned, VEX.W = 1, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	X	X	X	CR0.EM = 1.
	X	X	X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	VEX.W = 1.
			X	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC	S	S	S	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled and MXCSR.MM = 1.
			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		X	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — AVX exception</i>				

Class 5 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

Class 5A — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

Class 5B — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference with alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

Class 5C — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

Class 5C-1 — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<p><i>X — AVX and SSE exception</i> <i>A — AVX exception</i> <i>S — SSE exception</i></p>				

Class 5D — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b (variant)

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b (for memory destination encoding only).
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

Class 5E — AVX, SSE, <16-byte, write to RO, VEX.vvvv != 1111b (variant), VEX.L = 1
Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b (for memory destination encoding only).
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	S	S	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		S	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception				

Class 6 — AVX, mixed memory argument

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		A		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		A		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		A		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		A		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		A		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		A		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		A		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		A		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		A		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		A		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		A		Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<i>A — AVX exception.</i>				

Class 6A — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			A	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
A — AVX exception.				

Class 6A-1 — AVX, mixed memory argument, write to RO, VEX.W = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
A — AVX exception.				

Class 6B — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1, VEX.L = 0

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	VEX.L = 0.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>A — AVX exception.</i>				

Class 6B-1 — AVX, mixed memory argument, write to RO, VEX.W = 1, VEX.L = 0

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	VEX.L = 0.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Write to a read-only data segment.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			A	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
A — AVX exception.				

Class 6C — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1, VEX.L = 0

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 0.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			A	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
A — AVX exception.				

Class 6D — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			A	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<i>A — AVX exception.</i>				

Class 6E — AVX, mixed memory argument, VEX.W = 1, VEX.vvvv != 1111b (variant)

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b (for versions with immediate byte operand only).
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			A	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			A	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			A	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			A	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			A	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<i>A — AVX exception.</i>				

Class 7 — AVX, SSE, no memory argument

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

Class 7A — AVX, SSE, no memory argument, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

Class 7B — AVX, SSE, no memory argument, VEX.vvvv != 1111b

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception

A — AVX exception

S — SSE exception

Class 7C — AVX, SSE, no memory argument, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv field != 1111b.
			A	VEX.L field = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.

X — AVX and SSE exception
A — AVX exception
S — SSE exception

Class 8 — AVX, no memory argument, VEX.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.W = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			A	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001(ECX[OSXSAVE]).
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.W = 1.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			A	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			A	CR0.TS = 1.
<i>A — AVX exception.</i>				

Class 9 — AVX, 4-byte argument, write to RO, vex.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvvv != 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	X	Write to a read-only data segment.
	S	S	S	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
X — AVX and SSE exception A — AVX exception S — SSE exception				

Class 9A — AVX, 4-byte argument, reserved MBZ = 1, vex.vvvv != 1111b, VEX.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	A	A		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			A	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
	S	S	S	CR0.EM = 1.
	S	S	S	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
			A	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			A	VEX.vvv != 1111b.
			A	VEX.L = 1.
			A	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	S	S	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	S	S	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	S	S	S	Null data segment used to reference memory.
	S	S	X	Attempt to load non-zero values into reserved MXCSR bits
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		S	X	Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
<p><i>X</i> — AVX and SSE exception <i>A</i> — AVX exception <i>S</i> — SSE exception</p>				

Class 10 — XOP Base

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
			X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

Class 10A — XOP Base, XOP.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	XOP.L = 1.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
			X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

Class 10B — XOP Base, XOP.W = 1, XOP.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	XOP.W = 1.
			X	XOP.L = 1.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
			X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM			X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

Class 10C — XOP Base, XOP.W = 1, XOP.vvvv != 1111b, XOP.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.W = 1.
		A		XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
		X		XOP.L = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

Class 10D — XOP Base, SIMD 11011, XOP.vvvv != 1111b, XOP.W = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			X	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			X	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			X	XOP.W = 1.
			X	XOP.vvvv != 1111b.
			X	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
			X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0. See <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM			X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			X	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF	S	S	X	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			X	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			X	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			X	A source operand was a denormal value.
Underflow, UE			X	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			X	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

Class 10E — XOP Base, XOP.vvvv != 1111b (variant), XOP.L = 1

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		X		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X		XOP instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		X		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		X		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		X		XOP.vvvv != 1111b (for immediate operand variant only)
		X		XOP.L field = 1.
		X		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding XOP prefix.
		X		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM		X		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		X		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		X		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		X		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF		X		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC		X		Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
<i>X — XOP exception</i>				

Class 11 — F16C Instructions

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD		F		Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	F	F		AVX instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
		F		CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
		F		XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
		F		VEX.W field = 1.
		A		VEX.vvv ! = 1111b.
		F		REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
		F		Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
		F		Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM		F		CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS		F		Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP		F		Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
		F		Null data segment used to reference memory.
Alignment check, #AC		F		Unaligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
Page fault, #PF		F		Instruction execution caused a page fault.
SIMD Floating-Point Exception, #XF		F		Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid-operation exception (IE)		F		A source operand was an SNaN value.
		F		Undefined operation.
Denormalized-operand exception (DE)		F		A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow exception (OE)		F		Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow exception (UE)		F		Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision exception (PE)		F		A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — F16C exception.</i>				

Class 12 — FMA4, 8/16-byte nonaligned, SIMD 111011

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Memory operand not 16-byte aligned when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

Class 13 — FMA4, <16-byte, SIMD 111011

Exceptions

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD			F	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	F	F		FMA4 instructions are only recognized in protected mode.
			F	CR4.OSXSAVE = 0, indicated by CPUID Fn0000_0001_ECX[OSXSAVE].
			F	XFEATURE_ENABLED_MASK[2:1] != 11b.
			F	REX, F2, F3, or 66 prefix preceding VEX prefix.
			F	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 0, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
Device not available, #NM			F	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS			F	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP			F	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
			F	Null data segment used to reference memory.
Page fault, #PF			F	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
Alignment check, #AC			F	Non-aligned memory reference when alignment checking enabled.
SIMD floating-point, #XF			F	Unmasked SIMD floating-point exception while CR4.OSXMMEXCPT = 1, see <i>SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions</i> below for details.
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions				
Invalid operation, IE			F	A source operand was an SNaN value.
			F	Undefined operation.
Denormalized operand, DE			F	A source operand was a denormal value.
Overflow, OE			F	Rounded result too large to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Underflow, UE			F	Rounded result too small to fit into the format of the destination operand.
Precision, PE			F	A result could not be represented exactly in the destination format.
<i>F — FMA4 exception</i>				

XGETBV**Exceptions**

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	ECX specifies a reserved or unimplemented XCR address.
<i>X — exception generated</i>				

XRSTOR**Exceptions**

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X	X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	X	X	X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
	X	X	X	Memory operand not aligned on 64-byte boundary.
	X	X	X	Any must be zero (MBZ) bits in the save area were set.
	X	X	X	Attempt to set reserved bits in MXCSR.
Page fault, #PF	X	X	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — exception generated</i>				

XSAVE/XSAVEOPT**Exceptions**

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X	X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
Device not available, #NM	X	X	X	CR0.TS = 1.
Stack, #SS	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding stack segment limit or non-canonical.
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	Memory address exceeding data segment limit or non-canonical.
	X	X	X	Null data segment used to reference memory.
	X	X	X	Memory operand not aligned on 64-byte boundary.
	X	X	X	Attempt to write read-only memory.
	X	X	X	Instruction execution caused a page fault.
<i>X — exception generated</i>				

XSETBV**Exceptions**

Exception	Mode			Cause of Exception
	Real	Virt	Prot	
Invalid opcode, #UD	X	X	X	Instruction not supported, as indicated by CPUID feature identifier.
	X	X	X	CR4.OSFXSR = 0.
	X	X	X	Lock prefix (F0h) preceding opcode.
General protection, #GP	X	X	X	CPL != 0.
	X	X	X	ECX specifies a reserved or unimplemented XCR address.
	X	X	X	Any must be zero (MBZ) bits in the save area were set.
	X	X	X	Writing 0 to XCR0.

X — exception generated

Note:
In virtual mode, only #UD for Instruction not supported and #GP for CPL != 0 are supported.

Appendix A AES Instructions

This appendix gives background information concerning the use of the AES instruction subset in the implementation of encryption compliant to the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES).

A.1 AES Overview

This section provides an overview of AMD64 instructions that support AES software implementation.

The U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology has adopted the Rijndael algorithm, a block cipher that processes 16-byte data blocks using a shared key of variable length, as the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). The standard is defined in Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 197 (FIPS 197), *Specification for the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)*. There are three versions of the algorithm, based on key widths of 16 (AES-128), 24 (AES-192), and 32 (AES-256) bytes.

The following AMD64 instructions support AES implementation:

- AESDEC/VAESDEC and AESDECLAST/VAESDECLAST
 - Perform one round of AES decryption
- AESENC/VAESENC and AESENCLAST/VAESENCLAST
 - Perform one round of AES encryption
- AESIMC/VAESIMC
 - Perform the AES InvMixColumn transformation
 - AESKEYGENASSIST/VAESKEYGENASSIST
 - Assist AES round key generation
 - PCLMULQDQ, VPCLMULQDQ
 - Perform carry-less multiplication

See Chapter 2, “Instruction Reference” for detailed descriptions of the instructions.

A.2 Coding Conventions

This overview uses descriptive code that has the following basic characteristics.

- Syntax and notation based on the C language
- Four numerical data types:
 - bool: The numbers 0 and 1, the values of the Boolean constants false and true
 - nat: The infinite set of all natural numbers, including bool as a subtype
 - int: The infinite set of all integers, including nat as a subtype
 - rat: The infinite set of all rational numbers, including int as a subtype

- Standard logical and arithmetic operators
 - Enumeration (enum) types, arrays, structures (struct), and union types
 - Global and local variable and constant declarations, initializations, and assignments
 - Standard control constructs (if, then, else, for, while, switch, break, and continue)
 - Function subroutines
 - Macro definitions (#define)

A.3 AES Data Structures

The AES instructions operate on 16-byte blocks of text called the *state*. Each block is represented as a 4×4 matrix of bytes which is assigned the Galois field matrix data type (GFMATRIX). In the AMD64 implementation, the matrices are formatted as 16-byte vectors in XMM registers or 128-bit memory locations. This overview represents each matrix as a sequence of 16 bytes in little-endian format (least significant byte on the right and most significant byte on the left).

Figure A-1 shows a state block in 4×4 matrix representation.

$$GFMatrix = \begin{vmatrix} X_{3,0} & X_{2,0} & X_{1,0} & X_{0,0} \\ X_{3,1} & X_{2,1} & X_{1,1} & X_{0,1} \\ X_{3,2} & X_{2,2} & X_{1,2} & X_{0,2} \\ X_{3,3} & X_{2,3} & X_{1,3} & X_{0,3} \end{vmatrix}$$

Figure A-1. GFMatrix Representation of 16-byte Block

Figure A-2 shows the AMD64 AES format, with the corresponding mapping of FIPS 197 AES “words” to operand bytes.

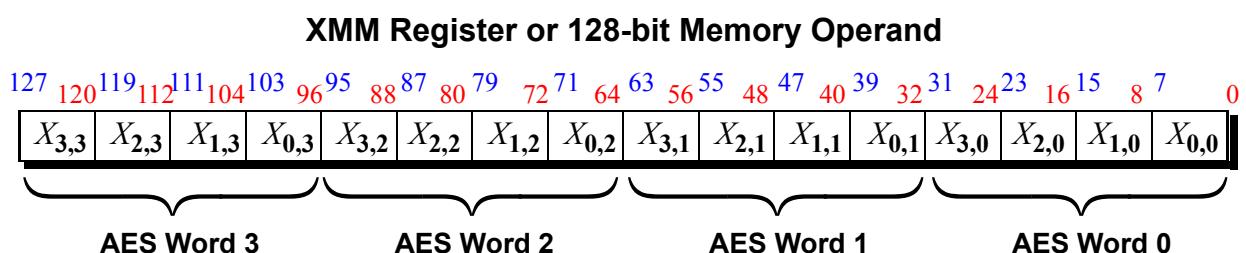


Figure A-2. GFMatrix to Operand Byte Mappings

A.4 Algebraic Preliminaries

AES operations are based on the Galois field $GF = GF(2^8)$, of order 256, constructed by adjoining a root of the irreducible polynomial

$$p(X) = X^8 + X^4 + X^3 + X + 1$$

to the field of two elements, \mathbb{Z}_2 . Equivalently, GF is the quotient field $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]/p(X)$ and thus may be viewed as the set of all polynomials of degree less than 8 in $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ with the operations of addition and multiplication modulo $p(X)$. These operations may be implemented efficiently by exploiting the mapping from $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ to the natural numbers given by

$$a_nX^n + \dots + a_1X + a_0 \rightarrow 2^n a_n + \dots + 2 a_1 + a_0 \rightarrow a_n \dots a_1 a_0 b$$

For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\rightarrow 01h \\ X &\rightarrow 02h \\ X^2 &\rightarrow 04h \\ X^4 + X^3 + 1 &\rightarrow 19h \\ p(X) &\rightarrow 11Bh \end{aligned}$$

Thus, each element of GF is identified with a unique byte. This overview uses the data type **GF256** as an alias of **nat**, to identify variables that are to be thought of as elements of GF .

The operations of addition and multiplication in GF are denoted by \oplus and \odot , respectively. Since \mathbb{Z}_2 is of characteristic 2, addition is simply the “exclusive or” operation:

$$x \oplus y = x \wedge y$$

In particular, every element of GF is its own additive inverse.

Multiplication in GF may be computed as a sequence of additions and multiplications by 2. Note that this operation may be viewed as multiplication in $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ followed by a possible reduction modulo $p(X)$. Since 2 corresponds to the polynomial X and 11B corresponds to $p(X)$, for any $x \in GF$,

$$2 \odot x = \begin{cases} x \ll 1 & \text{if } x < 80h \\ (x \ll 1) \oplus 11Bh & \text{if } x \geq 80h \end{cases}$$

Now, if $y = b_7 \dots b_1 b_0 b$, then

$$x \odot y = 2 \odot (\dots (2 \odot (2 \odot (b_7 \odot x) \oplus b_6 \odot x) \oplus b_5 \odot x) \dots b_0).$$

This computation is performed by the **GFMul()** function.

A.4.1 Multiplication in the Field GF

The **GFMul()** function operates on GF256 elements in SRC1 and SRC2 and returns a GF256 matrix in the destination.

```
GF256 GFMul(GF256 x, GF256 y) {
    nat sum = 0;
```

```

for (int i=7; i>=0; i--) {
    // Multiply sum by 2. This amounts to a shift followed
    // by reduction mod 0x11B:
    sum <<= 1;
    if (sum > 0xFF) {sum = sum ^ 0x11B;}
    // Add y[i]*x:
    if (y[i]) {sum = sum ^ x;}
}
return sum;
}

```

Because the multiplicative group GF^* is of order 255, the inverse of an element x of GF may be computed by repeated multiplication as $x^{-1} = x^{254}$. A more efficient computation, however, is performed by the **GFIInv()** function as an application of Euclid's greatest common divisor algorithm. See Section A.11, “Computation of GFIInv with Euclidean Greatest Common Divisor” for an analysis of this computation and the **GFIInv()** function.

The AES algorithms operate on the vector space GF^4 , of dimension 4 over GF , which is represented by the array type **GFWord**. FIPS 197 refers to an object of this type as a *word*. This overview uses the term *GF word* in order to avoid confusion with the AMD64 notion of a 16-bit word.

A **GFMatrix** is an array of four GF words, which are viewed as the rows of a 4×4 matrix over GF .

The field operation symbols \oplus and \odot are used to denote addition and multiplication of matrices over GF as well. The **GFMATRIXMul()** function computes the product $A \odot B$ of 4×4 matrices.

A.4.2 Multiplication of 4x4 Matrices Over GF

```

, GFMATRIX GFMATRIXMul(GFMATRIX a, GFMATRIX b) {
    GFMATRIX c;
    for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
        for (nat j=0; j<4; j++) {
            c[i][j] = 0;
            for (nat k=0; k<4; k++) {
                c[i][j] = c[i][j] ^ GFMul(a[i][k], b[k][j]);
            }
        }
    }
    return c;
}

```

A.5 AES Operations

The AES encryption and decryption procedures may be specified as follows, in terms of a set of basic operations that are defined later in this section. See the alphabetic instruction reference for detailed descriptions of the instructions that are used to implement the procedures.

Call the **Encrypt** or **Decrypt** procedure, which pass the same expanded key to the functions

TextBlock Cipher(TextBlock in, ExpandedKey w, nat Nk)

and

TextBlock InvCipher(TextBlock in, ExpandedKey w, nat Nk)

In both cases, the input text is converted by

GMatrix Text2Matrix(TextBlock A)

to a matrix, which becomes the initial state of the process. This state is transformed through the sequence of $N_r + 1$ rounds and ultimately converted back to a linear array by

TextBlock Matrix2Text(GMatrix M).

In each round i , the round key K_i is extracted from the expanded key w and added to the state by

GMatrix AddRoundKey(GMatrix state, ExpandedKey w, nat round).

Note that **AddRoundKey** does not explicitly construct K_i , but operates directly on the bytes of w .

The rounds of **Cipher** are numbered $0, \dots, N_r$. Let X be the initial state at an execution, i.e., the input in matrix format, let S_i be the state produced by round i , and let $Y = S_{N_r}$ be the final state. Let Σ , R , and C denote the operations performed by **SubBytes**, **ShiftRows**, **MixColumns**, respectively. Then

The initial round is a simple addition:

$$S_0 = X \oplus K_0;$$

Each of the next $N_r + 1$ rounds is a composition of four operations:

$$S_i = C(R(\Sigma(S_{i-1}))) \oplus K_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, N_r - 1;$$

The **MixColumns** transformation is omitted from the final round:

$$Y = S_{N_r} = R(\Sigma(S_{N_r-1})) \oplus K_{N_r}.$$

Composing these expressions yields

$$Y = R(\Sigma(C(R(\Sigma(\dots(C(R(\Sigma(X \oplus K_0))) \oplus K_1) \dots))) \oplus K_{N_r-1})) \oplus K_{N_r}.$$

Note that the rounds of **InvCipher** are numbered in reverse order, $N_r, \dots, 0$. If Σ' and Y' are the initial and final states and S'_i is the state following round i , then

$$S'_{N_r} = X' \oplus K_{N_r};$$

$$S'_i = \mathcal{C}^{-1}(\Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(S'_{i+1})) \oplus K_i) \quad \text{for } i = N_r - 1, \dots, 1;$$

$$Y' = \Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(S'_1)) \oplus K_0.$$

Composing these expressions yields

$$Y' = \Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}^{-1}(\Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(\dots(\mathcal{C}^{-1}(\Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(X' \oplus K_{n_r}) \oplus K_{N_r-1}) \dots)) \oplus K_1)))) \oplus K_0.$$

In order to show that **InvCipher** is the inverse of **Cipher**, it is only necessary to combine these expanded expressions by replacing X' with Y and cancel inverse operations to yield $Y' = X$.

A.5.1 Sequence of Operations

- Use predefined **SBox** and **InvSBox** matrices or initialize the matrices using the **ComputeSBox** and **ComputeInvSBox** functions.
- Call the **Encrypt** or **Decrypt** procedure.
- For the **Encrypt** procedure:
 1. Load the input **TextBlock** and **CipherKey**.
 2. Expand the cipher key using the **KeyExpansion** function.
 3. Call the **Cipher** function to perform the number of rounds determined by the cipher key length.
 4. Perform round entry operations.
 - a. Convert input text block to state matrix using the **Text2Matrix** function.
 - b. Combine state and round key bytes by bitwise XOR using the **AddRoundKey** function.
 5. Perform round iteration operations.
 - a. Replace each state byte with another by non-linear substitution using the **SubBytes** function.
 - b. Shift each row of the state cyclically using the **ShiftRows** function.
 - c. Combine the four bytes in each column of the state using the **MixColumns** function.
 - d. Perform **AddRoundKey**.
 6. Perform round exit operations.
 - a. Perform **SubBytes**.
 - b. Perform **ShiftRows**.
 - c. Perform **AddRoundKey**.
 - d. Convert state matrix to output text block using the **Matrix2Text** function and return **TextBlock**.
- For the **Decrypt** procedure:
 1. Load the input **TextBlock** and **CipherKey**.

2. Expand the cipher key using the **KeyExpansion** function.
3. Call the **InvCipher** function to perform the number of rounds determined by the cipher key length.
4. Perform round entry operations.
 - a. Convert input text block to state matrix using the **Text2Matrix** function.
 - b. Combine state and round key bytes by bitwise XOR using the **AddRoundKey** function.
5. Perform round iteration operations.
 - a. Shift each row of the state cyclically using the **InvShiftRows** function.
 - b. Replace each state byte with another by non-linear substitution using the **InvSubBytes** function.
 - c. Perform **AddRoundKey**.
 - d. Combine the four bytes in each column of the state using the **InvMixColumns** function.
6. Perform round exit operations.
 - a. Perform **InvShiftRows**.
 - b. Perform **InvSubBytes (InvSubWord)**.
 - c. Perform **AddRoundKey**.
 - d. Convert state matrix to output text block using the **Matrix2Text** function and return **TextBlock**.

A.6 Initializing the Sbox and InvSBox Matrices

The AES makes use of a bijective mapping $\sigma : \text{GF} \rightarrow \text{GF}$, which is encoded, along with its inverse mapping, in the 16×16 arrays **SBox** (for encryption) and **InvSBox** (for decryption), as follows:

for all $x \in \text{G}$,

$$\sigma(x) = \text{SBox}[x[7:4], x[3:0]]$$

and

$$\sigma^{-1}(x) = \text{InvSBox}[x[7:4], x[3:0]]$$

While the FIPS 197 standard defines the contents of the **SBox[]** and **InvSbox []** matrices, the matrices may also be initialized algebraically (and algorithmically) by means of the **ComputeSBox()** and **ComputeInvSBox()** functions, discussed below.

The bijective mappings for encryption and decryption are computed by the **SubByte()** and **InvSubByte ()** functions, respectively:

SubByte() computation:

```
GF256 SubByte(GF256 x) {
    return SBox[x[7:4]][x[3:0]];
}
```

InvSubByte () computation:

```
GF256 InvSubByte(GF256 x) {
    return InvSBox[x[7:4]][x[3:0]];
}
```

A.6.1 Computation of SBox and InvSBox

Computation of SBox and InvSBox elements has a direct relationship to the cryptographic properties of the AES, but not to the algorithms that use the tables. Readers who prefer to view σ as a primitive operation may skip the remainder of this section.

The algorithmic definition of the bijective mapping σ is based on the consideration of GF as an 8-dimensional vector space over the subfield \mathbb{Z}_2 . Let φ be a linear operator on this vector space and let $M = [a_{ij}]$ be the matrix representation of φ with respect to the ordered basis $\{1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 40, 80\}$. Then φ may be encoded concisely as an array of bytes A of dimension 8, each entry of which is the concatenation of the corresponding row of M :

$$A[i] = a_{i8} a_{i7} \dots a_{i0}$$

This expression may be represented algorithmically by means of the **ApplyLinearOp()** function, which applies a linear operator to an element of GF . The **ApplyLinearOp()** function is used in the initialization of both the **sBox[]** and **InvSBox[]** matrices.

```
// The following function takes the array A representing a linear operator phi and
// an element x of G and returns phi(x):
```

```
GF256 ApplyLinearOp(GF256 A[8], GF256 x) {
    GF256 result = 0;
    for (nat i=0; i<8; i++) {
        bool sum = 0;
        for (nat j=0; j<8; j++) {
            sum = sum ^ (A[i][j] & x[j]);
        }
        result[i] = sum;
    }
    return result;
}
```

The definition of σ involves the linear operator φ with matrix

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

In this case,

$$A = \{F1, E3, C7, 8F, 1F, 3E, 7C, F8\}.$$

Initialization of SBox[]

The mapping $\sigma : G \rightarrow G$ is defined by

$$\sigma(x) = \varphi(x^{-1}) \oplus 63$$

This computation is performed by **ComputeSBox()**.

ComputeSBox()

```
GF256[16][16] ComputeSBox() {
    GF256 result[16][16];
    GF256 A[8] = {0xF1, 0xE3, 0xC7, 0x8F, 0x1F, 0x3E, 0x7C, 0xF8};
    for (nat i=0; i<16; i++) {
        for (nat j=0; j<16; j++) {
            GF256 x = (i << 4) | j;
            result[i][j] = ApplyLinearOp(A, GFInv(x)) ^ 0x63;
        }
    }
    return result;
}

const GF256 SBox[16][16] = ComputeSBox();
```

Table A-1 shows the resulting **SBox[]**, as defined in FIPS 197.

Table A-1. SBox Definition

	S[3:0]															
S[7:4]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f
0	63	7c	77	7b	f2	6b	6f	c5	30	01	67	2b	fe	d7	ab	76
1	ca	82	c9	7d	fa	59	47	f0	ad	d4	a2	af	9c	a4	72	c0
2	b7	fd	93	26	36	3f	f7	cc	34	a5	e5	f1	71	d8	31	a5
3	04	c7	23	c3	18	96	05	9a	07	12	80	e2	eb	27	b2	75
4	09	83	2c	1a	1b	6e	5a	a0	52	3b	d6	b3	29	e3	2f	84
5	53	d1	00	ed	20	fc	b1	5b	6a	cb	be	39	4a	4c	58	cf
6	d0	ef	aa	fb	43	4d	33	85	45	f9	02	7f	50	3c	9f	a8
7	51	a3	40	8f	92	9d	38	f5	bc	b6	da	21	10	ff	f3	d2
8	cd	0c	13	ec	5f	97	44	17	c4	a7	7e	3d	64	5d	19	73
9	60	81	4f	dc	22	2a	90	88	46	ee	b8	14	de	5e	0b	db
a	e0	32	3a	0a	49	06	24	5c	c2	d3	ac	62	91	95	e4	79
b	e7	c8	37	6d	8d	d5	4e	a9	6c	56	f4	ea	65	7a	ae	08
c	ba	78	25	2e	1c	a6	b4	c6	e8	dd	74	1f	4b	bd	8b	8a
d	70	3e	b5	66	48	03	f6	0e	61	35	57	b9	86	c1	1d	9e
e	e1	f8	98	11	69	d9	8e	94	9b	1e	87	e9	ce	55	28	df
f	8c	a1	89	0d	bf	e6	42	68	41	99	2d	0f	b0	54	bb	16

A.6.2 Initialization of InvSBox[]

A straightforward calculation confirms that the matrix M is nonsingular with inverse.

Thus, φ is invertible and φ^{-1} is encoded as the array

$$M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \{A4, 49, 92, 25, 4A, 94, 29, 52\}.$$

If $y = \sigma(x)$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\varphi^{-1}((y) \oplus 5))^{-1} &= (\varphi^{-1}(y \oplus \varphi(5)))^{-1} \\
 &= (\varphi^{-1}(y \oplus 63))^{-1} \\
 &= (\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(x^{-1}) \oplus 63 \oplus 63))^{-1} \\
 &= (\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(x^{-1})))^{-1} \\
 &= x,
 \end{aligned}$$

and σ is a permutation of GF with

$$\sigma^{-1}(y) = (\varphi^{-1}(y) \oplus 5)^{-1}$$

This computation is performed by **ComputeInvSBox()**.

ComputeInvSBox()

```

GF256[16][16] ComputeInvSBox() {
    GF256 result[16][16];
    GF256 B[8] = {0xA4, 0x49, 0x92, 0x25, 0x4A, 0x94, 0x29, 0x52};
    for (nat i=0; i<16; i++) {
        for (nat j=0; j<16; j++) {
            GF256 y = (i << 4) | j;
            result[i][j] = GFIInv(ApplyLinearOp(B, y) ^ 0x5);
        }
    }
    return result;
}

const GF256 InvSBox[16][16] = ComputeInvSBox();

```

Table A-2 shows the resulting **InvSBox[]**, as defined in the FIPS 197.

Table A-2. InvSBox Definition

	S[3:0]															
S[7:4]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f
0	52	09	6a	d5	30	36	a5	38	bf	40	a3	9e	81	f3	d7	fb
1	7c	e3	39	82	9b	2f	ff	87	34	8e	43	44	c4	de	e9	cb
2	54	7b	94	32	a6	c2	23	3d	ee	4c	95	0b	42	fa	c3	4e
3	08	2e	a1	66	28	d9	24	b2	76	5b	a2	49	6d	8b	d1	25
4	72	f8	f6	64	86	68	98	16	d4	a4	5c	cc	5d	65	b6	92
5	6c	70	48	50	fd	ed	b9	da	5e	15	46	57	a7	8d	9d	84
6	90	d8	ab	00	8c	bc	d3	0a	f7	e4	58	05	b8	b3	45	06
7	d0	2c	1e	8f	ca	3f	0f	02	c1	af	bd	03	01	13	8a	6b
8	3a	91	11	41	4f	67	dc	ea	97	f2	cf	ce	f0	b4	e6	73
9	96	ac	74	22	e7	ad	35	85	e2	f9	37	e8	1c	75	df	6e
a	47	f1	1a	71	1d	29	c5	89	6f	b7	62	0e	aa	18	be	1b
b	fc	56	3e	4b	c6	d2	79	20	9a	db	c0	fe	78	cd	5a	f4
c	1f	dd	a8	33	88	07	c7	31	b1	12	10	59	27	80	ec	5f
d	60	51	7f	a9	19	b5	4a	0d	2d	e5	7a	9f	93	c9	9c	ef
e	a0	e0	3b	4d	ae	2a	f5	b0	c8	eb	bb	3c	83	53	99	61
f	17	2b	04	7e	ba	77	d6	26	e1	69	14	63	55	21	0c	7d

A.7 Encryption and Decryption

The AMD64 architecture implements the AES algorithm by means of an iterative function called a *round* for both encryption and the inverse operation, decryption.

The top-level encryption and decryption procedures **Encrypt()** and **Decrypt()** set up the rounds and invoke the functions that perform them. Each of the procedures takes two 128-bit binary arguments:

- *input data* — a 16-byte block of text stored in a source 128-bit XMM register
- *cipher key* — a 16-, 24-, or 32-byte cipher key stored in either a second 128-bit XMM register or 128-bit memory location

A.7.1 The Encrypt() and Decrypt() Procedures

```
TextBlock Encrypt(TextBlock in, CipherKey key, nat Nk) {
    return Cipher(in, ExpandKey(key, Nk), Nk);
}
```

```
TextBlock Decrypt(TextBlock in, CipherKey key, nat Nk) {
    return InvCipher(in, ExpandKey(key, Nk), Nk);
```

}

The array types **TextBlock** and **CipherKey** are introduced to accommodate the text and key parameters. The 16-, 24-, or 32-byte cipher keys correspond to AES-128, AES-192, or AES-256 key sizes. The cipher key is logically partitioned into $N_k = 4, 6, \text{ or } 8$ AES 32-bit words. N_k is passed as a parameter to determine the AES version to be executed, and the number of rounds to be performed.

Both the **Encrypt()** and **Decrypt()** procedures invoke the **ExpandKey()** function to expand the cipher key for use in round key generation. When key expansion is complete, either the **Cipher()** or **InvCipher()** functions are invoked.

The **Cipher()** and **InvCipher()** functions are the key components of the encryption and decryption process. See Section A.8, “The Cipher Function” and Section A.9, “The InvCipher Function” for detailed information.

A.7.2 Round Sequences and Key Expansion

Encryption and decryption are performed in a sequence of rounds indexed by $0, \dots, N_r$, where N_r is determined by the number N_k of *GF* words in the cipher key. A key matrix called a *round key* is generated for each round. The number of *GF* words required to form $N_r + 1$ round keys is equal to $4(N_r + 1)$. Table A-3 shows the relationship between cipher key length, round sequence length, and round key length.

Table A-3. Cipher Key, Round Sequence, and Round Key Length

N_k	N_r	$4(N_r + 1)$
4	10	44
6	12	52
8	14	60

Expanded keys are generated from the cipher key by the **ExpandKey()** function, where the array type **ExpandedKey** is defined to accommodate 60 words (the maximum required) corresponding to $N_k = 8$.

The **ExpandKey()** Function

```
ExpandedKey ExpandKey(CipherKey key, nat Nk) {
    assert((Nk == 4) || (Nk == 6) || (Nk == 8));
    nat Nr = Nk + 6;
    ExpandedKey w;

    // Copy key into first Nk rows of w:
    for (nat i=0; i<Nk; i++) {
        for (nat j=0; j<4; j++) {
            w[i][j] = key[4*i+j];
        }
    }
}
```

```

// Write next row of w:
for (nat i=Nk; i<4*(Nr+1); i++) {

    // Encode preceding row:
    GFWord tmp = w[i-1];
    if (mod(i, Nk) == 0) {
        tmp = SubWord(RotWord(tmp));
        tmp[0] = tmp[0] ^ RCON[i/Nk];
    }
    else if ((Nk == 8) && (mod(i, Nk) == 4)) {
        tmp = SubWord(tmp);
    }

    // XOR tmp with w[i-Nk]:
    for (nat j=0; j<4; j++) {
        w[i][j] = w[i-Nk][j] ^ tmp[j];
    }
}
return w;
}

```

ExpandKey() begins by copying the input cipher key into the first N_k *GF* words of the expanded key w . The remaining $4(N_r + 1) - N_k$ *GF* words are computed iteratively. For each $i \geq N_k$, $w[i]$ is derived from the two *GF* words $w[i - 1]$ and $w[i - N_k]$. In most cases, $w[i]$ is simply the sum $w[i - 1] \oplus w[i - N_k]$. There are two exceptions:

- If i is divisible by N_k , then before adding it to $w[i - N_k]$, $w[i - 1]$ is first rotated by one position to the left by **RotWord()**, then transformed by the substitution **SubWord()**, and an element of the array **RCON** is added to it.

$$\text{RCON}[11] = \{00h, 01h, 02h, 04h, 08h, 10h, 20h, 40h, 80h, 1Bh, 36h\}$$

- In the case $N_k = 8$, if i is divisible by 4 but not 8, then $w[i - 1]$ is transformed by the substitution **SubWord()**.

The i^{th} round key K_i comprises the four *GF* words $w[4i], \dots, w[4i + 3]$. More precisely, let W_i be the matrix

$$W = \{w[4i], w[4i + 1], w[4i + 2], w[4i + 3]\}$$

Then $K_i = W_i^t$, the transpose of W_i . Thus, the entries of the array w are the columns of the round keys.

A.8 The Cipher Function

This function performs encryption. It converts the input text to matrix form, generates the round key from the expanded key matrix, and iterates through the transforming functions the number of times determined by encryption key size to produce a 128-bit binary cipher matrix. As a final step, it converts the matrix to an output text block.

```

TextBlock Cipher(TextBlock in, ExpandedKey w, nat Nk) {
    assert((Nk == 4) || (Nk == 6) || (Nk == 8));
    nat Nr = Nk + 6;
    GFMatrix state = Text2Matrix(in);
    state = AddRoundKey(state, w, 0);
    for (nat round=1; round<Nr; round++) {
        state = SubBytes(state);
        state = ShiftRows(state);
        state = MixColumns(state);
        state = AddRoundKey(state, w, round);
    }
    state = SubBytes(state);
    state = ShiftRows(state);
    state = AddRoundKey(state, w, Nr);
    return Matrix2Text(state);
}

```

A.8.1 Text to Matrix Conversion

Prior to processing, the input text block must be converted to matrix form. The **Text2Matrix()** function stores a **TextBlock** in a GFMatrix in column-major order as follows.

```

GFMatrix Text2Matrix(TextBlock A) {
    GFMatrix result;
    for (nat j=0; j<4; j++) {
        for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
            result[i][j] = A[4*j+i];
        }
    }
    return result;
}

```

A.8.2 Cipher Transformations

The Cipher function employs the following transformations.

SubBytes() — Applies a non-linear substitution table (SBox) to each byte of the state.

SubWord() — Uses a non-linear substitution table (SBox) to produce a four-byte AES output word from the four bytes of an AES input word.

ShiftRows() — Cyclically shifts the last three rows of the state by various offsets.

RotWord() — Rotates an AES (4-byte) word to the right.

MixColumns() — Mixes data in all the state columns independently to produce new columns.

AddRoundKey() — Extracts a 128-bit round key from the expanded key matrix and adds it to the 128-bit state using an XOR operation.

Inverses of **SubBytes()**, **SubWord()**, **ShiftRows()** and **MixColumns()** are used in decryption. See Section A.9, “The InvCipher Function” for more information.

SubBytes() Function

Performs a byte substitution operation using the invertible substitution table (**SBox**) to convert input text to an intermediate encryption state.

```
GFMatrix SubBytes(GFMatrix M) {
    GFMatrix result;
    for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
        result[i] = SubWord(M[i]);
    }
    return result;
}
```

SubWord() Function

Applies **SubBytes** to each element of a vector or a matrix:

```
GFWord SubWord(GFWord x) {
    GFWord result;
    for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
        result[i] = SubByte(x[i]);
    }
    return result;
}
```

ShiftRows() Function

Cyclically shifts the last three rows of the state by various offsets.

```
GFMatrix ShiftRows(GFMatrix M) {
    GFMatrix result;
    for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
        result[i] = RotateLeft(M[i], -i);
    }
    return result;
}
```

RotWord() Function

Performs byte-wise cyclic permutation of a 32-bit AES word.

```
GFWord RotWord(GFWord x)
{ return RotateLeft(x, 1); }
```

MixColumns() Function

Performs a byte-oriented column-by-column matrix multiplication

$$M \rightarrow C \odot M, \text{ where } C \text{ is the predefined fixed matrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The function is implemented as follows:

```
GFMATRIX MixColumns(GFMATRIX M) {
    GFMATRIX C = {
        {0x02, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01},
        {0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x01},
        {0x01, 0x01, 0x02, 0x03},
        {0x03, 0x01, 0x01, 0x02}
    };
    return GFMATRIXMul(C, M);
}
```

AddRoundKey() Function

Extracts the round key from the expanded key and adds it to the state using a bitwise XOR operation.

```
GFMATRIX AddRoundKey(GFMATRIX state, ExpandedKey w, nat round) {
    GFMATRIX result = state;
    for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
        for (nat j=0; j<4; j++) {
            result[i][j] = result[i][j] ^ w[4*round+j][i];
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

A.8.3 Matrix to Text Conversion

After processing, the output matrix must be converted to a text block. The **Matrix2Text()** function converts a GFMATRIX in column-major order to a **TextBlock** as follows.

```
TextBlock Matrix2Text(GFMATRIX M) {
    TextBlock result;
    for (nat j=0; j<4; j++) {
        for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
            result[4*j+i] = M[i][j];
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

A.9 The InvCipher Function

This function performs decryption. It iterates through the round function the number of times determined by encryption key size and produces a 128-bit block of text as output.

```
TextBlock InvCipher(TextBlock in, ExpandedKey w, nat Nk) {
    assert((Nk == 4) || (Nk == 6) || (Nk == 8));
    nat Nr = Nk + 6;
    GFMATRIX state = Text2Matrix(in);
    state = AddRoundKey(state, w, Nr);
    for (nat round=Nr-1; round>0; round--) {
        state = InvShiftRows(state);
        state = InvSubBytes(state);
```

```

        state = AddRoundKey(state, w, round);
        state = InvMixColumns(state);
    }
    state = InvShiftRows(state);
    state = InvSubBytes(state);
    state = AddRoundKey(state, w, 0);
    return Matrix2Text(state);
}

```

A.9.1 Text to Matrix Conversion

Prior to processing, the input text block must be converted to matrix form. The **Text2Matrix()** function stores a **TextBlock** in a GFMatrix in column-major order as follows.

```

GFMatrix Text2Matrix(TextBlock A) {
    GFMatrix result;
    for (nat j=0; j<4; j++) {
        for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
            result[i][j] = A[4*j+i];
        }
    }
    return result;
}

```

A.9.2 InvCypher Transformations

The following functions are used in decryption:

- InvShiftRows()** — The inverse of **ShiftRows()**.
- InvSubBytes()** — The inverse of **SubBytes()**.
- InvSubWord()** — The inverse of **SubWord()**.
- InvMixColumns()** — The inverse of **MixColumns()**.
- AddRoundKey()** — Is its own inverse.

Decryption is the inverse of encryption and is accomplished by means of the inverses of the, **SubBytes()**, **SubWord()**, **ShiftRows()** and **MixColumns()** transformations used in encryption.

SubWord(), **SubBytes()**, and **ShiftRows()** are injective. This is also the case with **MixColumns()**. A simple computation shows that C is invertible with

$$C^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} E & B & D & 9 \\ 9 & E & B & D \\ D & 9 & E & B \\ B & D & 9 & E \end{bmatrix}$$

InvShiftRows() Function

The inverse of **ShiftRows()**.

```

GFMatrix InvShiftRows(GFMatrix M) {
    GFMatrix result;

```

```

for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
    result[i] = RotateLeft(M[i], -i);
}
return result;

```

InvSubBytes() Function

The inverse of *SubBytes()*.

```

GFMatrix InvSubBytes(GFMatrix M) {
    GFMatrix result;
    for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
        result[i] = InvSubWord(M[i]);
    }
    return result;
}

```

InvSubWord() Function

The inverse of **SubWord()**, **InvSubBytes()** applied to each element of a vector or a matrix.

```

GFWord InvSubWord(GFWord x) {
    GFWord result;
    for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
        result[i] = InvSubByte(x[i]);
    }
    return result;
}

```

InvMixColumns() Function

The inverse of the **MixColumns()** function. Multiplies by the inverse of the predefined fixed matrix, C , C^{-1} , as discussed previously.

```

GFMatrix InvMixColumns(GFMatrix M) {
    GFMatrix D = {
        {0x0e, 0x0b, 0xd, 0x09},
        {0x09, 0x0e, 0x0b, 0xd},
        {0xd, 0x09, 0x0e, 0xb},
        {0xb, 0xd, 0x09, 0xe}
    };
    return GFMatrixMul(D, M);
}

```

AddRoundKey() Function

Extracts the round key from the expanded key and adds it to the state using a bitwise XOR operation.

```

GFMatrix AddRoundKey(GFMatrix state, ExpandedKey w, nat round) {
    GFMatrix result = state;
    for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
        for (nat j=0; j<4; j++) {
            result[i][j] = result[i][j] ^ w[4*round+j][i];
        }
    }
    return result;
}

```

}

A.9.3 Matrix to Text Conversion

After processing, the output matrix must be converted to a text block. The **Matrix2Text()** function converts a GFMatrix in column-major order to a **TextBlock** as follows.

```
TextBlock Matrix2Text(GFMatrix M) {
    TextBlock result;
    for (nat j=0; j<4; j++) {
        for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
            result[4*j+i] = M[i][j];
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

A.10 An Alternative Decryption Procedure

This section outlines an alternative decrypting procedure,

TextBlock EqDecrypt(TextBlock in, CipherKey key, nat Nk):

```
TextBlock EqDecrypt(TextBlock in, CipherKey key, nat Nk) {
    return EqInvCipher(in, MixRoundKeys(ExpandKey(key, Nk), Nk));
}
```

The procedure is based on a variation of **InvCipher**,

TextBlock EqInvCipher(TextBlock in, ExpandedKey w, nat Nk):

```
TextBlock EqInvCipher(TextBlock in, ExpandedKey dw, nat Nk) {
    assert((Nk == 4) || (Nk == 6) || (Nk == 8));
    nat Nr = Nk + 6;
    GFMatrix state = Text2Matrix(in);
    state = AddRoundKey(state, dw, Nr);
    for (nat round=Nr-1; round>0; round--) {
        state = InvSubBytes(state);
        state = InvShiftRows(state);
        state = InvMixColumns(state);
        state = AddRoundKey(state, dw, round);
    }
    state = InvSubBytes(state);
    state = InvShiftRows(state);
    state = AddRoundKey(state, dw, 0);
    return Matrix2Text(state);
}
```

The variant structure more closely resembles that of **Cipher**. This requires a modification of the expanded key generated by **ExpandKey**,

ExpandedKey MixRoundKeys(ExpandedKey w, nat Nk):

```

ExpandedKey MixRoundKeys(ExpandedKey w, nat Nk) {
    assert((Nk == 4) || (Nk == 6) || (Nk == 8));
    nat Nr = Nk + 6;
    ExpandedKey result;
    GFMatrix roundKey;
    for (nat round=0; round<Nr+1; round++) {
        for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
            roundKey[i] = w[4*round+i];
        }
        if ((round > 0) && (round < Nr)) {
            roundKey = InvMixRows(roundKey);
        }
        for (nat i=0; i<4; i++) {
            result[4*round+i] = roundKey[i];
        }
    }
    return result;
}

```

The transformation **MixRoundKeys** leaves K_0 and K_{Nr} unchanged, but for $i = 1, \dots, N_r - 1$, it replaces W_i with the matrix product $W_i \odot Q$, where

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} E & 9 & D & B \\ B & E & 9 & D \\ D & B & E & 9 \\ 9 & D & B & E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E & B & D & 9 \\ 9 & E & B & D \\ D & 9 & E & B \\ B & D & 9 & E \end{bmatrix}^t = (C^{-1})^t.$$

The effect of this is to replace K_i with

$$(W_i \odot Q)^t = Q^t \odot W_i^t = C^{-1} \odot K_i = \mathcal{C}^{-1}(K_i)$$

for $i = 1, \dots, N_r - 1$.

The equivalence of **EqDecrypt** and **Decrypt** follows from two properties of the basic operations:

C is a linear transformation and therefore, so is C^{-1} ;

Σ and R commute, and hence so do Σ^{-1} and R^{-1} , for if

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} s_{00} & s_{01} & s_{02} & s_{03} \\ s_{10} & s_{11} & s_{12} & s_{13} \\ s_{20} & s_{21} & s_{22} & s_{23} \\ s_{30} & s_{31} & s_{32} & s_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

then

$$\Sigma(\mathcal{R}(S)) = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma(s_{00}) & \sigma(s_{01}) & \sigma(s_{02}) & \sigma(s_{03}) \\ \sigma(s_{11}) & \sigma(s_{12}) & \sigma(s_{13}) & \sigma(s_{10}) \\ \sigma(s_{22}) & \sigma(s_{23}) & \sigma(s_{20}) & \sigma(s_{21}) \\ \sigma(s_{33}) & \sigma(s_{30}) & \sigma(s_{31}) & \sigma(s_{32}) \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{R}(\Sigma(S)).$$

Now let X'' and Y'' be the initial and final states of an execution of **EqDecrypt** and let S''_i be the state following round i . Suppose $X'' = X'$. Appealing to the definitions of **EqDecrypt** and **EqInvCipher**, we have

$$S''_{N_r} = X'' \oplus K_{N_r} = X' \oplus K_{N_r} = S'_{N_r},$$

and for $i = N_r - 1, \dots, 1$, by induction,

$$\begin{aligned} S''_i &= \mathcal{C}^{-1}(\Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(S''_{i+1}))) \oplus \mathcal{C}^{-1}(K_{N_r}) \\ &= \mathcal{C}^{-1}(\Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(S''_{i+1})) \oplus K_{N_r}) \\ &= \mathcal{C}^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(\Sigma^{-1}(S''_{i+1})) \oplus K_{N_r}) \\ &= \mathcal{C}^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(\Sigma^{-1}(S'_{i+1})) \oplus K_{N_r}) \\ &= S'_i. \end{aligned}$$

Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} Y'' = S''_0 &= \mathcal{R}^{-1}(\Sigma^{-1}(S''_1)) \oplus K_0 \\ &= \Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(S''_1)) \oplus K_0 \\ &= \Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}^{-1}(S'_1)) \oplus K_0 \\ &= S'_0 = Y'. \end{aligned}$$

A.11 Computation of GFInv with Euclidean Greatest Common Divisor

Note that the operations performed by **GFInv()** are in the ring $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ rather than the quotient field GF .

The initial values of the variables x_1 and x_2 are the inputs x and $11b$, the latter representing the polynomial $p(X)$. The variables a_1 and a_2 are initialized to 1 and 0.

On each iteration of the loop, a multiple of the lesser of x_1 and x_2 is added to the other. If $x_1 \leq x_2$, then the values of x_2 and a_2 are adjusted as follows:

$$x_2 \rightarrow x_2 \oplus 2^s \odot x_1$$

$$a_2 \rightarrow a_2 \oplus 2^s \odot a_1$$

where s is the difference in the exponents (*i.e.*, degrees) of x_1 and x_2 . In the remaining case, x_1 and a_1 are similarly adjusted. This step is repeated until either $x_1 = 0$ or $x_2 = 0$.

We make the following observations:

- On each iteration, the value added to x_i has the same exponent as x_i , and hence the sum has lesser exponent. Therefore, termination is guaranteed.
- Since $p(X)$ is irreducible and x is of smaller degree than $p(X)$, the initial values of x_1 and x_2 have no non-trivial common factor. This property is clearly preserved by each step.
- Initially,

$$x_1 \oplus a_1 \odot x = x \oplus x = 0$$

and

$$x_2 \oplus a_2 \odot x = 11b \oplus 0 = 11b$$

are both divisible by 11b. This property is also invariant, since, for example, the above assignments result in

$$x_2 \oplus a_2 \odot x \rightarrow (x_2 \oplus 2^s \odot x_1) \oplus (a_2 \oplus 2^s \odot a_1) \odot x = (x_2 \oplus a_2 \odot x) \oplus 2^s \odot (x_1 \oplus a_1 \odot x).$$

Now suppose that the loop terminates with $x_2 = 0$. Then x_1 has no non-trivial factor and, hence, $x_1 = 1$. Thus, $1 \oplus a_1 \odot x$ is divisible by 11b. Since the final result y is derived by reducing a_1 modulo 11b, it follows that $1 \oplus y \odot x$ is also divisible by 11b and, hence, in the quotient field GF , $1 + y \odot x = 0$, which implies $y \odot x = 1$.

The computation of the multiplicative inverse utilizing Euclid's algorithm is as follows:

```
// Computation of multiplicative inverse based on Euclid's algorithm:  
  
GF256 GFInv(GF256 x) {  
    if (x == 0) {  
        return 0;  
    }  
    // Initialization:  
    nat x1 = x;  
    nat x2 = 0x11B; // the irreducible polynomial p(X)  
    nat a1 = 1;  
    nat a2 = 0;  
    nat shift; // difference in exponents  
    while ((x1 != 0) && (x2!= 0)) {  
  
        // Termination is guaranteed, since either x1 or x2 decreases on each iteration.  
        // We have the following loop invariants, viewing natural numbers as elements of  
        // the polynomial ring Z2[X]:  
        // (1) x1 and x2 have no common divisor other than 1.  
        // (2) x1 ^ GFMul(a1, x) and x2 ^ GFMul(a2, x) are both divisible by p(X).  
  
        if (x1 <= x2) {  
            shift = expo(x2) - expo(x1);  
            x2 = x2 ^ (x1 << shift);  
            a2 = a2 ^ (a1 << shift);  
        }  
        else {  
            shift = expo(x1) - expo(x2);  
            x1 = x1 ^ (x2 << shift);  
            a1 = a1 ^ (a2 << shift);  
        }  
    }  
    nat y;  
  
    // Since either x1 or x2 is 0, it follows from (1) above that the other is 1.  
  
    if (x1 == 1) { // x2 == 0  
        y = a1;  
    }  
    else if (x2 == 1) { // x1 == 0  
        y = a2;  
    }  
    else {  
        assert(false);  
    }  
  
    // Now it follows from (2) that GFMul(y, x) ^ 1 is divisible by 0x11b.  
    // We need only reduce y modulo 0x11b:  
  
    nat e = expo(y);  
    while (e >= 8) {  
        y = y ^ (0x11B << (e - 8));  
        e = expo(y);  
    }  
    return y;  
}
```

Index

Numeric

128-bit media instruction.....	xxvii
16-bit mode.....	xxvii
256-bit media instruction.....	xxvii
32-bit mode.....	xxvii
64-bit media instructions.....	xxvii
64-bit mode.....	xxvii

A

absolute displacement	xxviii
ADDPD	19
ADDPS.....	21
Address space identifier	xxviii
Address space identifier (ASID).....	xxviii
ADDSD	23
ADDSS.....	25
ADDSUBPD	27
ADDSUBPS.....	29
Advanced Encryption Standard (AES).....	xxviii, 825
data structures	826
decryption.....	828, 836, 844
encryption.....	828, 836
Euclidean common divisor	846
InvSbox	831
operations	830
Sbox	831
AESDEC	31
AESDECLAST	33
AESENC	35
AESENCLAST	37
AESIMC	39
AESKEYGENASSIST.....	41
ANDNPD	43
ANDNPS	45
ANDPD	47
ANDPS.....	49
ASID	xxviii
AVX	xxviii

B

biased exponent	xxviii
BLENDPD.....	51
BLENDPS	53
BLENDVPD	55
BLENDVPS.....	57
byte	xxviii

C

clear.....	xxviii
cleared	xxviii
CMPPD	59
CMPPS	63
CMPSD	67
CMPSS	70
COMISD.....	73
COMISS	75
commit.....	xxviii
compatibility mode	xxviii
Current privilege level (CPL).....	xxviii
CVTDQ2PD.....	77
CVTDQ2PS	79
CVTPD2DQ.....	81
CVTPD2PS	83
CVTPS2DQ	85
CVTPS2PD	87
CVTSD2SI.....	89
CVTSD2SS	91
CVTSI2SD	93
CVTSI2SS	95
CVTSS2SD	97
CVTSS2SI	99
CVTPD2DQ.....	101
CVTPS2DQ	103
CVTSD2SI.....	105
CVTSS2SI	107

D

Definitions	xxvii
direct referencing	xxviii
displacement.....	xxviii
DIVPD.....	110
DIVPS	112
DIVSD	114
DIVSS	116
double quadword	xxix
doubleword	xxix
DPPD.....	118
DPPS	121

E

effective address size.....	xxix
effective operand size	xxix
element	xxix
endián order.....	xxxvii

exception	xxix
exponent	xxviii
extended SSE	xxix
extended-register prefix	xxxii
EXTRQ	126

F

flush	xxix
FMA	xxix
FMA4	xxix
four-operand instruction	6

G

General notation	xxvi
Global descriptor table (GDT)	xxix
Global interrupt flag (GIF)	xxx

H

HADDPD	128
HADDPS	130
HSUBPD	132
HSUBPS	134

I

IGN	xxx
immediate operands	4
indirect	xxx
INSERTPS	136
INSERTQ	138
instructions	
AES	xxviii
Interrupt descriptor table (IDT)	xxx
Interrupt redirection bitmap (IRB)	xxx
Interrupt stack table (IST)	xxx
Interrupt vector table (IVT)	xxx

L

LDDQU	140
LDMXCSR	142
least significant byte	xxxii
least-significant bit	xxxii
legacy mode	xxx
legacy x86	xxx
little endian	xxxvii
Local descriptor table (LDT)	xxx
long mode	xxx
LSB	xxxii
lsb	xxxii

M

main memory	xxxii
-------------------	-------

mask	xxxii
MASKMOVDQU	144
MAXPD	146
MAXPS	148
MAXSD	150
MAXSS	152
memory	xxxii
MINPD	154
MINPS	156
MINSD	158
MINSS	160
modes	
32-bit	xxvii
64-bit	xxvii
compatibility	xxviii
legacy	xxx
long	xxx
protected	xxxii
real	xxxii
virtual-8086	xxxiv
most significant bit	xxxii
most significant byte	xxxii
MOVAPD	162
MOVAPS	164
MOVD	166
MOVDDUP	168
MOVDQA	170
MOVDQU	172
MOVHLPS	174
MOVHPD	176
MOVHPS	178
MOVLHPS	180
MOVLPD	182
MOVLPS	184
MOVMSKPD	186
MOVMSKPS	188
MOVNTDQ	190
MOVNTDQA	192
MOVNTPD	194
MOVNTPS	196
MOVNTSD	198
MOVNTSS	200
MOVQ	202
MOVSD	204
MOVSHDUP	206
MOVSIDUP	208
MOVSS	210
MOVUPD	212
MOVUPS	214
MPSADBW	216
MSB	xxxii
msb	xxxii

MULPD	218	PCMPGTD	292
MULPS	220	PCMPGTQ	294
MULSD	222	PCMPGTW	296
MULSS	224	PCMPISTRI	298
Must be zero (MBZ)	xxxii	PCMPISTRM	300
N			
Notation		PEXTRB	302
conventions	xxvi	PEXTRD	304
register	xxxiv	PEXTRQ	306
O			
octword	xxxii	PEXTRW	308
offset	xxxii	PHADDD	310
operands		PHADDW	312
immediate	4	PHADDUBD	661
ORPD	226	PHADDW	314
ORPS	228	PHMINPOSUW	316
overflow	xxxii	PHSUBD	318
P			
PABSB	230	PHSUBSW	320
PABSD	232	PHSUBW	322
PABSW	234	Physical address extension (PAE)	xxxii
packed	xxxii	physical memory	xxxii
PACKSSDW	236	PINSRB	324
PACKSSWB	238	PINSRD	326
PACKUSDW	240	PINSRQ	328
PACKUSWB	242	PINSRW	330
PADDB	244	PMADDUBSW	332
PADDD	246	PMADDWD	334
PADDQ	248	PMAXSB	336
PADDSD	250	PMAXSD	338
PADDSW	252	PMAXSW	340
PADDUSB	254	PMAXUB	342
PADDUSW	256	PMAXUD	344
PADDW	258	PMAXUW	346
PALIGNR	260	PMINSB	348
PAND	262	PMINSD	350
PANDN	264	PMINSW	352
PAVGB	266	PMINUB	354
PAVGW	268	PMINUD	356
PBLENDVB	270	PMINUW	358
PBLENDW	272	PMOVMSKB	360
PCLMULQDQ	274	PMOVSXBD	362
PCMPEQB	276	PMOVSXBQ	364
PCMPEQD	278	PMOVSXBW	366
PCMPEQQ	280	PMOVSXDQ	368
PCMPEQW	282	PMOVSXWD	370
PCMPESTRI	284	PMOVSXWQ	372
PCMPESTRM	287	PMOVZXBD	374
PCMPGTB	290	PMOVZXHQ	376
		PMOVZXBW	378
		PMOVZXDQ	380
		PMOVZXWD	382
		PMOVZXWQ	384
		PMULDQ	386

PMULHRSW	388	RCPSS	477
PMULHUW	390	Read as zero (RAZ)	xxxii
PMULHW	392	real address mode. See real mode	
PMULLD	394	real mode	xxxii
PMULLW	396	Register extension prefix (REX)	xxxii
PMULUDQ	398	Register notation	xxxiv
POR	400	relative	xxxii
probe	xxxii	Relative instruction pointer (RIP)	xxxii
protected mode	xxxii	reserved	xxxii
PSADBW	402	revision history	xxiii
PSHUFB	404	RIP-relative addressing	xxxii
PSHUFD	406	Rip-relative addressing	xxxii
PSHUFHW	408	ROUNDPD	479
PSHUFLW	410	ROUNDSD	485
PSIGNB	413	ROUNDSS	488
PSIGND	415	ROUNDTPS	482
PSIGNW	417	RSQRTPS	491
PSLLD	419	RSQRTSS	493
PSLLDQ	421		
PSLLQ	423	S	
PSLLW	425	SBZ	xxxii
PSRAD	427	scalar	xxxiii
PSRAW	429	set	xxxiii
PSRLD	431	SHUFPD	495
PSRLDQ	433	SHUFPS	497
PSRLQ	435	Single instruction multiple data (SIMD)	xxxiii
PSRLW	437	SQRTPD	500
PSUBB	439	SQRTPS	502
PSUBD	441	SQRTSD	504
PSUBQ	443	SQRTSS	506
PSUBSB	445	SSE	xxxiii
PSUBSW	447	SSE Instructions	
PSUBUSB	449	legacy	xxx
PSUBUSW	451	SSE instructions	
PSUBW	453	AVX	xxviii
PTEST	455	SSE1	xxxiii
PUNPCKHBW	457	SSE2	xxxiii
PUNPCKHDQ	459	SSE3	xxxiii
PUNPCKHQDQ	461	SSE4.1	xxxiii
PUNPCKHWD	463	SSE4.2	xxxiii
PUNPCKLBW	465	SSE4A	xxxiii
PUNPCKLDQ	467	SSSE3	xxxiii
PUNPCKLQDQ	469	sticky bit	xxxiii
PUNPCKLWD	471	STMCSR	508
PXOR	473	Streaming SIMD Extensions	xxxiii
		string compare instructions	7
		string comparison	7
		SUBPD	510
		SUBPS	512
		SUBSD	514
		SUBSS	516

Q

quadword	xxxii
----------------	-------

R

RCPPS	475
-------------	-----

T

Task state segment (TSS).....	xxxiii
Terminology.....	xxvii
three-operand instruction.....	5
two-operand instruction.....	4

U

UCOMISD.....	518
UCOMISS	520
underflow.....	xxxiv
UNPCKHPD.....	522
UNPCKHPS.....	524
UNPCKLPD	526
UNPCKLPS	528

V

VADDPD.....	19
VADDP5	21
VADDSD.....	23
VADDSUBPD.....	27
VADDSUBPS	29
VADSS	25
VAESDEC	31
VAESDECLAST	33
VAESENCLAST	35
VAESENCLAST	37
VAESIMC.....	39
VAESKEYGENASSIST	41
VANDNPD	43
VANDNPS	45
VANDPD	47
VANDPS	49
VBLENDPD	51
VBLENDPS	53
VBLENDVPD.....	55
VBLENDVPS	57
VBROADCASTF128	530
VBROADCASTSD	532
VBROADCASTSS	534
VCMPPD.....	59
VCMPPS	63
VCMPSD.....	67
VCMPPS	70
VCOMISD	73
VCOMISS	75
VCVTQDQ2PD	77
VCVTQDQ2PS.....	79
VCVTPD2DQ	81
VCVTPD2PS	83
VCVTPH2PS	536
VCVTPS2DQ.....	85

VCVTPS2PD	87
VCVTPS2PH	539
VCVTSD2SI	89
VCVTSD2SS	91
VCVTSI2SD	93
VCVTSI2SS	95
VCVTSS2SD	97
VCVTSS2SI.....	99
VCVTPD2DQ	101
VCVTPS2DQ	103
VCVTTSD2SI	105
VCVTTSS2SI.....	107
VDIVPD	110
VDIVPS	112
VDIVSD	114
VDIVSS	116
VDPPD	118
VDPPS	121
vector.....	xxxiv
VEX prefix.....	xxxiv
VEXTRACT128	542
VFMADD132PD	544
VFMADD132PS	547
VFMADD132SD	550
VFMADD132SS	553
VFMADD213PD	544
VFMADD213PS	547
VFMADD213SD	550
VFMADD213SS	553
VFMADD231PD	544
VFMADD231PS	547
VFMADD231SD	550
VFMADD231SS	553
VFMADDPD	544
VFMADDPS	547
VFMADDSD	550
VFMADDSS	553
VFMADDSUB132PD	556
VFMADDSUB132PS	559
VFMADDSUB213PD	556
VFMADDSUB213PS	559
VFMADDSUB231PD	556
VFMADDSUB231PS	559
VFMADDSUBPD	556
VFMADDSUBPS	559
VFMSUB132PD	568
VFMSUB132PS	571
VFMSUB132SD	574
VFMSUB132SS	577
VFMSUB213PD	568
VFMSUB213PS	571

VFMSUB213SD	574	VHADDPD	128
VFMSUB213SS	577	VHADDPS	130
VFMSUB231PD	568	VHSUBPD	132
VFMSUB231PS	571	VHSUBPS	134
VFMSUB231SD	574	VINSERTF128	612
VFMSUB231SS	577	VINSERTPS	136
VFMSUBADD132PD.....	562	Virtual machine control block (VMCB)	xxxiv
VFMSUBADD132PS	565	Virtual machine monitor (VMM).....	xxxiv
VFMSUBADD213PD.....	562	virtual-8086 mode	xxxiv
VFMSUBADD213PS	565	VLDDQU	140
VFMSUBADD231PD.....	562	VLDMXCSR.....	142
VFMSUBADD231PS	565	VMASKMOVDQU	144
VFMSUBADDPD	562	VMASKMOVPD.....	614
VFMSUBADDPS.....	565	VMASKMOVPS	616
VFMSUBPD	568	VMAXPD	146
VFMSUBPS.....	571	VMAXPS	148
VFMSUBSD	574	VMAXSD	150
VFMSUBSS.....	577	VMAXSS	152
VFNMADD132PD	580	VMINPD	154
VFNMADD132PS	583	VMINPS	156
VFNMADD132SS.....	589	VMINSD	158
VFNMADD213PD	580	VMINSS	160
VFNMADD213PS	583	VMOVAPS	164
VFNMADD213SS.....	589	VMOVD	166
VFNMADD231PD	580	VMOVDDUP	168
VFNMADD231PS	583	VMOVDQA	170
VFNMADD231SS.....	589	VMOVDQU	172
VFNMADDPD	580	VMOVHLPS	174
VFNMADDPS	583	VMOVHPD	176
VFNMADDSD	586	VMOVHPS	178
VFNMADDSS	589	VMOVLHPS	180
VFNMSUB132PD	592	VMOVLPD	182
VFNMSUB132PS	595	VMOVLPS	184
VFNMSUB132SD	598	VMOVMSKPD	186
VFNMSUB132SS	601	VMOVMSKPS	188
VFNMSUB213PD	592	VMOVNTDQ	190
VFNMSUB213PS	595	VMOVNTDQA	192
VFNMSUB213SD	598	VMOVNTPD	194
VFNMSUB213SS	601	VMOVNTPS	196
VFNMSUB231PD	592	VMOVQ	202
VFNMSUB231PS	595	VMOVSD	204
VFNMSUB231SD	598	VMOVSHDUP	206
VFNMSUB231SS	601	VMOVSLDUP	208
VFNMSUBPD	592	VMOVSS	210
VFNMSUBPS	595	VMOVUPD	212
VFNMSUBSD	598	VMOVUPS	214
VFNMSUBSS	601	VMPSADBW	216
VFRCZPD	604	VMULPD	218
VFRCZPS	606	VMULPS	220
VFRCZSD	608	VMULSD	222
VFRCZSS	610	VMULSS	224

VORPD	226	VPEXTRD	304
VORPS	228	VPEXTRQ	306
VPABSB	230	VPEXTRW	308
VPABSD	232	VPHADDBD	653
VPABSW	234	VPHADDBQ	655
VPACKSSDW	236	VPHADDBW	657
VPACKSSWB	238	VPHADDD	310
VPACKUSDW	240	VPHADDDQ	659
VPACKUSWB	242	VPHADD SW	312
VPADD	246	VPHADDUBQ	663
VPADDQ	248	VPHADDUBW	665
VPADDSB	250	VPHADDUDQ	667
VPADDSW	252	VPHADDUWD	669
VPADDUSB	254	VPHADDUWQ	671
VPADDUSW	256	VPHADDW	314
VPADDW	258	VPHADDWD	673
VPALIGNR	260	VPHADDWQ	675
VPAND	262	VPHMINPOSUW	316
VPANDN	264	VPHSUBBW	677
VPAVGB	266	VPHSUBD	318
VPAVGW	268	VPHSUBDQ	679
VPBLENDVB	270	VPHSUBSW	320
VPBLENDW	272	VPHSUBW	322
VPCLMULQDQ	274	VPHSUBWD	681
VPCMMOV	618	VPINSRB	324
VPCMPEQB	276	VPINSRD	326
VPCMPEQD	278	VPINSRQ	328
VPCMPEQQ	280	VPINSRW	330
VPCMPEQW	282	VPMACSD	683
VPCMPESTRI	284	VPMACSDQH	685
VPCMPESTRM	287	VPMACSDQL	687
VPCMPGTB	290	VPMACSS	689
VPCMPGTD	292	VPMACSSDQL	693
VPCMPGTQ	294	VPMACSSQH	691
VPCMPGTW	296	VPMACSSWD	695
VPCMPISTRI	298	VPMACSSWW	697
VPCMPISTRM	300	VPMACSWD	699
VPCOMB	620	VPMACSWW	701
VPCOMD	622	VPMADCSSWD	703
VPCOMQ	624	VPMADC SWD	705
VPCOMUB	626	VPMADDUBSW	332
VPCOMUD	628	VPMADDWD	334
VPCOMUQ	630	VPMAXSB	336
VPCOMUW	632	VPMAXSD	338
VPCOMW	634	VPMAXSW	340
VPERM2F128	636	VPMAXUB	342
VPERMIL2PD	638	VPMAXUD	344
VPERMIL2PS	642	VPMAXUW	346
VPERMILPD	646	VPMINSB	348
VPERMILPS	649	VPMINSD	350
VPEXTRB	302	VPMINSW	352

VPMINUB.....	354	VPSRLD.....	431
VPMINUD.....	356	VPSRLDQ.....	433
VPMINUW.....	358	VPSRLQ.....	435
VPMOVMSKB.....	360	VPSRLW.....	437
VPMOVSXBD.....	362	VPSUBB.....	439
VPMOVSXBX.....	364	VPSUBD.....	441
VPMOVSXBW.....	366	VPSUBQ.....	443
VPMOVSXDW.....	368	VPSUBSB.....	445
VPMOVSXWD.....	370	VPSUBSW.....	447
VPMOVSXWQ.....	372	VPSUBUSB.....	449
VPMOVZXBD.....	374	VPSUBUSW.....	451
VPMOVZXBX.....	376	VPSUBW.....	453
VPMOVZXBW.....	378	VPTEST.....	455
VPMOVZXDQ.....	380	VPTESTPD.....	733
VPMOVZXWD.....	382	VPTESTPS.....	735
VPMOVZXWQ.....	384	VPUNPCKHBW.....	457
VPMULDQ.....	386	VPUNPCKHDQ.....	459
VPMULHRSW.....	388	VPUNPCKHQDQ.....	461
VPMULHUW.....	390	VPUNPCKHW.....	463
VPMULHW.....	392	VPUNPCKLBW.....	465
VPMULLD.....	394	VPUNPCKLDQ.....	467
VPMULLW.....	396	VPUNPCKLQDQ.....	469
VPMULUDQ.....	398	VPUNPCKLWD.....	471
VPOR.....	400	VPXOR.....	473
VPPERM.....	707	VRCPPS.....	475
VPROTB.....	709	VRCPPS.....	477
VPROTD.....	711	VROUNDPD.....	479
VPROTQ.....	713	VROUNDPS.....	482
VPROTW.....	715	VROUNDSD.....	485
VPSADBW.....	402	VROUNDSS.....	488
VPSHAB.....	717	VRSQRTPS.....	491
VPSHAD.....	719	VRSQRTSS.....	493
VPSHAQ.....	721	VSHUFPD.....	495
VPSHAW.....	723	VSHUFPS.....	497
VPSHLB.....	725	VSQRTPD.....	500
VPSHLD.....	727	VSQRTPS.....	502
VPSHLQ.....	729	VSQRTSD.....	504
VPSHLW.....	731	VSQRTSS.....	506
VPSHUFB.....	404	VSTMCSR.....	508
VPSHUFD.....	406	VSUBPD.....	510
VPSHUFHW.....	408	VSUBPS.....	512
VPSHUFLW.....	410	VSUBSD.....	514
VPSIGNB.....	413	VSUBSS.....	516
VPSIGND.....	415	VUCOMISD.....	518
VPSIGNW.....	417	VUCOMISS.....	520
VPSLLD.....	419	VUNPCKHPD.....	522
VPSLLDQ.....	421	VUNPCKHPS.....	524
VPSLLQ.....	423	VUNPCKLPD.....	526
VPSLLW.....	425	VUNPCKLPS.....	528
VPSRAD.....	427	VXORPD.....	740
VPSRAW.....	429	VXORPS.....	742

VZEROALL	737
VZEROUPPER	738

W

word	xxxiv
------------	-------

X

x86	xxxiv
XGETBV	739
XOP instructions	xxxiv
XOP prefix	xxxiv
XORPD	740
XORPS	742
XRSTOR	744
XSAVE	746
XSAVEOPT	748
XSETBV	750