

Intel x86 Assembly Language Cheat Sheet

Instruction	Effect	Examples
Copying Data		
<code>mov src,dest</code>	Copy src to dest	<code>mov \$10,%eax</code> <code>movw %eax,(2000)</code>
Arithmetic		
<code>add src,dest</code>	$\text{dest} = \text{dest} + \text{src}$	<code>add \$10, %esi</code>
<code>sub src,dest</code>	$\text{dest} = \text{dest} - \text{src}$	<code>sub %eax,%ebx</code>
<code>mul reg</code>	$\text{edx:eax} = \text{eax} * \text{reg}$	<code>mul %esi</code>
<code>div reg</code>	$\text{edx} = \text{edx:eax} \bmod \text{reg}$ $\text{eax} = \text{edx:eax} \div \text{reg}$	<code>div %edi</code>
<code>inc dest</code>	Increment destination	<code>inc %eax</code>
<code>dec dest</code>	Decrement destination	<code>dec (0x1000)</code>
Function Calls		
<code>call label</code>	Push eip, transfer control	<code>call format_disk</code>
<code>ret</code>	Pop eip and return	<code>ret</code>
<code>push item</code>	Push item (constant or register) to stack. I.e.: $\text{esp} = \text{esp} - 4$; $\text{memory}[\text{esp}] = \text{item}$	<code>pushl \$32</code> <code>push %eax</code>
<code>pop [reg]</code>	Pop item from stack; optionally store to register I.e.: $\text{reg} = \text{memory}[\text{esp}]$; $\text{esp} = \text{esp} + 4$	<code>pop %eax</code> <code>popl</code>
Bitwise Operations		
<code>and src,dest</code>	$\text{dest} = \text{src} \& \text{dest}$	<code>and %ebx, %eax</code>
<code>or src,dest</code>	$\text{dest} = \text{src} \text{dest}$	<code>orl (0x2000),%eax</code>
<code>xor src,dest</code>	$\text{dest} = \text{src} \wedge \text{dest}$	<code>xor \$0xffffffff,%ebx</code>
<code>shl count,dest</code>	$\text{dest} = \text{dest} \ll \text{count}$	<code>shl \$2,%eax</code>
<code>shr count,dest</code>	$\text{dest} = \text{dest} \gg \text{count}$	<code>shr \$4,(%eax)</code>
Conditionals and Jumps		
<code>cmp a,b</code>	Compare a to b; must immediately precede any of the conditional jump instructions	<code>cmp \$0,%eax</code>
<code>je label</code>	Jump to label if $b == a$	<code>je endloop</code>
<code>jne label</code>	Jump to label if $b \neq a$	<code>jne loopstart</code>
<code>jg label</code>	Jump to label if $b > a$	<code>jg exit</code>
<code>jge label</code>	Jump to label if $b \geq a$	<code>jge format_disk</code>
<code>jl label</code>	Jump to label if $b < a$	<code>jl error</code>
<code>jle label</code>	Jump to label if $b \leq a$	<code>jle finish</code>
<code>test reg,imm</code>	Bitwise compare of register and constant; must immediately precede the <code>jz</code> or <code>jnz</code> instructions	<code>test \$0xffff,%eax</code>
<code>jz label</code>	Jump to label if bits were not set ("zero")	<code>jz looparound</code>
<code>jnz label</code>	Jump to label if bits were set ("not zero")	<code>jmp error</code>
<code>jmp label</code>	Unconditional relative jump	<code>jmp exit</code>
<code>jmp *reg</code>	Unconditional absolute jump; arg is a register	<code>jmp *%eax</code>
<code>ljmp segment,offs</code>	Unconditional absolute far jump	<code>ljmp \$0x10,\$0</code>
Miscellaneous		
<code>nop</code>	No-op (opcode 0x90)	<code>nop</code>
<code>hlt</code>	Halt the CPU	<code>hlt</code>

Suffixes: b=byte (8 bits); w=word (16 bits); l=long (32 bits). Optional if instruction is unambiguous.

Arguments to instructions: Note that it is not possible for **both** src and dest to be memory addresses.

Constant (decimal or hex): \$10 or \$0xff Fixed address: (2000) or (0x1000+53)

Register: %eax %bl Dynamic address: (%eax) or 16(%esp)

32-bit registers: %eax, %ebx, %ecx, %edx, %esi, %edi, %ebp, %esp (points to first used location on top of stack)

16-bit registers: %ax, %bx, %cx, %dx, %si, %di, %sp, %bp

8-bit registers: %al, %ah, %bl, %bh, %cl, %ch, %dl, %dh