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4.1 IMM8 CONTROL BYTE OPERATION FOR PCMPESTRI / PCMPESTRM / PCMPISTRI / PCMPISTRM

The notations introduced in this section are referenced in the reference pages of PCMPESTRI, PCMPESTRM, PCMPISTRI, PCMPISTRM. The operation of the immediate control byte is common to these four string text processing instructions of SSE4.2. This section describes the common operations.

4.1.1 General Description

The operation of PCMPESTRI, PCMPESTRM, PCMPISTRI, PCMPISTRM is defined by the combination of the respective opcode and the interpretation of an immediate control byte that is part of the instruction encoding.

The opcode controls the relationship of input bytes/words to each other (determines whether the inputs terminated strings or whether lengths are expressed explicitly) as well as the desired output (index or mask).

The Imm8 Control Byte for PCMPESTRM/PCMPESTRI/PCMPISTRM/PCMPISTRI encodes a significant amount of programmable control over the functionality of those instructions. Some functionality is unique to each instruction while some is common across some or all of the four instructions. This section describes functionality which is common across the four instructions.

The arithmetic flags (ZF, CF, SF, OF, AF, PF) are set as a result of these instructions. However, the meanings of the flags have been overloaded from their typical meanings in order to provide additional information regarding the relationships of the two inputs.

PCMPxSTRx instructions perform arithmetic comparisons between all possible pairs of bytes or words, one from each packed input source operand. The boolean results of those comparisons are then aggregated in order to produce meaningful results. The Imm8 Control Byte is used to affect the interpretation of individual input elements as well as control the arithmetic comparisons used and the specific aggregation scheme.

Specifically, the Imm8 Control Byte consists of bit fields that control the following attributes:

- **Source data format** — Byte/word data element granularity, signed or unsigned elements
- **Aggregation operation** — Encodes the mode of per-element comparison operation and the aggregation of per-element comparisons into an intermediate result
- **Polarity** — Specifies intermediate processing to be performed on the intermediate result
- **Output selection** — Specifies final operation to produce the output (depending on index or mask) from the intermediate result
### 4.1.2 Source Data Format

#### Table 4-1. Source Data Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imm8[1:0]</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00b</td>
<td>Unsigned bytes</td>
<td>Both 128-bit sources are treated as packed, unsigned bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01b</td>
<td>Unsigned words</td>
<td>Both 128-bit sources are treated as packed, unsigned words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10b</td>
<td>Signed bytes</td>
<td>Both 128-bit sources are treated as packed, signed bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11b</td>
<td>Signed words</td>
<td>Both 128-bit sources are treated as packed, signed words.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the Imm8 Control Byte has bit[0] cleared, each source contains 16 packed bytes. If the bit is set each source contains 8 packed words. If the Imm8 Control Byte has bit[1] cleared, each input contains unsigned data. If the bit is set each source contains signed data.

### 4.1.3 Aggregation Operation

#### Table 4-2. Aggregation Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imm8[3:2]</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00b</td>
<td>Equal any</td>
<td>The arithmetic comparison is “equal.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01b</td>
<td>Ranges</td>
<td>Arithmetic comparison is “greater than or equal” between even indexed bytes/words of reg and each byte/word of reg/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arithmetic comparison is “less than or equal” between odd indexed bytes/words of reg and each byte/word of reg/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(reg/mem[m] &gt;= reg[n] for n = even, reg/mem[m] &lt;= reg[n] for n = odd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10b</td>
<td>Equal each</td>
<td>The arithmetic comparison is “equal.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11b</td>
<td>Equal ordered</td>
<td>The arithmetic comparison is “equal.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All 256 (64) possible comparisons are always performed. The individual Boolean results of those comparisons are referred by “BoolRes[Reg/Mem element index, Reg element index].” Comparisons evaluating to “True” are represented with a 1, False with a 0 (positive logic). The initial results are then aggregated into a 16-bit (8-bit) intermediate result (IntRes1) using one of the modes described in the table below, as determined by Imm8 Control Byte bit[3:2].
See Section 4.1.6 for a description of the overrideIfDataInvalid() function used in Table 4-3.

### Table 4-3. Aggregation Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Pseudocode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equal any</td>
<td>UpperBound = imm8[0] ? 7 : 15;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(find characters from a set)</td>
<td>IntRes1 = 0;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For j = 0 to UpperBound, j++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For i = 0 to UpperBound, i++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IntRes1[j] OR= overrideIfDataInvalid(BoolRes[j,i])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranges</td>
<td>UpperBound = imm8[0] ? 7 : 15;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(find characters from ranges)</td>
<td>IntRes1 = 0;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For j = 0 to UpperBound, j++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For i = 0 to UpperBound, i+=2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IntRes1[j] OR= (overrideIfDataInvalid(BoolRes[j,i]) AND overrideIfDataInvalid(BoolRes[j,i+1]))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4-4. Polarity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imm8[5:4]</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00b</td>
<td>Positive Polarity (+)</td>
<td>IntRes2 = IntRes1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01b</td>
<td>Negative Polarity (-)</td>
<td>IntRes2 = -1 XOR IntRes1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10b</td>
<td>Masked (+)</td>
<td>IntRes2 = IntRes1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.5 Output Selection

For PCMPESTRI/PCMPISTRI, the Imm8 Control Byte bit[6] is used to determine if the index is of the least significant or most significant bit of IntRes2.

Specifically for PCMPESTRM/PCMPISTRM, the Imm8 Control Byte bit[6] is used to determine if the mask is a 16 (8) bit mask or a 128 bit byte/word mask.

4.1.6 Valid/Invalid Override of Comparisons

PCMPxSTRx instructions allow for the possibility that an end-of-string (EOS) situation may occur within the 128-bit packed data value (see the instruction descriptions below for details). Any data elements on either source that are determined to be past the EOS are considered to be invalid, and the treatment of invalid data within a comparison pair varies depending on the aggregation function being performed.

In general, the individual comparison result for each element pair BoolRes[i,j] can be forced true or false if one or more elements in the pair are invalid. See Table 4-7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>xmm1 byte/word</th>
<th>xmm2/ m128 byte/word</th>
<th>Imm8[3:2] = 00b (equal any)</th>
<th>Imm8[3:2] = 01b (ranges)</th>
<th>Imm8[3:2] = 10b (equal each)</th>
<th>Imm8[3:2] = 11b (equal ordered)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Force false</td>
<td>Force false</td>
<td>Force true</td>
<td>Force true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Force false</td>
<td>Force false</td>
<td>Force false</td>
<td>Force true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Force false</td>
<td>Force false</td>
<td>Force false</td>
<td>Force false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Do not force</td>
<td>Do not force</td>
<td>Do not force</td>
<td>Do not force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.1.7 Summary of Imm8 Control byte

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imm8</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>------0b</td>
<td>128-bit sources treated as 16 packed bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------1b</td>
<td>128-bit sources treated as 8 packed words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------0-b</td>
<td>Packed bytes/words are unsigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------1-b</td>
<td>Packed bytes/words are signed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----00--b</td>
<td>Mode is equal any.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----01--b</td>
<td>Mode is ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----10--b</td>
<td>Mode is equal each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----11--b</td>
<td>Mode is equal ordered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---0----b</td>
<td>IntRes1 is unmodified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---1----b</td>
<td>IntRes1 is negated (1’s complement).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--0-----b</td>
<td>Negation of IntRes1 is for all 16 (8) bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--1-----b</td>
<td>Negation of IntRes1 is masked by reg/mem validity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0------b</td>
<td>Index of the least significant, set, bit is used (regardless of corresponding input element validity). IntRes2 is returned in least significant bits of XMM0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1------b</td>
<td>Index of the most significant, set, bit is used (regardless of corresponding input element validity). Each bit of IntRes2 is expanded to byte/word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0------b</td>
<td>This bit currently has no defined effect, should be 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1------b</td>
<td>This bit currently has no defined effect, should be 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.8  Diagram Comparison and Aggregation Process

4.2  COMMON TRANSFORMATION AND PRIMITIVE FUNCTIONS FOR SHA1XXX AND SHA256XXX

The following primitive functions and transformations are used in the algorithmic descriptions of SHA1 and SHA256 instruction extensions SHA1NEXTE, SHA1RND5, SHA1MSG1, SHA1MSG2, SHA256RND5, SHA256MSG1 and SHA256MSG2. The operands of these primitives and transformation are generally 32-bit DWORD integers.

- **f0():** A bit oriented logical operation that derives a new dword from three SHA1 state variables (dword). This function is used in SHA1 round 1 to 20 processing.
  \[ f0(B, C, D) := (B \text{ AND } C) \text{ XOR } ((\text{NOT}(B) \text{ AND } D) \]  

- **f1():** A bit oriented logical operation that derives a new dword from three SHA1 state variables (dword). This function is used in SHA1 round 21 to 40 processing.
  \[ f1(B, C, D) := B \text{ XOR } C \text{ XOR } D \]  

- **f2():** A bit oriented logical operation that derives a new dword from three SHA1 state variables (dword). This function is used in SHA1 round 41 to 60 processing.
  \[ f2(B, C, D) := (B \text{ AND } C) \text{ XOR } (B \text{ AND } D) \text{ XOR } (C \text{ AND } D) \]  

Figure 4-1. Operation of PCMPSTRx and PCMPESTRx
• \textbf{f3()}: A bit oriented logical operation that derives a new dword from three SHA1 state variables (dword). This function is used in SHA1 round 61 to 80 processing. It is the same as \textbf{f1()}.

\[
f3(B,C,D) := B \text{ XOR } C \text{ XOR } D
\]

• \textbf{Ch()}: A bit oriented logical operation that derives a new dword from three SHA256 state variables (dword).

\[
\text{Ch}(E,F,G) := (E \text{ AND } F) \text{ XOR } ((\neg E) \text{ AND } G)
\]

• \textbf{Maj()}: A bit oriented logical operation that derives a new dword from three SHA256 state variables (dword).

\[
\text{Maj}(A,B,C) := (A \text{ AND } B) \text{ XOR } (A \text{ AND } C) \text{ XOR } (B \text{ AND } C)
\]

\text{ROR} is rotate right operation

\[
(A \text{ ROR } N) := A[N-1:0] || A[\text{Width}-1:N]
\]

\text{ROL} is rotate left operation

\[
(A \text{ ROL } N) := A \text{ ROR } (\text{Width}-N)
\]

\text{SHR} is the right shift operation

\[
(A \text{ SHR } N) := \text{ZEROES}[N-1:0] || A[\text{Width}-1:N]
\]

• \textbf{Σ0()}: A bit oriented logical and rotational transformation performed on a dword SHA256 state variable.

\[
\Sigma_0(A) := (A \text{ ROR } 2) \text{ XOR } (A \text{ ROR } 13) \text{ XOR } (A \text{ ROR } 22)
\]

• \textbf{Σi()}: A bit oriented logical and rotational transformation performed on a dword SHA256 state variable.

\[
\Sigma_i(E) := (E \text{ ROR } 6) \text{ XOR } (E \text{ ROR } 11) \text{ XOR } (E \text{ ROR } 25)
\]

• \textbf{σ0()}: A bit oriented logical and rotational transformation performed on a SHA256 message dword used in the message scheduling.

\[
\sigma_0(W) := (W \text{ ROR } 7) \text{ XOR } (W \text{ ROR } 18) \text{ XOR } (W \text{ SHR } 3)
\]

• \textbf{σ1()}: A bit oriented logical and rotational transformation performed on a SHA256 message dword used in the message scheduling.

\[
\sigma_1(W) := (W \text{ ROR } 17) \text{ XOR } (W \text{ ROR } 19) \text{ XOR } (W \text{ SHR } 10)
\]

• \textbf{Ki}: SHA1 Constants dependent on immediate i.

\begin{align*}
K0 &= 0x5A827999 \\
K1 &= 0x6ED9EBA1 \\
K2 &= 0x8F1BBCDC \\
K3 &= 0xCA62C1D6
\end{align*}

\textbf{4.3 INSTRUCTIONS (M-U)}

MASKMOVDQU—Store Selected Bytes of Double Quadword

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F F7 Ir</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Selectively write bytes from xmm1 to memory location using the byte mask in xmm2. The default memory location is specified by DS:DI/EDI/RDI register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG F7 Ir</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Selectively write bytes from xmm1 to memory location using the byte mask in xmm2. The default memory location is specified by DS:DI/EDI/RDI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction Operand Encoding1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Op/En</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ModRM.MOD = 011B required

Description

Stores selected bytes from the source operand (first operand) into an 128-bit memory location. The mask operand (second operand) selects which bytes from the source operand are written to memory. The source and mask operands are XMM registers. The memory location specified by the effective address in the DI/EDI/RDI register (the default segment register is DS, but this may be overridden with a segment-override prefix). The memory location does not need to be on a natural boundary. (The size of the store address depends on the address-size attribute.)

The most significant bit in each byte of the mask operand determines whether the corresponding byte in the source operand is written to the corresponding byte location in memory: 0 indicates no write and 1 indicates write.

The MASKMOVDQU instruction generates a non-temporal hint to the processor to minimize cache pollution. The non-temporal hint is implemented by using a write combining (WC) memory type protocol (see “Caching of Temporal vs. Non-Temporal Data” in Chapter 10, of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*). Because the WC protocol uses a weakly-ordered memory consistency model, a fencing operation implemented with the SFENCE or MFENCE instruction should be used in conjunction with MASKMOVDQU instructions if multiple processors might use different memory types to read/write the destination memory locations.

Behavior with a mask of all 0s is as follows:

- No data will be written to memory.
- Signaling of breakpoints (code or data) is not guaranteed; different processor implementations may signal or not signal these breakpoints.
- Exceptions associated with addressing memory and page faults may still be signaled (implementation dependent).
- If the destination memory region is mapped as UC or WP, enforcement of associated semantics for these memory types is not guaranteed (that is, is reserved) and is implementation-specific.

The MASKMOVDQU instruction can be used to improve performance of algorithms that need to merge data on a byte-by-byte basis. MASKMOVDQU should not cause a read for ownership; doing so generates unnecessary bandwidth since data is to be written directly using the byte-mask without allocating old data prior to the store.

In 64-bit mode, use of the REX.R prefix permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Note: In VEX-encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

If VMASKMOVDQU is encoded with VEX.L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.
Operation

IF (MASK[7] = 1)
  THEN DEST[DI/EDI] := SRC[7:0] ELSE (* Memory location unchanged *); FI;
IF (MASK[15] = 1)
  THEN DEST[DI/EDI +1] := SRC[15:8] ELSE (* Memory location unchanged *); FI;
  (* Repeat operation for 3rd through 14th bytes in source operand *)
IF (MASK[127] = 1)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

void _mm_maskmoveu_si128(__m128i d, __m128i n, char * p)

Other Exceptions

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:

#UD
  If VEX.L= 1
  If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
MASKMOVQ—Store Selected Bytes of Quadword

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F F7 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Selectively write bytes from mm1 to memory location using the byte mask in mm2. The default memory location is specified by DS:DI/EDI/RDI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Stores selected bytes from the source operand (first operand) into a 64-bit memory location. The mask operand (second operand) selects which bytes from the source operand are written to memory. The source and mask operands are MMX technology registers. The memory location specified by the effective address in the DI/EDI/RDI register (the default segment register is DS, but this may be overridden with a segment-override prefix). The memory location does not need to be aligned on a natural boundary. (The size of the store address depends on the address-size attribute.)

The most significant bit in each byte of the mask operand determines whether the corresponding byte in the source operand is written to the corresponding byte location in memory: 0 indicates no write and 1 indicates write.

The MASKMOVQ instruction generates a non-temporal hint to the processor to minimize cache pollution. The non-temporal hint is implemented by using a write combining (WC) memory type protocol (see "Caching of Temporal vs. Non-Temporal Data" in Chapter 10, of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*). Because the WC protocol uses a weakly-ordered memory consistency model, a fencing operation implemented with the SFENCE or MFENCE instruction should be used in conjunction with MASKMOVQ instructions if multiple processors might use different memory types to read/write the destination memory locations.

This instruction causes a transition from x87 FPU to MMX technology state (that is, the x87 FPU top-of-stack pointer is set to 0 and the x87 FPU tag word is set to all 0s [valid]).

The behavior of the MASKMOVQ instruction with a mask of all 0s is as follows:

- No data will be written to memory.
- Transition from x87 FPU to MMX technology state will occur.
- Exceptions associated with addressing memory and page faults may still be signaled (implementation dependent).
- Signaling of breakpoints (code or data) is not guaranteed (implementation dependent).
- If the destination memory region is mapped as UC or WP, enforcement of associated semantics for these memory types is not guaranteed (that is, is reserved) and is implementation-specific.

The MASKMOVQ instruction can be used to improve performance for algorithms that need to merge data on a byte-by-byte basis. It should not cause a read for ownership; doing so generates unnecessary bandwidth since data is to be written directly using the byte-mask without allocating old data prior to the store.

In 64-bit mode, the memory address is specified by DS:RDI.
Operation

IF (MASK[7] = 1)
  THEN DEST[DI/EDI] := SRC[7:0] ELSE (* Memory location unchanged *); Fl;
IF (MASK[15] = 1)
  THEN DEST[DI/EDI +1] := SRC[15:8] ELSE (* Memory location unchanged *); Fl;
  (* Repeat operation for 3rd through 6th bytes in source operand *)
IF (MASK[63] = 1)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

void _mm_maskmove_si64(__m64d, __m64n, char * p)

Other Exceptions

See Table 22-8, “Exception Conditions for Legacy SIMD/MMX Instructions without FP Exception” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A.
**MAXPD—Maximum of Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values**

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 5F /r</td>
<td>MAXPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Return the maximum double-precision floating-point values between xmm1 and xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.W1 5F /r</td>
<td>VMAXPD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the maximum packed double-precision floating-point values between ymm2 and ymm3/m256. subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 5F /r</td>
<td>VMAXPD zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst{sae}</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the maximum packed double-precision floating-point values between zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst and store result in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Performs a SIMD compare of the packed double-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and the second source operand and returns the maximum value for each pair of values to the destination operand.

If the values being compared are both 0.0s (of either sign), the value in the second operand (source operand) is returned. If a value in the second operand is an SNaN, then SNaN is forwarded unchanged to the destination (that is, a QNaN version of the SNaN is not returned).

If only one value is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN) for this instruction, the second operand (source operand), either a NaN or a valid floating-point value, is written to the result. If instead of this behavior, it is required that the NaN source operand (from either the first or second operand) be returned, the action of MAXPD can be emulated using a sequence of instructions, such as a comparison followed by AND, ANDN and OR.

**EVEX encoded versions:** The first source operand (the second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

**VEX.256 encoded version:** The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**VEX.128 encoded version:** The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.
128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.

**Operation**

MAX(SRC1, SRC2)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IF } ((\text{SRC1} = 0.0) \text{ and } (\text{SRC2} = 0.0)) \text{ THEN DEST} & := \text{SRC2}; \\
\text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC1} = \text{NaN}) \text{ THEN DEST} & := \text{SRC2}; \\
\text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC2} = \text{NaN}) \text{ THEN DEST} & := \text{SRC2}; \\
\text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC1} > \text{SRC2}) \text{ THEN DEST} & := \text{SRC1}; \\
\text{ELSE DEST} & := \text{SRC2}; \\
\end{align*}
\]

**VMAXPD (EVEX encoded versions)**

(VL, \( \text{KL} \)) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

\[
\text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } \text{KL}-1 \\
i := j * 64 \\
\text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask* THEN} \\
\text{IF } (\text{EVEX.b} = 1) \text{ AND (SRC2 *is memory*) THEN}
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[i+63:i] & := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC1}[i+63:i], \text{SRC2}[63:0]) \\
\text{ELSE}
\text{DEST}[i+63:i] & := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC1}[i+63:i], \text{SRC2}[i+63:i]) \\
\text{FI};
\end{align*}
\text{ELSE}
\begin{align*}
\text{IF *merging-masking* THEN}
\text{DEST}[i+63:i] & \text{ remains unchanged*}
\text{ELSE}
\text{DEST}[i+63:i] & := 0 \text{ ; zeroing-masking}
\text{FI}
\end{align*}
\text{FI}
\text{ENDFOR}
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:\text{VL}] := 0

**VMAXPD (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC1}[63:0], \text{SRC2}[63:0]) \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC1}[127:64], \text{SRC2}[127:64]) \\
\text{DEST}[191:128] & := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC1}[191:128], \text{SRC2}[191:128]) \\
\text{DEST}[255:192] & := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC1}[255:192], \text{SRC2}[255:192]) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] & := 0
\end{align*}
\]

**VMAXPD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC1}[63:0], \text{SRC2}[63:0]) \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC1}[127:64], \text{SRC2}[127:64]) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] & := 0
\end{align*}
\]
MAXPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

DEST[63:0] := MAX(DEST[63:0], SRC[63:0])
DEST[127:64] := MAX(DEST[127:64], SRC[127:64])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VMAXPD __m512d _mm512_max_pd(__m512d a, __m512d b);
VMAXPD __m512d _mm512_mask_max_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VMAXPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_max_pd(__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VMAXPD __m512d _mm512_max_round_pd(__m512d a, __m512d b, int);
VMAXPD __m512d _mm512_mask_max_round_pd(__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b, int);
VMAXPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_max_round_pd(__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VMAXPD __m256d _mm256_max_pd(__m256d a, __m256d b);
VMAXPD __m128d _mm_max_pd(__m128d a, __m128d b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

Invalid (including QNaN Source Operand), Denormal

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-19, “Type 2 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-46, “Type E2 Class Exception Conditions”.

MAXPD—Maximum of Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values
MAXPS—Maximum of Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 5F /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Return the maximum single-precision floating-point values between xmm1 and xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F:WiG 5F /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the maximum single-precision floating-point values between xmm2 and xmm3/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.0F:WiG 5F /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the maximum single-precision floating-point values between ymm2 and ymm3/m256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F:Wo 5F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the maximum packed single-precision floating-point values between xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst and store result in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.0F:Wo 5F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the maximum packed single-precision floating-point values between ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m32bcst and store result in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.0F:Wo 5F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the maximum packed single-precision floating-point values between zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst and store result in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction Operand Encoding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Op/En</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a SIMD compare of the packed single-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and the second source operand and returns the maximum value for each pair of values to the destination operand.

If the values being compared are both 0.0s (of either sign), the value in the second operand (source operand) is returned. If a value in the second operand is an SNaN, then SNaN is forwarded unchanged to the destination (that is, a QNaN version of the SNaN is not returned).

If only one value is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN) for this instruction, the second operand (source operand), either a NaN or a valid floating-point value, is written to the result. If instead of this behavior, it is required that the NaN source operand (from either the first or second operand) be returned, the action of MAXPS can be emulated using a sequence of instructions, such as, a comparison followed by AND, ANDN and OR.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand (the second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.
**Operation**

\[
\text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1, \text{SRC}_2) \\
\{ \\
\quad \text{IF } ((\text{SRC}_1 = 0.0) \text{ and } (\text{SRC}_2 = 0.0)) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC}_2; \\
\quad \text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC}_1 = \text{NaN}) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC}_2; \text{ Fl}; \\
\quad \text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC}_2 = \text{NaN}) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC}_2; \text{ Fl}; \\
\quad \text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC}_1 > \text{SRC}_2) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC}_1; \\
\quad \text{ELSE } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC}_2; \\
\}
\]

**VMAXPS (EVEX encoded versions)**

\[(\text{KL, VL}) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\]

\[\text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } \text{KL}-1 \]

\[i := j \times 32\]

\[\text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR } \text{*no writemask*} \]

\[\text{THEN}\]

\[\text{IF } (\text{EVEX.b} = 1) \text{ AND } (\text{SRC}_2 \text{ *is memory*}) \]

\[\text{THEN}\]

\[\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[i+31:i], \text{SRC}_2[31:0])\]

\[\text{ELSE}\]

\[\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[i+31:i], \text{SRC}_2[i+31:i])\]

\[\text{FI};\]

\[\text{ELSE}\]

\[\text{IF } \text{*merging-masking*} ; \text{merging-masking}\]

\[\text{THEN } \text{*DEST}[i+31:i] \text{ remains unchanged*}\]

\[\text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0 ; \text{zeroing-masking}\]

\[\text{FI}\]

\[\text{ENDFOR}\]

\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:\text{VL}] := 0\]

**VMAXPS (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\[\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[31:0], \text{SRC}_2[31:0])\]

\[\text{DEST}[63:32] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[63:32], \text{SRC}_2[63:32])\]

\[\text{DEST}[95:64] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[95:64], \text{SRC}_2[95:64])\]

\[\text{DEST}[127:96] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[127:96], \text{SRC}_2[127:96])\]

\[\text{DEST}[159:128] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[159:128], \text{SRC}_2[159:128])\]

\[\text{DEST}[191:160] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[191:160], \text{SRC}_2[191:160])\]

\[\text{DEST}[223:192] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[223:192], \text{SRC}_2[223:192])\]

\[\text{DEST}[255:224] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[255:224], \text{SRC}_2[255:224])\]

\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0\]

**VMAXPS (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[31:0], \text{SRC}_2[31:0])\]

\[\text{DEST}[63:32] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[63:32], \text{SRC}_2[63:32])\]

\[\text{DEST}[95:64] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[95:64], \text{SRC}_2[95:64])\]

\[\text{DEST}[127:96] := \text{MAX}(\text{SRC}_1[127:96], \text{SRC}_2[127:96])\]

\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0\]
MAXPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := MAX(DEST[31:0], SRC[31:0])
DEST[95:64] := MAX(DEST[95:64], SRC[95:64])
DEST[127:96] := MAX(DEST[127:96], SRC[127:96])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMAXPS __m512 _mm512_max_ps(__m512 a, __m512 b);
VMAXPS __m512 _mm512_mask_max_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VMAXPS __m512 _mm512_maskz_max_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VMAXPS __m512 _mm512_max_round_ps(__m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VMAXPS __m512 _mm512_mask_max_round_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VMAXPS __m512 _mm512_maskz_max_round_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VMAXPS __m256 _mm256_max_ps(__m256 a, __m256 b);
VMAXPS __m256 _mm256_mask_max_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VMAXPS __m256 _mm256_maskz_max_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VMAXPS __m128 _mm_max_ps(__m128 a, __m128 b);
VMAXPS __m128 _mm_mask_max_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VMAXPS __m128 _mm_maskz_max_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Invalid (including QNaN Source Operand), Denormal

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-19, “Type 2 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-46, “Type E2 Class Exception Conditions”.
MAXSD—Return Maximum Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2 0F 5F /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Return the maximum scalar double-precision floating-point value between xmm2/m64 and xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F2.0FWIG 5F /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the maximum scalar double-precision floating-point value between xmm3/m64 and xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F2.0FW1 5F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the maximum scalar double-precision floating-point value between xmm3/m64 and xmm2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Compares the low double-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and the second source operand, and returns the maximum value to the low quadword of the destination operand. The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. When the second source operand is a memory operand, only 64 bits are accessed.

If the values being compared are both 0.0s (of either sign), the value in the second source operand is returned. If a value in the second source operand is an SNaN, that SNaN is returned unchanged to the destination (that is, a QNaN version of the SNaN is not returned).

If only one value is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN) for this instruction, the second source operand, either a NaN or a valid floating-point value, is written to the result. If instead of this behavior, it is required that the NaN of either source operand be returned, the action of MAXSD can be emulated using a sequence of instructions, such as, a comparison followed by AND, ANDN and OR.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination and first source operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:64) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded version: Bits (127:64) of the XMM register destination are copied from corresponding bits in the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low quadword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VMAXSD is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VMAXSD with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
**Operation**

MAX(SRC1, SRC2)
{
    IF ((SRC1 = 0.0) and (SRC2 = 0.0)) THEN DEST := SRC2;
    ELSE IF (SRC1 = NaN) THEN DEST := SRC2; FT;
    ELSE IF (SRC2 = NaN) THEN DEST := SRC2; FI;
    ELSE IF (SRC1 > SRC2) THEN DEST := SRC1;
    ELSE DEST := SRC2;
    FI;
}

**VMAXSD (EVEX encoded version)**

IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[63:0] := MAX(SRC1[63:0], SRC2[63:0])
    ELSE IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged*
      ELSE ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[63:0] := 0
      FI;
    FI;
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VMAXSD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[63:0] := MAX(SRC1[63:0], SRC2[63:0])
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**MAXSD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

DEST[63:0] := MAX(DEST[63:0], SRC[63:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VMAXSD __m128d _mm_max_round_sd( __m128d a, __m128d b, int);
VMAXSD __m128d _mm_mask_max_round_sd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int);
VMAXSD __m128d _mm_maskz_max_round_sd( __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int);
MAXSD __m128d_mm_max_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

Invalid (Including QNaN Source Operand), Denormal

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-20, "Type 3 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-47, "Type E3 Class Exception Conditions".

MAXSD—Return Maximum Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value
MAXSS—Return Maximum Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 OF 5F /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Return the maximum scalar single-precision floating-point value between xmm2/m32 and xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXSS xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.FW 5F /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the maximum scalar single-precision floating-point value between xmm3/m32 and xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMAXSS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F3.FW 5F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the maximum scalar single-precision floating-point value between xmm3/m32 and xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMAXSS xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m32{sae}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Compares the low single-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and the second source operand, and returns the maximum value to the low doubleword of the destination operand.

If the values being compared are both 0.0s (of either sign), the value in the second source operand is returned. If a value in the second source operand is an SNaN, that SNaN is returned unchanged to the destination (that is, a QNaN version of the SNaN is not returned).

If only one value is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN) for this instruction, the second source operand, either a NaN or a valid floating-point value, is written to the result. If instead of this behavior, it is required that the NaN from either source operand be returned, the action of MAXSS can be emulated using a sequence of instructions, such as, a comparison followed by AND, ANDN and OR.

The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination and first source operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL:32) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded version: The first source operand is an xmm register encoded by VEX.vvvv. Bits (127:32) of the XMM register destination are copied from corresponding bits in the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low doubleword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VMAXSS is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VMAXSS with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
Operation

MAX(SRC1, SRC2)
{
   IF ((SRC1 = 0.0) and (SRC2 = 0.0)) THEN DEST := SRC2;
   ELSE IF (SRC1 = NaN) THEN DEST := SRC2; FI;
   ELSE IF (SRC2 = NaN) THEN DEST := SRC2; FI;
   ELSE IF (SRC1 > SRC2) THEN DEST := SRC1;
   ELSE DEST := SRC2;
   FI;
}

VMAXSS (EVEX encoded version)
IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
   THEN DEST[31:0] := MAX(SRC1[31:0], SRC2[31:0])
   ELSE
       IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
           THEN *DEST[31:0] remains unchanged*
       ELSE ; zeroing-masking
           THEN DEST[31:0] := 0
       FI;
   FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VMAXSS (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := MAX(SRC1[31:0], SRC2[31:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

MAXSS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := MAX(DEST[31:0], SRC[31:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:32] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMAXSS __m128 _mm_max_round_ss( __m128 a, __m128 b, int);
VMAXSS __m128 _mm_mask_max_round_ss(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int);
VMAXSS __m128 _mm_maskz_max_round_ss( __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int);
MAXSS __m128 _mm_max_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Invalid (Including QNaN Source Operand), Denormal

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-20, “Type 3 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-47, “Type E3 Class Exception Conditions”.

MAXSS—Return Maximum Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Value
MFENCE—Memory Fence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode / Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F AE F0</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Serializes load and store operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs a serializing operation on all load-from-memory and store-to-memory instructions that were issued prior to the MFENCE instruction. This serializing operation guarantees that every load and store instruction that precedes the MFENCE instruction in program order becomes globally visible before any load or store instruction that follows the MFENCE instruction.\(^1\) The MFENCE instruction is ordered with respect to all load and store instructions, other MFENCE instructions, any LFENCE and SFENCE instructions, and any serializing instructions (such as the CPUID instruction). MFENCE does not serialize the instruction stream.

Weakly ordered memory types can be used to achieve higher processor performance through such techniques as out-of-order issue, speculative reads, write-combining, and write-collapsing. The degree to which a consumer of data recognizes or knows that the data is weakly ordered varies among applications and may be unknown to the producer of this data. The MFENCE instruction provides a performance-efficient way of ensuring load and store ordering between routines that produce weakly-ordered results and routines that consume that data.

Processors are free to fetch and cache data speculatively from regions of system memory that use the WB, WC, and WT memory types. This speculative fetching can occur at any time and is not tied to instruction execution. Thus, it is not ordered with respect to executions of the MFENCE instruction; data can be brought into the caches speculatively just before, during, or after the execution of an MFENCE instruction.

This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

Specification of the instruction's opcode above indicates a ModR/M byte of F0. For this instruction, the processor ignores the r/m field of the ModR/M byte. Thus, MFENCE is encoded by any opcode of the form 0F AE Fx, where x is in the range 0-7.

Operation

Wait_On_Following_Loads_And_Stores_Until(preceding_loads_and_stores_globally_visible);

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

void _mm_mfence(void)

Exceptions (All Modes of Operation)

#UD If CPUID.01H:EDX.SSE2[bit 26] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.

---

1. A load instruction is considered to become globally visible when the value to be loaded into its destination register is determined.
MINPD—Minimum of Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 5D /r MINPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Return the minimum double-precision floating-point values between xmm1 and xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:W1 5D /r VMINPD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the minimum double-precision floating-point values between xmm2 and xmm3/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:W1 5D /r VMINPD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the minimum packed double-precision floating-point values between ymm2 and ymm3/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 5D /r VMINPD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the minimum packed double-precision floating-point values between xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst and store result in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 5D /r VMINPD ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the minimum packed double-precision floating-point values between ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst and store result in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 5D /r VMINPD zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst{sae}</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the minimum packed double-precision floating-point values between zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst and store result in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a SIMD compare of the packed double-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and the second source operand and returns the minimum value for each pair of values to the destination operand.

If the values being compared are both 0.0s (of either sign), the value in the second operand (source operand) is returned. If a value in the second operand is an SNaN, then SNaN is forwarded unchanged to the destination (that is, a QNaN version of the SNaN is not returned).

If only one value is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN) for this instruction, the second operand (source operand), either a NaN or a valid floating-point value, is written to the result. If instead of this behavior, it is required that the NaN source operand (from either the first or second operand) be returned, the action of MINPD can be emulated using a sequence of instructions, such as, a comparison followed by AND, ANDN and OR.

**EVEX encoded versions:** The first source operand (the second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

**VEX.256 encoded version:** The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**VEX.128 encoded version:** The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version:** The first source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.
Operation
MIN(SRC1, SRC2)
{
    IF ((SRC1 = 0.0) and (SRC2 = 0.0)) THEN DEST := SRC2;
    ELSE IF (SRC1 = NaN) THEN DEST := SRC2; FI;
    ELSE IF (SRC2 = NaN) THEN DEST := SRC2; FI;
    ELSE IF (SRC1 < SRC2) THEN DEST := SRC1;
    ELSE DEST := SRC2;
    FI;
}

VMINPD (EVEX encoded version)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 64
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN
            IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
                THEN
                    DEST[i+63:i] := MIN(SRC1[i+63:i], SRC2[i+63:0])
                ELSE
                    DEST[i+63:i] := MIN(SRC1[i+63:i], SRC2[i+63:i])
                FI;
            ELSE
                IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                    THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
                ELSE  DEST[i+63:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
                FI
        FI
    ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMINPD (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := MIN(SRC1[63:0], SRC2[63:0])
DEST[127:64] := MIN(SRC1[127:64], SRC2[127:64])
DEST[255:192] := MIN(SRC1[255:192], SRC2[255:192])

VMINPD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := MIN(SRC1[63:0], SRC2[63:0])
DEST[127:64] := MIN(SRC1[127:64], SRC2[127:64])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

MINPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[63:0] := MIN(SRC1[63:0], SRC2[63:0])
DEST[127:64] := MIN(SRC1[127:64], SRC2[127:64])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VMINPD __m512d _mm512_min_pd( __m512d a, __m512d b);
VMINPD __m512d _mm512_mask_min_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VMINPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_min_pd( __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VMINPD __m512d _mm512_min_round_pd( __m512d a, __m512d b, int);
VMINPD __m512d _mm512_mask_min_round_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b, int);
VMINPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_min_round_pd( __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VMINPD __m256d _mm256_mask_min_pd(__m256d s, __mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b);
VMINPD __m256d _mm256_maskz_min_pd( __mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b);
VMINPD __m256d _mm256_min_pd (__m256d a, __m256d b);
VMINPD __m128d _mm_mask_min_pd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);
VMINPD __m128d _mm_maskz_min_pd( __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);
VMINPD __m128d _mm_min_pd (__m128d a, __m128d b);
MVINPD __m128d _mm_min_pd (__m128d a, __m128d b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Invalid (including QNaN Source Operand), Denormal

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-19, “Type 2 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-46, “Type E2 Class Exception Conditions”.
MINPS—Minimum of Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 5D /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Return the minimum single-precision floating-point values between xmm1 and xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F3W 5D /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the minimum single-precision floating-point values between xmm2 and xmm3/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.0F3W 5D /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the minimum single double-precision floating-point values between ymm2 and ymm3/m256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F3W 5D /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the minimum packed single-precision floating-point values between xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst and store result in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.0F3W 5D /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the minimum packed single-precision floating-point values between ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m32bcst and store result in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.0F3W 5D /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the minimum packed single-precision floating-point values between zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst and store result in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs a SIMD compare of the packed single-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and the second source operand and returns the minimum value for each pair of values to the destination operand.

If the values being compared are both 0.0s (of either sign), the value in the second operand (source operand) is returned. If a value in the second operand is an SNaN, then SNaN is forwarded unchanged to the destination (that is, a QNaN version of the SNaN is not returned).

If only one value is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN) for this instruction, the second operand (source operand), either a NaN or a valid floating-point value, is written to the result. If instead of this behavior, it is required that the NaN source operand (from either the first or second operand) be returned, the action of MINPS can be emulated using a sequence of instructions, such as, a comparison followed by AND, ANDN and OR.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand (the second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.
Operation
MIN(SRC1, SRC2)
{
    IF ((SRC1 = 0.0) and (SRC2 = 0.0)) THEN DEST := SRC2;
    ELSE IF (SRC1 = NaN) THEN DEST := SRC2; FI;
    ELSE IF (SRC2 = NaN) THEN DEST := SRC2; FI;
    ELSE IF (SRC1 < SRC2) THEN DEST := SRC1;
    ELSE DEST := SRC2;
    FI;
}

VMINPS (EVEX encoded version)

(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN
            IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
                THEN
                    DEST[i+31:i] := MIN(SRC1[i+31:i], SRC2[31:0])
                ELSE
                    DEST[i+31:i] := MIN(SRC1[i+31:i], SRC2[i+31:i])
                FI;
            ELSE
                IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                    THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
                ELSE  DEST[i+31:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
                FI
        FI;
    ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMINPS (VEX.256 encoded version)

DEST[31:0] := MIN(SRC1[31:0], SRC2[31:0])
DEST[63:32] := MIN(SRC1[63:32], SRC2[63:32])
DEST[95:64] := MIN(SRC1[95:64], SRC2[95:64])
DEST[127:96] := MIN(SRC1[127:96], SRC2[127:96])
DEST[159:128] := MIN(SRC1[159:128], SRC2[159:128])
DEST[255:224] := MIN(SRC1[255:224], SRC2[255:224])

VMINPS (VEX.128 encoded version)

DEST[31:0] := MIN(SRC1[31:0], SRC2[31:0])
DEST[63:32] := MIN(SRC1[63:32], SRC2[63:32])
DEST[95:64] := MIN(SRC1[95:64], SRC2[95:64])
DEST[127:96] := MIN(SRC1[127:96], SRC2[127:96])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
MINPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := MIN(SRC1[31:0], SRC2[31:0])
DEST[63:32] := MIN(SRC1[63:32], SRC2[63:32])
DEST[95:64] := MIN(SRC1[95:64], SRC2[95:64])
DEST[127:96] := MIN(SRC1[127:96], SRC2[127:96])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMINPS __m512 _mm512_min_ps(__m512 a, __m512 b);
VMINPS __m512 __mm512_mask_min_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VMINPS __m512 __mm512_maskz_min_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VMINPS __m512 __mm512_min_round_ps(__m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VMINPS __m512 __mm512_mask_min_round_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VMINPS __m512 __mm512_maskz_min_round_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VMINPS __m256 __mm256_mask_min_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VMINPS __m256 __mm256_maskz_min_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VMINPS __m128 __mm128_mask_min_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VMINPS __m128 __mm128_maskz_min_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VMINPS __m256 __mm256_min_ps(__m256 a, __m256 b);
VMINPS __m128 __mm128_min_ps(__m128 a, __m128 b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Invalid (including QNaN Source Operand), Denormal

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-19, "Type 2 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-46, "Type E2 Class Exception Conditions".
MINSD—Return Minimum Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

Op / En | Tuple Type | Operand 1 | Operand 2 | Operand 3 | Operand 4
-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------
   A    | NA        | ModRM:reg (r, w) | ModRM:r/m (r) | NA | NA
   B    | NA        | ModRM:reg (w) | VEX.vvvv (r) | ModRM:r/m (r) | NA
   C    | Tuple1 Scalar | ModRM:reg (w) | VEX.vvvv (r) | ModRM:r/m (r) | NA

Description

Compares the low double-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and the second source operand, and returns the minimum value to the low quadword of the destination operand. When the source operand is a memory operand, only the 64 bits are accessed.

If the values being compared are both 0.0s (of either sign), the value in the second source operand is returned. If a value in the second source operand is an SNaN, then SNaN is returned unchanged to the destination (that is, a QNaN version of the SNaN is not returned).

If only one value is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN) for this instruction, the second source operand, either a NaN or a valid floating-point value, is written to the result. If instead of this behavior, it is required that the NaN source operand (from either the first or second source) be returned, the action of MINSD can be emulated using a sequence of instructions, such as, a comparison followed by AND, ANDN and OR.

The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination and first source operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:64) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded version: Bits (127:64) of the XMM register destination are copied from corresponding bits in the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low quadword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VMINSND is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VMINSND with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
MINSD—Return Minimum Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

**Operation**

\[
\text{MIN}(\text{SRC1}, \text{SRC2})
\]

\[
\{
\begin{align*}
\text{IF } ((\text{SRC1} = 0.0) \text{ and } (\text{SRC2} = 0.0)) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} & := \text{SRC2}; \\
\text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC1} = \text{NaN}) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} & := \text{SRC2}; \\
\text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC2} = \text{NaN}) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} & := \text{SRC2}; \\
\text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC1} < \text{SRC2}) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} & := \text{SRC1}; \\
\text{ELSE } \text{DEST} & := \text{SRC2}; \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\}
\]

**MINSD (EVEX encoded version)**

IF k1[0] or *no writemask*

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{THEN } \text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{MIN}(\text{SRC1}[63:0], \text{SRC2}[63:0]) \\
\text{ELSE}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IF } *\text{merging-masking} & \text{ THEN } *\text{DEST}[63:0] \text{ remains unchanged}* \\
\text{ELSE } & \text{zeroing-masking} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{THEN } \text{DEST}[63:0] & := 0 \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\]

\[
\text{FI;} \\
\text{FI;} \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] := \text{SRC1}[127:64] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0
\]

**MINSD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{MIN}(\text{SRC1}[63:0], \text{SRC2}[63:0]) \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] := \text{SRC1}[127:64] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0
\]

**MINSD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[
\text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{MIN}(\text{SRC1}[63:0], \text{SRC2}[63:0]) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

\[
\text{VMINSD } _mm128d \text{ _mm_min_round_sd}(\text{__m128d } a, \text{__m128d } b, \text{int}); \\
\text{VMINSD } _mm128d \text{ _mm_mask_min_round_sd}(\text{__m128d } s, \text{__mmask8 } k, \text{__m128d } a, \text{__m128d } b, \text{int}); \\
\text{VMINSD } _mm128d \text{ _mm_maskz_min_round_sd}(\text{__mmask8 } k, \text{__m128d } a, \text{__m128d } b, \text{int}); \\
\text{MINSD } _mm128d \text{ _mm_min_sd}(\text{__m128d } a, \text{__m128d } b)
\]

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

Invalid (including QNaN Source Operand), Denormal

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-20, "Type 3 Class Exception Conditions". 
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-47, "Type E3 Class Exception Conditions".
MINSS—Return Minimum Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 5D /r MINSS xmm1,xmm2/m32</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Return the minimum scalar single-precision floating-point value between xmm2/m32 and xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.0F:W1G 5D /r VMINSS xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m32</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the minimum scalar single-precision floating-point value between xmm3/m32 and xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F3.0F:W0 5D /r VMINSS xmm1 [{k1}{2}], xmm2, xmm3/m32{sae}</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Return the minimum scalar single-precision floating-point value between xmm3/m32 and xmm2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Compares the low single-precision floating-point values in the first source operand and the second source operand and returns the minimum value to the low doubleword of the destination operand.

If the values being compared are both 0.0s (of either sign), the value in the second source operand is returned. If a value in the second operand is an SNaN, that SNaN is returned unchanged to the destination (that is, a QNaN version of the SNaN is not returned).

If only one value is a NaN (SNaN or QNaN) for this instruction, the second source operand, either a NaN or a valid floating-point value, is written to the result. If instead of this behavior, it is required that the NaN in either source operand be returned, the action of VMINSD can be emulated using a sequence of instructions, such as, a comparison followed by AND, ANDN and OR.

The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination and first source operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL:32) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded version: The first source operand is an xmm register encoded by (E)VEX.vvvv. Bits (127:32) of the XMM register destination are copied from corresponding bits in the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low doubleword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VMINSS is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VMINSS with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
**Operation**

MIN(SRC1, SRC2)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IF } ((\text{SRC1} = 0.0) \text{ and } (\text{SRC2} = 0.0)) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC2}; \\
\text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC1} = \text{NaN}) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC2}; \text{FI;}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC2} = \text{NaN}) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC2}; \text{FI;}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ELSE IF } (\text{SRC1} < \text{SRC2}) \text{ THEN } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC1};
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ELSE } \text{DEST} := \text{SRC2};
\end{align*}
\]

**MINSS (EVEX encoded version)**

IF k1[0] or *no writemask*

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{THEN } \text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{MIN}(\text{SRC1}[31:0], \text{SRC2}[31:0])
\end{align*}
\]

ELSE

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IF } *\text{merging-masking}*
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{THEN } *\text{DEST}[31:0] \text{ remains unchanged}*
\end{align*}
\]

ELSE

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{THEN } \text{DEST}[31:0] := 0
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{FI;}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{FI;}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[127:32] := \text{SRC1}[127:32]
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0
\end{align*}
\]

**VMINSS (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{MIN}(\text{SRC1}[31:0], \text{SRC2}[31:0])
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[127:32] := \text{SRC1}[127:32]
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0
\end{align*}
\]

**MINSS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{MIN}(\text{SRC1}[31:0], \text{SRC2}[31:0])
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] \text{ (Unmodified)}
\end{align*}
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{VMINSS } \_ \_m128 \_ \_mm_min_round_ss( \_ \_m128 \text{a, } \_ \_m128 \text{b, int});
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{VMINSS } \_ \_m128 \_ \_mm_mask_min_round_ss(\_ \_m128 \text{a, } \_ \_m128 \text{b, int});
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{VMINSS } \_ \_m128 \_ \_mmz_mask_min_round_ss(\_ \_m128 \text{a, } \_ \_m128 \text{b, int});
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{MINSS } \_ \_m128 \_ \_mm_min_ss(\_ \_m128 \text{a, } \_ \_m128 \text{b})
\end{align*}
\]

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

Invalid (Including QNaN Source Operand), Denormal

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-19, "Type 2 Class Exception Conditions".

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-46, "Type E2 Class Exception Conditions".
MONITOR—Set Up Monitor Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 01 C8</td>
<td>MONITOR</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Sets up a linear address range to be monitored by hardware and activates the monitor. The address range should be a write-back memory caching type. The address is DS:RAX/EAX/AX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The MONITOR instruction arms address monitoring hardware using an address specified in EAX (the address range that the monitoring hardware checks for store operations can be determined by using CPUID). A store to an address within the specified address range triggers the monitoring hardware. The state of monitor hardware is used by MWAIT.

The address is specified in RAX/EAX/AX and the size is based on the effective address size of the encoded instruction. By default, the DS segment is used to create a linear address that is monitored. Segment overrides can be used.

ECX and EDX are also used. They communicate other information to MONITOR. ECX specifies optional extensions. EDX specifies optional hints; it does not change the architectural behavior of the instruction. For the Pentium 4 processor (family 15, model 3), no extensions or hints are defined. Undefined hints in EDX are ignored by the processor; undefined extensions in ECX raises a general protection fault.

The address range must use memory of the write-back type. Only write-back memory will correctly trigger the monitoring hardware. Additional information on determining what address range to use in order to prevent false wake-ups is described in Chapter 8, "Multiple-Processor Management" of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A.

The MONITOR instruction is ordered as a load operation with respect to other memory transactions. The instruction is subject to the permission checking and faults associated with a byte load. Like a load, MONITOR sets the A-bit but not the D-bit in page tables.

CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] indicates the availability of MONITOR and MWAIT in the processor. When set, MONITOR may be executed only at privilege level 0 (use at any other privilege level results in an invalid-opcode exception). The operating system or system BIOS may disable this instruction by using the IA32_MISC_ENABLE MSR; disabling MONITOR clears the CPUID feature flag and causes execution to generate an invalid-opcode exception.

The instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

Operation

MONITOR sets up an address range for the monitor hardware using the content of EAX (RAX in 64-bit mode) as an effective address and puts the monitor hardware in armed state. Always use memory of the write-back caching type. A store to the specified address range will trigger the monitor hardware. The content of ECX and EDX are used to communicate other information to the monitor hardware.

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

MONITOR: void _mm_monitor(void const *p, unsigned extensions,unsigned hints)

Numeric Exceptions

None
Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If the value in EAX is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
   If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a NULL segment
   selector.
   If ECX ≠ 0.
#SS(0) If the value in EAX is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] = 0.
   If current privilege level is not 0.

Real Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and the value in EAX is outside
   of the effective address space from 0 to FFFFH.
   If ECX ≠ 0.
#SS If the SS register is used to access memory and the value in EAX is outside of the effective
   address space from 0 to FFFFH.
#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] = 0.

Virtual 8086 Mode Exceptions
#UD The MONITOR instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode (even if
   CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] = 1).

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If the linear address of the operand in the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment is in a non-canonical
   form.
   If RCX ≠ 0.
#SS(0) If the SS register is used to access memory and the value in EAX is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If the current privilege level is not 0.
   If CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] = 0.
## MOV—Move

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88 /r</td>
<td>MOV r/m8,r8</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move r8 to r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 88 /r</td>
<td>MOV r/m8 <strong>r8</strong></td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move r8 to r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89 /r</td>
<td>MOV r/m16,r16</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move r16 to r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89 /r</td>
<td>MOV r/m32,r32</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move r32 to r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 89 /r</td>
<td>MOV r/m64,r64</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move r64 to r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8A /r</td>
<td>MOV r8,r/m8</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move r/m8 to r8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 8A /r</td>
<td>MOV r8***,r/m8***</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move r/m8 to r8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8B /r</td>
<td>MOV r16,r/m16</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move r/m16 to r16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8B /r</td>
<td>MOV r32,r/m32</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move r/m32 to r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 8B /r</td>
<td>MOV r64,r/m64</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move r/m64 to r64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8C /r</td>
<td>MOV r/m16,Sreg**</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move segment register to r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 8C /r</td>
<td>MOV r16/r32/m16, Sreg**</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move zero extended 16-bit segment register to r16/r32/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 8C /r</td>
<td>MOV r64/m16, Sreg**</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move zero extended 16-bit segment register to r64/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8E /r</td>
<td>MOV Sreg,r/m16**</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move r/m16 to segment register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 8E /r</td>
<td>MOV Sreg,r/m64**</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move lower 16 bits of r/m64 to segment register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A0</td>
<td>MOV AL,moffs8*</td>
<td>FD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move byte at (seg:offset) to AL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + A0</td>
<td>MOV AL,moffs8*</td>
<td>FD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move byte at (offset) to AL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>MOV AX,moffs16*</td>
<td>FD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move word at (seg:offset) to AX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>MOV EAX,moffs32*</td>
<td>FD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move doubleword at (seg:offset) to EAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + A1</td>
<td>MOV RAX,moffs64*</td>
<td>FD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move quadword at (offset) to RAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>MOV moffs8,AL</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move AL to (seg:offset).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + A2</td>
<td>MOV moffs8 ,AL</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move AL to (offset).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>MOV moffs16*,AX</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move AX to (seg:offset).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>MOV moffs32*,EAX</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move EAX to (seg:offset).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + A3</td>
<td>MOV moffs64*,RAX</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move RAX to (offset).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B0+ rb ib</td>
<td>MOV r8, imm8</td>
<td>OI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move imm8 to r8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + B0+ rb ib</td>
<td>MOV r8 , imm8</td>
<td>OI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move imm8 to r8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B8+ rw iw</td>
<td>MOV r16, imm16</td>
<td>OI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move imm16 to r16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX+W + B8+ rd io</td>
<td>MOV r32, imm32</td>
<td>OI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move imm32 to r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX,W + B8+ rd io</td>
<td>MOV r64, imm64</td>
<td>OI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move imm64 to r64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6 /0 ib</td>
<td>MOV r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move imm8 to r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + C6 /0 ib</td>
<td>MOV r/m8***, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move imm8 to r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7 /0 iw</td>
<td>MOV r/m16, imm16</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move imm16 to r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7 /0 id</td>
<td>MOV r/m32, imm32</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move imm32 to r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX,W + C7 /0 id</td>
<td>MOV r/m64, imm32</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move imm32 sign extended to 64-bits to r/m64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES:

* The moffs8, moffs16, moffs32 and moffs64 operands specify a simple offset relative to the segment base, where 8, 16, 32 and 64 refer to the size of the data. The address-size attribute of the instruction determines the size of the offset, either 16, 32 or 64 bits.

** In 32-bit mode, the assembler may insert the 16-bit operand-size prefix with this instruction (see the following “Description” section for further information).

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

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FD</td>
<td>AL/AX/EAX/RAX</td>
<td>Moffs</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Moffs (w)</td>
<td>AL/AX/EAX/RAX</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>opcode + rd (w)</td>
<td>immB/16/32/64</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>immB/16/32/64</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Copies the second operand (source operand) to the first operand (destination operand). The source operand can be an immediate value, general-purpose register, segment register, or memory location; the destination register can be a general-purpose register, segment register, or memory location. Both operands must be the same size, which can be a byte, a word, a doubleword, or a quadword.

The MOV instruction cannot be used to load the CS register. Attempting to do so results in an invalid opcode exception (#UD). To load the CS register, use the far JMP, CALL, or RET instruction.

If the destination operand is a segment register (DS, ES, FS, GS, or SS), the source operand must be a valid segment selector. In protected mode, moving a segment selector into a segment register automatically causes the segment descriptor information associated with that segment selector to be loaded into the hidden (shadow) part of the segment register. While loading this information, the segment selector and segment descriptor information is validated (see the “Operation” algorithm below). The segment descriptor data is obtained from the GDT or LDT entry for the specified segment selector.

A NULL segment selector (values 0000-0003) can be loaded into the DS, ES, FS, and GS registers without causing a protection exception. However, any subsequent attempt to reference a segment whose corresponding segment register is loaded with a NULL value causes a general protection exception (#GP) and no memory reference occurs.

Loading the SS register with a MOV instruction suppresses or inhibits some debug exceptions and inhibits interrupts on the following instruction boundary. (The inhibition ends after delivery of an exception or the execution of the next instruction.) This behavior allows a stack pointer to be loaded into the ESP register with the next instruction (MOV ESP, stack-pointer value) before an event can be delivered. See Section 6.8.3, “Masking Exceptions and Interrupts When Switching Stacks,” in Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A. Intel recommends that software use the LSS instruction to load the SS register and ESP together.

When executing MOV Reg, Sreg, the processor copies the content of Sreg to the 16 least significant bits of the general-purpose register. The upper bits of the destination register are zero for most IA-32 processors (Pentium Pro processors and later) and all Intel 64 processors, with the exception that bits 31:16 are undefined for Intel Quark X1000 processors, Pentium and earlier processors.

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

DEST := SRC;

Loading a segment register while in protected mode results in special checks and actions, as described in the following listing. These checks are performed on the segment selector and the segment descriptor to which it points.

IF SS is loaded
  THEN
    IF segment selector is NULL
      THEN #GP(0); Fl;
    IF segment selector index is outside descriptor table limits
    OR segment selector's RPL ≠ CPL
    OR segment is not a writable data segment
    OR DPL ≠ CPL
      THEN #GP(selector); Fl;
    IF segment not marked present
      THEN #SS(selector);
    ELSE
      SS := segment selector;
      SS := segment descriptor; Fl;
  FI;

IF DS, ES, FS, or GS is loaded with non-NULL selector
  THEN
    IF segment selector index is outside descriptor table limits
    OR segment is not a data or readable code segment
    OR ((segment is a data or nonconforming code segment) AND ((RPL > DPL) or (CPL > DPL)))
      THEN #GP(selector); Fl;
    IF segment not marked present
      THEN #NP(selector);
    ELSE
      SegmentRegister := segment selector;
      SegmentRegister := segment descriptor; Fl;
  FI;

IF DS, ES, FS, or GS is loaded with NULL selector
  THEN
    SegmentRegister := segment selector;
    SegmentRegister := segment descriptor; Fl;

Flags Affected

None
Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If attempt is made to load SS register with NULL segment selector.
   If the destination operand is in a non-writable segment.
   If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
   If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#GP(selector) If segment selector index is outside descriptor table limits.
   If the SS register is being loaded and the segment selector’s RPL and the segment descriptor’s
   DPL are not equal to the CPL.
   If the SS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is a
   non-writable data segment.
   If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is not a data or
   readable code segment.
   If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is a data or
   nonconforming code segment, and either the RPL or the CPL is greater than the DPL.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#SS(selector) If the SS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is marked not present.
#NP If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is marked not
   present.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the
   current privilege level is 3.
#UD If attempt is made to load the CS register.
   If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If attempt is made to load the CS register.
   If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD If attempt is made to load the CS register.
   If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0)  If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
        If an attempt is made to load SS register with NULL segment selector when CPL = 3.
        If an attempt is made to load SS register with NULL segment selector when CPL < 3 and CPL ≠ RPL.

#GP(selector)  If segment selector index is outside descriptor table limits.
        If the memory access to the descriptor table is non-canonical.
        If the SS register is being loaded and the segment selector’s RPL and the segment descriptor’s DPL are not equal to the CPL.
        If the SS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is a nonwritable data segment.
        If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is not a data or readable code segment.
        If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is a data or nonconforming code segment, but both the RPL and the CPL are greater than the DPL.

#SS(0)  If the stack address is in a non-canonical form.

#SS(selector)  If the SS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is marked not present.

#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.

#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.

#UD  If attempt is made to load the CS register.
        If the LOCK prefix is used.
MOV—Move to/from Control Registers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Comp/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 20/r MOV r32, CR0-CR7</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move control register to r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 20/r MOV r64, CR0-CR7</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move extended control register to r64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 22 /r MOV CR0-CR7, r32</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move r32 to control register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 22 /r MOV CR0-CR7, r64</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move r64 to extended control register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.R + 0F 20 /0 MOV r64, CR8</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move extended CR8 to r64.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE:
1. MOV CR* instructions, except for MOV CR8, are serializing instructions. MOV CR8 is not architecturally defined as a serializing instruction. For more information, see Chapter 8 in Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A.

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Moves the contents of a control register (CR0, CR2, CR3, CR4, or CR8) to a general-purpose register or the contents of a general-purpose register to a control register. The operand size for these instructions is always 32 bits in non-64-bit modes, regardless of the operand-size attribute. On a 64-bit capable processor, an execution of MOV to CR outside of 64-bit mode zeros the upper 32 bits of the control register. (See “Control Registers” in Chapter 2 of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A, for a detailed description of the flags and fields in the control registers.) This instruction can be executed only when the current privilege level is 0.

At the opcode level, the reg field within the ModR/M byte specifies which of the control registers is loaded or read. The 2 bits in the mod field are ignored. The r/m field specifies the general-purpose register loaded or read. Some of the bits in CR0, CR3 and CR4 are reserved and must be written with zeros. Attempting to set any reserved bits in CR0[31:0] is ignored. Attempting to set any reserved bits in CR0[63:32] results in a general-protection exception, #GP(0). When PCIDs are not enabled, bits 2:0 and bits 11:5 of CR3 are not used and attempts to set them are ignored. Attempting to set any reserved bits in CR3[63:MAXPHYADDR] results in #GP(0). Attempting to set any reserved bits in CR4 results in #GP(0). On Pentium 4, Intel Xeon and P6 family processors, CR0.ET remains set after any load of CR0; attempts to clear this bit have no impact.

In certain cases, these instructions have the side effect of invalidating entries in the TLBs and the paging-structure caches. See Section 4.10.4.1, “Operations that Invalidate TLBs and Paging-Structure Caches,” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A for details.

The following side effects are implementation-specific for the Pentium 4, Intel Xeon, and P6 processor family: when modifying PE or PG in register CR0, or PSE or PAE in register CR4, all TLB entries are flushed, including global entries. Software should not depend on this functionality in all Intel 64 or IA-32 processors.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction’s default operation size is 64 bits. The REX.R prefix must be used to access CR8. Use of REX.B permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). Use of the REX.W prefix or 66H prefix is ignored. Use of
the REX.R prefix to specify a register other than CR8 causes an invalid-opcode exception. See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

If CR4.PCIDE = 1, bit 63 of the source operand to MOV to CR3 determines whether the instruction invalidates entries in the TLBs and the paging-structure caches (see Section 4.10.4.1, “Operations that Invalidate TLBs and Paging-Structure Caches,” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A). The instruction does not modify bit 63 of CR3, which is reserved and always 0.

See “Changes to Instruction Behavior in VMX Non-Root Operation” in Chapter 25 of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3C, for more information about the behavior of this instruction in VMX non-root operation.

**Operation**

DEST := SRC;

**Flags Affected**

The OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF, and CF flags are undefined.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If the current privilege level is not 0.
  
  If an attempt is made to write invalid bit combinations in CR0 (such as setting the PG flag to 1 when the PE flag is set to 0, or setting the CD flag to 0 when the NW flag is set to 1).
  
  If an attempt is made to write a 1 to any reserved bit in CR4.
  
  If an attempt is made to write 1 to CR4.PCIDE.
  
  If any of the reserved bits are set in the page-directory pointers table (PDPT) and the loading of a control register causes the PDPT to be loaded into the processor.

- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
  
  If an attempt is made to access CR1, CR5, CR6, CR7, or CR9–CR15.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP** If an attempt is made to write a 1 to any reserved bit in CR4.
  
  If an attempt is made to write 1 to CR4.PCIDE.

- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
  
  If an attempt is made to access CR1, CR5, CR6, CR7, or CR9–CR15.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** These instructions cannot be executed in virtual-8086 mode.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If the current privilege level is not 0.
  
  If an attempt is made to write invalid bit combinations in CR0 (such as setting the PG flag to 1 when the PE flag is set to 0, or setting the CD flag to 0 when the NW flag is set to 1).
  
  If an attempt is made to change CR4.PCIDE from 0 to 1 while CR3[11:0] ≠ 000H.
  
  If an attempt is made to clear CR0.PG[bit 31] while CR4.PCIDE = 1.
  
  If an attempt is made to leave IA-32e mode by clearing CR4.PAE[bit 5].

- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
  
  If an attempt is made to access CR1, CR5, CR6, CR7, or CR9–CR15.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the current privilege level is not 0.
If an attempt is made to write invalid bit combinations in CR0 (such as setting the PG flag to 1 when the PE flag is set to 0, or setting the CD flag to 0 when the NW flag is set to 1).
If an attempt is made to change CR4.PCIDE from 0 to 1 while CR3[11:0] ≠ 000H.
If an attempt is made to clear CR0.PG[bit 31].
If an attempt is made to write a 1 to any reserved bit in CR4.
If an attempt is made to write a 1 to any reserved bit in CR8.
If an attempt is made to write a 1 to any reserved bit in CR3[63:MAXPHYADDR].
If an attempt is made to leave IA-32e mode by clearing CR4.PAE[bit 5].

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If an attempt is made to access CR1, CR5, CR6, CR7, or CR9–CR15.
If the REX.R prefix is used to specify a register other than CR8.
MOV—Move to/from Debug Registers

### Instruction Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 21/r MOV r32, DR0-DR7</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move debug register to r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 21/r MOV r64, DR0-DR7</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move extended debug register to r64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 23/r MOV DR0-DR7, r32</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move r32 to debug register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 23/r MOV DR0-DR7, r64</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move r64 to extended debug register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Moves the contents of a debug register (DR0, DR1, DR2, DR3, DR4, DR5, DR6, or DR7) to a general-purpose register or vice versa. The operand size for these instructions is always 32 bits in non-64-bit modes, regardless of the operand-size attribute. (See Section 17.2, “Debug Registers”, of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A, for a detailed description of the flags and fields in the debug registers.)

The instructions must be executed at privilege level 0 or in real-address mode.

When the debug extension (DE) flag in register CR4 is clear, these instructions operate on debug registers in a manner that is compatible with Intel386 and Intel486 processors. In this mode, references to DR4 and DR5 refer to DR6 and DR7, respectively. When the DE flag in CR4 is set, attempts to reference DR4 and DR5 result in an undefined opcode (#UD) exception. (The CR4 register was added to the IA-32 Architecture beginning with the Pentium processor.)

At the opcode level, the *reg* field within the ModR/M byte specifies which of the debug registers is loaded or read. The two bits in the *mod* field are ignored. The *r/m* field specifies the general-purpose register loaded or read.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction's default operation size is 64 bits. Use of the REX.B prefix permits access to additional registers (R8–R15). Use of the REX.W or 66H prefix is ignored. Use of the REX.R prefix causes an invalid-opcode exception. See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

**Operation**

IF (DE = 1) and (SRC or DEST = DR4 or DR5))
    THEN
        #UD;
    ELSE
        DEST := SRC;
    FI;

**Flags Affected**

The OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF, and CF flags are undefined.
**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)**: If the current privilege level is not 0.
- **#UD**: If CR4.DE[bit 3] = 1 (debug extensions) and a MOV instruction is executed involving DR4 or DR5.
  - If the LOCK prefix is used.
- **#DB**: If any debug register is accessed while the DR7.GD[bit 13] = 1.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

- **#UD**: If CR4.DE[bit 3] = 1 (debug extensions) and a MOV instruction is executed involving DR4 or DR5.
  - If the LOCK prefix is used.
- **#DB**: If any debug register is accessed while the DR7.GD[bit 13] = 1.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)**: The debug registers cannot be loaded or read when in virtual-8086 mode.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)**: If the current privilege level is not 0.
  - If an attempt is made to write a 1 to any of bits 63:32 in DR6.
  - If an attempt is made to write a 1 to any of bits 63:32 in DR7.
- **#UD**: If CR4.DE[bit 3] = 1 (debug extensions) and a MOV instruction is executed involving DR4 or DR5.
  - If the LOCK prefix is used.
  - If the REX.R prefix is used.
- **#DB**: If any debug register is accessed while the DR7.GD[bit 13] = 1.
## MOVAPD—Move Aligned Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 28 /r MOVAPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 29 /r MOVAPD xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 28 /r VMOVAPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 29 /r VMOVAPD xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 28 /r VMOVAPD ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from ymm2/mem to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 29 /r VMOVAPD ymm2/m256, ymm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from ymm1 to ymm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 28 /r VMOVAPD xmm1 [k1]{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.W1 28 /r VMOVAPD ymm1 [k1]{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 28 /r VMOVAPD zmm1 [k1]{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 29 /r VMOVAPD xmm2/m128 [k1]{z}, xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.W1 29 /r VMOVAPD ymm2/m256 [k1]{z}, ymm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from ymm1 to ymm2/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 29 /r VMOVAPD zmm2/m512 [k1]{z}, zmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed double-precision floating-point values from zmm1 to zmm2/m512 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

Moves 2, 4 or 8 double-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load an XMM, YMM or ZMM register from an 128-bit, 256-bit or 512-bit memory location, to store the contents of an XMM, YMM or ZMM register into a 128-bit, 256-bit or 512-bit memory location, or to move data between two XMM, two YMM or two ZMM registers.

When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte (128-bit versions), 32-byte (256-bit version) or 64-byte (EVEX.512 encoded version) boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. For EVEX encoded versions, the operand must be aligned to the size of the memory operand. To move double-precision floating-point values to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVUPD instruction.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

EVEX.512 encoded version:

Moves 512 bits of packed double-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a ZMM register from a 512-bit float64 memory location, to store the contents of a ZMM register into a 512-bit float64 memory location, or to move data between two ZMM registers. When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 64-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. To move single-precision floating-point values to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVUPD instruction.

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions:

Moves 256 bits of packed double-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a YMM register from a 256-bit memory location, to store the contents of a YMM register into a 256-bit memory location, or to move data between two YMM registers. When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 32-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. To move double-precision floating-point values to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVUPD instruction.

128-bit versions:

Moves 128 bits of packed double-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load an XMM register from a 128-bit memory location, to store the contents of an XMM register into a 128-bit memory location, or to move data between two XMM registers. When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. To move single-precision floating-point values to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVUPD instruction.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM destination register remain unchanged.

(E)VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination ZMM register destination are zeroed.

Operation

VMOVAPD (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 64
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
                ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
            FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VMOVAPD (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]
    ELSE
    ELSE *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged* ; merging-masking
  FI;
ENDFOR;

VMOVAPD (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]
    ELSE
    ELSE IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
    THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
  FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMOVAPD (VEX.256 encoded version, load - and register copy)
DEST[255:0] := SRC[255:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VMOVAPD (VEX.256 encoded version, store-form)
DEST[255:0] := SRC[255:0]

VMOVAPD (VEX.128 encoded version, load - and register copy)
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

MOVAPD (128-bit load- and register-copy- form Legacy SSE version)
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

(V)MOVAPD (128-bit store-form version)
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VMOVPAD __m512d _mm512_load_pd( void * m);
VMOVPAD __m512d _mm512_mask_load_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVPAD __m512d _mm512_maskz_load_pd( __mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVPAD void _mm512_store_pd( void * d, __m512d a);
VMOVPAD void _mm512_mask_store_pd( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m512d a);
VMOVPAD __m256d _mm256_load_pd(__m256d s, __mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVPAD __m256d _mm256_mask_load_pd(__mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVPAD __m256d _mm256_maskz_load_pd(__mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVPAD void _mm256_mask_store_pd( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m256d a);
VMOVPAD __m128d _mm128_load_pd( double * p);
VMOVPAD __m128d _mm128_mask_load_pd( __mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVPAD void _mm128_mask_store_pd( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m128d a);
MOVAPD __m256d _mm256_load_pd( double * p);
MOVAPD __m256d _mm256_store_pd( double * p, __m256d a);
MOVAPD __m128d _mm128_load_pd( double * p);
MOVAPD __m128d _mm128_store_pd( double * p, __m128d a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type1.SSE2 in Table 2-18, “Type 1 Class Exception Conditions”. EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-44, “Type E1 Class Exception Conditions”.

Additionally:

#UD If EVEX.vvvv != 1111B or VEX.vvvv != 1111B.
**MOVAPS—Move Aligned Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOVAPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVAPS xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from ymm2/mem to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS ymm2/m256, ymm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from ymm1 to ymm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS xmm2/m128 {k1}{z}, xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS ymm2/m256 {k1}{z}, ymm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from ymm1 to ymm2/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVAPS zmm2/m512 {k1}{z}, zmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed single-precision floating-point values from zmm1 to zmm2/m512 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Moves 4, 8 or 16 single-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load an XMM, YMM or ZMM register from an 128-bit, 256-bit or 512-bit memory location, to store the contents of an XMM, YMM or ZMM register into a 128-bit, 256-bit or 512-bit memory location, or to move data between two XMM, two YMM or two ZMM registers.

When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte (128-bit version), 32-byte (VEX.256 encoded version) or 64-byte (EVEX.512 encoded version) boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. For EVEX.512 encoded versions, the operand must be aligned to the size of the memory operand. To move single-precision floating-point values to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVUPS instruction.
Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

EVEX.512 encoded version:
Moves 512 bits of packed single-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a ZMM register from a 512-bit float32 memory location, to store the contents of a ZMM register into a float32 memory location, or to move data between two ZMM registers. When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 64-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. To move single-precision floating-point values to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVUPS instruction.

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded version:
Moves 256 bits of packed single-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a YMM register from a 256-bit memory location, to store the contents of a YMM register into a 256-bit memory location, or to move data between two YMM registers. When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 32-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

128-bit versions:
Moves 128 bits of packed single-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load an XMM register from a 128-bit memory location, to store the contents of an XMM register into a 128-bit memory location, or to move data between two XMM registers. When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. To move single-precision floating-point values to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVUPS instruction.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM destination register remain unchanged.

(E)VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination ZMM register are zeroed.

Operation

VMOAPS (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC[i+31:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMOAPS (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC[i+31:i]
    ELSE *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged* ; merging-masking
  FI;
ENDFOR;
VMOVAPS (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC[i+31:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE  DEST[i+31:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMOVAPS (VEX.256 encoded version, load - and register copy)
DEST[255:0] := SRC[255:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VMOVAPS (VEX.256 encoded version, store-form)
DEST[255:0] := SRC[255:0]

VMOVAPS (VEX.128 encoded version, load - and register copy)
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

MOVAPS (128-bit load- and register-copy- form Legacy SSE version)
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

(V)MOVAPS (128-bit store-form version)
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMOVAPS __m512 _mm512_load_ps( void * m);
VMOVAPS __m512 __m512_mask_load_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, void * m);
VMOVAPS __m512 __m512_maskz_load_ps( __mmask16 k, void * m);
VMOVAPS void _mm512_store_ps( void * d, __m512 a);
VMOVAPS void _mm512_mask_store_ps( void * d, __mmask16 k, __m512 a);
VMOVAPS __m256 _mm256_mask_load_ps(__m256 a, __mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVAPS __m256 _mm256_mask_store_ps( __mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVAPS __m256 _mm256_mask_store_ps( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m256 a);
VMOVAPS __m128 _mm_mask_load_ps(__m128 a, __mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVAPS __m128 _mm_maskz_load_ps( __mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVAPS void _mm_mask_store_ps( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m128 a);
MOVAPS __m256_mm256_load_ps (float * p);
MOVAPS __m256_mm256_store_ps(float * p, __m256 a);
MOVAPS __m128_mm_load_ps (float * p);
MOVAPS void _mm_store_ps(float * p, __m128 a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None
Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type1.SSE in Table 2-18, “Type 1 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:

#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B.

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-44, “Type E1 Class Exception Conditions”.
MOVBE—Move Data After Swapping Bytes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 38 F0 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MOVBE</td>
<td>Reverse byte order in m16 and move to r16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVBE r16, m16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 38 F0 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MOVBE</td>
<td>Reverse byte order in m32 and move to r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVBE r32, m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F 38 F0 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>MOVBE</td>
<td>Reverse byte order in m64 and move to r64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVBE r64, m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 38 F1 /r</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MOVBE</td>
<td>Reverse byte order in r16 and move to m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVBE m16, r16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 38 F1 /r</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MOVBE</td>
<td>Reverse byte order in r32 and move to m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVBE m32, r32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F 38 F1 /r</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>MOVBE</td>
<td>Reverse byte order in r64 and move to m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVBE m64, r64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a byte swap operation on the data copied from the second operand (source operand) and store the result in the first operand (destination operand). The source operand can be a general-purpose register, or memory location; the destination register can be a general-purpose register, or a memory location; however, both operands can not be registers, and only one operand can be a memory location. Both operands must be the same size, which can be a word, a doubleword or quadword.

The MOVBE instruction is provided for swapping the bytes on a read from memory or on a write to memory; thus providing support for converting little-endian values to big-endian format and vice versa.

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

TEMP := SRC

IF (OperandSize = 16)
   THEN
       DEST[7:0] := TEMP[15:8];
       DEST[15:8] := TEMP[7:0];
   ELSE IF (OperandSize = 32)
       DEST[7:0] := TEMP[31:24];
       DEST[23:16] := TEMP[15:8];
       DEST[31:23] := TEMP[7:0];
   ELSE IF (OperandSize = 64)
       DEST[7:0] := TEMP[63:56];
       DEST[23:16] := TEMP[47:40];
       DEST[47:40] := TEMP[23:16];
       DEST[63:56] := TEMP[7:0];
FI;

Flags Affected

None

Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the destination operand is in a non-writable segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.

#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.

#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.

#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.MOVBE[bit 22] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.
If REP (F3H) prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.MOVBE[bit 22] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.
If REP (F3H) prefix is used.
Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.MOVBE[bit 22] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.
If REP (F3H) prefix is used.
If REPNE (F2H) prefix is used and CPUID.01H:ECX.SSE4_2[bit 20] = 0.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#SS(0) If the stack address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.MOVBE[bit 22] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.
If REP (F3H) prefix is used.
## MOVD/MOVQ—Move Doubleword/Move Quadword

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 6E /r MOVD mm, r/m32</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Move doubleword from r/m32 to mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP REX.W + 0F 6E /r MOVQ mm, r/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Move quadword from r/m64 to mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 7E /r MOVD r/m32, mm</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Move doubleword from mm to r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP REX.W + 0F 7E /r MOVQ r/m64, mm</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Move quadword from mm to r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 6E /r MOVD xmm, r/m32</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move doubleword from r/m32 to xmm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 REX.W 0F 6E /r MOVQ xmm, r/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move quadword from r/m64 to xmm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 7E /r MOVD r/m32, xmm</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move doubleword from xmm register to r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 REX.W 0F 7E /r MOVQ r/m64, xmm</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move quadword from xmm register to r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.W0 6E /r VMOVQ xmm1, r32/m32</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move doubleword from r/m32 to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.W1 6E /r VMOVQ xmm1, r64/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move quadword from r/m64 to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.W0 7E /r VMOVQ r32/m32, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move doubleword from xmm1 register to r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.W1 7E /r VMOVQ r64/m64, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move quadword from xmm1 register to r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 6E /r VMOVQ xmm1, r32/m32</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move doubleword from r/m32 to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 6E /r VMOVQ xmm1, r64/m64</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move quadword from r/m64 to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 7E /r VMOVQ r32/m32, xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move doubleword from xmm1 register to r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 7E /r VMOVQ r64/m64, xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move quadword from xmm1 register to r/m64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES:

1. For this specific instruction, VEX.W/EVEX.W in non-64 bit is ignored; the instructions behaves as if the W0 version is used.
Description
Copies a doubleword from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). The source and destination operands can be general-purpose registers, MMX technology registers, XMM registers, or 32-bit memory locations. This instruction can be used to move a doubleword to and from the low doubleword of an MMX technology register and a general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location, or to and from the low doubleword of an XMM register and a general-purpose register or a 32-bit memory location. The instruction cannot be used to transfer data between MMX technology registers, between XMM registers, between general-purpose registers, or between memory locations.

When the destination operand is an MMX technology register, the source operand is written to the low doubleword of the register, and the register is zero-extended to 64 bits. When the destination operand is an XMM register, the source operand is written to the low doubleword of the register, and the register is zero-extended to 128 bits.

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

MOVD/Q with XMM destination:
Moves a dword/qword integer from the source operand and stores it in the low 32/64-bits of the destination XMM register. The upper bits of the destination are zeroed. The source operand can be a 32/64-bit register or 32/64-bit memory location.
128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged. Qword operation requires the use of REX.W=1.
VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed. Qword operation requires the use of VEX.W=1.
EVEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed. Qword operation requires the use of EVEX.W=1.

MOVD/Q with 32/64 reg/mem destination:
Stores the low dword/qword of the source XMM register to 32/64-bit memory location or general-purpose register. Qword operation requires the use of REX.W=1, VEX.W=1, or EVEX.W=1.
Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.
If VMOVD or VMOVQ is encoded with VEX.L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.

Operation

MOVD (when destination operand is MMX technology register)
\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{SRC}; \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] := 00000000H;
\]

MOVD (when destination operand is XMM register)
\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{SRC}; \\
\text{DEST}[127:32] := 00000000000000000000000000H; \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] \text{ (Unmodified)}
\]
MOVD (when source operand is MMX technology or XMM register)

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{SRC}[31:0]; \]

VMOVD (VEX-encoded version when destination is an XMM register)

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] & := \text{SRC}[31:0] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:32] & := 0
\end{align*} \]

MOVQ (when destination operand is XMM register)

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{SRC}[63:0] \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := 0000000000000000H; \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] & \text{ (Unmodified)}
\end{align*} \]

MOVQ (when destination operand is r/m64)

\[ \text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{SRC}[63:0]; \]

MOVQ (when source operand is XMM register or r/m64)

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{SRC}[63:0]; \]

VMOVQ (VEX-encoded version when destination is an XMM register)

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{SRC}[63:0] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:64] & := 0
\end{align*} \]

VMOVD (EVEX-encoded version when destination is an XMM register)

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] & := \text{SRC}[31:0] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:32] & := 0
\end{align*} \]

VMOVQ (EVEX-encoded version when destination is an XMM register)

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{SRC}[63:0] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:64] & := 0
\end{align*} \]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{MOVD: } & \quad \_m64 \_mm\_cvtsi32\_si64(\text{int } i) \\
\text{MOVD: } & \quad \text{int}\_\text{cvtsi64}\_\text{si32}(\_m64\_m) \\
\text{MOVD: } & \quad \_m128\_i\_mm\_cvtsi32\_si128(\text{int } a) \\
\text{MOVD: } & \quad \text{int}\_\text{mm}\_cvtsi128\_\text{si32}(\_m128\_a) \\
\text{MOVQ: } & \quad \_\text{int64}\_\text{mm}\_cvtsi128\_\text{si64}(\_m128) \\
\text{MOVQ: } & \quad \_m128\_i\_\text{mm}\_\text{cvtsi64}\_\text{si128}(\text{int64}) \\
\text{VMOVQ: } & \quad \_m128\_i\_\text{mm}\_\text{cvtsi32}\_\text{si128}(\text{int}) \\
\text{VMOVQ: } & \quad \text{int}\_\text{mm}\_\text{cvtsi128}\_\text{si32}(\_m128) \\
\text{VMOVQ: } & \quad \_m128\_i\_\text{mm}\_\text{cvtsi64}\_\text{si128}(\text{int64}) \\
\text{VMOVQ: } & \quad \_\text{int64}\_\text{mm}\_\text{cvtsi128}\_\text{si64}(\_m128) \\
\text{VMOVQ: } & \quad \_m128\_\text{mm}\_\text{loadl}\_\text{epi64}(\_m128 \_s) \\
\text{VMOVQ: } & \quad \text{void}\_\text{mm}\_\text{storel}\_\text{epi64}(\_m128 \_d, \_m128 \_s)
\end{align*} \]

Flags Affected

None

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None
**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-57, “Type E9NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:

- #UD  
  - If VEX.L = 1.
  - If VEX.vvvv != 1111B or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
MOVDDUP—Replicate Double FP Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2 OF 12 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE3</td>
<td>Move double-precision floating-point value from xmm2/m64 and duplicate into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVDDUP xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move double-precision floating-point value from xmm2/m64 and duplicate into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVDDUP xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move even index double-precision floating-point values from ymm2/mem and duplicate each element into ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVDDUP ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move even index double-precision floating-point values from ymm2/m256 and duplicate each element into ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVDDUP xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move double-precision floating-point value from xmm2/m64 and duplicate each element into xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVDDUP ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move even index double-precision floating-point values from ymm2/m256 and duplicate each element into ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVDDUP zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move even index double-precision floating-point values from zmm2/m512 and duplicate each element into zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>MOVDDUP</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

For 256-bit or higher versions: Duplicates even-indexed double-precision floating-point values from the source operand (the second operand) and into adjacent pair and store to the destination operand (the first operand).

For 128-bit versions: Duplicates the low double-precision floating-point value from the source operand (the second operand) and store to the destination operand (the first operand).

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are unchanged. The source operand is XMM register or a 64-bit memory location.

VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed. The source operand is XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination is updated conditionally under the writemask for EVEX version.

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the destination register are zeroed. The source operand is YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination is updated conditionally under the writemask for EVEX version.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The destination is updated according to the writemask. The source operand is ZMM register or a 512-bit memory location.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.
Operation

**VMOVDDUP (EVEX encoded versions)**

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

TMP_SRC[63:0] := SRC[63:0]

TMP_SRC[127:64] := SRC[63:0]

IF VL >= 256
FI;

IF VL >= 512
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_SRC[i+63:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+63:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VMOVDDUP (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]

DEST[127:64] := SRC[63:0]


DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VMOVDDUP (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]

DEST[127:64] := SRC[63:0]

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

---

**Figure 4-2. VMOVDDUP Operation**
MOVDDUP (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**
VMOVDDUP __m512d _mm512_movedup_pd(__m512d a);
VMOVDDUP __m512d _mm512_mask_movedup_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a);
VMOVDDUP __m512d _mm512_maskz_movedup_pd(__mmask8 k, __m512d a);
VMOVDDUP __m256d _mm256_mask_movedup_pd(__m256d s, __mmask8 k, __m256d a);
VMOVDDUP __m256d _mm256_maskz_movedup_pd(__mmask8 k, __m256d a);
VMOVDDUP __m128d _mm_mask_movedup_pd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a);
MOVDDUP __m128d _mm_maskz_movedup_pd(__mmask8 k, __m128d a);

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**
None

**Other Exceptions**
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-52, “Type E5NF Class Exception Conditions”. Additionally:
#UD If EVEX.vvvv != 1111B or VEX.vvvv != 1111B.
MOVDIRI—Move Doubleword as Direct Store

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 9F /r MOVDIRI m32, r32</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MOVDIRI</td>
<td>Move doubleword from r32 to m32 using direct store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP REX.W + 0F 38 9F /r MOVDIRI m64, r64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>MOVDIRI</td>
<td>Move quadword from r64 to m64 using direct store.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Mod field of the ModR/M byte cannot have value 11B.

**Description**

Moves the doubleword integer in the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand) using a direct-store operation. The source operand is a general purpose register. The destination operand is a 32-bit memory location. In 64-bit mode, the instruction’s default operation size is 32 bits. Use of the REX.R prefix permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). Use of the REX.W prefix promotes operation to 64 bits. See summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

The direct-store is implemented by using write combining (WC) memory type protocol for writing data. Using this protocol, the processor does not write the data into the cache hierarchy, nor does it fetch the corresponding cache line from memory into the cache hierarchy. If the destination address is cached, the line is written-back (if modified) and invalidated from the cache, before the direct-store. Unlike stores with non-temporal hint that allow uncached (UC) and write-protected (WP) memory-type for the destination to override the non-temporal hint, direct-stores always follow WC memory type protocol irrespective of the destination address memory type (including UC and WP types).

Unlike WC stores and stores with non-temporal hint, direct-stores are eligible for immediate eviction from the write-combining buffer, and thus not combined with younger stores (including direct-stores) to the same address. Older WC and non-temporal stores held in the write-combining buffer may be combined with younger direct stores to the same address. Direct stores are weakly ordered relative to other stores. Software that desires stronger ordering should use a fencing instruction (MFENCE or SFENCE) before or after a direct store to enforce the ordering desired.

Direct-stores issued by MOVDIRI to a destination aligned to a 4-byte boundary (8-byte boundary if used with REX.W prefix) guarantee 4-byte (8-byte with REX.W prefix) write-completion atomicity. This means that the data arrives at the destination in a single undivided 4-byte (or 8-byte) write transaction. If the destination is not aligned for the write size, the direct-stores issued by MOVDIRI are split and arrive at the destination in two parts. Each part of such split direct-store will not merge with younger stores but can arrive at the destination in either order. Availability of the MOVDIRI instruction is indicated by the presence of the CPUID feature flag MOVDIRI (bit 27 of the ECX register in leaf 07H, see “CPUID—CPU Identification” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 2A).

**Operation**

DEST := SRC;

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

MOVDIRI void _directstore_u32(void *dst, uint32_t val)
MOVDIRI void _directstore_u64(void *dst, uint64_t val)
Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) For an illegal memory operand effective address in the CS, DS, ES, FS or GS segments.
#SS(0) For an illegal address in the SS segment.
#PF (fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If CPUID.07H.0H:ECX.MOVDIRI[bit 27] = 0.
If LOCK prefix or operand-size (66H) prefix is used.
#AC If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference made while in current
privilege level 3.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If any part of the operand lies outside the effective address space from 0 to FFFFH.
#UD If CPUID.07H.0H:ECX.MOVDIRI[bit 27] = 0.
If LOCK prefix or operand-size (66H) prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in real address mode.
#PF (fault-code) For a page fault.
#AC If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference made while in current
privilege level 3.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If memory address referencing the SS segment is in non-canonical form.
#GP(0) If the memory address is in non-canonical form.
#PF (fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If CPUID.07H.0H:ECX.MOVDIRI[bit 27] = 0.
If LOCK prefix or operand-size (66H) prefix is used.
#AC If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference made while in current
privilege level 3.
MOVDIR64B—Move 64 Bytes as Direct Store

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 F8 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MOVDIR64B</td>
<td>Move 64-bytes as direct-store with guaranteed 64-byte write atomicity from the source memory operand address to destination memory address specified as offset to ES segment in the register operand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**InstructionOperandEncoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Moves 64-bytes as direct-store with 64-byte write atomicity from source memory address to destination memory address. The source operand is a normal memory operand. The destination operand is a memory location specified in a general-purpose register. The register content is interpreted as an offset into ES segment without any segment override. In 64-bit mode, the register operand width is 64-bits (32-bits with 67H prefix). Outside of 64-bit mode, the register width is 32-bits when CS.D=1 (16-bits with 67H prefix), and 16-bits when CS.D=0 (32-bits with 67H prefix). MOVDIR64B requires the destination address to be 64-byte aligned. No alignment restriction is enforced for source operand.

MOVDIR64B first reads 64-bytes from the source memory address. It then performs a 64-byte direct-store operation to the destination address. The load operation follows normal read ordering based on source address memory-type. The direct-store is implemented by using the write combining (WC) memory type protocol for writing data. Using this protocol, the processor does not write the data into the cache hierarchy, nor does it fetch the corresponding cache line from memory into the cache hierarchy. If the destination address is cached, the line is written-back (if modified) and invalidated from the cache, before the direct-store.

Unlike stores with non-temporal hint which allow UC/WP memory-type for destination to override the non-temporal hint, direct-stores always follow WC memory type protocol irrespective of destination address memory type (including UC/WP types). Unlike WC stores and stores with non-temporal hint, direct-stores are eligible for immediate eviction from the write-combining buffer, and thus not combined with younger stores (including direct-stores) to the same address. Older WC and non-temporal stores held in the write-combining buffer may be combined with younger direct stores to the same address. Direct stores are weakly ordered relative to other stores. Software that desires stronger ordering should use a fencing instruction (MFENCE or SFENCE) before or after a direct store to enforce the ordering desired.

There is no atomicity guarantee provided for the 64-byte load operation from source address, and processor implementations may use multiple load operations to read the 64-bytes. The 64-byte direct-store issued by MOVDIR64B guarantees 64-byte write-completion atomicity. This means that the data arrives at the destination in a single undivided 64-byte write transaction.

Availability of the MOVDIR64B instruction is indicated by the presence of the CPUID feature flag MOVDIR64B (bit 28 of the ECX register in leaf 07H, see “CPUID—CPU Identification” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 2A).

**Operation**

DEST := SRC;

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

MOVDIR64B void _movdir64b(void *dst, const void* src)

1. The Mod field of the ModRM byte cannot have value 11B.
Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) For an illegal memory operand effective address in the CS, DS, ES, FS or GS segments.
   If address in destination (register) operand is not aligned to a 64-byte boundary.
#SS(0) For an illegal address in the SS segment.
#PF (fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If CPUID.07H.0H:ECX.MOVDIR64B[bit 28] = 0.
   If LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If any part of the operand lies outside the effective address space from 0 to FFFFH.
   If address in destination (register) operand is not aligned to a 64-byte boundary.
#UD If CPUID.07H.0H:ECX.MOVDIR64B[bit 28] = 0.
   If LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in real address mode.

#PF (fault-code) For a page fault.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#SS(0) If memory address referencing the SS segment is in non-canonical form.
#GP(0) If the memory address is in non-canonical form.
   If address in destination (register) operand is not aligned to a 64-byte boundary.
#PF (fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If CPUID.07H.0H:ECX.MOVDIR64B[bit 28] = 0.
   If LOCK prefix is used.
# MOVDQA, VMOVQDA32/64—Move Aligned Packed Integer Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 6F /r MOVDQA xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move aligned packed integer values from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 7F /r MOVDQA xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move aligned packed integer values from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 6F /r VMOVQDA xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed integer values from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 7F /r VMOVQDA xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed integer values from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 6F /r VMOVQDA ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed integer values from ymm2/mem to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 7F /r VMOVQDA ymm2/m256, ymm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move aligned packed integer values from ymm1 to ymm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 6F /r VMOVQDA32 xmm1 [k1]{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed doubleword integer values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 6F /r VMOVQDA32 ymm1 [k1]{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed doubleword integer values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 6F /r VMOVQDA32 zmm1 [k1]{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed doubleword integer values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 7F /r VMOVQDA32 xmm2/m128 [k1]{z}, xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed doubleword integer values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 7F /r VMOVQDA32 ymm2/m256 [k1]{z}, ymm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed doubleword integer values from ymm1 to ymm2/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 7F /r VMOVQDA32 zmm2/m512 [k1]{z}, zmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed doubleword integer values from zmm1 to zmm2/m512 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 6F /r VMOVQDA64 xmm1 [k1]{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed quadword integer values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.W1 6F /r VMOVQDA64 ymm1 [k1]{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed quadword integer values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 6F /r VMOVQDA64 zmm1 [k1]{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed quadword integer values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 7F /r VMOVQDA64 xmm2/m128 [k1]{z}, xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed quadword integer values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.W1 7F /r VMOVQDA64 ymm2/m256 [k1]{z}, ymm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed quadword integer values from ymm1 to ymm2/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 7F /r VMOVQDA64 zmm2/m512 [k1]{z}, zmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move aligned packed quadword integer values from zmm1 to zmm2/m512 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

EVEX encoded versions:

Moves 128, 256 or 512 bits of packed doubleword/quadword integer values from the source operand (the second operand) to the destination operand (the first operand). This instruction can be used to load a vector register from an int32/int64 memory location, to store the contents of a vector register into an int32/int64 memory location, or to move data between two ZMM registers. When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16 (EVEX.128)/32(EVEX.256)/64(EVEX.512)-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. To move integer data to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVDQU instruction.

The destination operand is updated at 32-bit (VMOVDQA32) or 64-bit (VMOVDQA64) granularity according to the writemask.

VEX.256 encoded version:

Moves 256 bits of packed integer values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a YMM register from a 256-bit memory location, to store the contents of a YMM register into a 256-bit memory location, or to move data between two YMM registers.

When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 32-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. To move integer data to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVDQU instruction. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the destination register are zeroed.

128-bit versions:

Moves 128 bits of packed integer values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load an XMM register from a 128-bit memory location, to store the contents of an XMM register into a 128-bit memory location, or to move data between two XMM registers.

When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated. To move integer data to and from unaligned memory locations, use the VMOVDQU instruction.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.
Operation

VMOVDQA32 (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)

\( (KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512) \)

\[ \text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1 \]
\[ i := j \times 32 \]
\[ \text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask*} \]
\[ \quad \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{SRC}[i+31:i] \]
\[ \quad \text{ELSE} \]
\[ \quad \quad \text{IF *merging-masking} \]
\[ \quad \quad \quad \text{THEN *DEST}[i+31:i] \text{ remains unchanged} \]
\[ \quad \quad \quad \text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0 \text{ ; zeroing-masking} \]
\[ \quad \text{FI} \]
\[ \text{FI}; \]
\[ \text{ENDFOR} \]
\[ \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:VL}] := 0 \]

VMOVDQA32 (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)

\( (KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512) \)

\[ \text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1 \]
\[ i := j \times 32 \]
\[ \text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask*} \]
\[ \quad \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{SRC}[i+31:i] \]
\[ \quad \text{ELSE} \]
\[ \quad \quad \text{IF *merging-masking} \]
\[ \quad \quad \quad \text{THEN *DEST}[i+31:i] \text{ remains unchanged} \]
\[ \quad \quad \quad \text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0 \text{ ; zeroing-masking} \]
\[ \quad \text{FI} \]
\[ \text{FI}; \]
\[ \text{ENDFOR} \]

VMOVDQA32 (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)

\( (KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512) \)

\[ \text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1 \]
\[ i := j \times 32 \]
\[ \text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask*} \]
\[ \quad \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{SRC}[i+31:i] \]
\[ \quad \text{ELSE} \]
\[ \quad \quad \text{IF *merging-masking} \]
\[ \quad \quad \quad \text{THEN *DEST}[i+31:i] \text{ remains unchanged} \]
\[ \quad \quad \quad \text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0 \text{ ; zeroing-masking} \]
\[ \quad \text{FI} \]
\[ \text{FI}; \]
\[ \text{ENDFOR} \]
\[ \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:VL}] := 0 \]
VMOVQDA64 (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking*;
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := 0; zeroing-masking
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMOVQDA64 (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking*;
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := 0; zeroing-masking
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;

VMOVQDA64 (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking*;
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := 0; zeroing-masking
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMOVQDA (VEX.256 encoded version, load - and register copy)
DEST[255:0] := SRC[255:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VMOVQDA (VEX.256 encoded version, store-form)
DEST[255:0] := SRC[255:0]

VMOVQDA (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VMOVQDA (128-bit load- and register-copy- form Legacy SSE version)
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
MOVDQA (128-bit store-form version)

DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VMOVQA32 __m512i _mm512_load_epi32( void * sa);
VMOVQA32 __m512i _mm512_mask_load_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVQA32 __m512i _mm512_maskz_load_epi32(__mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVQA32 void _mm512_store_epi32(void * d, __m512i a);
VMOVQA32 void _mm512_mask_store_epi32(void * d, __mmask16 k, __m512i a);
VMOVQA32 __m256i _mm256_load_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQA32 __m256i _mm256_mask_load_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQA32 __m256i _mm256_maskz_load_epi64(__mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQA32 void _mm256_store_epi64(void * d, __m256i a);
VMOVQA32 void _mm256_mask_store_epi64(void * d, __mmask8 k, __m256i a);
VMOVQA32 __m128i _mm128_load_epi64(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQA32 __m128i _mm128_maskz_load_epi64( void * sa);
VMOVQA32 void _mm_store_si128(__m128i a);
VMOVQA32 void _mm_mask_store_epi64(void * d, __mmask8 k, __m128i a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type1.SSE2 in Table 2-18, “Type 1 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-44, “Type E1 Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:

#UD If EVEX.vvvv != 1111B or VEX.vvvv != 1111B.
## MOVDQU, VMOVDQU8/16/32/64—Move Unaligned Packed Integer Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 6F /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed integer values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVDQU xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 7F /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed integer values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVDQU xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.F3.0F:WIG 6F /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed integer values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQU xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.F3.0F:WIG 7F /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed integer values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQU xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.F3.0F:WIG 6F /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed integer values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQU ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.F3.0F:WIG 7F /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed integer values from ymm1 to ymm2/m256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQU ymm2/m256, ymm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.F2.0F:W0 6F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed byte integer values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQ8 xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.F2.0F:W0 6F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed byte integer values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQ8 ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.F2.0F:W0 6F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed byte integer values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQ8 zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.F2.0F:W0 7F /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed byte integer values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQ8 xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.F2.0F:W0 7F /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed byte integer values from ymm1 to ymm2/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQ8 ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
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<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed byte integer values from zmm1 to zmm2/m512 using writemask k1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.F2.0F:W1 6F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed word integer values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQ16 xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.F2.0F:W1 6F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed word integer values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
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<td>VMOVQ16 ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed word integer values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.F3.0F:W0 6F /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed doubleword integer values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVQ32 xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opcode/Instruction</td>
<td>Op/En</td>
<td>64/32 bit Mode Support</td>
<td>CPUID Feature Flag</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.F3.0F:W0 6F /r VMOVQDQU ymm1 [k1][z], ymm2/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed doubleword integer values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.F3.0F:W0 6F /r VMOVQDQU zmm1 [k1][z], zmm2/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed doubleword integer values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.F3.0F:W0 7F /r VMOVQDQU xmm2/m128 [k1][z], xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed doubleword integer values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.F3.0F:W0 7F /r VMOVQDQU ymm2/m256 [k1][z], ymm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed doubleword integer values from ymm1 to ymm2/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.F3.0F:W0 7F /r VMOVQDQU zmm2/m512 [k1][z], zmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed doubleword integer values from zmm1 to zmm2/m512 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.F3.0F:W1 6F /r VMOVQDQU64 xmm1 [k1][z], xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed quadword integer values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.F3.0F:W1 6F /r VMOVQDQU64 ymm1 [k1][z], ymm2/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed quadword integer values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.F3.0F:W1 6F /r VMOVQDQU64 zmm1 [k1][z], zmm2/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed quadword integer values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.F3.0F:W1 7F /r VMOVQDQU64 xmm2/m128 [k1][z], xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed quadword integer values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.F3.0F:W1 7F /r VMOVQDQU64 ymm2/m256 [k1][z], ymm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed quadword integer values from ymm1 to ymm2/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.F3.0F:W1 7F /r VMOVQDQU64 zmm2/m512 [k1][z], zmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed quadword integer values from zmm1 to zmm2/m512 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

**EVEX encoded versions:**

Moves 128, 256 or 512 bits of packed byte/word/doubleword/quadword integer values from the source operand (the second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a vector register from a memory location, to store the contents of a vector register into a memory location, or to move data between two vector registers.
The destination operand is updated at 8-bit (VMOVDQU8), 16-bit (VMOVDQU16), 32-bit (VMOVDQU32), or 64-bit (VMOVDQU64) granularity according to the writemask.

**VEX.256 encoded version:**
Moves 256 bits of packed integer values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a YMM register from a 256-bit memory location, to store the contents of a YMM register into a 256-bit memory location, or to move data between two YMM registers.
Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the destination register are zeroed.

**128-bit versions:**
Moves 128 bits of packed integer values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load an XMM register from a 128-bit memory location, to store the contents of an XMM register into a 128-bit memory location, or to move data between two XMM registers.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version:** Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

When the source or destination operand is a memory operand, the operand may be unaligned to any alignment without causing a general-protection exception (#GP) to be generated.

**VEX.128 encoded version:** Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

**Operation**

**VMOVDQU8 (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)**

(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 8
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+7:i] := SRC[i+7:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE DEST[i+7:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VMOVDQU8 (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)**

(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 8
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+7:i] :=
      SRC[i+7:i]
    ELSE *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged* ; merging-masking
  FI;
ENDFOR;
VMOVDQU8 (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)

\((KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)\)

\(\text{FOR } j \text{ := 0 TO KL-1}\)
\(\; i := j * 8\)
\(\text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR } *\text{no writemask}*\)
\(\quad \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+7:i] := \text{SRC}[i+7:i]\)
\(\text{ELSE}\)
\(\quad \text{IF } *\text{merging-masking}* ; \text{merging-masking}\)
\(\quad \quad \text{THEN } *\text{DEST}[i+7:i] \text{ remains unchanged}*\)
\(\quad \text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+7:i] := 0 ; \text{zeroing-masking}\)
\(\text{FI}\)
\(\text{FI};\)
\(\text{ENDFOR}\)
\(\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:VL}] := 0\)

VMOVDQU16 (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)

\((KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)\)

\(\text{FOR } j \text{ := 0 TO KL-1}\)
\(\; i := j * 16\)
\(\text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR } *\text{no writemask}*\)
\(\quad \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+15:i] := \text{SRC}[i+15:i]\)
\(\text{ELSE}\)
\(\quad \text{IF } *\text{merging-masking}* ; \text{merging-masking}\)
\(\quad \quad \text{THEN } *\text{DEST}[i+15:i] \text{ remains unchanged}*\)
\(\quad \text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+15:i] := 0 ; \text{zeroing-masking}\)
\(\quad \text{FI}\)
\(\quad \text{FI};\)
\(\text{ENDFOR}\)
\(\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:VL}] := 0\)

VMOVDQU16 (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)

\((KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)\)

\(\text{FOR } j \text{ := 0 TO KL-1}\)
\(\; i := j * 16\)
\(\text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR } *\text{no writemask}*\)
\(\quad \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+15:i] := \text{SRC}[i+15:i]\)
\(\text{ELSE}\)
\(\quad \text{IF } *\text{merging-masking}* ; \text{merging-masking}\)
\(\quad \quad \text{THEN } *\text{DEST}[i+15:i] \text{ remains unchanged}*\)
\(\quad \text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+15:i] := 0 ; \text{zeroing-masking}\)
\(\; \text{FI};\)
\(\text{ENDFOR};\)
VMOVQDQU16 (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := SRC[i+15:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE DEST[i+15:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMOVQDQU32 (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC[i+31:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMOVQDQU32 (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC[i+31:i]
    ELSE *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged* ; merging-masking
  FI;
ENDFOR;
VMOVVDQU32 (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)
\((KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\)
FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)
  \(i := j * 32\)
  IF \(k1[j]\) OR *no writemask*
    THEN \(DEST[i+31:i] := SRC[i+31:i]\)
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN \(^{*}DEST[i+31:i]\) remains unchanged*
        ELSE \(^{*}DEST[i+31:i]\) := 0 ; zeroing-masking
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
\(DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0\)

VMOVVDQU64 (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)
\((KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)\)
FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)
  \(i := j * 64\)
  IF \(k1[j]\) OR *no writemask*
    THEN \(DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]\)
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN \(^{*}DEST[i+63:i]\) remains unchanged*
        ELSE \(^{*}DEST[i+63:i]\) := 0 ; zeroing-masking
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
\(DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0\)

VMOVVDQU64 (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)
\((KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)\)
FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)
  \(i := j * 64\)
  IF \(k1[j]\) OR *no writemask*
    THEN \(DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]\)
    ELSE \(^{*}DEST[i+63:i]\) remains unchanged* ; merging-masking
  FI;
ENDFOR;
**VMOVDQU64 (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)**

$$(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)$$

FOR $j := 0$ TO $KL-1$
  
  $i := j \times 64$

  IF $k1[j]$ OR *no writemask*
    THEN $DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]$
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN $DEST[i+63:i]$ remains unchanged*
    ELSE $DEST[i+63:i] := 0$ ; zeroing-masking
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR

$DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0$

**VMOVDQU (VEX.256 encoded version, load - and register copy)**

$DEST[255:0] := SRC[255:0]$

$DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0$

**VMOVDQU (VEX.256 encoded version, store-form)**

$DEST[255:0] := SRC[255:0]$

**VMOVDQU (VEX.128 encoded version)**

$DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]$

$DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0$

**VMOVDQU (128-bit load- and register-copy- form Legacy SSE version)**

$DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]$

$DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0$

**(V)MVDQU (128-bit store-form version)**

$DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0]$

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VMOVDQU16 __m512i _mm512_mask_loadu_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m512i _mm512_maskz_loadu_epi16( __mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm512_mask_storeu_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m256i _mm256_mask_loadu_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m256i _mm256_maskz_loadu_epi16( __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm256_mask_storeu_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m128i _mm_mask_loadu_epi16(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m128i _mm_maskz_loadu_epi16( __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm_mask_storeu_epi16(void * d, __m128i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m512i _mm512_mask_loadu_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m512i _mm512_maskz_loadu_epi16( __mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm512_mask_storeu_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m256i _mm256_mask_loadu_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m256i _mm256_maskz_loadu_epi16( __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm256_mask_storeu_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m128i _mm_mask_loadu_epi16(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m128i _mm_maskz_loadu_epi16( __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm_mask_storeu_epi16(void * d, __m128i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m512i _mm512_mask_loadu_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m512i _mm512_maskz_loadu_epi32( __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm512_mask_storeu_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m256i _mm256_mask_loadu_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m256i _mm256_maskz_loadu_epi32( __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm256_mask_storeu_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m128i _mm_mask_loadu_epi32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m128i _mm_maskz_loadu_epi32( __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm_mask_storeu_epi32(void * d, __m256i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m512i _mm512_mask_loadu_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m512i _mm512_maskz_loadu_epi32( __mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm512_mask_storeu_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m256i _mm256_mask_loadu_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m256i _mm256_maskz_loadu_epi32( __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 void _mm256_mask_storeu_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a);
VMOVDQU16 __m128i _mm_mask_loadu_epi32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVDQU16 __m128i _mm_maskz_loadu_epi32( __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU32 void _mm_storeu_epi32(void * d, __m128i a);
VMOVQQU32 void _mm_mask_storeu_epi32(void * d, __mmask8 k, __m128i a);
VMOVQQU64 __m512i __mm512_loadu_epi64(__m512i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU64 __m512i __mm512_maskz_loadu_epi64(__mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU64 void _mm512_storeu_epi64(void * d, __m512i a);
VMOVQQU64 void __m512_mask_storeu_epi64(void * d, __mmask8 k, __m512i a);
VMOVQQU64 __m256i __mm256_mask_loadu_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU64 __m256i __mm256_maskz_loadu_epi64(__mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU64 void _mm256_storeu_epi64(void * d, __m256i a);
VMOVQQU64 void __m256_mask_storeu_epi64(void * d, __mmask8 k, __m256i a);
VMOVQQU64 __m128i _mm128_mask_loadu_epi64(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU64 __m128i __mm128_maskz_loadu_epi64(__mmask8 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU64 void _mm128_storeu_epi64(void * d, __m128i a);
VMOVQQU64 void __m128_mask_storeu_epi64(void * d, __mmask8 k, __m128i a);
VMOVQQU8 __m512i _mm512_mask_loadu_epi8(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 __m512i __mm512_maskz_loadu_epi8(__mmask64 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 void __m512_mask_storeu_epi8(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 void _mm512_maskz_storeu_epi8(__mmask64 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 __m256i _mm256_mask_loadu_epi8(__m256i s, __mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 __m256i __mm256_maskz_loadu_epi8(__mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 void _mm256_mask_storeu_epi8(__m256i s, __mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 void __m256_maskz_storeu_epi8(__mmask32 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 __m128i __mm128_mask_loadu_epi8(__m128i s, __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 __m128i __mm128_maskz_loadu_epi8(__mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 void _mm128_mask_storeu_epi8(__m128i s, __mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 void __m128_maskz_storeu_epi8(__mmask16 k, void * sa);
VMOVQQU8 __m256i _mm256_loadu_si256(__m256i * p);
VMOVQQU8 __m256_mask_storeu_si256(__m256i * p, __m256i a);
VMOVQQU8 __m128i _mm128_loadu_si128(__m128i * p);
VMOVQQU8 __m128i __mm128_mask_storeu_si128(__m128i * p, __m128i a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:
#UD If EVEX.vvvv != 1111B or VEX.vvvv != 1111B.
**MOVQ2Q—Move Quadword from XMM to MMX Technology Register**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Comp/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2 0F D6 /r</td>
<td>MOVDQ2Q mm, xmm</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move low quadword from xmm to mmx register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Moves the low quadword from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). The source operand is an XMM register and the destination operand is an MMX technology register.

This instruction causes a transition from x87 FPU to MMX technology operation (that is, the x87 FPU top-of-stack pointer is set to 0 and the x87 FPU tag word is set to all 0s [valid]). If this instruction is executed while an x87 FPU floating-point exception is pending, the exception is handled before the MOVDQ2Q instruction is executed.

In 64-bit mode, use of the REX.R prefix permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

**Operation**

DEST := SRC[63:0];

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

MOVDQ2Q: __m64 _mm_movepi64_pi64 (__m128i a)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

#NM If CR0.TS[bit 3] = 1.

#UD If CR0.EM[bit 2] = 1.

If CR4.OSFXSR[bit 9] = 0.

If CPUID.01H:EDX.SSE2[bit 26] = 0.

If the LOCK prefix is used.

#MF If there is a pending x87 FPU exception.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
MOVHLPS—Move Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values High to Low

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 12 /r MOVLHPS xmm1, xmm2</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from high quadword of xmm2 to low quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F:W1G 12 /r VMOVHLPS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Merge two packed single-precision floating-point values from high quadword of xmm3 and low quadword of xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F:W0 12 /r VMOVHLPS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Merge two packed single-precision floating-point values from high quadword of xmm3 and low quadword of xmm2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM[reg] (w)</td>
<td>ModRM[reg] (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRM[reg] (w)</td>
<td>vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM[reg] (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This instruction cannot be used for memory to register moves.

128-bit two-argument form:
Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from the high quadword of the second XMM argument (second operand) to the low quadword of the first XMM register (first argument). The quadword at bits 127:64 of the destination operand is left unchanged. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

128-bit and EVEX three-argument form
Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from the high quadword of the third XMM argument (third operand) to the low quadword of the destination (first operand). Copies the high quadword from the second XMM argument (second operand) to the high quadword of the destination (first operand). Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

If VMOVHLPS is encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.

Operation
MOVHLPS (128-bit two-argument form)
DEST[63:0] := SRC[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)

VMOVHLPS (128-bit three-argument form - VEX & EVEX)
DEST[63:0] := SRC2[127:64]
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
MOVHLPS __m128 _mm_movehl_ps(__m128 a, __m128 b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

1. ModRM.MOD = 011B required
Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-24, "Type 7 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:
#UD If VEX.L = 1.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E7NM.128 in Table 2-55, "Type E7NM Class Exception Conditions".
MOVHPD—Move High Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 16 /r MOVHPD xmm1, m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move double-precision floating-point value from m64 to high quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:W1 16 /r VMOVHPD xmm2, xmm1, m64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Merge double-precision floating-point value from m64 and the low quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 16 /r VMOVHPD xmm2, xmm1, m64</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Merge double-precision floating-point value from m64 and the low quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 17 /r MOVHPD m64, xmm1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move double-precision floating-point value from high quadword of xmm1 to m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:W1 17 /r VMOVHPD m64, xmm1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move double-precision floating-point value from high quadword of xmm1 to m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 17 /r VMOVHPD m64, xmm1</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move double-precision floating-point value from high quadword of xmm1 to m64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This instruction cannot be used for register to register or memory to memory moves.

**128-bit Legacy SSE load:**

Moves a double-precision floating-point value from the source 64-bit memory operand and stores it in the high 64-bits of the destination XMM register. The lower 64-bits of the XMM register are preserved. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are preserved.

**VEX.128 & EVEX encoded load:**

Loads a double-precision floating-point value from the source 64-bit memory operand (the third operand) and stores it in the upper 64-bits of the destination XMM register (first operand). The low 64-bits from the first source operand (second operand) are copied to the low 64-bits of the destination. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

**128-bit store:**

Stores a double-precision floating-point value from the high 64-bits of the XMM register source (second operand) to the 64-bit memory location (first operand).

Note: VMOVHPD (store) (VEX.128.66.0F 17 /r) is legal and has the same behavior as the existing 66 0F 17 store. For VMOVHPD (store) VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instruction will #UD.

If VMOVHPD is encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.
Operation

MOVHPD (128-bit Legacy SSE load)
DEST[63:0] (Unmodified)
DEST[127:64] := SRC[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VMOVHPD (VEX.128 & EVEX encoded load)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VMOVHPD (store)
DEST[63:0] := SRC[127:64]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
MOVHPD __m128d _mm_loadh_pd ( __m128d a, double *p)
MOVHPD void _mm_storeh_pd (double *p, __m128d a)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD If VEX.L = 1.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-57, “Type E9NF Class Exception Conditions”.

MOVHPS—Move High Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

### Instruction Set Reference, M-U

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 16 /r MOVHPS xmm1, m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from m64 to high quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F:W1G 16 /r VMOVHPS xmm2, xmm1, m64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Merge two packed single-precision floating-point values from m64 and the low quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F:W0 16 /r VMOVHPS xmm2, xmm1, m64</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Merge two packed single-precision floating-point values from m64 and the low quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 17 /r MOVHPS m64, xmm1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from high quadword of xmm1 to m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F:W1G 17 /r VMOVHPS m64, xmm1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from high quadword of xmm1 to m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F:W0 17 /r VMOVHPS m64, xmm1</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from high quadword of xmm1 to m64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tuple2</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Tuple2</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

This instruction cannot be used for register to register or memory to memory moves.

**128-bit Legacy SSE load:**

Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from the source 64-bit memory operand and stores them in the high 64-bits of the destination XMM register. The lower 64-bits of the XMM register are preserved. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are preserved.

**VEX.128 & EVEX encoded load:**

Loads two single-precision floating-point values from the source 64-bit memory operand (the third operand) and stores it in the upper 64-bits of the destination XMM register (first operand). The low 64-bits from the first source operand (the second operand) are copied to the lower 64-bits of the destination. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

**128-bit store:**

Stores two packed single-precision floating-point values from the high 64-bits of the XMM register source (second operand) to the 64-bit memory location (first operand).

Note: VMOVHPS (store) (VEX.128.0F 17 /r) is legal and has the same behavior as the existing OF 17 store. For VMOVHPS (store) VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instruction will #UD.

If VMOVHPS is encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.
Operation

**MOVHPS (128-bit Legacy SSE load)**

DEST[63:0] (Unmodified)
DEST[127:64] := SRC[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**VMOVHPS (VEX.128 and EVEX encoded load)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VMOVHPS (store)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC[127:64]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

MOVHPS __m128 _mm_loadh_pi (__m128 a, __m64 *p)
MOVHPS void _mm_storeh_pi (__m64 *p, __m128 a)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, "Type 5 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:

#UD If VEX.L = 1.

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-57, "Type E9NF Class Exception Conditions".
MOVLHPS—Move Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values Low to High

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 16 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from low quadword of xmm2 to high quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVLHPS xmm1, xmm2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F:W1G 16 /r</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Merge two packed single-precision floating-point values from low quadword of xmm3 and low quadword of xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVLHPS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F:W0 16 /r</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Merge two packed single-precision floating-point values from low quadword of xmm3 and low quadword of xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVLHPS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ModRM.MOD = 011B required

### Description

This instruction cannot be used for memory to register moves.

**128-bit two-argument form:**

Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from the low quadword of the second XMM argument (second operand) to the high quadword of the first XMM register (first argument). The low quadword of the destination operand is left unchanged. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are unmodified.

**128-bit three-argument forms:**

Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from the low quadword of the third XMM argument (third operand) to the high quadword of the destination (first operand). Copies the low quadword from the second XMM argument (second operand) to the low quadword of the destination (first operand). Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

If VMOVLHPS is encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.

### Operation

**MOVLHPS (128-bit two-argument form)**

DEST[63:0] (Unmodified)  
DEST[127:64] := SRC[63:0]  
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)  

**VMOVLHPS (128-bit three-argument form - VEX & EVEX)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]  
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]  
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

### Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

MOVLHPS __m128 _mm_movelh_ps(__m128 a, __m128 b)

### SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

---

1. ModRM.MOD = 011B required
Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-24, “Type 7 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD                             If VEX.L = 1.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E7NM.128 in Table 2-55, “Type E7NM Class Exception Conditions”.
MOVLPD—Move Low Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

This instruction cannot be used for register to register or memory to memory moves.

**128-bit Legacy SSE load:**
Moves a double-precision floating-point value from the source 64-bit memory operand and stores it in the low 64-bits of the destination XMM register. The upper 64-bits of the XMM register are preserved. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are preserved.

**VEX.128 & EVEX encoded load:**
Loads a double-precision floating-point value from the source 64-bit memory operand (third operand), merges it with the upper 64-bits of the first source XMM register (second operand), and stores it in the low 128-bits of the destination XMM register (first operand). Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

**128-bit store:**
Stores a double-precision floating-point value from the low 64-bits of the XMM register source (second operand) to the 64-bit memory location (first operand).

Note: VMOVLPD (store) (VEX.128.66.0F 13 /r) is legal and has the same behavior as the existing 66 0F 13 store. For VMOVLPD (store) VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instruction will #UD.

If VMOVLPD is encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.

### Operation

**MOVLPD (128-bit Legacy SSE load)**
DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]  
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)
**VMOVLPD (VEX.128 & EVEX encoded load)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC2[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VMOVLPD (store)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

MOVLPD __m128d _mm_loadl_pd ( __m128d a, double *p)
MOVLPD void _mm_storel_pd (double *p, __m128d a)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:

#UD If VEX.L = 1.

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-57, “Type E9NF Class Exception Conditions”.

MOVLPS—Move Low Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 12 /r MOVLPS xmm1, m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from m64 to low quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F.wlG 12 /r VMOVLPs xmm2, xmm1, m64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Merge two packed single-precision floating-point values from m64 and the high quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F.w0 12 /r VMOVLPs xmm2, xmm1, m64</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Merge two packed single-precision floating-point values from m64 and the high quadword of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 13/r MOVLPS m64, xmm1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from low quadword of xmm1 to m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F.wlG 13/r VMOVLPs m64, xmm1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from low quadword of xmm1 to m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F.w0 13/r VMOVLPs m64, xmm1</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move two packed single-precision floating-point values from low quadword of xmm1 to m64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX:vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tuple2</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX:vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Tuple2</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This instruction cannot be used for register to register or memory to memory moves.

128-bit Legacy SSE load:
Moves two packed single-precision floating-point values from the source 64-bit memory operand and stores them in the low 64-bits of the destination XMM register. The upper 64-bits of the XMM register are preserved. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are preserved.

VEX.128 & EVEX encoded load:
Loads two packed single-precision floating-point values from the source 64-bit memory operand (the third operand), merges them with the upper 64-bits of the first source operand (the second operand), and stores them in the low 128-bits of the destination register (the first operand). Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

128-bit store:
Loads two packed single-precision floating-point values from the low 64-bits of the XMM register source (second operand) to the 64-bit memory location (first operand).

Note: VMOVLPs (store) (VEX.128.0F 13 /r) is legal and has the same behavior as the existing 0F 13 store. For VMOVLPs (store) VEX:vvvv and EVEX:vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instruction will #UD.

If VMOVLPs is encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L or EVEX.L’L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.
Operation

**MOVLPS (128-bit Legacy SSE load)**
DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)

**VMOVLPS (VEX.128 & EVEX encoded load)**
DEST[63:0] := SRC2[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VMOVLPS (store)**
DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
MOVLPS __m128 _mm_loadl_pi (__m128 a, __m64 *p)
MOVLPS void _mm_storel_pi (__m64 *p, __m128 a)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD If VEX.L = 1.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-57, “Type E9NF Class Exception Conditions”.

MOVLPS—Move Low Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values
MOVMSKPD—Extract Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Sign Mask

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 50 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Extract 2-bit sign mask from xmm and store in reg. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG 50 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Extract 2-bit sign mask from xmm2 and store in reg. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are zeroed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG 50 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Extract 4-bit sign mask from ymm2 and store in reg. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are zeroed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Extracts the sign bits from the packed double-precision floating-point values in the source operand (second operand), formats them into a 2-bit mask, and stores the mask in the destination operand (first operand). The source operand is an XMM register, and the destination operand is a general-purpose register. The mask is stored in the 2 low-order bits of the destination operand. Zero-extend the upper bits of the destination.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction can access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15, R8-R15) when used with a REX.R prefix. The default operand size is 64-bit in 64-bit mode.

128-bit versions: The source operand is a YMM register. The destination operand is a general purpose register.

VEX.256 encoded version: The source operand is a YMM register. The destination operand is a general purpose register.

Note: In VEX-encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD.

### Operation

(V)MOVMSKPD (128-bit versions)

DEST[0] := SRC[63]
DEST[1] := SRC[127]
IF DEST = r32
    THEN DEST[31:2] := 0;
    ELSE DEST[63:2] := 0;
FI

VMOVMSKPD (VEX.256 encoded version)

DEST[0] := SRC[63]
DEST[1] := SRC[127]
IF DEST = r32
    THEN DEST[31:4] := 0;
    ELSE DEST[63:4] := 0;
FI
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

MOVMSKPD: int _mm_movemask_pd (__m128d a)
VMOVMSKPD: _mm256_movemask_pd(__m256d a)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

See Table 2-24, "Type 7 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:

#UD If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
MOVMSKPS—Extract Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Sign Mask

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 50 /r MOVMSKPS reg, xmm</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Extract 4-bit sign mask from xmm and store in reg. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66h 50 /r VMOVMSKPS reg, xmm2</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Extract 4-bit sign mask from xmm2 and store in reg. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are zeroed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66h 50 /r VMOVMSKPS reg, ymm2</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Extract 8-bit sign mask from ymm2 and store in reg. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are zeroed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Extracts the sign bits from the packed single-precision floating-point values in the source operand (second operand), formats them into a 4- or 8-bit mask, and stores the mask in the destination operand (first operand). The source operand is an XMM or YMM register, and the destination operand is a general-purpose register. The mask is stored in the 4 or 8 low-order bits of the destination operand. The upper bits of the destination operand beyond the mask are filled with zeros.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction can access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15, R8-R15) when used with a REX.R prefix. The default operand size is 64-bit in 64-bit mode.

128-bit versions: The source operand is a YMM register. The destination operand is a general purpose register.
VEX.256 encoded version: The source operand is a YMM register. The destination operand is a general purpose register.

Note: In VEX-encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD.

**Operation**

DEST[0] := SRC[31];
DEST[1] := SRC[63];
DEST[2] := SRC[95];
DEST[3] := SRC[127];

IF DEST = r32
FI;

1. ModRM.MOD = 011B required
(V)MOVMSKPS (128-bit version)
DEST[0] := SRC[31]
DEST[1] := SRC[63]
DEST[2] := SRC[95]
IF DEST = r32
  THEN DEST[31:4] := 0;
  ELSE DEST[63:4] := 0;
FI

VMOVMSKPS (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[0] := SRC[31]
DEST[1] := SRC[63]
DEST[2] := SRC[95]
IF DEST = r32
  THEN DEST[31:8] := 0;
  ELSE DEST[63:8] := 0;
FI

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
int _mm_movemask_ps(__m128 a)
int _mm256_movemask_ps(__m256 a)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-24, "Type 7 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:
#UD         If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
MOVNTDQA—Load Double Quadword Non-Temporal Aligned Hint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 2A /r MOVNTDQA xmm1, m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Move double quadword from m128 to xmm1 using non-temporal hint if WC memory type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.w1G 2A /r VMOVNTDQA xmm1, m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move double quadword from m128 to xmm using non-temporal hint if WC memory type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.w1G 2A /r VMOVNTDQA ymm1, m256</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Move 256-bit data from m256 to ymm using non-temporal hint if WC memory type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.w0 2A /r VMOVNTDQA xmm1, m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move 128-bit data from m128 to xmm using non-temporal hint if WC memory type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.w0 2A /r VMOVNTDQA ymm1, m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move 256-bit data from m256 to ymm using non-temporal hint if WC memory type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.w0 2A /r VMOVNTDQA zmm1, m512</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move 512-bit data from m512 to zmm using non-temporal hint if WC memory type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction Operand Encoding1</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM;reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM;r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM;reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM;r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

MOVNTDQA loads a double quadword from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand) using a non-temporal hint if the memory source is WC (write combining) memory type. For WC memory type, the nontemporal hint may be implemented by loading a temporary internal buffer with the equivalent of an aligned cache line without filling this data to the cache. Any memory-type aliased lines in the cache will be snooped and flushed. Subsequent MOVNTDQA reads to unread portions of the WC cache line will receive data from the temporary internal buffer if data is available. The temporary internal buffer may be flushed by the processor at any time for any reason, for example:

- A load operation other than a MOVNTDQA which references memory already resident in a temporary internal buffer.
- A non-WC reference to memory already resident in a temporary internal buffer.
- Interleaving of reads and writes to a single temporary internal buffer.
- Repeated (V)MOVNTDQA loads of a particular 16-byte item in a streaming line.
- Certain micro-architectural conditions including resource shortages, detection of a mis-speculation condition, and various fault conditions

The non-temporal hint is implemented by using a write combining (WC) memory type protocol when reading the data from memory. Using this protocol, the processor does not read the data into the cache hierarchy, nor does it fetch the corresponding cache line from memory into the cache hierarchy. The memory type of the region being read can override the non-temporal hint, if the memory address specified for the non-temporal read is not a WC memory region. Information on non-temporal reads and writes can be found in “Caching of Temporal vs. Non-Temporal Data” in Chapter 10 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architecture Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A.

Because the WC protocol uses a weakly-ordered memory consistency model, a fencing operation implemented with a MFENCE instruction should be used in conjunction with MOVNTDQA instructions if multiple processors might use different memory types for the referenced memory locations or to synchronize reads of a processor with writes by other agents in the system. A processor’s implementation of the streaming load hint does not override the effective memory type, but the implementation of the hint is processor dependent. For example, a processor implementation may choose to ignore the hint and process the instruction as a normal MOVQ for any memory type. Alter-

1. ModRM:MOD != 011B
natively, another implementation may optimize cache reads generated by MOVNTDQA on WB memory type to reduce cache evictions.

The 128-bit (V)MOVNTDQA addresses must be 16-byte aligned or the instruction will cause a #GP.
The 256-bit VMOVNTDQA addresses must be 32-byte aligned or the instruction will cause a #GP.
The 512-bit VMOVNTDQA addresses must be 64-byte aligned or the instruction will cause a #GP.

**Operation**

**MOVNTDQA (128bit- Legacy SSE form)**

DEST := SRC
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**VMOVNTDQA (VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded form)**

DEST := SRC
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VMOVNTDQA (VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded forms)**

DEST[255:0] := SRC[255:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VMOVNTDQA (EVEX.512 encoded form)**

DEST[511:0] := SRC[511:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:512] := 0

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VMOVNTDQA __m512i _mm512_stream_load_si512(__m512i const* p);
MOVNTDQA __m128i _mm_stream_load_si128 (const __m128i *p);
VMOVNTDQA __m256i _mm256_stream_load_si256 (__m256i const* p);

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-18, “Type 1 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-45, “Type E1NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:

#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
MOVNTDQ—Store Packed Integers Using Non-Temporal Hint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F E7 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move packed integers in xmm1 to m128 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVNTDQ m128, xmm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:W1G E7 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move packed integer values in xmm1 to m128 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVNDTQ m128, xmm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:W1G E7 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move packed integer values in ymm1 to m256 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVNDTQ m256, ymm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W0 E7 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move packed integer values in xmm1 to m128 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVNDTQ m128, xmm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W0 E7 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move packed integer values in ymm1 to m256 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVNDTQ m256, ymm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W0 E7 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move packed integer values in zmm1 to m512 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOVNDTQ m512, zmm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Moves the packed integers in the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand) using a non-temporal hint to prevent caching of the data during the write to memory. The source operand is an XMM register, YMM register or ZMM register, which is assumed to contain integer data (packed bytes, words, double-words, or quadwords). The destination operand is a 128-bit, 256-bit or 512-bit memory location. The memory operand must be aligned on a 16-byte (128-bit version), 32-byte (VEX.256 encoded version) or 64-byte (512-bit version) boundary otherwise a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

The non-temporal hint is implemented by using a write combining (WC) memory type protocol when writing the data to memory. Using this protocol, the processor does not write the data into the cache hierarchy, nor does it fetch the corresponding cache line from memory into the cache hierarchy. The memory type of the region being written to can override the non-temporal hint, if the memory address specified for the non-temporal store is in an uncacheable (UC) or write protected (WP) memory region. For more information on non-temporal stores, see “Caching of Temporal vs. Non-Temporal Data” in Chapter 10 in the IA-32 Intel Architecture Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1.

Because the WC protocol uses a weakly-ordered memory consistency model, a fencing operation implemented with the SFENCE or MFENCE instruction should be used in conjunction with VMOVNTDQ instructions if multiple processors might use different memory types to read/write the destination memory locations.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b, VEX.L must be 0; otherwise instructions will #UD.

Operation

VMOVNTDQ(EVEX encoded versions)

VL = 128, 256, 512
DEST[VL-1:0] := SRC[VL-1:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

---

1. ModRMMOD != 011B
MOVNTDQ (Legacy and VEX versions)
DEST := SRC

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMOVNTDQ void _mm512_stream_si512(void * p, __m512i a);
VMOVNTDQ void _mm256_stream_si256 (__m256i * p, __m256i a);
MOVNTDQ void _mm_stream_si128 (__m128i * p, __m128i a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type1.SSE2 in Table 2-18, "Type 1 Class Exception Conditions". EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-45, "Type E1NF Class Exception Conditions".
Additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
MOVNTI—Store Doubleword Using Non-Temporal Hint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode / Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F C3 /r MOVNTI m32, r32</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move doubleword from r32 to m32 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP REX.W + 0F C3 /r MOVNTI m64, r64</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move quadword from r64 to m64 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Moves the doubleword integer in the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand) using a non-temporal hint to minimize cache pollution during the write to memory. The source operand is a general-purpose register. The destination operand is a 32-bit memory location.

The non-temporal hint is implemented by using a write combining (WC) memory type protocol when writing the data to memory. Using this protocol, the processor does not write the data into the cache hierarchy, nor does it fetch the corresponding cache line from memory into the cache hierarchy. The memory type of the region being written to can override the non-temporal hint, if the memory address specified for the non-temporal store is in an uncacheable (UC) or write protected (WP) memory region. For more information on non-temporal stores, see “Caching of Temporal vs. Non-Temporal Data” in Chapter 10 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1.

Because the WC protocol uses a weakly-ordered memory consistency model, a fencing operation implemented with the SFENCE or MFENCE instruction should be used in conjunction with MOVNTI instructions if multiple processors might use different memory types to read/write the destination memory locations.

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

**Operation**

DEST := SRC;

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

MOVNTI: void _mm_stream_si32 (int *p, int a)
MOVNTI: void _mm_stream_si64(__int64 *p, __int64 a)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) For an illegal memory operand effective address in the CS, DS, ES, FS or GS segments.
#SS(0) For an illegal address in the SS segment.
#PF(fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If CPUID.01H:EDX.SSE2[bit 26] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.
Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If any part of the operand lies outside the effective address space from 0 to FFFFFH.
#UD If CPUID.01H:EDX.SSE2[bit 26] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in real address mode.
#PF(fault-code) For a page fault.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If CPUID.01H:EDX.SSE2[bit 26] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
MOVNTPD—Store Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values Using Non-Temporal Hint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 2B / r MOVNTPD m128, xmm1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move packed double-precision values in xmm1 to m128 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 2B / r VMOVNTPD m128, xmm1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move packed double-precision values in xmm1 to m128 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 2B / r VMOVNTPD m256, ymm1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move packed double-precision values in ymm1 to m256 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 2B / r VMOVNTPD m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move packed double-precision values in xmm1 to m128 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.W1 2B / r VMOVNTPD m256, ymm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move packed double-precision values in ymm1 to m256 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 2B / r VMOVNTPD m512, zmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move packed double-precision values in zmm1 to m512 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction Operand Encoding1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Op/En</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Moves the packed double-precision floating-point values in the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand) using a non-temporal hint to prevent caching of the data during the write to memory. The source operand is an XMM register, YMM register or ZMM register, which is assumed to contain packed double-precision, floating-pointing data. The destination operand is a 128-bit, 256-bit or 512-bit memory location. The memory operand must be aligned on a 16-byte (128-bit version), 32-byte (VEX.256 encoded version) or 64-byte (EVEX.512 encoded version) boundary otherwise a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

The non-temporal hint is implemented by using a write combining (WC) memory type protocol when writing the data to memory. Using this protocol, the processor does not write the data into the cache hierarchy, nor does it fetch the corresponding cache line from memory into the cache hierarchy. The memory type of the region being written to can override the non-temporal hint, if the memory address specified for the non-temporal store is in an uncacheable (UC) or write protected (WP) memory region. For more information on non-temporal stores, see “Caching of Temporal vs. Non-Temporal Data” in Chapter 10 in the IA-32 Intel Architecture Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1.

Because the WC protocol uses a weakly-ordered memory consistency model, a fencing operation implemented with the SFENCE or MFENCE instruction should be used in conjunction with MOVNTPD instructions if multiple processors might use different memory types to read/write the destination memory locations.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b, VEX.L must be 0; otherwise instructions will #UD.

Operation

VMOVNTPD (EVEX encoded versions)
VL = 128, 256, 512
DEST[VL-1:0] := SRC[VL-1:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

1. ModRM.MOD != 011B
MOVNTPD (Legacy and VEX versions)

DEST := SRC

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VMOVNTPD void _mm512_stream_pd(double * p, __m512d a);
VMOVNTPD void _mm256_stream_pd (double * p, __m256d a);
MMOVNTPD void _mm_stream_pd (double * p, __m128d a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type1.SSE2 in Table 2-18, “Type 1 Class Exception Conditions”. EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-45, “Type E1NF Class Exception Conditions”.

Additionally:

#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
MOVNTPS—Store Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values Using Non-Temporal Hint

### Description

Moves the packed single-precision floating-point values in the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand) using a non-temporal hint to prevent caching of the data during the write to memory. The source operand is an XMM register, YMM register or ZMM register, which is assumed to contain packed single-precision floating-point values. The destination operand is a 128-bit, 256-bit or 512-bit memory location. The memory operand must be aligned on a 16-byte (128-bit version), 32-byte (VEX.256 encoded version) or 64-byte (EVEX.512 encoded version) boundary otherwise a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

The non-temporal hint is implemented by using a write combining (WC) memory type protocol when writing the data to memory. The processor does not write the data into the cache hierarchy, nor does it fetch the corresponding cache line from memory into the cache hierarchy. The memory type of the region being written to can override the non-temporal hint, if the memory address specified for the non-temporal store is in an uncacheable (UC) or write protected (WP) memory region. For more information on non-temporal stores, see “Caching of Temporal vs. Non-Temporal Data” in Chapter 10 in the IA-32 Intel Architecture Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1.

Because the WC protocol uses a weakly-ordered memory consistency model, a fencing operation implemented with the SFENCE or MFENCE instruction should be used in conjunction with MOVNTPS instructions if multiple processors might use different memory types to read/write the destination memory locations.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

### Operation

**VMOVNTPS (EVEX encoded versions)**

\[
\begin{align*}
VL &= 128, 256, 512 \\
\text{DEST}[\text{VL}-1:0] &= \text{SRC}[\text{VL}-1:0] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:\text{VL}] &= 0 \\
\end{align*}
\]

1. ModRM.MOD != 011B
MOVNTPS
DEST := SRC

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMOVNTPS void _mm512_stream_ps(float * p, __m512d a);
MOVNTPS void _mm_stream_ps (float * p, __m128d a);
VMOVNTPS void _mm256_stream_ps (float * p, __m256 a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type1.SSE in Table 2-18, “Type 1 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-45, “Type E1NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
MOVNTQ—Store of Quadword Using Non-Temporal Hint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F E7 Ir</td>
<td>MOVNTQ m64, mm</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move quadword from mm to m64 using non-temporal hint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Moves the quadword in the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand) using a non-temporal hint to minimize cache pollution during the write to memory. The source operand is an MMX technology register, which is assumed to contain packed integer data (packed bytes, words, or doublewords). The destination operand is a 64-bit memory location.

The non-temporal hint is implemented by using a write combining (WC) memory type protocol when writing the data to memory. Using this protocol, the processor does not write the data into the cache hierarchy, nor does it fetch the corresponding cache line from memory into the cache hierarchy. The memory type of the region being written to can override the non-temporal hint, if the memory address specified for the non-temporal store is in an uncacheable (UC) or write-protected (WP) memory region. For more information on non-temporal stores, see "Caching of Temporal vs. Non-Temporal Data" in Chapter 10 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1.

Because the WC protocol uses a weakly-ordered memory consistency model, a fencing operation implemented with the SFENCE or MFENCE instruction should be used in conjunction with MOVNTQ instructions if multiple processors might use different memory types to read/write the destination memory locations.

This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

**Operation**

DEST := SRC;

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

MOVNTQ: void _mm_stream_pi(__m64 * p, __m64 a)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 22-8, "Exception Conditions for Legacy SIMD/MMX Instructions without FP Exception” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A.
MOVQ—Move Quadword

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 6F /r MOVQ mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Move quadword from mm/m64 to mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 7F /r MOVQ mm/m64, mm</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Move quadword from mm to mm/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 7E /r MOVQ xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move quadword from xmm2/mem64 to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128:F3.0F.WIG 7E /r VMOVQ xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move quadword from xmm2 to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128:F3.0F.W1 7E /r VMOVQ xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move quadword from xmm2/m64 to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F D6 /r MOVQ xmm2/m64, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move quadword from xmm1 to xmm2/mem64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128:66.0F.WIG D6 /r VMOVQ xmm1/m64, xmm2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move quadword from xmm2 register to xmm1/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128:66.0F.W1 D6 /r VMOVQ xmm1/m64, xmm2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move quadword from xmm2 register to xmm1/m64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Copies a quadword from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). The source and destination operands can be MMX technology registers, XMM registers, or 64-bit memory locations. This instruction can be used to move a quadword between two MMX technology registers or between an MMX technology register and a 64-bit memory location, or to move data between two XMM registers or between an XMM register and a 64-bit memory location. The instruction cannot be used to transfer data between memory locations.

When the source operand is an XMM register, the low quadword is moved; when the destination operand is an XMM register, the quadword is stored to the low quadword of the register, and the high quadword is cleared to all 0s.

In 64-bit mode and if not encoded using VEX/EVEX, use of the REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD. If VMOVQ is encoded with VEX.L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.
Operation

MOVQ instruction when operating on MMX technology registers and memory locations
   DEST := SRC;

MOVQ instruction when source and destination operands are XMM registers
   DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0];
   DEST[127:64] := 0000000000000000H;

MOVQ instruction when source operand is XMM register and destination operand is memory location:
   DEST := SRC[63:0];

MOVQ instruction when source operand is memory location and destination operand is XMM register:
   DEST[63:0] := SRC;
   DEST[127:64] := 0000000000000000H;

VMOVQ (VEX.128.F3.0F 7E) with XMM register source and destination
   DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
   DEST[MAXVL-1:64] := 0

VMOVQ (VEX.128.66.0F D6) with XMM register source and destination
   DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
   DEST[MAXVL-1:64] := 0

VMOVQ (7E - EVEX encoded version) with XMM register source and destination
   DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
   DEST[MAXVL-1:64] := 0

VMOVQ (D6 - EVEX encoded version) with XMM register source and destination
   DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
   DEST[MAXVL-1:64] := 0

VMOVQ (7E) with memory source
   DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
   DEST[MAXVL-1:64] := 0

VMOVQ (7E - EVEX encoded version) with memory source
   DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
   DEST[MAXVL-1:64] := 0

VMOVQ (D6) with memory dest
   DEST[63:0] := SRC2[63:0]

Flags Affected
None.

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMOVQ __m128i _mm_loadu_si64( void * s);
VMOVQ void _mm_storeu_si64( void * d, __m128i s);
MOVQ m128i _mm_move_epi64(__m128i a)
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
See Table 22-8, “Exception Conditions for Legacy SIMD/MMX Instructions without FP Exception” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3B.
MOVQ2DQ—Move Quadword from MMX Technology to XMM Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode / Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F D6 /r</td>
<td>RM/V</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move quadword from mmx to low quadword of xmm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Moves the quadword from the source operand (second operand) to the low quadword of the destination operand (first operand). The source operand is an MMX technology register and the destination operand is an XMM register.

This instruction causes a transition from x87 FPU to MMX technology operation (that is, the x87 FPU top-of-stack pointer is set to 0 and the x87 FPU tag word is set to all 0s [valid]). If this instruction is executed while an x87 FPU floating-point exception is pending, the exception is handled before the MOVQ2DQ instruction is executed.

In 64-bit mode, use of the REX.R prefix permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

**Operation**

DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0];
DEST[127:64] := 00000000000000000H;

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

MOVQ2DQ: __128i _mm_movpi64_epi64 ( __m64 a)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- #NM If CR0.TS[bit 3] = 1.
- #UD If CR0.EM[bit 2] = 1.
  - If CR4.OSFXSR[bit 9] = 0.
  - If CPUID.01H:EDX.SSE2[bit 26] = 0.
  - If the LOCK prefix is used.
- #MF If there is a pending x87 FPU exception.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.
MOVS/MOVSB/MOVSW/MOVSD/MOVSD—Move Data from String to String

Description

Moves the byte, word, or doubleword specified with the second operand (source operand) to the location specified with the first operand (destination operand). Both the source and destination operands are located in memory. The address of the source operand is read from the DS:ESI or the DS:SI registers (depending on the address-size attribute of the instruction, 32 or 16, respectively). The address of the destination operand is read from the ES:EDI or the ES:DI registers (again depending on the address-size attribute of the instruction). The DS segment may be overridden with a segment override prefix, but the ES segment cannot be overridden.

At the assembly-code level, two forms of this instruction are allowed: the "explicit-operands" form and the "no-operands" form. The explicit-operands form (specified with the MOVS mnemonic) allows the source and destination operands to be specified explicitly. Here, the source and destination operands should be symbols that indicate the size and location of the source value and the destination, respectively. The locations of the source and destination operands are always specified by the DS:(E)SI and ES:(E)DI registers, which must be loaded correctly before the move string instruction is executed.

The no-operands form provides "short forms" of the byte, word, and doubleword versions of the MOVS instructions. Here also DS:(E)SI and ES:(E)DI are assumed to be the source and destination operands, respectively. The size of the source and destination operands is selected with the mnemonic: MOVSB (byte move), MOVSW (word move), or MOVSD (doubleword move).

After the move operation, the (E)SI and (E)DI registers are incremented or decremented automatically according to the setting of the DF flag in the EFLAGS register. (If the DF flag is 0, the (E)SI and (E)DI register are incre-
mented; if the DF flag is 1, the (E)SI and (E)DI registers are decremented.) The registers are incremented or decremented by 1 for byte operations, by 2 for word operations, or by 4 for doubleword operations.

**NOTE**

To improve performance, more recent processors support modifications to the processor’s operation during the string store operations initiated with MOV$ and MOV$B. See Section 7.3.9.3 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1* for additional information on fast-string operation.

The MOV$S, MOVSB, MOV$W, and MOVSD instructions can be preceded by the REP prefix (see "REP/REPE/REPZ /REPNE/REPNZ—Repeat String Operation Prefix" for a description of the REP prefix) for block moves of ECX bytes, words, or doublewords.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction’s default address size is 64 bits, 32-bit address size is supported using the prefix 67H. The 64-bit addresses are specified by RSI and RDI; 32-bit address are specified by ESI and EDI. Use of the REX.W prefix promotes doubleword operation to 64 bits. See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

**Operation**

DEST := SRC;

Non-64-bit Mode:

IF (Byte move)
   THEN IF DF = 0
       THEN (E)SI := (E)SI + 1;
           (E)DI := (E)DI + 1;
       ELSE (E)SI := (E)SI - 1;
           (E)DI := (E)DI - 1;
       FI;
   ELSE IF (Word move)
       THEN IF DF = 0
           THEN (E)SI := (E)SI + 2;
               (E)DI := (E)DI + 2;
           FI;
       ELSE (E)SI := (E)SI - 2;
           (E)DI := (E)DI - 2;
       FI;
   ELSE IF (Doubleword move)
       THEN IF DF = 0
           THEN (E)SI := (E)SI + 4;
               (E)DI := (E)DI + 4;
           FI;
       ELSE (E)SI := (E)SI - 4;
           (E)DI := (E)DI - 4;
       FI;
   FI;

64-bit Mode:

IF (Byte move)
   THEN IF DF = 0
       THEN
(R|E)SI := (R|E)SI + 1;
(R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 1;
ELSE
   (R|E)SI := (R|E)SI - 1;
   (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 1;
   FI;
ELSE IF (Word move)
   THEN IF DF = 0
       (R|E)SI := (R|E)SI + 2;
       (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 2;
       FI;
   ELSE
       (R|E)SI := (R|E)SI - 2;
       (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 2;
       FI;
   ELSE IF (Doubleword move)
       THEN IF DF = 0
           (R|E)SI := (R|E)SI + 4;
           (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 4;
           FI;
       ELSE
           (R|E)SI := (R|E)SI - 4;
           (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 4;
           FI;
   ELSE IF (Quadword move)
       THEN IF DF = 0
           (R|E)SI := (R|E)SI + 8;
           (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 8;
           FI;
       ELSE
           (R|E)SI := (R|E)SI - 8;
           (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 8;
           FI;
   FI;

Flags Affected
None

Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
MOVSD—Move or Merge Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2 0F 10 /r MOVSD xmm1, xmm2</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move scalar double-precision floating-point value from xmm2 to xmm1 register.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2 0F 10 /r MOVSD xmm1, m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Load scalar double-precision floating-point value from m64 to xmm1 register.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2 0F 11 /r MOVSD xmm1/m64, xmm2</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move scalar double-precision floating-point value from xmm2 register to xmm1/m64 register.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F2.0F.WIG 10 /r VMOVSD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Merge scalar double-precision floating-point value from xmm2 and xmm3 registers to xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F2.0F.WIG 10 /r VMOVSD xmm1, m64</td>
<td>D V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Load scalar double-precision floating-point value from m64 to xmm1 register.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F2.0F.WIG 11 /r VMOVSD m64, xmm1</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Store scalar double-precision floating-point value from xmm1 register to m64.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F2.0F.W1 10 /r VMOVSD xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Merge scalar double-precision floating-point value from xmm2 and xmm3 registers to xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F2.0F.W1 10 /r VMOVSD xmm1 (k1)[z], m64</td>
<td>F V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Load scalar double-precision floating-point value from m64 to xmm1 register under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F2.0F.W1 11 /r VMOVSD m64 (k1), xmm1</td>
<td>E V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Merge scalar double-precision floating-point value from xmm2 and xmm3 registers to xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F2.0F.W1 11 /r VMOVSD m64 (k1), xmm1</td>
<td>G V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Store scalar double-precision floating-point value from xmm1 register to m64 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOVSD—Move or Merge Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

Description
Moves a scalar double-precision floating-point value from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). The source and destination operands can be XMM registers or 64-bit memory locations. This instruction can be used to move a double-precision floating-point value to and from the low quadword of an XMM register and a 64-bit memory location, or to move a double-precision floating-point value between the low quadwords of two XMM registers. The instruction cannot be used to transfer data between memory locations.

Legacy version: When the source and destination operands are XMM registers, bits MAXVL:64 of the destination operand remains unchanged. When the source operand is a memory location and destination operand is an XMM register, the quadword at bits 127:64 of the destination operand is cleared to all 0s, bits MAXVL:128 of the destination operand remains unchanged.

VEX and EVEX encoded register-register syntax: Moves a scalar double-precision floating-point value from the second source operand (the third operand) to the low quadword element of the destination operand (the first operand). Bits 127:64 of the destination operand are copied from the first source operand (the second operand). Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX and EVEX encoded memory store syntax: When the source operand is a memory location and destination operand is an XMM register, bits MAXVL:64 of the destination operand is cleared to all 0s.

EVEX encoded versions: The low quadword of the destination is updated according to the writemask.

Note: For VMOVSD (memory store and load forms), VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instruction will #UD.

Operation

VMOVSD (EVEX.LLIG.F2.0F 10 /r): VMOVSD xmm1, m64 with support for 32 registers)
IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
THEN DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
    THEN *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged* 
    ELSE ; zeroing-masking
      THEN DEST[63:0] := 0
  FI;
FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] := 0

VMOVSD (EVEX.LLIG.F2.0F 11 /r): VMOVSD m64, xmm1 with support for 32 registers)
IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
THEN DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
ELSE *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged* ; merging-masking
FI;

VMOVSD (EVEX.LLIG.F2.0F 11 /r): VMOVSD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3)
IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
THEN DEST[63:0] := SRC2[63:0]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
    THEN *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged*
    ELSE ; zeroing-masking
      THEN DEST[63:0] := 0
  FI;
FI;
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
MOVSD (128-bit Legacy SSE version: MOVSD XMM1, XMM2)
DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)

VMOVSD (VEX.128.F2.0F 11 /r: VMOVSD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3)
DEST[63:0] := SRC2[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VMOVSD (VEX.128.F2.0F 10 /r: VMOVSD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3)
DEST[63:0] := SRC2[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VMOVSD (VEX.128.F2.0F 10 /r: VMOVSD xmm1, m64)
DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] := 0

MOVSD/VMOVSD (128-bit versions: MOVSD m64, xmm1 or VMOVSD m64, xmm1)
DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]

MOVSD (128-bit Legacy SSE version: MOVSD XMM1, m64)
DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := 0
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMOVSD __m128d _mm_mask_load_sd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, double * p);
VMOVSD __m128d _mm_maskz_load_sd( __mmask8 k, double * p);
VMOVSD __m128d _mm_mask_move_sd(__m128d sh, __mmask8 k, __m128d sl, __m128d a);
VMOVSD __m128d _mm_maskz_move_sd( __mmask8 k, __m128d s, __m128d a);
VMOVSD void _mm_mask_store_sd(double * p, __mmask8 k, __m128d s);
MOVSD __m128d _mm_load_sd (double *p)
MOVSD void _mm_store_sd (double *p, __m128d a)
MOVSD __m128d _mm_move_sd ( __m128d a, __m128d b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD IF VEX.vvvv != 1111B.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-58, “Type E10 Class Exception Conditions”.
MOVSHDUP—Replicate Single FP Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 16 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE3</td>
<td>Move odd index single-precision floating-point values from xmm2/mem and duplicate each element into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.F3.0F:W1G 16 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move odd index single-precision floating-point values from xmm2/mem and duplicate each element into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.F3.0F:W1G 16 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move odd index single-precision floating-point values from ymm2/mem and duplicate each element into ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.F3.0F:W0 16 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move odd index single-precision floating-point values from xmm2/m128 and duplicate each element into xmm1 under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.F3.0F:W0 16 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move odd index single-precision floating-point values from ymm2/m256 and duplicate each element into ymm1 under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.F3.0F:W0 16 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move odd index single-precision floating-point values from zmm2/m512 and duplicate each element into zmm1 under writemask.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

InstructionOperand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Duplicates odd-indexed single-precision floating-point values from the source operand (the second operand) to adjacent element pair in the destination operand (the first operand). See Figure 4-3. The source operand is an XMM, YMM or ZMM register or 128, 256 or 512-bit memory location and the destination operand is an XMM, YMM or ZMM register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The destination operand is updated at 32-bit granularity according to the writemask.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

Figure 4-3. MOVSHDUP Operation
Operation

VMOVSHDUP (EVEX encoded versions)

\((KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\)

\[\begin{align*}
   &\text{TMP\_SRC}[31:0] := \text{SRC}[63:32] \\
   &\text{TMP\_SRC}[95:64] := \text{SRC}[127:96] \\
   &\text{TMP\_SRC}[127:96] := \text{SRC}[127:96] \\
\end{align*}\]

 IF \(VL >= 256\)

\[\begin{align*}
\end{align*}\]

Fi;

 IF \(VL >= 512\)

\[\begin{align*}
   &\text{TMP\_SRC}[287:256] := \text{SRC}[319:288] \\
   &\text{TMP\_SRC}[319:288] := \text{SRC}[319:288] \\
   &\text{TMP\_SRC}[479:448] := \text{SRC}[511:480] \\
   &\text{TMP\_SRC}[511:480] := \text{SRC}[511:480] \\
\end{align*}\]

Fi;

\[\begin{align*}
   &\text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1 \\
   &\text{i} := j * 32 \\
   &\text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR } *\text{no writemask}* \\
      \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{TMP\_SRC}[i+31:i] \\
   &\text{ELSE} \\
      \text{IF } *\text{merging-masking}* \\
       \text{THEN } *\text{DEST}[i+31:i] \text{ remains unchanged}* \\
      \text{ELSE} \\
       \text{zeroing-masking} \\
       \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0 \\
   \text{Fi} \] \\

\[\begin{align*}
   &\text{Fi}; \\
   &\text{ENDFOR} \\
   &\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0 \\
\end{align*}\]

VMOVSHDUP (VEX.256 encoded version)

\[\begin{align*}
   &\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{SRC}[63:32] \\
   &\text{DEST}[95:64] := \text{SRC}[127:96] \\
   &\text{DEST}[127:96] := \text{SRC}[127:96] \\
   &\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0 \\
\end{align*}\]

VMOVSHDUP (VEX.128 encoded version)

\[\begin{align*}
   &\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{SRC}[63:32] \\
   &\text{DEST}[95:64] := \text{SRC}[127:96] \\
   &\text{DEST}[127:96] := \text{SRC}[127:96] \\
   &\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0 \\
\end{align*}\]
MOVSHDUP (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

DEST[31:0] := SRC[63:32]
DEST[95:64] := SRC[127:96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VMOVSHDUP __m512 _mm512_movehdup_ps( __m512 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m512 __mm512_mask_movehdup_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m512 __mm512_maskz_movehdup_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m256 __mm256_movehdup_ps(__m256 s, __mmask8 k, __m256 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m256 __mm256_mask_movehdup_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m256 __mm256_maskz_movehdup_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m128 __mm128_movehdup_ps(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m128 __mm128_mask_movehdup_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m128 __mm128_maskz_movehdup_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m256 __mm256_movehdup_ps (__m256 a);
VMOVSHDUP __m128 __mm_movehdup_ps (__m128 a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, ”Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, ”Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:

#UD If EVEX.vvvv != 1111B or VEX.vvvv != 1111B.
MOVSLDUP—Replicate Single FP Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 12 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE3</td>
<td>Move even index single-precision floating-point values from xmm2/mem and duplicate each element into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.F3.0F:WIG 12 /r VMOVSLDUP xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move even index single-precision floating-point values from xmm2/mem and duplicate each element into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.F3.0F:WIG 12 /r VMOVSLDUP ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move even index single-precision floating-point values from ymm2/mem and duplicate each element into ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.F3.0F:W0 12 /r VMOVSLDUP xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move even index single-precision floating-point values from xmm2/m128 and duplicate each element into xmm1 under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.F3.0F:W0 12 /r VMOVSLDUP ymm1 {k1}[z], ymm2/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move even index single-precision floating-point values from ymm2/m256 and duplicate each element into ymm1 under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.F3.0F:W0 12 /r VMOVSLDUP zmm1 {k1}[z], zmm2/m512</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move even index single-precision floating-point values from zmm2/m512 and duplicate each element into zmm1 under writemask.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Duplicates even-indexed single-precision floating-point values from the source operand (the second operand). See Figure 4-4. The source operand is an XMM, YMM or ZMM register or 128, 256 or 512-bit memory location and the destination operand is an XMM, YMM or ZMM register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The destination operand is updated at 32-bit granularity according to the writemask.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

![Figure 4-4. MOVSLDUP Operation](image)
**Operation**

**VMOVSLDUP (EVEX encoded versions)**

(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[31:0] & := \text{SRC}[31:0] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[63:32] & := \text{SRC}[31:0] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[95:64] & := \text{SRC}[95:64] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[127:96] & := \text{SRC}[95:64] \\
\end{align*}
\]

IF VL >= 256

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[159:128] & := \text{SRC}[159:128] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[191:160] & := \text{SRC}[159:128] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[223:192] & := \text{SRC}[223:192] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[255:224] & := \text{SRC}[223:192] \\
\end{align*}
\]

FI;

IF VL >= 512

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[287:256] & := \text{SRC}[287:256] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[319:288] & := \text{SRC}[287:256] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[351:320] & := \text{SRC}[351:320] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[383:352] & := \text{SRC}[351:320] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[415:384] & := \text{SRC}[415:384] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[447:416] & := \text{SRC}[415:384] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[479:448] & := \text{SRC}[479:448] \\
\text{TMP}_{-}\text{SRC}[511:480] & := \text{SRC}[479:448] \\
\end{align*}
\]

FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

\[
i := j \times 32
\]

IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*

THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_SRC[i+31:i]

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*

ELSE ; zeroing-masking

DEST[i+31:i] := 0

FI

FI;

ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VMOVSLDUP (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]

DEST[63:32] := SRC[31:0]

DEST[95:64] := SRC[95:64]

DEST[127:96] := SRC[95:64]


DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VMOVSLDUP (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]

DEST[63:32] := SRC[31:0]

DEST[95:64] := SRC[95:64]

DEST[127:96] := SRC[95:64]

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
MOVSLDUP (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]
DEST[63:32] := SRC[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC[95:64]
DEST[127:96] := SRC[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMOVSLDUP __m512 _mm512_moveldup_ps( __m512 a);
VMOVSLDUP __m512 __m512_mask_moveldup_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a);
VMOVSLDUP __m512 __m512_maskz_moveldup_ps( __mmask16 k, __m512 a);
VMOVSLDUP __m256 _mm256_mask_moveldup_ps(__m256 s, __mmask8 k, __m256 a);
VMOVSLDUP __m256 _mm256_maskz_moveldup_ps( __mmask8 k, __m256 a);
VMOVSLDUP __m128 _mm128_mask_moveldup_ps(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a);
VMOVSLDUP __m128 _mm128_maskz_moveldup_ps( __mmask8 k, __m128 a);
VMOVSLDUP __m256 _mm256_moveldup_ps (__m256 a);
VMOVSLDUP __m128 _mm128_moveldup_ps (__m128 a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”. Additionally:
#UD If EVEX.vvvv != 1111B or VEX.vvv = 1111B.
## MOVSS—Move or Merge Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 10 /r MOVSS xmm1, xmm2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Merge scalar single-precision floating-point value from xmm2 to xmm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 10 /r MOVSS xmm1, m32</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Load scalar single-precision floating-point value from m32 to xmm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.0F.W0 10 /r VMOVSS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Merge scalar single-precision floating-point value from xmm2 and xmm3 to xmm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.0F.W0 10 /r VMOVSS xmm1, m32</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Load scalar single-precision floating-point value from m32 to xmm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 11 /r MOVSS xmm2/m32, xmm1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move scalar single-precision floating-point value from xmm1 register to xmm2/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.0F.W0 10 /r VMOVSS xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move scalar single-precision floating-point value from xmm2 and xmm3 to xmm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.0F.W0 10 /r VMOVSS xmm1 {k1}{z}, m32</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move scalar single-precision floating-point value from xmm1 register to m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F3.0F.W0 10 /r VMOVSS xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move scalar single-precision floating-point value from xmm2 and xmm3 to xmm1 register under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F3.0F.W0 10 /r VMOVSS xmm1 {k1}{z}, m32</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move scalar single-precision floating-point values from m32 to xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F3.0F.W0 11 /r VMOVSS xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move scalar single-precision floating-point value from xmm2 and xmm3 to xmm1 register under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F3.0F.W0 11 /r VMOVSS m32 {k1}, xmm1</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move scalar single-precision floating-point values from xmm1 to m32 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

Moves a scalar single-precision floating-point value from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). The source and destination operands can be XMM registers or 32-bit memory locations. This instruction can be used to move a single-precision floating-point value to and from the low doubleword of an XMM register and a 32-bit memory location, or to move a single-precision floating-point value between the low doublewords of two XMM registers. The instruction cannot be used to transfer data between memory locations.

Legacy version: When the source and destination operands are XMM registers, bits (MAXVL-1:32) of the corresponding destination register are unmodified. When the source operand is a memory location and destination operand is an XMM registers, Bits (127:32) of the destination operand is cleared to all 0s, bits MAXVL:128 of the destination operand remains unchanged.

VEX and EVEX encoded register-register syntax: Moves a scalar single-precision floating-point value from the second source operand (the third operand) to the low doubleword element of the destination operand (the first operand). Bits 127:32 of the destination operand are copied from the first source operand (the second operand). Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX and EVEX encoded memory load syntax: When the source operand is a memory location and destination operand is an XMM registers, bits MAXVL:32 of the destination operand is cleared to all 0s.

EVEX encoded versions: The low doubleword of the destination is updated according to the writemask.

Note: For memory store form instruction “VMOVSS m32, xmm1”, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instruction will #UD. For memory store form instruction “VMOVSS mv {k1}, xmm1”, EVEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instruction will #UD.

Software should ensure VMOVSS is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VMOVSS with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.

Operation

VMOVSS (EVEX.LLIG.F3.0F.W0 11 /r when the source operand is memory and the destination is an XMM register)

IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
THEN DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]
ELSE
IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
THEN *DEST[31:0] remains unchanged*
ELSE ; zeroing-masking
THEN DEST[31:0] := 0
FI;
FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:32] := 0

VMOVSS (EVEX.LLIG.F3.0F.W0 10 /r when the source operand is an XMM register and the destination is memory)

IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
THEN DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]
ELSE *DEST[31:0] remains unchanged* ; merging-masking
FI;
VMOVSS (EVEX.LLIG.F3.0F.W0 10/11 /r where the source and destination are XMM registers)
IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]
ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[31:0] remains unchanged*
    ELSE ; zeroing-masking
        THEN DEST[31:0] := 0
    FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

MOVSS (Legacy SSE version when the source and destination operands are both XMM registers)
DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:32] := 0

VMOVSS (VEX.128.F3.0F 11 /r where the destination is an XMM register)
DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VMOVSS (VEX.128.F3.0F 10 /r where the source and destination are XMM registers)
DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VMOVSS (VEX.128.F3.0F 10 /r when the source operand is memory and the destination is an XMM register)
DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:32] := 0

MOVSS/VMOVSS (when the source operand is an XMM register and the destination is memory)
DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]

MOVSS (Legacy SSE version when the source operand is memory and the destination is an XMM register)
DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]
DEST[127:32] := 0
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMOVSS __m128 _mm_mask_load_ss(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, float * p);
VMOVSS __m128 _mm_maskz_load_ss( __mmask8 k, float * p);
VMOVSS __m128 _mm_mask_move_ss(__m128 sh, __mmask8 k, __m128 sl, __m128 a);
VMOVSS __m128 _mm_maskz_move_ss( __mmask8 k, __m128 s, __m128 a);
VMOVSS void _mm_mask_store_ss(float * p, __mmask8 k, __m128 a);
MOVSS __m128 _mm_load_ss(float * p)
MOVSS void_mm_store_ss(float * p, __m128 a)
MOVSS __m128 __m_move_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None
Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:

#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B.

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-58, “Type E10 Class Exception Conditions”. 
MOVSX/MOVSXD—Move with Sign-Extension

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Copies the contents of the source operand (register or memory location) to the destination operand (register) and sign extends the value to 16 or 32 bits (see Figure 7-6 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1). The size of the converted value depends on the operand-size attribute.

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

Operation

DEST := SignExtend(SRC);

Flags Affected

None.

Protected Mode Exceptions

- #GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- #SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- #PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
- #AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- #UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

NOTES:

* The use of MOVSXD without REX.W in 64-bit mode is discouraged. Regular MOV should be used instead of using MOVSXD without REX.W.
**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP** If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

- **#SS(0)** If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
- **#GP(0)** If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
MOVUPD—Move Unaligned Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 10 /r MOVUPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 11 /r MOVUPD xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:W1G 10 /r VMOVUPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:W1G 11 /r VMOVUPD xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:W1G 10 /r VMOVUPD ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from ymm2/mem to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:W1G 11 /r VMOVUPD ymm2/m256, ymm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from ymm1 to ymm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 10 /r VMOVUPD xmm1 [k1]{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 11 /r VMOVUPD xmm2/m128 [k1]{z}, xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from xmm1 to xmm2/m128 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 10 /r VMOVUPD ymm1 [k1]{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 11 /r VMOVUPD ymm2/m256 [k1]{z}, ymm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point from ymm1 to ymm2/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 10 /r VMOVUPD zmm1 [k1]{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 11 /r VMOVUPD zmm2/m512 [k1]{z}, zmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed double-precision floating-point values from zmm1 to zmm2/m512 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:m/r (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:m/r (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:m/r (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:m/r (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

EVEX.512 encoded version:

Moves 512 bits of packed double-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a ZMM register from a float64 memory location, to store the contents of a ZMM register into a memory. The destination operand is updated according to the writemask.
**VEX.256 encoded version:**
Moves 256 bits of packed double-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a YMM register from a 256-bit memory location, to store the contents of a YMM register into a 256-bit memory location, or to move data between two YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the destination register are zeroed.

**128-bit versions:**
Moves 128 bits of packed double-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load an XMM register from a 128-bit memory location, to store the contents of an XMM register into a 128-bit memory location, or to move data between two XMM registers.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version:** Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

**VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions:** Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

**Operation**

**VMOVUPD (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)**
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]
    ELSE IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VMOVUPD (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)**
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC[i+63:i]
    ELSE *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged* ; merging-masking
  FI;
ENDFOR;
**VMOVUPD (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)**

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

FOR \( j := 0 \) TO KL-1

\( i := j \times 64 \)

IF \( k1[j] \) OR *no writemask*

THEN \( \text{DEST}[i+63:j] := \text{SRC}[i+63:j] \)

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN \( \text{DEST}[i+63:j] \) remains unchanged*

ELSE \( \text{DEST}[i+63:j] := 0 \) ; zeroing-masking

FI

ENDFOR

\( \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0 \)

**VMOVUPD (VEX.256 encoded version, load - and register copy)**

\( \text{DEST}[255:0] := \text{SRC}[255:0] \)

\( \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0 \)

**VMOVUPD (VEX.256 encoded version, store-form)**

\( \text{DEST}[255:0] := \text{SRC}[255:0] \)

**VMOVUPD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\( \text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{SRC}[127:0] \)

\( \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0 \)

**MOVUPD (128-bit load- and register-copy- form Legacy SSE version)**

\( \text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{SRC}[127:0] \)

\( \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] \) (Unmodified)

**(V)MOVUPD (128-bit store-form version)**

\( \text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{SRC}[127:0] \)

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VMOVUPD __m512d _mm512_loadu_pd( void * s);
VMOVUPD __m512d _mm512_mask_loadu_pd(__m512d a, __mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVUPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_loadu_pd( __mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVUPD void _mm512_storeu_pd( void * d, __m512d a);
VMOVUPD void _mm512_mask_storeu_pd( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m512d a);
VMOVUPD __m256d _mm256_loadu_pd( __m256d s, __mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVUPD __m256d _mm256_mask_loadu_pd( __m256d s, __mmask8 k, __m256d a);
VMOVUPD __m256d _mm256_maskz_loadu_pd( __mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVUPD void _mm256_mask_storeu_pd( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m256d a);
VMOVUPD __m128d _mm128_loadu_pd( __m128d s, __mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVUPD __m128d _mm128_mask_loadu_pd( __mmask8 k, void * m);
VMOVUPD void _mm128_mask_storeu_pd( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m128d a);
MOVUPD __m256d _mm256_loadu_pd( double * p);
MOVUPD void _mm256_storeu_pd( double *p, __m256d a);
MOVUPD __m128d _mm_loadu_pd (double * p);
MOVUPD void _mm_storeu_pd (double * p, __m128d a);

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None
**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.

Note treatment of #AC varies; additionally:

#UD

If VEX.vvvv != 1111B.

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”. 
### MOVUPS—Move Unaligned Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 10 /r MOVUPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 11 /r MOVUPS xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F.W1G 10 /r VMOVUPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point from xmm2/mem to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F.W1G 11 /r VMOVUPS xmm2/m128, xmm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point from xmm1 to xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.0F.W1G 10 /r VMOVUPS ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point from ymm2/mem to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.0F.W1G 11 /r VMOVUPS ymm2/m256, ymm1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point from ymm1 to ymm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F.WO 10 /r VMOVUPS xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point values from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.0F.WO 10 /r VMOVUPS ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point values from ymm2/m256 to ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.0F.WO 10 /r VMOVUPS zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point values from zmm2/m512 to zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F.WO 11 /r VMOVUPS xmm2/m128 {k1}{z}, xmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point values from xmm1 to xmm2/m128 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.0F.WO 11 /r VMOVUPS ymm2/m256 {k1}{z}, ymm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point values from ymm1 to ymm2/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.0F.WO 11 /r VMOVUPS zmm2/m512 {k1}{z}, zmm1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Move unaligned packed single-precision floating-point values from zmm1 to zmm2/m512 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### InstructionOperand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMtr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMtr/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMtr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMtr/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

**EVEX.512 encoded version:**

Moves 512 bits of packed single-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a ZMM register from a 512-bit float32 memory location, to store the contents of a ZMM register into memory. The destination operand is updated according to the writemask.
**VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions:**
Moves 256 bits of packed single-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load a YMM register from a 256-bit memory location, to store the contents of a YMM register into a 256-bit memory location, or to move data between two YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the destination register are zeroed.

**128-bit versions:**
Moves 128 bits of packed single-precision floating-point values from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand). This instruction can be used to load an XMM register from a 128-bit memory location, to store the contents of an XMM register into a 128-bit memory location, or to move data between two XMM registers.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version:** Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

**VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions:** Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

**Operation**

**VMOVUPS (EVEX encoded versions, register-copy form)**

(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC[i+31:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VMOVUPS (EVEX encoded versions, store-form)**

(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC[i+31:i]
    ELSE *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged* ; merging-masking
  FI;
ENDFOR;
VMOVUPS (EVEX encoded versions, load-form)

\((KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\)

\[
\text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1 \\
i := j * 32 \\
\text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR } \text{*no writemask*} \\
\text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{SRC}[i+31:i] \\
\text{ELSE} \\
\text{IF } \text{*merging-masking*} \\
\text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] \text{ remains unchanged*} \\
\text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0 \quad ; \text{zeroing-masking} \\
\text{FI} \\
\text{FI}; \\
\text{ENDFOR} \]

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0
\]

VMOVUPS (VEX.256 encoded version, load - and register copy)

\[
\text{DEST}[255:0] := \text{SRC}[255:0] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0
\]

VMOVUPS (VEX.256 encoded version, store-form)

\[
\text{DEST}[255:0] := \text{SRC}[255:0]
\]

VMOVUPS (VEX.128 encoded version)

\[
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{SRC}[127:0] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0
\]

MOVUPS (128-bit load- and register-copy- form Legacy SSE version)

\[
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{SRC}[127:0] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] \quad (\text{Unmodified})
\]

(V)MOVUPS (128-bit store-form version)

\[
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{SRC}[127:0]
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VMOVUPS __m512 _mm512_loadu_ps( void * s);
VMOVUPS __m512 _mm512_mask_loadu_ps(__m512 a, __mmask16 k, void * s);
VMOVUPS __m512 _mm512_maskz_loadu_ps(__mmask16 k, void * s);
VMOVUPS void _mm512_storeu_ps( void * d, __m512 a);
VMOVUPS void _mm512_mask_storeu_ps(__mmask8 k, __m512 a);
VMOVUPS __m256 _mm256_mask_loadu_ps(__m256 a, __mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVUPS __m256 _mm256_maskz_loadu_ps(__mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVUPS void _mm256_mask_storeu_ps( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m256 a);
VMOVUPS __m128 _mm128_mask_loadu_ps(__m128 a, __mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVUPS __m128 _mm128_maskz_loadu_ps(__mmask8 k, void * s);
VMOVUPS void _mm_mask_storeu_ps( void * d, __mmask8 k, __m128 a);
MOVUPS __m256 _mm256_loadu_ps ( float * p);
MOVUPS void _mm256_storeu_ps( float *p, __m256 a);
MOVUPS __m128 _mm_loadu_ps ( float * p);
MOVUPS void _mm_storeu_ps( float *p, __m128 a);

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None
Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
Note treatment of #AC varies.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:
#UD If EVEX.vvvv != 1111B or VEX.vvv != 1111B.
**MOVZX—Move with Zero-Extend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compa/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F B6/r</td>
<td>MOVZX r16, r/m8</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move byte to word with zero-extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F B6/r</td>
<td>MOVZX r32, r/m8</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Move byte to doubleword, zero-extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F B6/r</td>
<td>MOVZX r64, r/m8*</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move byte to quadword, zero-extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F B7/r</td>
<td>MOVZX r32, r/m16</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move word to doubleword, zero-extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F B7/r</td>
<td>MOVZX r64, r/m16</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Move word to quadword, zero-extension.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg(w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m(r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Copies the contents of the source operand (register or memory location) to the destination operand (register) and zero extends the value. The size of the converted value depends on the operand-size attribute.

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

**Operation**

DEST := ZeroExtend(SRC);

**Flags Affected**

None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS(0)** If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP** If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

- **#SS(0)** If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
- **#GP(0)** If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
MPSADBW — Compute Multiple Packed Sums of Absolute Difference

**Description**

(MPSADBW) calculates packed word results of sum-absolute-difference (SAD) of unsigned bytes from two blocks of 32-bit dword elements, using two select fields in the immediate byte to select the offsets of the two blocks within the first source operand and the second operand. Packed SAD word results are calculated within each 128-bit lane. Each SAD word result is calculated between a stationary block_2 (whose offset within the second source operand is selected by a two bit select control, multiplied by 32 bits) and a sliding block_1 at consecutive byte-granular position within the first source operand. The offset of the first 32-bit block of block_1 is selectable using a one bit select control, multiplied by 32 bits.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Imm8[1:0]*32 specifies the bit offset of block_2 within the second source operand. Imm[2]*32 specifies the initial bit offset of the block_1 within the first source operand. The first source operand and destination operand are the same. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged. Bits 7:3 of the immediate byte are ignored.

VEX.128 encoded version: Imm8[1:0]*32 specifies the bit offset of block_2 within the second source operand. Imm[2]*32 specifies the initial bit offset of the block_1 within the first source operand. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (127:128) of the corresponding YMM register are zeroed. Bits 7:3 of the immediate byte are ignored.

VEX.256 encoded version: The sum-absolute-difference (SAD) operation is repeated 8 times for MPSADW between the same block_2 (fixed offset within the second source operand) and a variable block_1 (offset is shifted by 8 bits for each SAD operation) in the first source operand. Each 16-bit result of eight SAD operations between block_2 and block_1 is written to the respective word in the lower 128 bits of the destination operand.

Additionally, VMPSADBW performs another eight SAD operations on block_4 of the second source operand and block_3 of the first source operand. (Imm8[4:3]*32 + 128) specifies the bit offset of block_4 within the second source operand. (Imm[5]*32+128) specifies the initial bit offset of the block_3 within the first source operand. Each 16-bit result of eight SAD operations between block_4 and block_3 is written to the respective word in the upper 128 bits of the destination operand.
The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source register can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. Bits 7:6 of the immediate byte are ignored.

Note: If VMPSADBW is encoded with VEX.L= 1, an attempt to execute the instruction encoded with VEX.L= 1 will cause an #UD exception.
Operation

VMPSADBW (VEX.256 encoded version)

BLK2_OFFSET := imm8[1:0]*32
BLK1_OFFSET := imm8[2]*32
SRC1_BYTE0 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+7:BLK1_OFFSET]
SRC1_BYTE1 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+15:BLK1_OFFSET+8]
SRC1_BYTE2 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+23:BLK1_OFFSET+16]
SRC1_BYTE3 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+31:BLK1_OFFSET+24]
SRC1_BYTE4 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+39:BLK1_OFFSET+32]
SRC1_BYTE5 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+47:BLK1_OFFSET+40]
SRC1_BYTE6 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+55:BLK1_OFFSET+48]
SRC1_BYTE7 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+63:BLK1_OFFSET+56]
SRC1_BYTE8 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+71:BLK1_OFFSET+64]
SRC1_BYTE9 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+79:BLK1_OFFSET+72]
SRC1_BYTE10 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+87:BLK1_OFFSET+80]
SRC2_BYTE0 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+7:BLK2_OFFSET]
SRC2_BYTE1 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+15:BLK2_OFFSET+8]
SRC2_BYTE2 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+23:BLK2_OFFSET+16]
SRC2_BYTE3 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+31:BLK2_OFFSET+24]

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE0 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE1 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE2 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[15:0] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE1 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE2 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[31:16] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE2 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[47:32] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[63:48] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[79:64] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3
TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE8 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[95:80] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE8 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE9 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[111:96] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE8 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE9 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE10 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[127:112] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

BLK2_OFFSET := imm8[4:3]*32 + 128
BLK1_OFFSET := imm8[5:3]*32 + 128
SRC1_BYTE0 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+7:BLK1_OFFSET]
SRC1_BYTE1 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+15:BLK1_OFFSET+8]
SRC1_BYTE2 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+23:BLK1_OFFSET+16]
SRC1_BYTE3 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+31:BLK1_OFFSET+24]
SRC1_BYTE4 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+39:BLK1_OFFSET+32]
SRC1_BYTE5 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+47:BLK1_OFFSET+40]
SRC1_BYTE6 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+55:BLK1_OFFSET+48]
SRC1_BYTE7 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+63:BLK1_OFFSET+56]
SRC1_BYTE8 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+71:BLK1_OFFSET+64]
SRC1_BYTE9 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+79:BLK1_OFFSET+72]
SRC1_BYTE10 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+87:BLK1_OFFSET+80]

SRC2_BYTE0 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+7:BLK2_OFFSET]
SRC2_BYTE1 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+15:BLK2_OFFSET+8]
SRC2_BYTE2 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+23:BLK2_OFFSET+16]
SRC2_BYTE3 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+31:BLK2_OFFSET+24]

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE0 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE1 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE2 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[143:128] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE1 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE2 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[159:144] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE2 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[175:160] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3
TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[191:176] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[207:192] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE8 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[223:208] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE8 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE9 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[239:224] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

VMPSADBW (VEX.128 encoded version)
BLK2_OFFSET := imm8[1:0]*32
BLK1_OFFSET := imm8[2:0]*32
SRC1_BYTE0 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+7:BLK1_OFFSET]
SRC1_BYTE1 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+15:BLK1_OFFSET+8]
SRC1_BYTE2 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+23:BLK1_OFFSET+16]
SRC1_BYTE3 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+31:BLK1_OFFSET+24]
SRC1_BYTE4 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+39:BLK1_OFFSET+32]
SRC1_BYTE5 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+47:BLK1_OFFSET+40]
SRC1_BYTE6 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+55:BLK1_OFFSET+48]
SRC1_BYTE7 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+63:BLK1_OFFSET+56]
SRC1_BYTE8 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+71:BLK1_OFFSET+64]
SRC1_BYTE9 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+79:BLK1_OFFSET+72]
SRC1_BYTE10 := SRC1[BLK1_OFFSET+87:BLK1_OFFSET+80]

SRC2_BYTE0 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+7:BLK2_OFFSET]
SRC2_BYTE1 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+15:BLK2_OFFSET+8]
SRC2_BYTE2 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+23:BLK2_OFFSET+16]
SRC2_BYTE3 := SRC2[BLK2_OFFSET+31:BLK2_OFFSET+24]
TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE0 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE1 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE2 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[15:0] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE1 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE2 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[31:16] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE2 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[47:32] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE3 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[63:48] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE4 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[79:64] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE5 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE8 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[95:80] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE6 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE8 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE9 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[111:96] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE7 - SRC2_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE8 - SRC2_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE9 - SRC2_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(SRC1_BYTE10 - SRC2_BYTE3)
DEST[127:112] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
MPSADBW (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

\[\text{SRC\_OFFSET} := \text{imm8}[1:0]*32\]
\[\text{DEST\_OFFSET} := \text{imm8}[2]*32\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE0} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+7:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE1} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+15:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+8]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE2} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+23:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+16]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE3} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+31:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+24]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE4} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+39:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+32]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE5} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+47:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+40]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE6} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+55:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+48]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE7} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+63:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+56]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE8} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+71:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+64]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE9} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+79:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+72]\]
\[\text{DEST\_BYTE10} := \text{DEST}[\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+87:\text{DEST\_OFFSET}+80]\]

\[\text{SRC\_BYTE0} := \text{SRC}[\text{SRC\_OFFSET}+7:\text{SRC\_OFFSET}+8]\]
\[\text{SRC\_BYTE1} := \text{SRC}[\text{SRC\_OFFSET}+15:\text{SRC\_OFFSET}+16]\]
\[\text{SRC\_BYTE2} := \text{SRC}[\text{SRC\_OFFSET}+23:\text{SRC\_OFFSET}+24]\]
\[\text{SRC\_BYTE3} := \text{SRC}[\text{SRC\_OFFSET}+31:\text{SRC\_OFFSET}+32]\]

\[\text{TEMP0} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE0} - \text{SRC\_BYTE0})\]
\[\text{TEMP1} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE1} - \text{SRC\_BYTE1})\]
\[\text{TEMP2} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE2} - \text{SRC\_BYTE2})\]
\[\text{TEMP3} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE3} - \text{SRC\_BYTE3})\]
\[\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{TEMP0} + \text{TEMP1} + \text{TEMP2} + \text{TEMP3}\]

\[\text{TEMP0} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE1} - \text{SRC\_BYTE0})\]
\[\text{TEMP1} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE2} - \text{SRC\_BYTE1})\]
\[\text{TEMP2} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE3} - \text{SRC\_BYTE2})\]
\[\text{TEMP3} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE4} - \text{SRC\_BYTE3})\]
\[\text{DEST}[31:16] := \text{TEMP0} + \text{TEMP1} + \text{TEMP2} + \text{TEMP3}\]

\[\text{TEMP0} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE2} - \text{SRC\_BYTE0})\]
\[\text{TEMP1} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE3} - \text{SRC\_BYTE1})\]
\[\text{TEMP2} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE4} - \text{SRC\_BYTE2})\]
\[\text{TEMP3} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE5} - \text{SRC\_BYTE3})\]
\[\text{DEST}[47:32] := \text{TEMP0} + \text{TEMP1} + \text{TEMP2} + \text{TEMP3}\]

\[\text{TEMP0} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE3} - \text{SRC\_BYTE0})\]
\[\text{TEMP1} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE4} - \text{SRC\_BYTE1})\]
\[\text{TEMP2} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE5} - \text{SRC\_BYTE2})\]
\[\text{TEMP3} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE6} - \text{SRC\_BYTE3})\]
\[\text{DEST}[63:48] := \text{TEMP0} + \text{TEMP1} + \text{TEMP2} + \text{TEMP3}\]

\[\text{TEMP0} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE4} - \text{SRC\_BYTE0})\]
\[\text{TEMP1} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE5} - \text{SRC\_BYTE1})\]
\[\text{TEMP2} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE6} - \text{SRC\_BYTE2})\]
\[\text{TEMP3} := \text{ABS}(\text{DEST\_BYTE7} - \text{SRC\_BYTE3})\]
\[\text{DEST}[79:64] := \text{TEMP0} + \text{TEMP1} + \text{TEMP2} + \text{TEMP3}\]
TEMP0 := ABS(DEST_BYTE5 - SRC_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(DEST_BYTE6 - SRC_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(DEST_BYTE7 - SRC_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(DEST_BYTE8 - SRC_BYTE3)
DEST[95:80] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(DEST_BYTE6 - SRC_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(DEST_BYTE7 - SRC_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(DEST_BYTE8 - SRC_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(DEST_BYTE9 - SRC_BYTE3)
DEST[111:96] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3

TEMP0 := ABS(DEST_BYTE7 - SRC_BYTE0)
TEMP1 := ABS(DEST_BYTE8 - SRC_BYTE1)
TEMP2 := ABS(DEST_BYTE9 - SRC_BYTE2)
TEMP3 := ABS(DEST_BYTE10 - SRC_BYTE3)
DEST[127:112] := TEMP0 + TEMP1 + TEMP2 + TEMP3
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

(V)MPSADBW: __m128i _mm_mpsadbw_epu8 (__m128i s1, __m128i s2, const int mask);
VMPSADBW: __m256i _mm256_mpsadbw_epu8 (__m256i s1, __m256i s2, const int mask);

Flags Affected
None

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
MUL—Unsigned Multiply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Comp/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F6 /4</td>
<td>MUL r/m8</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Unsigned multiply (AX := AL * r/m8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + F6 /4</td>
<td>MUL r/m8</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Unsigned multiply (AX := AL * r/m8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7 /4</td>
<td>MUL r/m16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Unsigned multiply (DX:AX := AX * r/m16).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7 /4</td>
<td>MUL r/m32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Unsigned multiply (EDX:EAX := EAX * r/m32).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX,W + F7 /4</td>
<td>MUL r/m64</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Unsigned multiply (RDX:RAX := RAX * r/m64).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs an unsigned multiplication of the first operand (destination operand) and the second operand (source operand) and stores the result in the destination operand. The destination operand is an implied operand located in register AL, AX or EAX (depending on the size of the operand); the source operand is located in a general-purpose register or a memory location. The action of this instruction and the location of the result depends on the opcode and the operand size as shown in Table 4-9.

The result is stored in register AX, register pair DX:AX, or register pair EDX:EAX (depending on the operand size), with the high-order bits of the product contained in register AH, DX, or EDX, respectively. If the high-order bits of the product are 0, the CF and OF flags are cleared; otherwise, the flags are set.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction’s default operation size is 32 bits. Use of the REX.R prefix permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). Use of the REX.W prefix promotes operation to 64 bits.

See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

Table 4-9. MUL Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operand Size</th>
<th>Source 1</th>
<th>Source 2</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byte</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>r/m8</td>
<td>AX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>AX</td>
<td>r/m16</td>
<td>DX:AX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubleword</td>
<td>EAX</td>
<td>r/m32</td>
<td>EDX:EAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadword</td>
<td>RAX</td>
<td>r/m64</td>
<td>RDX:RAX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operation
IF (Byte operation)
   THEN
      AX := AL * SRC;
   ELSE (* Word or doubleword operation *)
      IF OperandSize = 16
         THEN
            DX:AX := AX * SRC;
         ELSE IF OperandSize = 32
            THEN EDX:EAX := EAX * SRC; Fl;
            ELSE (* OperandSize = 64 *)
               RDX:RAX := RAX * SRC;
         FI;
      FI;
FI;

Flags Affected
The OF and CF flags are set to 0 if the upper half of the result is 0; otherwise, they are set to 1. The SF, ZF, AF, and PF flags are undefined.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP  If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#SS(0)  If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0)  If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
MULPD—Multiply Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values

 Opcode/ Instruction      Op / En  64/32 bit Mode Support          CPUID Feature Flag Description
------------- ---------------------- -------------------------- ------------------------------- ------------------------------------------
 66 0F 59 /r MULPD xmm1, xmm2/m128 A V/V SSE2 Multiply packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 with xmm1 and store result in xmm1.
 VEX.128.66.0F:W1G 59 /r VMULPD xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128 B V/V AVX Multiply packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm3/m128 with xmm2 and store result in xmm1.
 VEX.256.66.0F:W1G 59 /r VMULPD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256 B V/V AVX Multiply packed double-precision floating-point values in ymm3/m256 with ymm2 and store result in ymm1.
 EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 59 /r VMULPD xmm1 (k1){z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst C V/V AVX512VL AVX512F Multiply packed double-precision floating-point values from xmm3/m128/m64bcst to xmm2 and store result in xmm1.
 EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 59 /r VMULPD ymm1 (k1){z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst C V/V AVX512VL AVX512F Multiply packed double-precision floating-point values from ymm3/m256/m64bcst to ymm2 and store result in ymm1.
 EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 59 /r VMULPD zmm1 (k1){z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst(er) C V/V AVX512F Multiply packed double-precision floating-point values in zmm3/m512/m64bcst with zmm2 and store result in zmm1.

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Multiply packed double-precision floating-point values from the first source operand with corresponding values in the second source operand, and stores the packed double-precision floating-point results in the destination operand.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand (the second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination ZMM register are zeroed.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register destination are zeroed.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.
Operation

**VMULPD (EVEX encoded versions)**

\((KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)\)

IF \((VL = 512)\) AND \((EVEX.b = 1)\) AND \(SRC2 \) is a register*

THEN

```
SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
```

ELSE

```
SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
```
FI;

FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL - 1\)

\(i := j \times 64\)

IF \(k1[i] OR \) *no writemask*

THEN

IF \((EVEX.b = 1)\) AND \((SRC2 \) is memory*)

THEN

```
DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i] \times SRC2[63:0]
```

ELSE

```
DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i] \times SRC2[i+63:i]
```

FI;

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*

ELSE ; zeroing-masking

```
DEST[i+63:i] := 0
```

FI

ENDIF

\(DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0\)

**VMULPD (VEX.256 encoded version)**

```
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] \times SRC2[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64] \times SRC2[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;
```

**VMULPD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

```
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] \times SRC2[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64] \times SRC2[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
```

**MULPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

```
DEST[63:0] := DEST[63:0] \times SRC[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := DEST[127:64] \times SRC[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
```

MULPD—Multiply Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

- `VMULPD __m512d __mm512_mul_pd(__m512d a, __m512d b);`
- `VMULPD __m512d __mm512_mask_mul_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);`
- `VMULPD __m512d __mm512_maskz_mul_pd(__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);`
- `VMULPD __m512d __mm512_mul_round_pd(__m512d a, __m512d b, int);`
- `VMULPD __m512d __mm512_mask_mul_round_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b, int);`
- `VMULPD __m256d __mm256_mul_pd(__m256d a, __m256d b);`
- `MULPD __m128d __mm_mul_pd(__m128d a, __m128d b);`

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

- Overflow, Underflow, Invalid, Precision, Denormal

Other Exceptions

- Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-19, "Type 2 Class Exception Conditions".
- EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-46, "Type E2 Class Exception Conditions".
# MULPS—Multiply Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 59 /r MULPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Multiply packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 with xmm1 and store result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128:0F:WIG 59 /r VMULPS xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm3/m128 with xmm2 and store result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256:0F:WIG 59 /r VMULPS ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply packed single-precision floating-point values in ymm3/m256 with ymm2 and store result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128:0F:W0 59 /r VMULPS xmm1 [k1]{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Multiply packed single-precision floating-point values from xmm3/m128/m32bcst to xmm2 and store result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256:0F:W0 59 /r VMULPS ymm1 [k1]{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Multiply packed single-precision floating-point values from ymm3/m256/m32bcst to ymm2 and store result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512:0F:W0 59 /r VMULPS zmm1 [k1]{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst {er}</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Multiply packed single-precision floating-point values in zmm3/m512/m32bcst with zmm2 and store result in zmm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Multiply the packed single-precision floating-point values from the first source operand with the corresponding values in the second source operand, and stores the packed double-precision floating-point results in the destination operand.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand (the second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination ZMM register are zeroed.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register destination are zeroed.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.
Operation

VMULPS (EVEX encoded version)
KL, VL = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
IF (VL = 512) AND (EVEX.b = 1) AND SRC2 *is a register*
THEN
   SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
ELSE
   SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 32
   IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
   THEN
      IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN
         DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] * SRC2[31:0]
      ELSE
         DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] * SRC2[i+31:i]
      FI;
   ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE ; zeroing-masking
         DEST[i+31:i] := 0
      FI
   FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VMULPS (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] * SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64] * SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VMULPS (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] * SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64] * SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

MULPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] * SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64] * SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VMULPS __m512 __mm512_mul_ps(__m512 a, __m512 b);
VMULPS __m512 __mm512_mask_mul_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VMULPS __m512 __mm512_maskz_mul_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VMULPS __m512 __mm512_mul_round_ps(__m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VMULPS __m512 __mm512_mask_mul_round_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VMULPS __m512 __mm512_maskz_mul_round_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VMULPS __m256 __mm256_mask_mul_ps(__m256 s, __mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VMULPS __m256 __mm256_maskz_mul_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VMULPS __m128 __mm128_mask_mul_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VMULPS __m128 __mm128_maskz_mul_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VMULPS __m256 __mm256_mul_ps (__m256 a, __m256 b);
VMULPS __m128 __mm128_mul_ps (__m128 a, __m128 b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

Overflow, Underflow, Invalid, Precision, Denormal

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-19, “Type 2 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-46, “Type E2 Class Exception Conditions”.
MULSD—Multiply Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2 0F 59 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Multiply the low double-precision floating-point value in xmm2/m64 by low double-precision floating-point value in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMULSD xmm1,xmm2/m64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply the low double-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m64 by low double-precision floating-point value in xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMULSD xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m64 {er}</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Multiply the low double-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m64 by low double-precision floating-point value in xmm2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Multiplies the low double-precision floating-point value in the second source operand by the low double-precision floating-point value in the first source operand, and stores the double-precision floating-point result in the destination operand. The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source operand and the destination operands are XMM registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:64) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded version: The quadword at bits 127:64 of the destination operand is copied from the same bits of the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low quadword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VMULSD is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VMULSD with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
Operation

VMULSD (EVEX encoded version)
IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND SRC2 *is a register*
    THEN
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
    ELSE
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
    FI;
IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] * SRC2[63:0]
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged*
        ELSE ; zeroing-masking
            THEN DEST[63:0] := 0
        FI
    FI;
ENDIF
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VMULSD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] * SRC2[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

MULSD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[63:0] := DEST[63:0] * SRC[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMULSD __m128d _mm_mask_mul_sd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);
VMULSD __m128d _mm_maskz_mul_sd( __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);
VMULSD __m128d _mm_mul_round_sd( __m128d a, __m128d b, int);
VMULSD __m128d _mm_mask_mul_round_sd(__m128d __m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int);
VMULSD __m128d _mm_maskz_mul_round_sd( __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int);
MULSD __m128d _mm_mul_sd ( __m128d a, __m128d b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Overflow, Underflow, Invalid, Precision, Denormal

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-20, “Type 3 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-47, “Type E3 Class Exception Conditions”.

MULSD—Multiply Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value
# MULSS—Multiply Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

## Opcode/Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 59 /r MULSS xmm1,xmm2/m32</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Multiply the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm2/m32 by the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.0F:WIG 59 /r VMULSS xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m32</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m32 by the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F3.0F:W0 59 /r VMULSS xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m32 [er]</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Multiply the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m32 by the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Description

Multiplies the low single-precision floating-point value from the second source operand by the low single-precision floating-point value in the first source operand, and stores the single-precision floating-point result in the destination operand. The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source operand and the destination operands are XMM registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:32) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded version: The first source operand is an xmm register encoded by VEX.vvvv. The three high-order doublewords of the destination operand are copied from the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low doubleword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VMULSS is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VMULSS with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
Operation

VMULSS (EVEX encoded version)
IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND SRC2 *is a register*
    THEN
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
    ELSE
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
FI;
IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
    THEN    DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] * SRC2[31:0]
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[31:0] remains unchanged*
                ELSE ; zeroing-masking
                    THEN DEST[31:0] := 0
                        FI
                FI
    FI;
ENDIF
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VMULSS (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] * SRC2[31:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

MULSS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := DEST[31:0] * SRC[31:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:32] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VMULSS __m128 __m128_mask_mul_ss(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VMULSS __m128 __m128_maskz_mul_ss(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VMULSS __m128 __m128_mul_round_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b, int);
VMULSS __m128 __m128_mask_mul_round_ss(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int);
VMULSS __m128 __m128_maskz_mul_round_ss(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int);
MULSS __m128 __m128_mul_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Underflow, Overflow, Invalid, Precision, Denormal

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-20, “Type 3 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-47, “Type E3 Class Exception Conditions”. 
MULX — Unsigned Multiply Without Affecting Flags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F2.0F38.W0 r63 a, r63 b, r/m64</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
<td>Unsigned multiply of r/m64 with EDX without affecting arithmetic flags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F2.0F38.W1 r64 a, r64 b, r/m64</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
<td>Unsigned multiply of r/m64 with RDX without affecting arithmetic flags.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

InstructionOperand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (w)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>RDX/EDX is implied 64/32 bits source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs an unsigned multiplication of the implicit source operand (EDX/RDX) and the specified source operand (the third operand) and stores the low half of the result in the second destination (second operand), the high half of the result in the first destination operand (first operand), without reading or writing the arithmetic flags. This enables efficient programming where the software can interleave add with carry operations and multiplications.

If the first and second operand are identical, it will contain the high half of the multiplication result.

This instruction is not supported in real mode and virtual-8086 mode. The operand size is always 32 bits if not in 64-bit mode. In 64-bit mode operand size 64 requires VEX.W1. VEX.W1 is ignored in non-64-bit modes. An attempt to execute this instruction with VEX.L not equal to 0 will cause #UD.

Operation

// DEST1: ModRMreg
// DEST2: VEX.vvvv
IF (OperandSize = 32)
    SRC1 := EDX;
    DEST2 := (SRC1*SRC2)[31:0];
    DEST1 := (SRC1*SRC2)[63:32];
ELSE IF (OperandSize = 64)
    SRC1 := RDX;
    DEST2 := (SRC1*SRC2)[63:0];
    DEST1 := (SRC1*SRC2)[127:64];
FI

Flags Affected

None

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

Auto-generated from high-level language when possible.

unsigned int mulx_u32(unsigned int a, unsigned int b, unsigned int * hi);
unsigned __int64 mulx_u64(unsigned __int64 a, unsigned __int64 b, unsigned __int64 * hi);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None
Other Exceptions
See Table 2-29, “Type 13 Class Exception Conditions”.
MWAIT—Monitor Wait

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 01 C9</td>
<td>MWAIT</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>A hint that allows the processor to stop instruction execution and enter an implementation-dependent optimized state until occurrence of a class of events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

MWAIT instruction provides hints to allow the processor to enter an implementation-dependent optimized state. There are two principal targeted usages: address-range monitor and advanced power management. Both usages of MWAIT require the use of the MONITOR instruction.

CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] indicates the availability of MONITOR and MWAIT in the processor. When set, MWAIT may be executed only at privilege level 0 (use at any other privilege level results in an invalid-opcode exception). The operating system or system BIOS may disable this instruction by using the IA32_MISC_ENABLE MSR; disabling MWAIT clears the CPUID feature flag and causes execution to generate an invalid-opcode exception.

This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

ECX specifies optional extensions for the MWAIT instruction. EAX may contain hints such as the preferred optimized state the processor should enter. The first processors to implement MWAIT supported only the zero value for EAX and ECX. Later processors allowed setting ECX[0] to enable masked interrupts as break events for MWAIT (see below). Software can use the CPUID instruction to determine the extensions and hints supported by the processor.

MWAIT for Address Range Monitoring

For address-range monitoring, the MWAIT instruction operates with the MONITOR instruction. The two instructions allow the definition of an address at which to wait (MONITOR) and a implementation-dependent-optimized operation to commence at the wait address (MWAIT). The execution of MWAIT is a hint to the processor that it can enter an implementation-dependent-optimized state while waiting for an event or a store operation to the address range armed by MONITOR.

The following cause the processor to exit the implementation-dependent-optimized state: a store to the address range armed by the MONITOR instruction, an NMI or SMI, a debug exception, a machine check exception, the BINIT# signal, the INIT# signal, and the RESET# signal. Other implementation-dependent events may also cause the processor to exit the implementation-dependent-optimized state.

In addition, an external interrupt causes the processor to exit the implementation-dependent-optimized state either (1) if the interrupt would be delivered to software (e.g., as it would be if HLT had been executed instead of MWAIT); or (2) if ECX[0] = 1. Software can execute MWAIT with ECX[0] = 1 only if CPUID.05H:ECX[bit 1] = 1. (Implementation-specific conditions may result in an interrupt causing the processor to exit the implementation-dependent-optimized state even if interrupts are masked and ECX[0] = 0.)

Following exit from the implementation-dependent-optimized state, control passes to the instruction following the MWAIT instruction. A pending interrupt that is not masked (including an NMI or an SMI) may be delivered before execution of that instruction. Unlike the HLT instruction, the MWAIT instruction does not support a restart at the MWAIT instruction following the handling of an SMI.

If the preceding MONITOR instruction did not successfully arm an address range or if the MONITOR instruction has not been executed prior to executing MWAIT, then the processor will not enter the implementation-dependent-optimized state. Execution will resume at the instruction following the MWAIT.
MWAIT for Power Management

MWAIT accepts a hint and optional extension to the processor that it can enter a specified target C state while waiting for an event or a store operation to the address range armed by MONITOR. Support for MWAIT extensions for power management is indicated by CPUID.05H:ECX[bit 0] reporting 1.

EAX and ECX are used to communicate the additional information to the MWAIT instruction, such as the kind of optimized state the processor should enter. ECX specifies optional extensions for the MWAIT instruction. EAX may contain hints such as the preferred optimized state the processor should enter. Implementation-specific conditions may cause a processor to ignore the hint and enter a different optimized state. Future processor implementations may implement several optimized “waiting” states and will select among those states based on the hint argument. Table 4-10 describes the meaning of ECX and EAX registers for MWAIT extensions.

Table 4-10. MWAIT Extension Register (ECX)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Treat interrupts as break events even if masked (e.g., even if EFLAGS.IF=0). May be set only if CPUID.05H:ECX[bit 1] = 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31: 1</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-11. MWAIT Hints Register (EAX)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 : 0</td>
<td>Sub C-state within a C-state, indicated by bits [7:4]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7 : 4| Target C-state*  
|      | Value of 0 means C1; 1 means C2 and so on  
|      | Value of 01111B means C0  
|      | Note: Target C states for MWAIT extensions are processor-specific C-states, not ACPI C-states |
| 31: 8| Reserved    |

Note that if MWAIT is used to enter any of the C-states that are numerically higher than C1, a store to the address range armed by the MONITOR instruction will cause the processor to exit MWAIT only if the store was originated by other processor agents. A store from non-processor agent might not cause the processor to exit MWAIT in such cases.

For additional details of MWAIT extensions, see Chapter 14, “Power and Thermal Management,” of Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A.

Operation

(* MWAIT takes the argument in EAX as a hint extension and is architected to take the argument in ECX as an instruction extension MWAIT EAX, ECX *)

```c
{
    WHILE ("Monitor Hardware is in armed state") {
        implementation_dependent_optimized_state(EAX, ECX); }
    Set the state of Monitor Hardware as triggered;
}
```

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

MWAIT: void _mm_mwait(unsigned extensions, unsigned hints)
Example

MONITOR/MWAIT instruction pair must be coded in the same loop because execution of the MWAIT instruction will trigger the monitor hardware. It is not a proper usage to execute MONITOR once and then execute MWAIT in a loop. Setting up MONITOR without executing MWAIT has no adverse effects.

Typically the MONITOR/MWAIT pair is used in a sequence, such as:

```c
EAX = Logical Address(Trigger)
ECX = 0 (*Hints *)
EDX = 0 (* Hints *)

if (!trigger_store_happened) {
  MONITOR EAX, ECX, EDX
  if (!trigger_store_happened) {
    MWAIT EAX, ECX
  }
}
```

The above code sequence makes sure that a triggering store does not happen between the first check of the trigger and the execution of the monitor instruction. Without the second check that triggering store would go un-noticed. Typical usage of MONITOR and MWAIT would have the above code sequence within a loop.

Numeric Exceptions

None

Protected Mode Exceptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exception Type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#GP(0)</td>
<td>If ECX[31:1] ≠ 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If ECX[0] = 1 and CPUID.05H:ECX[bit 1] = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#UD</td>
<td>If CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If current privilege level is not 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Real Address Mode Exceptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exception Type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#GP</td>
<td>If ECX[31:1] ≠ 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If ECX[0] = 1 and CPUID.05H:ECX[bit 1] = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#UD</td>
<td>If CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] = 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Virtual 8086 Mode Exceptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exception Type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#UD</td>
<td>The MWAIT instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode (even if CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] = 1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exception Type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#GP(0)</td>
<td>If RCX[63:1] ≠ 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If RCX[0] = 1 and CPUID.05H:ECX[bit 1] = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#UD</td>
<td>If the current privilege level is not 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If CPUID.01H:ECX.MONITOR[bit 3] = 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEG—Two’s Complement Negation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F6 /3</td>
<td>NEG r/m8</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Two’s complement negate r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + F6 /3</td>
<td>NEG r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Two’s complement negate r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7 /3</td>
<td>NEG r/m16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Two’s complement negate r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7 /3</td>
<td>NEG r/m32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Two’s complement negate r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + F7 /3</td>
<td>NEG r/m64</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Two’s complement negate r/m64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r, w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Replaces the value of operand (the destination operand) with its two's complement. (This operation is equivalent to subtracting the operand from 0.) The destination operand is located in a general-purpose register or a memory location.

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

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

Operation

IF DEST = 0
THEN CF := 0;
ELSE CF := 1;
FI;
DEST := [– (DEST)]

Flags Affected

The CF flag set to 0 if the source operand is 0; otherwise it is set to 1. The OF, SF, ZF, AF, and PF flags are set according to the result.

Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.
Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same as for protected mode exceptions.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) For a page fault.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.
NOP—No Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 90</td>
<td>NOP</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>One byte no-operation instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 1F /0</td>
<td>NOP r/m16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multi-byte no-operation instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 1F /0</td>
<td>NOP r/m32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multi-byte no-operation instruction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This instruction performs no operation. It is a one-byte or multi-byte NOP that takes up space in the instruction stream but does not impact machine context, except for the EIP register.

The multi-byte form of NOP is available on processors with model encoding:
- CPUID.01H.EAX[Bytes 11:8] = 0110B or 1111B

The multi-byte NOP instruction does not alter the content of a register and will not issue a memory operation. The instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

Operation
The one-byte NOP instruction is an alias mnemonic for the XCHG (E)AX, (E)AX instruction.

The multi-byte NOP instruction performs no operation on supported processors and generates undefined opcode exception on processors that do not support the multi-byte NOP instruction.

The memory operand form of the instruction allows software to create a byte sequence of “no operation” as one instruction. For situations where multiple-byte NOPs are needed, the recommended operations (32-bit mode and 64-bit mode) are:

Table 4-12. Recommended Multi-Byte Sequence of NOP Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Assembly</th>
<th>Byte Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 bytes</td>
<td>66 NOP</td>
<td>66 90H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 bytes</td>
<td>NOP DWORD ptr [EAX]</td>
<td>0F 1F 00H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 bytes</td>
<td>NOP DWORD ptr [EAX + 00H]</td>
<td>0F 1F 44 00 00H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 bytes</td>
<td>NOP DWORD ptr [EAX + EAX*1 + 00H]</td>
<td>0F 1F 44 00 00H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 bytes</td>
<td>66 NOP DWORD ptr [EAX + EAX*1 + 00H]</td>
<td>66 0F 1F 44 00 00H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 bytes</td>
<td>NOP DWORD ptr [EAX + 00000000H]</td>
<td>0F 1F 80 00 00 00 00H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 bytes</td>
<td>NOP DWORD ptr [EAX + EAX*1 + 00000000H]</td>
<td>0F 1F 84 00 00 00 00 00H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 bytes</td>
<td>66 NOP DWORD ptr [EAX + EAX*1 + 00000000H]</td>
<td>66 0F 1F 84 00 00 00 00 00H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flags Affected
None

Exceptions (All Operating Modes)

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
NOT—One’s Complement Negation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F6 /2</td>
<td>NOT r/m8</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Reverse each bit of r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + F6 /2</td>
<td>NOT r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Reverse each bit of r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7 /2</td>
<td>NOT r/m16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Reverse each bit of r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7 /2</td>
<td>NOT r/m32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Reverse each bit of r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + F7 /2</td>
<td>NOT r/m64</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Reverse each bit of r/m64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r, w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

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

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

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

Operation

DEST := NOT DEST;

Flags Affected

None

Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the destination operand points to a non-writable segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.
Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

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

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same as for protected mode exceptions.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

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

Perform a bitwise inclusive OR operation between the destination (first) and source (second) operands and stores the result in the destination operand location. The source operand can be an immediate, a register, or a memory location; the destination operand can be a register or a memory location. (However, two memory operands cannot be used in one instruction.) Each bit of the result of the OR instruction is set to 0 if both corresponding bits of the first and second operands are 0; otherwise, each bit is set to 1.

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

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

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>AL/AX/EAX/RAX</td>
<td>imm8/16/32</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>ModR/Mr/m (r, w)</td>
<td>imm8/16/32</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModR/Mr/m (r, w)</td>
<td>ModR/Mreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModR/Mreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModR/M/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 64-bit mode, the instruction’s default operation size is 32 bits. Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.W promotes operation to 64 bits. See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

**Operation**

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{DEST OR SRC}; \]

**Flags Affected**

The OF and CF flags are cleared; the SF, ZF, and PF flags are set according to the result. The state of the AF flag is undefined.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If the destination operand points to a non-writable segment.
- **If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.**
- **If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.**
- **#SS(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

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

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

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

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same as for protected mode exceptions.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

- **#SS(0)** If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
- **#GP(0)** If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.
ORPD—Bitwise Logical OR of Packed Double Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 56/r ORPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F 56 /r VORPD xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm2 and xmm3/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F 56 /r VORPD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed double-precision floating-point values in ymm2 and ymm3/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 56 /r VORPD xmm1 <a href="z">k1</a>, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512DQ</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 56 /r VORPD ymm1 <a href="z">k1</a>, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512DQ</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed double-precision floating-point values in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 56 /r VORPD zmm1 <a href="z">k1</a>, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512DQ</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed double-precision floating-point values in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a bitwise logical OR of the two, four or eight packed double-precision floating-point values from the first source operand and the second source operand, and stores the result in the destination operand.

**EVEX encoded versions:** The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location, or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

**VEX.256 encoded version:** The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**VEX.128 encoded version:** The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version:** The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are unmodified.
**Operation**

**VORPD (EVEX encoded versions)**

\[ (K, V_L) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512) \]

FOR \( j := 0 \) TO \( KL-1 \)
  \( i := j \times 64 \)
  IF \( k1[j] \) OR \(*\text{no writemask}*\)
    THEN
      IF (EVEX.b == 1) AND (SRC2 \(*\text{is memory}*\)
          THEN
            DEST\([i+63:i]\) := SRC1\([i+63:i]\) BITWISE OR SRC2\([63:0]\)
          ELSE
            DEST\([i+63:i]\) := SRC1\([i+63:i]\) BITWISE OR SRC2\([i+63:i]\)
        FI;
      ELSE
        IF \(*\text{merging-masking}*\) \; ; \text{merging-masking}
            THEN \(*\text{DEST}[i+63:i]\) \text{remains unchanged}*
        ELSE \(*\text{zeroing-masking}*\) \; ; \text{zeroing-masking}
            \( \text{DEST}[i+63:i] := 0 \)
        FI
    FI
  ENDFOR

\( \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0 \)

**VORPD (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\( \text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{SRC1}[63:0] \text{ BITWISE OR SRC2}[63:0] \)
\( \text{DEST}[127:64] := \text{SRC1}[127:64] \text{ BITWISE OR SRC2}[127:64] \)
\( \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0 \)

**VORPD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\( \text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{SRC1}[63:0] \text{ BITWISE OR SRC2}[63:0] \)
\( \text{DEST}[127:64] := \text{SRC1}[127:64] \text{ BITWISE OR SRC2}[127:64] \)
\( \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0 \)

**ORPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\( \text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{DEST}[63:0] \text{ BITWISE OR SRC}[63:0] \)
\( \text{DEST}[127:64] := \text{DEST}[127:64] \text{ BITWISE OR SRC}[127:64] \)
\( \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] \) (Unmodified)

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VORPD _m512d _mm512_or_pd ( _m512d a, _m512d b);
VORPD _m512d _mm512_mask_or_pd ( _m512d s, _mmask8 k, _m512d a, _m512d b);
VORPD _m512d _mm512_maskz_or_pd ( _mmask8 k, _m512d a, _m512d b);
VORPD _m256d _mm256_or_pd ( _m256d s, _mmask8 k, _m256d a, _m256d b);
VORPD _m256d _mm256_mask_or_pd ( _mmask8 k, _m256d a, _m256d b);
VORPD _m128d _mm128_or_pd ( _m128d s, _mmask8 k, _m128d a, _m128d b);
VORPD _m128d _mm128_maskz_or_pd ( _mmask8 k, _m128d a, _m128d b);
ORPD _m128d _mm_or_pd ( _m128d a, _m128d b);
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

ORPS—Bitwise Logical OR of Packed Single Precision Floating-Point Values

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 56 /r ORPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F 56 /r VORPS xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm2 and xmm3/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.0F 56 /r VORPS ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed single-precision floating-point values in ymm2 and ymm3/mem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F:W0 56 /r VORPS xmm1 [k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512DQ</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.0F:W0 56 /r VORPS ymm1 [k1][z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512DQ</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed single-precision floating-point values in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m32bcst subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.0F:W0 56 /r VORPS zmm1 [k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512DQ</td>
<td>Return the bitwise logical OR of packed single-precision floating-point values in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Performs a bitwise logical OR of the four, eight or sixteen packed single-precision floating-point values from the first source operand and the second source operand, and stores the result in the destination operand.

**EVEX encoded versions:** The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location, or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

**VEX.256 encoded version:** The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**VEX.128 encoded version:** The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version:** The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are unmodified.
Operation

VORPS (EVEX encoded versions)

KL, VL = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
      THEN
          IF (EVEX.b == 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
              THEN
                  DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] BITWISE OR SRC2[31:0]
              ELSE
                  DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] BITWISE OR SRC2[i+31:]
          FI;
      ELSE
          IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
              THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
          ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
              DEST[i+31:i] := 0
          FI
      FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VORPS (VEX.256 encoded version)

DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] BITWISE OR SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64] BITWISE OR SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VORPS (VEX.128 encoded version)

DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] BITWISE OR SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64] BITWISE OR SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

ORPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] BITWISE OR SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64] BITWISE OR SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VORPS __m512 _mm512_or_ps (__m512 a, __m512 b);
VORPS __m512 _mm512_mask_or_ps (__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VORPS __m512 _mm512_maskz_or_ps (__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VORPS __m256 _mm256_mask_or_ps (__m256 s, __mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VORPS __m256 _mm256_maskz_or_ps (__mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VORPS __m128 _mm_mask_or_ps (__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VORPS __m128 _mm_maskz_or_ps (__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
ORPS __m128 _mm_or_ps (__m128 a, __m128 b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, ”Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, ”Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
OUT—Output to Port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E6 ib</td>
<td>OUT imm8, AL</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Output byte in AL to I/O port address imm8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7 ib</td>
<td>OUT imm8, AX</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Output word in AX to I/O port address imm8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7 ib</td>
<td>OUT imm8, EAX</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Output doubleword in EAX to I/O port address imm8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
<td>OUT DX, AL</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Output byte in AL to I/O port address in DX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF</td>
<td>OUT DX, AX</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Output word in AX to I/O port address in DX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF</td>
<td>OUT DX, EAX</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Output doubleword in EAX to I/O port address in DX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:
* See IA-32 Architecture Compatibility section below.

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Copies the value from the second operand (source operand) to the I/O port specified with the destination operand (first operand). The source operand can be register AL, AX, or EAX, depending on the size of the port being accessed (8, 16, or 32 bits, respectively); the destination operand can be a byte-immediate or the DX register. Using a byte immediate allows I/O port addresses 0 to 255 to be accessed; using the DX register as a source operand allows I/O ports from 0 to 65,535 to be accessed.

The size of the I/O port being accessed is determined by the opcode for an 8-bit I/O port or by the operand-size attribute of the instruction for a 16- or 32-bit I/O port.

At the machine code level, I/O instructions are shorter when accessing 8-bit I/O ports. Here, the upper eight bits of the port address will be 0.

This instruction is only useful for accessing I/O ports located in the processor's I/O address space. See Chapter 19, "Input/Output,” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1, for more information on accessing I/O ports in the I/O address space.

This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

IA-32 Architecture Compatibility

After executing an OUT instruction, the Pentium® processor ensures that the EWBE# pin has been sampled active before it begins to execute the next instruction. (Note that the instruction can be prefetched if EWBE# is not active, but it will not be executed until the EWBE# pin is sampled active.) Only the Pentium processor family has the EWBE# pin.
Operation

IF ((PE = 1) and ((CPL > IOPL) or (VM = 1)))
    THEN (* Protected mode with CPL > IOPL or virtual-8086 mode *)
        IF (Any I/O Permission Bit for I/O port being accessed = 1)
            THEN (* I/O operation is not allowed *)
                #GP(0);
        ELSE (* I/O operation is allowed *)
            DEST := SRC; (* Writes to selected I/O port *)
    FI;
ELSE (Real Mode or Protected Mode with CPL ≤ IOPL *)
    DEST := SRC; (* Writes to selected I/O port *)
FI;

Flags Affected

None

Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the CPL is greater than (has less privilege) the I/O privilege level (IOPL) and any of the corresponding I/O permission bits in TSS for the I/O port being accessed is 1.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If any of the I/O permission bits in the TSS for the I/O port being accessed is 1.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same as protected mode exceptions.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

Same as protected mode exceptions.
OUTS/OUTSB/OUTSW/OUTSD—Output String to Port

### Description

Copies data from the source operand (second operand) to the I/O port specified with the destination operand (first operand). The source operand is a memory location, the address of which is read from either the DS:SI, DS:ESI or the RSI registers (depending on the address-size attribute of the instruction, 16, 32 or 64, respectively). (The DS segment may be overridden with a segment override prefix.) The destination operand is an I/O port address (from 0 to 65,535) that is read from the DX register. The size of the I/O port being accessed (that is, the size of the source and destination operands) is determined by the opcode for an 8-bit I/O port or by the operand-size attribute of the instruction for a 16- or 32-bit I/O port.

At the assembly-code level, two forms of this instruction are allowed: the “explicit-operands” form and the “no-operands” form. The explicit-operands form (specified with the OUTS mnemonic) allows the source and destination operands to be specified explicitly. Here, the source operand should be a symbol that indicates the size of the I/O port and the source address, and the destination operand must be DX. This explicit-operands form is provided to allow documentation; however, note that the documentation provided by this form can be misleading. That is, the source operand symbol must specify the correct type (size) of the operand (byte, word, or doubleword), but it does not have to specify the correct location. The location is always specified by the DS:(E)SI or RSI registers, which must be loaded correctly before the OUTS instruction is executed.

The no-operands form provides “short forms” of the byte, word, and doubleword versions of the OUTS instructions. Here also DS:(E)SI is assumed to be the source operand and DX is assumed to be the destination operand. The size of the I/O port is specified with the choice of mnemonic: OUTSB (byte), OUTSW (word), or OUTSD (doubleword).

After the byte, word, or doubleword is transferred from the memory location to the I/O port, the SI/ESI/RSI register is incremented or decremented automatically according to the setting of the DF flag in the EFLAGS register. (If the DF flag is 0, the (E)SI register is incremented; if the DF flag is 1, the SI/ESI/RSI register is decremented.) The SI/ESI/RSI register is incremented or decremented by 1 for byte operations, by 2 for word operations, and by 4 for doubleword operations.

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

* See IA-32 Architecture Compatibility section below.
** In 64-bit mode, only 64-bit (RSI) and 32-bit (ESI) address sizes are supported. In non-64-bit mode, only 32-bit (ESI) and 16-bit (SI) address sizes are supported.
The OUTS, OUTSB, OUTSW, and OUTSD instructions can be preceded by the REP prefix for block input of ECX bytes, words, or doublewords. See "REP/REPE/REPZ /REPNZ—Repeat String Operation Prefix" in this chapter for a description of the REP prefix. This instruction is only useful for accessing I/O ports located in the processor’s I/O address space. See Chapter 19, "Input/Output," in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1, for more information on accessing I/O ports in the I/O address space.

In 64-bit mode, the default operand size is 32 bits; operand size is not promoted by the use of REX.W. In 64-bit mode, the default address size is 64 bits, and 64-bit address is specified using RSI by default. 32-bit address using ESI is support using the prefix 67H, but 16-bit address is not supported in 64-bit mode.

**IA-32 Architecture Compatibility**

After executing an OUTS, OUTSB, OUTSW, or OUTSD instruction, the Pentium processor ensures that the EWBE# pin has been sampled active before it begins to execute the next instruction. (Note that the instruction can be prefetched if EWBE# is not active, but it will not be executed until the EWBE# pin is sampled active.) Only the Pentium processor family has the EWBE# pin.

For the Pentium 4, Intel® Xeon®, and P6 processor family, upon execution of an OUTS, OUTSB, OUTSW, or OUTSD instruction, the processor will not execute the next instruction until the data phase of the transaction is complete.

**Operation**

IF ((PE = 1) and ((CPL > IOPL) or (VM = 1)))
    THEN (* Protected mode with CPL > IOPL or virtual-8086 mode *)
        IF (Any I/O Permission Bit for I/O port being accessed = 1)
            THEN (* I/O operation is not allowed *)
                #GP(0);
            ELSE (* I/O operation is allowed *)
                DEST := SRC; (* Writes to I/O port *)
        FI;
    ELSE (Real Mode or Protected Mode or 64-Bit Mode with CPL ≤ IOPL *)
        DEST := SRC; (* Writes to I/O port *)
    FI;

Byte transfer:
IF 64-bit mode
    Then
        IF 64-Bit Address Size
            THEN
                IF DF = 0
                    THEN RSI := RSI RSI + 1;
                    ELSE RSI := RSI or – 1;
                FI;
            ELSE (* 32-Bit Address Size *)
                IF DF = 0
                    THEN ESI := ESI + 1;
                    ELSE ESI := ESI - 1;
                FI;
            ELSE
                IF DF = 0
                    THEN (E)SI := (E)SI + 1;
                    ELSE (E)SI := (E)SI - 1;
                FI;
        FI;
Word transfer:
IF 64-bit mode
Then
  IF 64-Bit Address Size
  THEN
    IF DF = 0
      THEN RSI := RSI RSI + 2;
      ELSE RSI := RSI or – 2;
      Fl;
    ELSE (* 32-Bit Address Size *)
      IF DF = 0
        THEN ESI := ESI + 2;
        ELSE ESI := ESI – 2;
        Fl;
    FI;
  ELSE
    IF DF = 0
      THEN (E)SI := (E)SI + 2;
      ELSE (E)SI := (E)SI – 2;
      Fl;
  FI;

Flags Affected
None
Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the CPL is greater than (has less privilege) the I/O privilege level (IOPL) and any of the corresponding I/O permission bits in TSS for the I/O port being accessed is 1.

If a memory operand effective address is outside the limit of the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment.

If the segment register contains a NULL segment selector.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.

#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.

#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If any of the I/O permission bits in the TSS for the I/O port being accessed is 1.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.

#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same as for protected mode exceptions.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.

#GP(0) If the CPL is greater than (has less privilege) the I/O privilege level (IOPL) and any of the corresponding I/O permission bits in TSS for the I/O port being accessed is 1.

If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.

#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 1C /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PABSB mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of bytes in mm2/m64 and store UNSIGNED result in mm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 1C /r PABSB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of bytes in xmm2/m128 and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 1D /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PABSW mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of 16-bit integers in mm2/m64 and store UNSIGNED result in mm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 1D /r PABSW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of 16-bit integers in xmm2/m128 and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 1E /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PABSD mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of 32-bit integers in mm2/m64 and store UNSIGNED result in mm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 1E /r PABSD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of 32-bit integers in xmm2/m128 and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.W1C /r VPABSB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of bytes in xmm2/m128 and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.W1D /r VPABSW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of 16-bit integers in xmm2/m128 and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.W1E /r VPABSD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of 32-bit integers in xmm2/m128 and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.W1C /r VPABSB ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of bytes in ymm2/m256 and store UNSIGNED result in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.W1D /r VPABSW ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of 16-bit integers in ymm2/m256 and store UNSIGNED result in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.W1E /r VPABSD ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of 32-bit integers in ymm2/m256 and store UNSIGNED result in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1C /r VPABSB xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of bytes in xmm2/m128 and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1C /r VPABSB ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of bytes in ymm2/m256 and store UNSIGNED result in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1C /r VPABSB zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2/m512</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of bytes in zmm2/m512 and store UNSIGNED result in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1D /r VPABSW xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Compute the absolute value of 16-bit integers in xmm2/m128 and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

InstructionOperand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:

Description
PABSB/W/D computes the absolute value of each data element of the source operand (the second operand) and stores the UNSIGNED results in the destination operand (the first operand). PABSB operates on signed bytes, PABSW operates on signed 16-bit words, and PABSD operates on signed 32-bit integers.

EVEX encoded VPABSD/Q: The source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location, or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register updated according to the writemask.

EVEX encoded VPABSB/W: The source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, or a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register updated according to the writemask.

VEX.256 encoded versions: The source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding register destination are zeroed.

VEX.128 encoded versions: The source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are zeroed.

\[\text{EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1 1D} /r\]
\[\text{VPABSW ymm1} \{k1\} \{z\}, ymm2/m256\]
\[\text{C} \quad \text{V/V} \quad \text{AVX512VL} \quad \text{AVX512F}\]
\[\text{Compute the absolute value of 16-bit integers in ymm2/m256 and store UNSIGNED result in ymm1 using writemask k1.}\]

\[\text{EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1 1D} /r\]
\[\text{VPABSW zmm1} \{k1\} \{z\}, zmm2/m512\]
\[\text{B} \quad \text{V/V} \quad \text{AVX512W} \quad \text{AVX512F}\]
\[\text{Compute the absolute value of 16-bit integers in zmm2/m512 and store UNSIGNED result in zmm1 using writemask k1.}\]

\[\text{EVEX.128.66.0F38.W0 1E} /r\]
\[\text{VPABSD xmm1} \{k1\} \{z\}, xmm2/m128/m32bcst\]
\[\text{C} \quad \text{V/V} \quad \text{AVX512VL} \quad \text{AVX512F}\]
\[\text{Compute the absolute value of 32-bit integers in xmm2/m128/m32bcst and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1 using writemask k1.}\]

\[\text{EVEX.256.66.0F38.W0 1E} /r\]
\[\text{VPABSD ymm1} \{k1\} \{z\}, ymm2/m256/m32bcst\]
\[\text{C} \quad \text{V/V} \quad \text{AVX512VL} \quad \text{AVX512F}\]
\[\text{Compute the absolute value of 32-bit integers in ymm2/m256/m32bcst and store UNSIGNED result in ymm1 using writemask k1.}\]

\[\text{EVEX.512.66.0F38.W0 1E} /r\]
\[\text{VPABSD zmm1} \{k1\} \{z\}, zmm2/m512/m32bcst\]
\[\text{C} \quad \text{V/V} \quad \text{AVX512VL} \quad \text{AVX512F}\]
\[\text{Compute the absolute value of 32-bit integers in zmm2/m512/m32bcst and store UNSIGNED result in zmm1 using writemask k1.}\]

\[\text{EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1 1F} /r\]
\[\text{VPABSQ xmm1} \{k1\} \{z\}, xmm2/m128/m64bcst\]
\[\text{C} \quad \text{V/V} \quad \text{AVX512VL} \quad \text{AVX512F}\]
\[\text{Compute the absolute value of 64-bit integers in xmm2/m128/m64bcst and store UNSIGNED result in xmm1 using writemask k1.}\]

\[\text{EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1 1F} /r\]
\[\text{VPABSQ ymm1} \{k1\} \{z\}, ymm2/m256/m64bcst\]
\[\text{C} \quad \text{V/V} \quad \text{AVX512VL} \quad \text{AVX512F}\]
\[\text{Compute the absolute value of 64-bit integers in ymm2/m256/m64bcst and store UNSIGNED result in ymm1 using writemask k1.}\]

\[\text{EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1 1F} /r\]
\[\text{VPABSQ zmm1} \{k1\} \{z\}, zmm2/m512/m64bcst\]
\[\text{C} \quad \text{V/V} \quad \text{AVX512VL} \quad \text{AVX512F}\]
\[\text{Compute the absolute value of 64-bit integers in zmm2/m512/m64bcst and store UNSIGNED result in zmm1 using writemask k1.}\]
128-bit Legacy SSE version: The source operand can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is an XMM register. The upper bits (VL_MAX-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are unmodified.

VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

Operation

**PABSB with 128 bit operands:**
Unsigned DEST[7:0] := ABS(SRC[7: 0])
Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes
Unsigned DEST[127:120] := ABS(SRC[127:120])

**VPABSB with 128 bit operands:**
Unsigned DEST[7:0] := ABS(SRC[7: 0])
Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes
Unsigned DEST[127:120] := ABS(SRC[127:120])

**VPABSB with 256 bit operands:**
Unsigned DEST[7:0] := ABS(SRC[7: 0])
Repeat operation for 2nd through 31st bytes

**VPABSB (EVEX encoded versions)**
(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
i := j * 8
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
THEN
Unsigned DEST[i+7:i] := ABS(SRC[i+7:i])
ELSE
IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
DEST[i+7:i] := 0
FI
FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PABSW with 128 bit operands:
Unsigned DEST[15:0] := ABS(SRC[15:0])
Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th 16-bit words

VPABSW with 128 bit operands:
Unsigned DEST[15:0] := ABS(SRC[15:0])
Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th 16-bit words

VPABSW with 256 bit operands:
Unsigned DEST[15:0] := ABS(SRC[15:0])
Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th 16-bit words
VPABSW (EVEX encoded versions)

\((KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)\)

FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)
  \(i := j \times 16\)
  IF \(k1[j]\) OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[i+15:i] := \text{ABS}([i+15:i])\)
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *\(\text{DEST}[i+15:i]\) remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          \(\text{DEST}[i+15:i] := 0\)
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
\(\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0\)

PABSD with 128 bit operands:

Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{ABS}([31:0])\)
Repeat operation for 2nd through 3rd 32-bit double words
Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[127:96] := \text{ABS}([127:96])\)

VPABSD with 128 bit operands:

Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{ABS}([31:0])\)
Repeat operation for 2nd through 3rd 32-bit double words
Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[127:96] := \text{ABS}([127:96])\)

VPABSD with 256 bit operands:

Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{ABS}([31:0])\)
Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th 32-bit double words
Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[255:224] := \text{ABS}([255:224])\)

VPABSD (EVEX encoded versions)

\((KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\)

FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)
  \(i := j \times 32\)
  IF \(k1[j]\) OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC *is memory*)
        THEN
          Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{ABS}([i+31:i])\)
        ELSE
          Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{ABS}([i+31:i])\)
      FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *\(\text{DEST}[i+31:i]\) remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          \(\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0\)
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
\(\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0\)
VPABSQ (EVEX encoded versions)

\((KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)\)

FOR \(j := 0 \text { TO } KL-1\)
\(i := j \times 64\)
IF \(k1[j] \text { OR *no writemask*}\)
THEN
IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC *is memory*)
THEN
Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[i+63:i] := \text{ABS}(\text{SRC}[63:0])\)
ELSE
Unsigned \(\text{DEST}[i+63:i] := \text{ABS}(\text{SRC}[i+63:i])\)
FI;
ELSE
IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
THEN *\(\text{DEST}[i+63:i]\) remains unchanged*;
ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
\(\text{DEST}[i+63:i] := 0\)
FI
FI;
ENDFOR;
\(\text{DEST}[^{\text{MAXVL-1}}:VL] := 0\)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{VPABSB\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_abs\_epi8} (\ \_m512i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSW\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_abs\_epi16} (\ \_m512i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSB\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_mask\_abs\_epi8} (\ \_m512i \ s, \_mmask64 m, \_m512i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSW\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_mask\_abs\_epi16} (\ \_m512i \ s, \_mmask32 m, \_m512i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSB\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_maskz\_abs\_epi8} (\ \_mmask64 m, \_m512i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSW\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_maskz\_abs\_epi16} (\ \_mmask32 m, \_m512i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSB\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_mask\_abs\_epi8} (\ \_m256i \ s, \_mmask32 m, \_m256i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSW\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_mask\_abs\_epi16} (\ \_m256i \ s, \_mmask16 m, \_m256i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSB\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_maskz\_abs\_epi8} (\ \_mmask32 m, \_m256i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSW\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_maskz\_abs\_epi16} (\ \_mmask16 m, \_m256i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSB\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm128\_mask\_abs\_epi8} (\ \_m128i \ s, \_mmask8 m, \_m128i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSW\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm128\_mask\_abs\_epi16} (\ \_m128i \ s, \_mmask4 m, \_m128i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSB\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm128\_maskz\_abs\_epi8} (\ \_mmask8 m, \_m128i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSW\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm128\_maskz\_abs\_epi16} (\ \_mmask4 m, \_m128i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_abs\_epi32} (\ \_m256i \ s, \_mmask8 k, \_m256i \ a; \\
\text{VPABSD\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_mask\_abs\_epi32} (\ \_mmask8 k, \_m256i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_maskz\_abs\_epi32} (\ \_mmask8 k, \_m256i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm128\_mask\_abs\_epi32} (\ \_m128i \ s, \_mmask8 k, \_m128i \ a; \\
\text{VPABSD\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm128\_maskz\_abs\_epi32} (\ \_mmask8 k, \_m128i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm128\_maskz\_abs\_epi32} (\ \_mmask8 k, \_m128i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_abs\_epi64} (\ \_m512i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_mask\_abs\_epi64} (\ \_m512i \ s, \_mmask8 k, \_m512i \ a; \\
\text{VPABSD\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_maskz\_abs\_epi64} (\ \_mmask8 k, \_m512i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m512i} & \quad \text{\_mm512\_maskz\_abs\_epi64} (\ \_mmask8 k, \_m512i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_abs\_epi64} (\ \_m256i \ s, \_mmask8 k, \_m256i \ a; \\
\text{VPABSD\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_mask\_abs\_epi64} (\ \_m256i \ s, \_mmask8 k, \_m256i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m256i} & \quad \text{\_mm256\_maskz\_abs\_epi64} (\ \_mmask8 k, \_m256i \ a) \\
\text{VPABSD\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm128\_mask\_abs\_epi64} (\ \_m128i \ s, \_mmask8 k, \_m128i \ a; \\
\text{VPABSD\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm128\_maskz\_abs\_epi64} (\ \_mmask8 k, \_m128i \ a) \\
\text{PABSB\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm\_abs\_epi8} (\ \_m128i \ a) \\
\text{PABSB\_m128i} & \quad \text{\_mm\_abs\_epi8} (\ \_m128i \ a)
\end{align*}
\]
VPABSB __m256i _mm256_abs_epi8 (__m256i a)
PABSW __m128i _mm_abs_epi16 (__m128i a)
VPABSW __m128i _mm_abs_epi16 (__m128i a)
VPABSW __m256i _mm256_abs_epi16 (__m256i a)
PABSD __m128i _mm_abs_epi32 (__m128i a)
VPABSD __m128i _mm_abs_epi32 (__m128i a)
VPABSD __m256i _mm256_abs_epi32 (__m256i a)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".  
EVEX-encoded VPABSD/Q, see Table 2-49, "Type E4 Class Exception Conditions".  
EVEX-encoded VPABSB/W, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, "Type E4 Class Exception Conditions".
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 63 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Converts 4 packed signed word integers from mm1 and from mm2/m64 into 8 packed signed byte integers in mm1 using signed saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACKSSWB mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 63 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Converts 8 packed signed word integers from xmm1 and from xmm2/m128 into 16 packed signed byte integers in xmm1 using signed saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACKSSWB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 6B /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Converts 2 packed signed doubleword integers from mm1 and from mm2/m64 into 4 packed signed word integers in mm1 using signed saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACKSSDW mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 6B /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Converts 4 packed signed doubleword integers from xmm1 and from xmm2/m128 into 8 packed signed word integers in xmm1 using signed saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACKSSDW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:W1G 63 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Converts 8 packed signed word integers from xmm2 and from xmm3/m128 into 16 packed signed byte integers in xmm1 using signed saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKSSWB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:W1G 6B /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Converts 4 packed signed doubleword integers from xmm2 and from xmm3/m128 into 8 packed signed word integers in xmm1 using signed saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKSSDW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:W1G 63 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Converts 16 packed signed word integers from ymm2 and from ymm3/m256 into 32 packed signed byte integers in ymm1 using signed saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKSSWB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:W1G 6B /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Converts 8 packed signed doubleword integers from ymm2 and from ymm3/m256 into 16 packed signed word integers in ymm1 using signed saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKSSDW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1G 63 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Converts packed signed word integers from xmm2 and from xmm3/m128 into packed signed byte integers in xmm1 using signed saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKSSWB xmm1 [k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1G 63 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Converts packed signed word integers from ymm2 and from ymm3/m256 into packed signed byte integers in ymm1 using signed saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKSSWB ymm1 [k1][z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1G 63 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Converts packed signed word integers from zmm2 and from zmm3/m512 into packed signed byte integers in zmm1 using signed saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKSSWB zmm1 [k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W0 6B /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Converts packed signed doubleword integers from xmm2 and from xmm3/m128/m32bcst into packed signed word integers in xmm1 using signed saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKSSDW xmm1 [k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 6B /r
VPACKSSDW ymm1 {k1}[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>V/V</th>
<th>AVX512VL AVX512BW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Converts packed signed doubleword integers from ymm2 and from ymm3/m256/m32bcst into packed signed word integers in ymm1 using signed saturation under writemask k1.

EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 6B /r
VPACKSSDW zmm1 {k1}[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>V/V</th>
<th>AVX512BW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Converts packed signed doubleword integers from zmm2 and from zmm3/m512/m32bcst into packed signed word integers in zmm1 using signed saturation under writemask k1.

NOTES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
Converts packed signed word integers into packed signed byte integers (PACKSSWB) or converts packed signed doubleword integers into packed signed word integers (PACKSSDW), using saturation to handle overflow conditions. See Figure 4-6 for an example of the packing operation.

![Figure 4-6. Operation of the PACKSSDW Instruction Using 64-bit Operands](image)

PACKSSWB converts packed signed word integers in the first and second source operands into packed signed byte integers using signed saturation to handle overflow conditions beyond the range of signed byte integers. If the signed word value is beyond the range of a signed byte value (i.e., greater than 7FH or less than 80H), the saturated signed byte integer value of 7FH or 80H, respectively, is stored in the destination. PACKSSDW converts packed signed doubleword integers in the first and second source operands into packed signed word integers using signed saturation to handle overflow conditions beyond 7FFFFH and 80000H.

EVEX encoded PACKSSWB: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register or a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, updated conditional under the writemask k1.

EVEX encoded PACKSSDW: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location, or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, updated conditional under the writemask k1.
VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second operand can be an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM destination register destination are unmodified.

Operation

PACKSSwB instruction (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[7:0] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[15:0]) \\
\text{DEST}[15:8] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[31:16]) \\
\text{DEST}[23:16] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[47:32]) \\
\text{DEST}[31:24] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[63:48]) \\
\text{DEST}[39:32] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[79:64]) \\
\text{DEST}[47:40] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[95:80]) \\
\text{DEST}[55:48] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[111:96]) \\
\text{DEST}[63:56] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[127:112]) \\
\text{DEST}[71:64] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{SRC}[15:0]) \\
\text{DEST}[79:72] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{SRC}[31:16]) \\
\text{DEST}[87:80] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{SRC}[47:32]) \\
\text{DEST}[95:88] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{SRC}[63:48]) \\
\text{DEST}[103:96] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{SRC}[79:64]) \\
\text{DEST}[111:104] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{SRC}[95:80]) \\
\text{DEST}[119:112] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{SRC}[111:96]) \\
\text{DEST}[127:120] &= \text{SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte}(\text{SRC}[127:112]) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:128}] &= \text{(Unmodified)}
\end{align*}
\]

PACKSSDw instruction (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[15:0] &= \text{SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord}(\text{DEST}[31:0]) \\
\text{DEST}[31:16] &= \text{SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord}(\text{DEST}[63:32]) \\
\text{DEST}[47:32] &= \text{SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord}(\text{DEST}[95:64]) \\
\text{DEST}[63:48] &= \text{SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord}(\text{DEST}[127:96]) \\
\text{DEST}[79:64] &= \text{SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[31:0]) \\
\text{DEST}[95:80] &= \text{SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[63:32]) \\
\text{DEST}[111:96] &= \text{SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[95:64]) \\
\text{DEST}[127:112] &= \text{SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[127:96]) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:128}] &= \text{(Unmodified)}
\end{align*}
\]
VPACKSSWB instruction (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[7:0] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC1[15:0]);
DEST[47:40] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC1[95:80]);
DEST[71:64] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC2[15:0]);
DEST[103:96] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC2[79:64]);
DEST[111:104] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC2[95:80]);
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

VPACKSSDW instruction (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[15:0] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[31:0]);
DEST[31:16] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[63:32]);
DEST[47:32] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[95:64]);
DEST[79:64] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC2[31:0]);
DEST[95:80] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC2[63:32]);
DEST[111:96] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC2[95:64]);
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

VPACKSSWB instruction (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[7:0] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC1[15:0]);
DEST[47:40] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC1[95:80]);
DEST[71:64] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC2[15:0]);
DEST[103:96] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC2[79:64]);
DEST[111:104] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC2[95:80]);
DEST[143:136] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC1[159:144]);
DEST[207:200] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC2[159:144]);
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

**VPACKSSDW instruction (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[15:0] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[31:0]);
DEST[31:16] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[63:32]);
DEST[47:32] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[95:64]);
DEST[79:64] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC2[31:0]);
DEST[95:80] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC2[63:32]);
DEST[111:96] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC2[95:64]);
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

**VPACKSSWB (EVEX encoded versions)**

(\(KL, VL\) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512))

TMP_DEST[7:0] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC1[15:0]);
TMP_DEST[47:40] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC1[95:80]);
TMP_DEST[71:64] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC2[15:0]);
TMP_DEST[103:96] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC2[79:64]);
IF VL >= 256

TMP_DEST[143:136] := SaturateSignedWordToSignedByte (SRC1[159:144]);
FI;
  IF VL >= 512
  FI;
  FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 8
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
      THEN
        DEST[i+7:i] := TMP_DEST[i+7:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
    THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
  ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
    DEST[i+7:i] := 0
  FI
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPACKSSDW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO ((KL/2) - 1)
i := j * 32
  IF (EVEX.b == 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
    THEN
      TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0]
    ELSE
      TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i]
    FI;
ENDFOR;
TMP_DEST[15:0] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[31:0]);
TMP_DEST[31:16] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[63:32]);
TMP_DEST[47:32] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[95:64]);
TMP_DEST[79:64] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (TMP_SRC2[31:0]);
TMP_DEST[111:96] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (TMP_SRC2[95:64]);
IF VL >= 256
  FI;
IF VL >= 512
  TMP_DEST[303:288] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[351:320]);
  TMP_DEST[335:320] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (TMP_SRC2[287:256]);
  TMP_DEST[415:400] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[447:416]);
  TMP_DEST[431:416] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (SRC1[479:448]);
TMP_DEST[495:480] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (TMP_SRC2[479:448]);
TMP_DEST[511:496] := SaturateSignedDwordToSignedWord (TMP_SRC2[511:480]);
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
i := j * 16
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
DEST[i+15:i] := 0
FI
FI
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
VPACKSSDW__m512i _mm512_packs_epi32(__m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKSSDW__m512i _mm512_mask_packs_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKSSDW__m512i _mm512_maskz_packs_epi32( __mmask32 k, __m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKSSDW__m256i _mm256_mask_packs_epi32( __m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPACKSSDW__m256i _mm256_maskz_packs_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPACKSSDW__m128i _mm128_mask_packs_epi32( __m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i m1, __m128i m2);
VPACKSSDW__m128i _mm128_maskz_packs_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m128i m1, __m128i m2);
VPACKSSWB__m512i _mm512_packs_epi16(__m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKSSWB__m512i _mm512_mask_packs_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKSSWB__m512i _mm512_maskz_packs_epi16( __mmask32 k, __m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKSSWB__m256i _mm256_mask_packs_epi16( __m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPACKSSWB__m256i _mm256_maskz_packs_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPACKSSWB__m128i _mm128_mask_packs_epi16( __m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i m1, __m128i m2);
VPACKSSWB__m128i _mm128_maskz_packs_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i m1, __m128i m2);
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPACKSSDW, see Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPACKSSWB, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.

PACKSSWB/PACKSSDW—Pack with Signed Saturation
PACKUSDW—Pack with Unsigned Saturation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3B 2B /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Convert 4 packed signed doubleword integers from xmm1 and 4 packed signed doubleword integers from xmm2/m128 into 8 packed unsigned word integers in xmm1 using unsigned saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38 2B /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Convert 4 packed signed doubleword integers from xmm2 and 4 packed signed doubleword integers from xmm3/m128 into 8 packed unsigned word integers in xmm1 using unsigned saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38 2B /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Convert 8 packed signed doubleword integers from ymm2 and 8 packed signed doubleword integers from ymm3/m256 into 16 packed unsigned word integers in ymm1 using unsigned saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W0.2B /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Convert packed signed doubleword integers from xmm2 and packed signed doubleword integers from xmm3/m128/m32bcst into packed unsigned word integers in xmm1 using unsigned saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W0.2B /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Convert packed signed doubleword integers from ymm2 and packed signed doubleword integers from ymm3/m256/m32bcst into packed unsigned word integers in ymm1 using unsigned saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W0.2B /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Convert packed signed doubleword integers from zmm2 and packed signed doubleword integers from zmm3/m512/m32bcst into packed unsigned word integers in zmm1 using unsigned saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.ffff (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.ffff (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Converts packed signed doubleword integers in the first and second source operands into packed unsigned word integers using unsigned saturation to handle overflow conditions. If the signed doubleword value is beyond the range of an unsigned word (that is, greater than FFFFH or less than 0000H), the saturated unsigned word integer value of FFFFH or 0000H, respectively, is stored in the destination.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location, or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM register, updated conditionally under the writemask k1.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second operand can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register destination are unmodified.
Operation

PACKUSDW (Legacy SSE instruction)
TMP[15:0] := (DEST[31:0] < 0) ? 0 : DEST[15:0];
DEST[15:0] := (DEST[31:0] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[15:0];
TMP[47:32] := (DEST[95:64] < 0) ? 0 : DEST[79:64];
TMP[79:64] := (SRC[31:0] < 0) ? 0 : SRC[15:0];
DEST[79:64] := (SRC[31:0] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[79:64];
TMP[111:96] := (SRC[95:64] < 0) ? 0 : SRC[79:64];
DEST[111:96] := (SRC[95:64] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[111:96];
TMP[127:112] := (SRC[127:96] < 0) ? 0 : SRC[15:0];
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PACKUSDW (VEX.128 encoded version)
TMP[15:0] := (SRC1[31:0] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[15:0];
DEST[15:0] := (SRC1[31:0] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[15:0];
TMP[47:32] := (SRC1[95:64] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[79:64];
TMP[63:48] := (SRC1[127:96] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[111:96];
TMP[79:64] := (SRC2[31:0] < 0) ? 0 : SRC2[15:0];
DEST[79:64] := (SRC2[31:0] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[79:64];
TMP[111:96] := (SRC2[95:64] < 0) ? 0 : SRC2[79:64];
DEST[111:96] := (SRC2[95:64] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[111:96];
TMP[127:112] := (SRC2[127:96] < 0) ? 0 : SRC2[15:0];
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

VPACKUSDW (VEX.256 encoded version)
TMP[15:0] := (SRC1[31:0] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[15:0];
DEST[15:0] := (SRC1[31:0] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[15:0];
TMP[47:32] := (SRC1[95:64] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[79:64];
TMP[63:48] := (SRC1[127:96] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[111:96];
TMP[79:64] := (SRC2[31:0] < 0) ? 0 : SRC2[15:0];
DEST[79:64] := (SRC2[31:0] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[79:64];
TMP[111:96] := (SRC2[95:64] < 0) ? 0 : SRC2[79:64];
DEST[111:96] := (SRC2[95:64] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[111:96];

PACKUSDW—Pack with Unsigned Saturation
VPACKUSDw (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO ((KL/2) - 1)
    i := j * 32
    IF (EVEX.b == 1) AND (SRC2 is memory*)
        THEN
            TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0]
        ELSE
            TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i]
        FI;
    ENDFOR;

TMP[15:0] := (SRC1[31:0] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[15:0];
DEST[15:0] := (SRC1[31:0] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[15:0];
TMP[47:32] := (SRC1[95:64] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[79:64];
TMP[63:48] := (SRC1[127:96] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[111:96];
TMP[79:64] := (TMP_SRC2[31:0] < 0) ? 0 : TMP_SRC2[15:0];
DEST[79:64] := (TMP_SRC2[31:0] > FFFFH) ? FFFFH : TMP[79:64];
TMP[111:96] := (TMP_SRC2[95:64] < 0) ? 0 : TMP_SRC2[79:64];
IF VL >= 256

FI;
IF VL >= 512

TMP[319:304] := (SRC1[351:320] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[335:320];
TMP[447:432] := (SRC1[479:448] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[463:448];
TMP[495:480] := (SRC1[511:480] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[495:480];
TMP[543:528] := (SRC1[575:544] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[559:544];
TMP[639:624] := (SRC1[671:640] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[655:640];
TMP[687:672] := (SRC1[719:688] < 0) ? 0 : SRC1[703:688];

FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

i := j * 16
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*

THEN
  DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

i := j * 16
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*

THEN
  DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

i := j * 16
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*

THEN
  DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

i := j * 16
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*

THEN
  DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

i := j * 16
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*

THEN
  DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

i := j * 16
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*

THEN
  DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

i := j * 16
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*

THEN
  DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

i := j * 16
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*

THEN
  DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
    DEST[i+15:i] := 0
FI
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents**

VPACKUSDW__m512i _mm512_packus_epi32(__m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKUSDW__m512i _mm512_mask_packus_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKUSDW__m512i _mm512_maskz_packus_epi32( __mmask32 k, __m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKUSDW__m256i _mm256_packus_epi32(__m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPACKUSDW__m256i _mm256_mask_packus_epi32( __m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPACKUSDW__m256i _mm256_maskz_packus_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPACKUSDW__m128i _mm_mask_packus_epi32( __m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i m1, __m128i m2);
VPACKUSDW__m128i _mm_maskz_packus_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m128i m1, __m128i m2);
PACKUSDW__m128i _mm_packus_epi32(__m128i m1, __m128i m2);
VPACKUSDW__m256i _mm256_packus_epi32(__m256i m1, __m256i m2);

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".
### PACKUSWB—Pack with Unsigned Saturation

#### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 67 /r1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Converts 4 signed word integers from mm and 4 signed word integers from mm/m64 into 8 unsigned byte integers in mm using unsigned saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACKUSWB mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 67 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Converts 8 signed word integers from xmm1 and 8 signed word integers from xmm2/m128 into 16 unsigned byte integers in xmm1 using unsigned saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACKUSWB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG 67 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Converts 8 signed word integers from xmm2 and 8 signed word integers from xmm3/m128 into 16 unsigned byte integers in xmm1 using unsigned saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKUSWB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG 67 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Converts 16 signed word integers from ymm2 and 16 signed word integers from ymm3/m256 into 32 unsigned byte integers in ymm1 using unsigned saturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKUSWB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG 67 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Converts signed word integers from xmm2 and signed word integers from xmm3/m128 into unsigned byte integers in xmm1 using unsaturated saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKUSWB xmm1(k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG 67 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Converts signed word integers from ymm2 and signed word integers from ymm3/m256 into unsigned byte integers in ymm1 using unsaturated saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKUSWB ymm1(k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WIG 67 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Converts signed word integers from zmm2 and signed word integers from zmm3/m512 into unsigned byte integers in zmm1 using unsaturated saturation under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPACKUSWB zmm1(k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

#### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Converts 4, 8, 16 or 32 signed word integers from the destination operand (first operand) and 4, 8, 16 or 32 signed word integers from the source operand (second operand) into 8, 16, 32 or 64 unsigned byte integers and stores the result in the destination operand. (See Figure 4-6 for an example of the packing operation.) If a signed word integer value is beyond the range of an unsigned byte integer (that is, greater than FFH or less than 00H), the saturated unsigned byte integer value of FFH or 00H, respectively, is stored in the destination.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The first source operand is a ZMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM register or a 512-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM register.
PACKUSWB—Pack with Unsigned Saturation

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are zeroed.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second operand can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are unmodified.

Operation

PACKUSWB (with 64-bit operands)

DEST[7:0] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte DEST[15:0];
DEST[15:8] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte DEST[31:16];
DEST[31:24] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte DEST[63:48];
DEST[39:32] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte SRC[15:0];
DEST[47:40] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte SRC[31:16];
DEST[63:56] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte SRC[63:48];

PACKUSWB (Legacy SSE instruction)

DEST[7:0] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (DEST[15:0]);
DEST[15:8] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (DEST[31:16]);
DEST[39:32] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (DEST[79:64]);
DEST[47:40] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (DEST[95:80]);
DEST[55:48] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (DEST[111:96]);
DEST[63:56] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (DEST[127:112]);

PACKUSWB (VEX.128 encoded version)

DEST[7:0] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[15:0]);
DEST[15:8] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[31:16]);
DEST[23:16] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[47:32]);
DEST[31:24] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[63:48]);
DEST[39:32] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[79:64]);
DEST[47:40] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[95:80]);
DEST[55:48] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[111:96]);
DEST[63:56] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[127:112]);
DEST[119:112] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[111:96]);
DEST[127:120] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[127:112]);
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

VPACKUSWB (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[7:0] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[15:0]);
DEST[15:8] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[31:16]);
DEST[23:16] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[47:32]);
DEST[31:24] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[63:48]);
DEST[39:32] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[79:64]);
DEST[47:40] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[95:80]);
DEST[55:48] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[111:96]);
DEST[63:56] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[127:112]);
DEST[71:64] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[15:0]);
DEST[79:72] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[31:16]);
DEST[87:80] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[47:32]);
DEST[95:88] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[63:48]);
DEST[103:96] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[79:64]);
DEST[111:104] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[95:80]);
DEST[119:112] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[111:96]);
DEST[127:120] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[127:112]);

VPACKUSWB (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)
TMP_DEST[7:0] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[15:0]);
TMP_DEST[15:8] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[31:16]);
TMP_DEST[39:32] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[79:64]);
TMP_DEST[47:40] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[95:80]);
TMP_DEST[55:48] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[111:96]);
TMP_DEST[63:56] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[127:112]);
TMP_DEST[71:64] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[15:0]);
TMP_DEST[79:72] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[31:16]);
TMP_DEST[87:80] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[47:32]);
TMP_DEST[95:88] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[63:48]);
TMP_DEST[103:96] := Saturate SignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[79:64]);
TMP_DEST[119:112] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[111:96]);
TMP_DEST[127:120] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[127:112]);
IF VL >= 256
    TMP_DEST[143:136] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[159:144]);
    TMP_DEST[151:144] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[175:160]);
    TMP_DEST[159:152] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[191:176]);
    TMP_DEST[175:168] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[223:208]);
    TMP_DEST[183:176] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[239:224]);
    TMP_DEST[199:192] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[143:128]);
    TMP_DEST[207:200] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[159:144]);
    TMP_DEST[231:224] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[207:192]);
ELSE
    IF VL >= 512
        TMP_DEST[263:256] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[271:256]);
        TMP_DEST[279:272] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[303:288]);
        TMP_DEST[287:280] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[319:304]);
        TMP_DEST[295:288] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[335:320]);
        TMP_DEST[303:296] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[351:336]);
        TMP_DEST[311:304] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[367:352]);
        TMP_DEST[319:312] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[383:368]);
        TMP_DEST[327:320] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[271:256]);
        TMP_DEST[335:328] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[287:272]);
        TMP_DEST[343:336] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[303:288]);
        TMP_DEST[351:344] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[319:304]);
        TMP_DEST[359:352] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[335:320]);
        TMP_DEST[375:368] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[367:352]);
        TMP_DEST[399:392] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[415:400]);
        TMP_DEST[407:400] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[431:416]);
        TMP_DEST[415:408] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[447:432]);
        TMP_DEST[423:416] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[463:448]);
        TMP_DEST[439:432] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[495:480]);
        TMP_DEST[447:440] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC1[511:496]);
        TMP_DEST[455:448] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[399:384]);
        TMP_DEST[463:456] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[415:400]);
        TMP_DEST[479:472] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[447:432]);
        TMP_DEST[487:480] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[463:448]);
        TMP_DEST[495:488] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[479:464]);
    ELSE
        ...
TMP_DEST[503:496] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[495:480]);
TMP_DEST[511:504] := SaturateSignedWordToUnsignedByte (SRC2[511:496]);
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 8
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      DEST[i+7:i] := TMP_DEST[i+7:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+7:i] := 0
      FI
    FI
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
VPACKUSWB__m512i _mm512_packus_epi16(__m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKUSWB__m512i _mm512_mask_packus_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, __m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKUSWB__m512i _mm512_maskz_packus_epi16(__mmask64 k, __m512i m1, __m512i m2);
VPACKUSWB__m256i _mm256_mask_packus_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask32 k, __m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPACKUSWB__m256i _mm256_maskz_packus_epi16(__mmask32 k, __m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPACKUSWB__m128i _mm_mask_packus_epi16(__m128i s, __mmask16 k, __m128i m1, __m128i m2);
VPACKUSWB__m128i _mm128_mask_packus_epi16(__mmask16 k, __m128i m1, __m128i m2);
PACKUSWB:   __m64 __mm_packs_pu16(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PACKUSWB: __m128 __mm_packus_epi16(__m128i m1, __m128i m2)
VPACKUSWB:   __m256i __mm256_packus_epi16(__m256i m1, __m256i m2);

Flags Affected
None

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.

PACKUSWB—Pack with Unsigned Saturation
### PADDB/PADDW/PADDD/PADDQ—Add Packed Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F FC /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Add packed byte integers from mm/m64 and mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDD mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F FD /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Add packed word integers from mm/m64 and mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDW mm, mm/m64</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F FE /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Add packed doubleword integers from mm/m64 and mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDD mm, mm/m64</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F D4 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Add packed quadword integers from mm/m64 and mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDQ mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F FC /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Add packed byte integers from xmm2/m128 and xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F FD /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Add packed word integers from xmm2/m128 and xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F FE /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Add packed doubleword integers from xmm2/m128 and xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F D4 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Add packed quadword integers from xmm2/m128 and xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDQ xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG FC /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Add packed byte integers from xmm2, and xmm3/m128 and store in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG FD /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Add packed word integers from xmm2, xmm3/m128 and store in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG FE /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Add packed doubleword integers from xmm2, xmm3/m128 and store in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG D4 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Add packed quadword integers from xmm2, xmm3/m128 and store in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDQ xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG FC /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Add packed byte integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG FD /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Add packed word integers from ymm2, ymm3/m256 and store in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG FE /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Add packed doubleword integers from ymm2, ymm3/m256 and store in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG D4 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Add packed quadword integers from ymm2, ymm3/m256 and store in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDQ ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG FC /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Add packed byte integers from xmm2, and xmm3/m128 and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDB xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG FD /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Add packed word integers from xmm2, and xmm3/m128 and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDW xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W0 FE /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Add packed doubleword integers from xmm2, and xmm3/m128/m32bcst and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDD xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 D4 /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Add packed quadword integers from xmm2, and xmm3/m128/m64bcst and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDQ xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG FC /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Add packed byte integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDB ymm1 {k1}[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG FD /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Add packed word integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDW ymm1 {k1}[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

Performs a SIMD add of the packed integers from the source operand (second operand) and the destination operand (first operand), and stores the packed integer results in the destination operand. See Figure 9-4 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*, for an illustration of a SIMD operation. Overflow is handled with wraparound, as described in the following paragraphs.

The PADDB and VPADDB instructions add packed byte integers from the first source operand and second source operand and store the packed integer results in the destination operand. When an individual result is too large to be represented in 8 bits (overflow), the result is wrapped around and the low 8 bits are written to the destination operand (that is, the carry is ignored).

The PADDW and VPADDW instructions add packed word integers from the first source operand and second source operand and store the packed integer results in the destination operand. When an individual result is too large to be represented in 16 bits (overflow), the result is wrapped around and the low 16 bits are written to the destination operand (that is, the carry is ignored).

The PADDD and VPADDD instructions add packed doubleword integers from the first source operand and second source operand and store the packed integer results in the destination operand. When an individual result is too large to be represented in 32 bits (overflow), the result is wrapped around and the low 32 bits are written to the destination operand (that is, the carry is ignored).

The PADQQ and VPADDQ instructions add packed quadword integers from the first source operand and second source operand and store the packed integer results in the destination operand. When a quadword result is too large to be represented in 64 bits (overflow), the result is wrapped around and the low 64 bits are written to the destination operand (that is, the carry is ignored).

NOTES:

large to be represented in 64 bits (overflow), the result is wrapped around and the low 64 bits are written to the destination operand (that is, the carry is ignored).

Note that the (V)PADDB, (V)PADDW, (V)PADDD and (V)PADDQ instructions can operate on either unsigned or signed (two’s complement notation) packed integers; however, it does not set bits in the EFLAGS register to indicate overflow and/or a carry. To prevent undetected overflow conditions, software must control the ranges of values operated on.

EVEX encoded VPADDD/Q: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register updated according to the writemask.

EVEX encoded VPADDB/W: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register updated according to the writemask.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is an YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the destination are cleared.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second operand can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.

Operation

**PADDB (with 64-bit operands)**

DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0] + SRC[7:0];

(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 7th byte *)

DEST[63:56] := DEST[63:56] + SRC[63:56];

**PADDW (with 64-bit operands)**

DEST[15:0] := DEST[15:0] + SRC[15:0];

(* Repeat add operation for 2nd and 3th word *)


**PADDD (with 64-bit operands)**

DEST[31:0] := DEST[31:0] + SRC[31:0];


**PADDQ (with 64-Bit operands)**

DEST[63:0] := DEST[63:0] + SRC[63:0];

**PADD (Legacy SSE instruction)**

DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0] + SRC[7:0];

(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 15th byte *)


DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**PADDw (Legacy SSE instruction)**

DEST[15:0] := DEST[15:0] + SRC[15:0];

(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 7th word *)


DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
PADDD (Legacy SSE instruction)
DEST[31:0] := DEST[31:0] + SRC[31:0];
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd and 3th doubleword *)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PADDQ (Legacy SSE instruction)
DEST[63:0] := DEST[63:0] + SRC[63:0];
DEST[127:64] := DEST[127:64] + SRC[127:64];
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPADDB (VEX.128 encoded instruction)
DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0] + SRC2[7:0];
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 15th byte *)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

VPADDW (VEX.128 encoded instruction)
DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0] + SRC2[15:0];
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 7th word *)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

VPADDD (VEX.128 encoded instruction)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] + SRC2[31:0];
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd and 3th doubleword *)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

VPADDQ (VEX.128 encoded instruction)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] + SRC2[63:0];
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64] + SRC2[127:64];

VPADDB (VEX.256 encoded instruction)
DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0] + SRC2[7:0];
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 31th byte *)

VPADDW (VEX.256 encoded instruction)
DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0] + SRC2[15:0];
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 15th word *)

VPADDD (VEX.256 encoded instruction)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] + SRC2[31:0];
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd and 7th doubleword *)

VPADDQ (VEX.256 encoded instruction)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] + SRC2[63:0];
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64] + SRC2[127:64];
VPADDB (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 8
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+7:i] := SRC1[i+7:i] + SRC2[i+7:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+7:i] = 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPADDW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := SRC1[i+15:i] + SRC2[i+15:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+15:i] = 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPADDD (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] + SRC2[31:0]
        ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] + SRC2[i+31:i]
      FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+31:i] = 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VPADDQ (EVEX encoded versions)

\[(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)\]

FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)
\[i := j \times 64\]
IF \(K1[j]\) OR *no writemask*
THEN
IF \(\text{EVEX.b} = 1\) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
THEN \(\text{DEST}[i:63:j] := \text{SRC1}[i:63:j] + \text{SRC2}[63:0]\)
FI;
ELSE
IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
THEN *\(\text{DEST}[i:63:j]\) remains unchanged*
ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
\(\text{DEST}[i:63:j] := 0\)
FI
FI;
ENDFOR;
\(\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:VL}] := 0\)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents

\begin{align*}
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{mm}512\text{add}\_\text{epi}8\ &(\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{a, m}512\text{i}\_\text{b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{mm}512\text{add}\_\text{epi}16\ &(\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{a, m}512\text{i}\_\text{b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{mm}512\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}8\ &(\_\text{m512i s, mmask64 m, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{mm}512\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}16\ &(\_\text{m512i s, mmask32 m, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}8\ &(\_\text{mmask64 m, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}16\ &(\_\text{mmask32 m, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{maskz}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}8\ &(\_\text{mmask64 m, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{maskz}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}16\ &(\_\text{mmask32 m, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}8\ &(\_\text{m128i s, mmask16 m, m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}16\ &(\_\text{m128i s, mmask8 m, m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}32\ &(\_\text{m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{maskz}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}8\ &(\_\text{mmask8 m, m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{maskz}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}16\ &(\_\text{mmask4 m, m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}32\ &(\_\text{mmask16 k, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask32 k, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask64 k, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask8 k, m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask4 k, m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{mm}512\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask8 k, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{mm}512\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask4 k, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask8 k, m256i a, m256i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask4 k, m256i a, m256i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask8 k, m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask4 k, m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{mm}512\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask8 k, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}512\text{i}\_\text{mm}512\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask4 k, m512i a, m512i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask8 k, m256i a, m256i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}256\text{i}\_\text{mm}256\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask4 k, m256i a, m256i b}) \\
\text{VPADDB}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask8 k, m128i a, m128i b}) \\
\text{VPADWW}\_\text{m}128\text{i}\_\text{mm}128\text{mask}\_\text{add}\_\text{epi}64\ &(\_\text{mmask4 k, m128i a, m128i b})
\end{align*}
VPADDB __m256i_mm256_add_epi8 (__m256ia,__m256i b);
VPADDW __m256i_mm256_add_epi16 ( __m256ia,__m256i b);
VPADDD __m256i_mm256_add_epi32 ( __m256ia,__m256i b);
VPADDQ __m256i_mm256_add_epi64 ( __m256ia,__m256i b);
PADDDB __m64_mm_add_pi8(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
PADDW __m64_mm_add_pi16(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
PADDQ __m64_mm_add_pi32(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
PADDQ __m64_mm_add_si64(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPADDD/Q, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPADDB/W, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”. 
# PADDSB/PADDSW—Add Packed Signed Integers with Signed Saturation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F EC /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Add packed signed byte integers from mm/m64 and mm and saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F EC /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Add packed signed byte integers from xmm2/m128 and xmm1 saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F EC /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Add packed signed word integers from mm/m64 and mm and saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F EC /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Add packed signed word integers from xmm2/m128 and xmm1 and saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG EC /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Add packed signed byte integers from xmm3/m128 and xmm2 saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG ED /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Add packed signed word integers from xmm3/m128 and xmm2 saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG EC /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Add packed signed byte integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store the saturated results in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG ED /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Add packed signed word integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store the saturated results in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG EC /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Add packed signed byte integers from xmm2, and xmm3/m128 and store the saturated results in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG EC /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Add packed signed byte integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store the saturated results in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG ED /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Add packed signed word integers from zmm2, and zmm3/m512 and store the saturated results in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG ED /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Add packed signed word integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store the saturated results in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WIG ED /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Add packed signed word integers from zmm2, and zmm3/m512 and store the saturated results in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**


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**Vol. 2B 4-217**
**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a SIMD add of the packed signed integers from the source operand (second operand) and the destination operand (first operand), and stores the packed integer results in the destination operand. See Figure 9-4 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1, for an illustration of a SIMD operation.

Overflow is handled with signed saturation, as described in the following paragraphs.

(V)PADDSB performs a SIMD add of the packed signed integers with saturation from the first source operand and second source operand and stores the packed integer results in the destination operand. When an individual byte result is beyond the range of a signed byte integer (that is, greater than 7FH or less than 80H), the saturated value of 7FH or 80H, respectively, is written to the destination operand.

(V)PADDSW performs a SIMD add of the packed signed word integers with saturation from the first source operand and second source operand and stores the packed integer results in the destination operand. When an individual word result is beyond the range of a signed word integer (that is, greater than 7FFFH or less than 8000H), the saturated value of 7FFFH or 8000H, respectively, is written to the destination operand.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is an ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand is an ZMM/YMM/XMM register or a memory location. The destination operand is an ZMM/YMM/XMM register.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are zeroed.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second operand can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are unmodified.

**Operation**

**PADDSB (with 64-bit operands)**

DEST[7:0] := SaturateToSignedByte(DST[7:0] + SRC[7:0]);
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 7th bytes *)

**PADDSB (with 128-bit operands)**

DEST[7:0] := SaturateToSignedByte (DEST[7:0] + SRC[7:0]);
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 14th bytes *)

**VPADDSB (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[7:0] := SaturateToSignedByte (SRC1[7:0] + SRC2[7:0]);
(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 14th bytes *)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPADDSB (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[7:0] := SaturateToSignedByte (SRC1[7:0] + SRC2[7:0]);
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 31st bytes *)
VPADDSB (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 8
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+7:i] := SaturateToSignedByte (SRC1[i+7:i] + SRC2[i+7:i])
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+7:i] = 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PADDSW (with 64-bit operands)
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd and 7th words *)

PADDSW (with 128-bit operands)
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 7th words *)

VPADDSW (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[15:0] := SaturateToSignedWord (SRC1[15:0] + SRC2[15:0]);
(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPADDSW (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[15:0] := SaturateToSignedWord (SRC1[15:0] + SRC2[15:0]);
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 15th words *)

VPADDSW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := SaturateToSignedWord (SRC1[i+15:i] + SRC2[i+15:i])
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+15:i] = 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents

PADDSB:  __m64 _mm_adds_pi8(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PADDSB:  __m128i _mm_adds_epi8 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPADDSB:  __m256i _mm256_adds_epi8 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
PADDW:  __m64 _mm_adds_pi16(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PADDSW:  __m128i _mm_adds_epi16 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPADDSW:  __m256i _mm256_adds_epi16 (__m256i a, __m256i b)

VPADDSB __m512i _mm512_adds_epi8 ( __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDSW __m512i _mm512_adds_epi16 ( __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDSB __m512i _mm512_mask_adds_epi8 ( __m512i s, __mmask64 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDSW __m512i _mm512_mask_adds_epi16 ( __m512i s, __mmask32 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDSB __m512i _mm512_maskz_adds_epi8 ( __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDSW __m512i _mm512_maskz_adds_epi16 ( __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDSB __m256i _mm256_mask_adds_epi8 ( __m256i s, __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDSW __m256i _mm256_mask_adds_epi16 ( __m256i s, __mmask16 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDSB __m256i _mm256_maskz_adds_epi8 ( __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDSW __m256i _mm256_maskz_adds_epi16 ( __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDSB __m128i _mm_mask_adds_epi8 ( __m128i s, __mmask16 m, __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPADDSW __m128i _mm_mask_adds_epi16 ( __m128i s, __mmask8 m, __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPADDSB __m128i _mm_maskz_adds_epi8 ( __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPADDSW __m128i _mm_maskz_adds_epi16 ( __m128i a, __m128i b)

Flags Affected

None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
### PADDUSB/PADDUSW—Add Packed Unsigned Integers with Unsigned Saturation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F DC /r1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V MMX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned byte integers from mm/m64 and mm and saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDUSB mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F DC /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V SSE2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned byte integers from xmm2/m128 and xmm1 saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDUSB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F DD /r1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V MMX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned word integers from mm/m64 and mm and saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDUSW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F DD /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V SSE2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned word integers from xmm2/m128 to xmm1 and saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDUSW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.660F:WIG DC /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V AVX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned byte integers from xmm3/m128 to xmm2 and saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDUSB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG DD /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V AVX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned word integers from xmm3/m128 to xmm2 and saturate the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDUSB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG DC /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V AVX2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned byte integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store the saturated results in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDUSB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG DD /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V AVX2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned word integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store the saturated results in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDUSB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG DC /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned byte integers from xmm2, and xmm3/m128 and store the saturated results in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDUSB xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG DC /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned byte integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store the saturated results in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDUSB ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WIG DC /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V AVX512BW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned byte integers from zmm2, and zmm3/m512 and store the saturated results in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDUSB zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG DD /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned word integers from xmm2, and xmm3/m128 and store the saturated results in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDUSW xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG DD /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add packed unsigned word integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 and store the saturated results in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPADDUSW ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PADDUSB/PADDUSW—Add Packed Unsigned Integers with Unsigned Saturation

### Description

Performs a SIMD add of the packed unsigned integers from the source operand (second operand) and the destination operand (first operand), and stores the packed integer results in the destination operand. See Figure 9-4 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*, for an illustration of a SIMD operation. Overflow is handled with unsigned saturation, as described in the following paragraphs.

(V)PADDUSB performs a SIMD add of the packed unsigned integers with saturation from the first source operand and second source operand and stores the packed integer results in the destination operand. When an individual byte result is beyond the range of an unsigned byte integer (that is, greater than FFH), the saturated value of FFH is written to the destination operand.

(V)PADDUSW performs a SIMD add of the packed unsigned word integers with saturation from the first source operand and second source operand and stores the packed integer results in the destination operand. When an individual word result is beyond the range of an unsigned word integer (that is, greater than FFFFH), the saturated value of FFFFH is written to the destination operand.

### Instruction Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operation

**PADDUSB (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte}(\text{DEST}[7:0] + \text{SRC}[7:0]);
\]

(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 7th bytes *)

\[
\text{DEST}[63:56] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte}(\text{DEST}[63:56] + \text{SRC}[63:56])
\]

**PADDUSB (with 128-bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte}(\text{DEST}[7:0] + \text{SRC}[7:0]);
\]

(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 14th bytes *)

\[
\text{DEST}[127:120] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte}(\text{DEST}[127:120] + \text{SRC}[127:120]);
\]

### Notes


### EVEX encoded versions

**EVEX.512.66.0F.WIG DD /r**

\[
\text{VPADDUSW zmm1} \{k1\}(z), \text{zmm2, zmm3/m512}
\]

Add packed unsigned word integers from zmm2, and zmm3/m512 and store the saturated results in zmm1 under writemask k1.
VPADDUSB (VEX.128 encoded version)

\[
\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte (SRC1}[7:0] + \text{SRC2}[7:0]);
\]
(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 14th bytes *)
\[
\text{DEST}[127:120] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte (SRC1}[111:120] + \text{SRC2}[127:120]);
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1}:128] := 0
\]

VPADDUSB (VEX.256 encoded version)

\[
\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte (SRC1}[7:0] + \text{SRC2}[7:0]);
\]
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 31st bytes *)
\[
\text{DEST}[255:248] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte (SRC1}[255:248] + \text{SRC2}[255:248]);
\]

PADDUSW (with 64-bit operands)

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedWord (DEST}[15:0] + \text{SRC}[15:0]);
\]
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd and 3rd words *)
\[
\text{DEST}[63:48] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedWord (DEST}[63:48] + \text{SRC}[63:48]);
\]

PADDUSW (with 128-bit operands)

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedWord (DEST}[15:0] + \text{SRC}[15:0]);
\]
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
\[
\text{DEST}[127:112] := \text{SaturateToUnSignedWord (DEST}[127:112] + \text{SRC}[127:112]);
\]

VPADDUSW (VEX.128 encoded version)

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedWord (SRC1}[15:0] + \text{SRC2}[15:0]);
\]
(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
\[
\text{DEST}[127:112] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedWord (SRC1}[127:112] + \text{SRC2}[127:112]);
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1}:128] := 0
\]

VPADDUSW (VEX.256 encoded version)

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedWord (SRC1}[15:0] + \text{SRC2}[15:0]);
\]
(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 15th words *)
\[
\text{DEST}[255:240] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedWord (SRC1}[255:240] + \text{SRC2}[255:240]);
\]

VPADDUSB (EVEX encoded versions)

\((KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)\)

\[
\text{FOR} j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1
\]
\[
i := j * 8
\]
\[
\text{IF} k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask*}
\]
\[
\quad \text{THEN} \text{DEST}[i+7:i] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte (SRC1}[i+7:i] + \text{SRC2}[i+7:i])
\]
\[
\text{ELSE}
\]
\[
\quad \text{IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking}
\]
\[
\quad \quad \text{THEN *DEST}[i+7:i] \text{ remains unchanged*}
\]
\[
\quad \text{ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking}
\]
\[
\quad \quad \text{DEST}[i+7:i] = 0
\]
\[
\text{FI}
\]
\[
\text{FI;}
\]
\[
\text{ENDFOR;}
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1}:\text{VL}] := 0
\]
VPADDUSw (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := SaturateToUnsignedWord (SRC1[i+15:i] + SRC2[i+15:i])
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+15:i] = 0
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents

PADDUSB: __m64 _mm_adds_pu8(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
PADDUSW: __m64 _mm_adds_pu16(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PADDUSB: __m128i _mm_adds_epu8 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
(V)PADDUSW: __m128i _mm_adds_epu16 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPADDUSB: __m256i _mm256_adds_epu8 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDUSW: __m256i _mm256_adds_epu16 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDUSB__m512i _mm512_adds_epu8 ( __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDUSW__m512i _mm512_adds_epu16 ( __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDUSB__m512i _mm512_mask_adds_epu8 ( __m512i s, __mmask64 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDUSW__m512i _mm512_mask_adds_epu16 ( __m512i s, __mmask32 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDUSB__m512i _mm512_maskz_adds_epu8 ( __mmask64 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDUSW__m512i _mm512_maskz_adds_epu16 ( __mmask32 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPADDUSB__m256i _mm256_mask_adds_epu8 ( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDUSW__m256i _mm256_mask_adds_epu16 ( __mmask16 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDUSB__m256i _mm256_maskz_adds_epu8 ( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDUSW__m256i _mm256_maskz_adds_epu16 ( __mmask16 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPADDUSB__m128i _mm_mask_adds_epu8 ( __m128i s, __mmask16 m, __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPADDUSW__m128i _mm_mask_adds_epu8 ( __m128i s, __mmask8 m, __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPADDUSB__m128i _mm_maskz_adds_epu8 ( __mmask16 m, __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPADDUSW__m128i _mm_maskz_adds_epu16 ( __mmask8 m, __m128i a, __m128i b)

Flags Affected

None.

Numeric Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

4-224 Vol. 2B  PADDUSB/PADDUSW—Add Packed Unsigned Integers with Unsigned Saturation
**PALIGNR — Packed Align Right**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 3A 0F /r ib¹</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Concatenate destination and source operands, extract byte-aligned result shifted to the right by constant value in imm8 into mm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALIGNR mm1, mm2/m64, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 0F /r ib</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Concatenate destination and source operands, extract byte-aligned result shifted to the right by constant value in imm8 into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALIGNR xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A.WIG 0F /r ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Concatenate xmm2 and xmm3/m128, extract byte aligned result shifted to the right by constant value in imm8 and result is stored in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPALIGNR xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F3A.WIG 0F /r ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Concatenate pairs of 16 bytes in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 into 32-byte intermediate result, extract byte-aligned, 16-byte result shifted to the right by constant values in imm8 from each intermediate result, and two 16-byte results are stored in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPALIGNR ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F3A.WIG 0F /r ib</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Concatenate xmm2 and xmm3/m128 into a 32-byte intermediate result, extract byte aligned result shifted to the right by constant value in imm8 and result is stored in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPALIGNR xmm1 [k1]{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F3A.WIG 0F /r ib</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Concatenate pairs of 16 bytes in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 into 32-byte intermediate result, extract byte-aligned, 16-byte result shifted to the right by constant values in imm8 from each intermediate result, and two 16-byte results are stored in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPALIGNR ymm1 [k1]{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F3A.WIG 0F /r ib</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Concatenate pairs of 16 bytes in zmm2 and zmm3/m512 into 32-byte intermediate result, extract byte-aligned, 16-byte result shifted to the right by constant values in imm8 from each intermediate result, and four 16-byte results are stored in zmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPALIGNR zmm1 [k1]{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**


### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

(V)PALIGNR concatenates the destination operand (the first operand) and the source operand (the second operand) into an intermediate composite, shifts the composite at byte granularity to the right by a constant immediate, and extracts the right-aligned result into the destination. The first and the second operands can be an MMX,
XMM or a YMM register. The immediate value is considered unsigned. Immediate shift counts larger than the 2L (i.e., 32 for 128-bit operands, or 16 for 64-bit operands) produce a zero result. Both operands can be MMX registers, XMM registers or YMM registers. When the source operand is a 128-bit memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded by VEX/EVEX prefix, use the REX prefix to access additional registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The first source operand is a ZMM register and contains four 16-byte blocks. The second source operand is a ZMM register or a 512-bit memory location containing four 16-byte block. The destination operand is a ZMM register and contain four 16-byte results. The imm8[7:0] is the common shift count used for each of the four successive 16-byte block sources. The low 16-byte block of the two source operands produce the low 16-byte result of the destination operand, the high 16-byte block of the two source operands produce the high 16-byte result of the destination operand and so on for the blocks in the middle.

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions: The first source operand is a YMM register and contains two 16-byte blocks. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location containing two 16-byte block. The destination operand is a YMM register and contain two 16-byte results. The imm8[7:0] is the common shift count used for the two lower 16-byte block sources and the two upper 16-byte block sources. The low 16-byte block of the two source operands produce the low 16-byte result of the destination operand, the high 16-byte block of the two source operands produce the high 16-byte result of the destination operand. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

Concatenation is done with 128-bit data in the first and second source operand for both 128-bit and 256-bit instructions. The high 128-bits of the intermediate composite 256-bit result came from the 128-bit data from the first source operand; the low 128-bits of the intermediate result came from the 128-bit data of the second source operand.

![Figure 4-7. 256-bit VPALIGN Instruction Operation](image-url)

**Operation**

PALIGNR (with 64-bit operands)

\[
\text{temp1}[127:0] = \text{CONCATENATE(DEST, SRC)} >> (\text{imm8} \times 8) \\
\text{DEST}[63:0] = \text{temp1}[63:0]
\]
PALIGNR (with 128-bit operands)
\[
\text{temp1}[255:0] := ((\text{DEST}[127:0] \ll 128) \text{ OR } \text{SRC}[127:0]) \gg (\text{imm8}*8);
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{temp1}[127:0]
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] \text{ (Unmodified)}
\]

VPALIGNR (VEX.128 encoded version)
\[
\text{temp1}[255:0] := ((\text{SRC1}[127:0] \ll 128) \text{ OR } \text{SRC2}[127:0]) \gg (\text{imm8}*8);
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{temp1}[127:0]
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0
\]

VPALIGNR (VEX.256 encoded version)
\[
\text{temp1}[255:0] := ((\text{SRC1}[127:0] \ll 128) \text{ OR } \text{SRC2}[127:0]) \gg (\text{imm8}[7:0]*8);
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{temp1}[127:0]
\]
\[
\text{temp1}[255:0] := ((\text{SRC1}[255:128] \ll 128) \text{ OR } \text{SRC2}[255:128]) \gg (\text{imm8}[7:0]*8);
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := \text{temp1}[127:0]
\]

VPALIGNR (EVEX encoded versions)
\[
(\text{KL, VL}) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)
\]
\[
\text{FOR } l := 0 \text{ TO VL-1 with increments of 128}
\]
\[
\text{temp1}[255:0] := ((\text{SRC1}[l+127:l] \ll 128) \text{ OR } \text{SRC2}[l+127:l]) \gg (\text{imm8}[7:0]*8);
\]
\[
\text{TMP_DEST}[l+127:l] := \text{temp1}[127:0]
\]
\[
\text{ENDFOR;}
\]
\[
\text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO KL-1}
\]
\[
\text{i} := j * 8
\]
\[
\text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR } \text{*no writemask*}
\]
\[
\text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+7:i] := \text{TMP_DEST}[i+7:i]
\]
\[
\text{ELSE}
\]
\[
\text{IF } \text{*merging-masking* \text{; merging-masking}
\]
\[
\text{THEN } \text{*DEST}[i+7:i] \text{ remains unchanged*}
\]
\[
\text{ELSE } \text{*zeroing-masking* \text{; zeroing-masking}
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[i+7:i] = 0
\]
\[
\text{FI}
\]
\[
\text{FI;}
\]
\[
\text{ENDFOR;}
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:VL}] := 0
\]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
PALIGNR:  __m64 _mm_alignr_pi8 (__m64 a, __m64 b, int n)
(V)PALIGNR:  __m128i _mm_alignr_epi8 (__m128i a, __m128i b, int n)
VPALIGNR:  __m256i _mm256_alignr_epi8 (__m256i a, __m256i b, const int n)
VPALIGNR __m512i _mm512_alignr_epi8 (__m512i a, __m512i b, const int n)
VPALIGNR __m512i _mm512_mask_alignr_epi8 (__m512i s, __mmask64 m, __m512i a, __m512i b, const int n)
VPALIGNR __m512i _mm512_maskz_alignr_epi8 (__mmask64 m, __m512i a, __m512i b, const int n)
VPALIGNR __m256i _mm256_mask_alignr_epi8 (__m256i s, __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b, const int n)
VPALIGNR __m256i _mm256_maskz_alignr_epi8 (__mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b, const int n)
VPALIGNR __m128i _mm_mask_alignr_epi8 (__m128i s, __mmask16 m, __m128i a, __m128i b, const int n)
VPALIGNR __m128i _mm_maskz_alignr_epi8 (__mmask16 m, __m128i a, __m128i b, const int n)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.
Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
PAND—Logical AND

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX:vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX:vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs a bitwise logical AND operation on the first source operand and second source operand and stores the result in the destination operand. Each bit of the result is set to 1 if the corresponding bits of the first and second operands are 1, otherwise it is set to 0.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).
Legacy SSE instructions: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand can be an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second operand can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1 at 32/64-bit granularity.

VEX.256 encoded versions: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.128 encoded versions: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**Operation**

**PAND (64-bit operand)**
DEST := DEST AND SRC

**PAND (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**
DEST := DEST AND SRC
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**VPAND (VEX.128 encoded version)**
DEST := SRC1 AND SRC2
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPAND (VEX.256 encoded instruction)**
DEST[255:0] := (SRC1[255:0] AND SRC2[255:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VPANDD (EVEX encoded versions)**
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] BITWISE AND SRC2[31:0]
        ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] BITWISE AND SRC2[i+31:i]
      FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+31:i] := 0
      FI
    FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VPANDQ (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64

  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
  THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
    FI;
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
    THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged* 
    ELSE ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+63:i] := 0 
    FI 
  FI;
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents

VPANDD __m512i _mm512_and_epi32( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDD __m512i _mm512_mask_and_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDD __m512i _mm512_maskz_and_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDQ __m512i _mm512_and_epi64( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDQ __m512i _mm512_mask_and_epi64(__m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_and_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDND __m256i _mm256_mask_and_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPANDND __m256i _mm256_maskz_and_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPANDNQ __m256i _mm256_mask_and_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPANDNQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_and_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);

PAND: __m64 _mm_and_si64 ( __m64 m, __m64 m2)
(V)PAND:__m128i _mm_and_epi128 ( __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPAND: __m256i _mm256_and_epi256 ( __m256i a, __m256i b)

Flags Affected

None.

Numeric Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
PANDN—Logical AND NOT

PANDN—Logical AND NOT

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs a bitwise logical NOT operation on the first source operand, then performs bitwise AND with second source operand and stores the result in the destination operand. Each bit of the result is set to 1 if the corresponding bit in the first operand is 0 and the corresponding bit in the second operand is 1, otherwise it is set to 0.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).
Legacy SSE instructions: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand can be an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second operand can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1 at 32/64-bit granularity.

VEX.256 encoded versions: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.128 encoded versions: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**Operation**

**PANDN (64-bit operand)**

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{NOT} (\text{DEST}) \land \text{SRC} \]

**PANDN (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{NOT} (\text{DEST}) \land \text{SRC} \]
\[ \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] \text{ (Unmodified)} \]

**VPANDN (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{NOT} (\text{SRC}1) \land \text{SRC}2 \]
\[ \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0 \]

**VPANDN (VEX.256 encoded instruction)**

\[ \text{DEST}[255:0] := ((\text{NOT SRC}1[255:0]) \land \text{SRC}2[255:0]) \]
\[ \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0 \]

**VPANDND (EVEX encoded versions)**

\((KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\)

\[ \text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1 \]
\[ i := j \times 32 \]
\[ \text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask*} \]
\[ \text{THEN} \]
\[ \text{IF } (\text{EVEX.b} = 1) \text{ AND (SRC2 *is memory*)} \]
\[ \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := ((\text{NOT SRC}1[i+31:i]) \land \text{SRC}2[31:0]) \]
\[ \text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := ((\text{NOT SRC}1[i+31:i]) \land \text{SRC}2[i+31:i]) \]
\[ \text{FI}; \]
\[ \text{ELSE} \]
\[ \text{IF *merging-masking*} ; \text{merging-masking} \]
\[ \text{THEN } \ast\text{DEST}[i+31:i] \text{ remains unchanged*} \]
\[ \text{ELSE} \]
\[ \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0 \]
\[ \text{FI} \]
\[ \text{FI}; \]
\[ \text{ENDFOR} \]
\[ \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0 \]

PANDN—Logical AND NOT
VPANDNQ (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF *no writemask*
    THEN
      IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] := ((NOT SRC1[i+63:i]) AND SRC2[i+63:i])
        ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := (NOT SRC1[i+63:i]) AND SRC2[i+63:i]
    FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
    FI
  ENDFOR
  DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
VPANDND __m512i _mm512_andnot_epi32( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDND __m512i _mm512_mask_andnot_epi32( __m512i s, _mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDND __m512i _mm512_maskz_andnot_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDND __m256i _mm256_andnot_epi32( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPANDND __m256i _mm256_mask_andnot_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPANDND __m256i _mm256_maskz_andnot_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPANDND __m128i _mm128_andnot_epi32( __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPANDND __m128i _mm128_mask_andnot_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPANDNQ __m512i _mm512_andnot_epi64( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDNQ __m512i _mm512_mask_andnot_epi64( __m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDNQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_andnot_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPANDNQ __m256i _mm256_andnot_epi64( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPANDNQ __m256i _mm256_mask_andnot_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPANDNQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_andnot_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPANDNQ __m128i _mm128_andnot_epi64( __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPANDNQ __m128i _mm128_mask_andnot_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
PANDN: __m64 _mm_andnot_si64( __m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PANDN: __m128i _mm_andnot_si128( __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPANDN: __m256i _mm256_andnot_si256( __m256i a, __m256i b)

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

4-234 Vol. 2B  PANDN—Logical AND NOT
PAUSE—Spin Loop Hint

Improves the performance of spin-wait loops. When executing a “spin-wait loop,” processors will suffer a severe performance penalty when exiting the loop because it detects a possible memory order violation. The PAUSE instruction provides a hint to the processor that the code sequence is a spin-wait loop. The processor uses this hint to avoid the memory order violation in most situations, which greatly improves processor performance. For this reason, it is recommended that a PAUSE instruction be placed in all spin-wait loops.

An additional function of the PAUSE instruction is to reduce the power consumed by a processor while executing a spin loop. A processor can execute a spin-wait loop extremely quickly, causing the processor to consume a lot of power while it waits for the resource it is spinning on to become available. Inserting a pause instruction in a spin-wait loop greatly reduces the processor’s power consumption.

This instruction was introduced in the Pentium 4 processors, but is backward compatible with all IA-32 processors. In earlier IA-32 processors, the PAUSE instruction operates like a NOP instruction. The Pentium 4 and Intel Xeon processors implement the PAUSE instruction as a delay. The delay is finite and can be zero for some processors. This instruction does not change the architectural state of the processor (that is, it performs essentially a delaying no-op operation).

This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

Operation

`Execute_Next_Instruction(DELAY);`

Numeric Exceptions

None.

Exceptions (All Operating Modes)

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
**PAVGB/PAVGW—Average Packed Integers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F E0 /r³</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned byte integers from mm2/m64 and mm1 with rounding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVGB mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F E0, /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned byte integers from xmm2/m128 and xmm1 with rounding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVGB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F E3 /r³</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned word integers from mm2/m64 and mm1 with rounding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVGW mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F E3 /r³</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned word integers from xmm2/m128 and xmm1 with rounding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVGW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG E0 /r</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned byte integers from xmm3/m128 and xmm2 with rounding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAVGB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG E3 /r</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned word integers from xmm3/m128 and xmm2 with rounding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAVGB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG E0 /r</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned byte integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 with rounding and store to ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAVGB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG E3 /r</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned word integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 with rounding and store to ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAVGB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG E0 /r</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512BW</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned byte integers from xmm2, and xmm3/m128 with rounding and store to xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAGV xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG E0 /r</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512BW</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned byte integers from ymm2, and ymm3/m256 with rounding and store to ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAGV ymm1[k1][z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WIG E0 /r</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned byte integers from zmm2, and zmm3/m512 with rounding and store to zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAGV zmm1[k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG E3 /r</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512BW</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned word integers from xmm2, xmm3/m128 with rounding and store to xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAGV xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG E3 /r</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512BW</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned word integers from ymm2, ymm3/m256 with rounding to ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAGV ymm1[k1][z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WIG E3 /r</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Average packed unsigned word integers from zmm2, zmm3/m512 with rounding to zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPAGV zmm1[k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**


PAVGB/PAVGW—Average Packed Integers
Description
Performs a SIMD average of the packed unsigned integers from the source operand (second operand) and the destination operand (first operand), and stores the results in the destination operand. For each corresponding pair of data elements in the first and second operands, the elements are added together, a 1 is added to the temporary sum, and that result is shifted right one bit position.

The (V)PAVGB instruction operates on packed unsigned bytes and the (V)PAVGW instruction operates on packed unsigned words.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE instructions: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand can be an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are unmodified.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The first source operand is a ZMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM register or a 512-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM register.

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are zeroed.

Operation
PAVGB (with 64-bit operands)
DEST[7:0] := (SRC[7:0] + DEST[7:0] + 1) >> 1; (* Temp sum before shifting is 9 bits *)
(* Repeat operation performed for bytes 2 through 6 *)
DEST[63:56] := (SRC[63:56] + DEST[63:56] + 1) >> 1;

PAVGW (with 64-bit operands)
DEST[15:0] := (SRC[15:0] + DEST[15:0] + 1) >> 1; (* Temp sum before shifting is 17 bits *)
(* Repeat operation performed for words 2 and 3 *)

PAVGB (with 128-bit operands)
DEST[7:0] := (SRC[7:0] + DEST[7:0] + 1) >> 1; (* Temp sum before shifting is 9 bits *)
(* Repeat operation performed for bytes 2 through 14 *)

PAVGW (with 128-bit operands)
DEST[15:0] := (SRC[15:0] + DEST[15:0] + 1) >> 1; (* Temp sum before shifting is 17 bits *)
(* Repeat operation performed for words 2 through 6 *)
VPAVGB (VEX.128 encoded version)

\[ \text{DEST}[7:0] := (\text{SRC1}[7:0] + \text{SRC2}[7:0] + 1) >> 1; \]
(* Repeat operation performed for bytes 2 through 15 *)

\[ \text{DEST}[127:120] := (\text{SRC1}[127:120] + \text{SRC2}[127:120] + 1) >> 1 \]
\[ \text{DEST}[^{\text{MAXVL-1:128}}] := 0 \]

VPAVGW (VEX.128 encoded version)

\[ \text{DEST}[15:0] := (\text{SRC1}[15:0] + \text{SRC2}[15:0] + 1) >> 1; \]
(* Repeat operation performed for 16-bit words 2 through 7 *)

\[ \text{DEST}[127:112] := (\text{SRC1}[127:112] + \text{SRC2}[127:112] + 1) >> 1 \]
\[ \text{DEST}[^{\text{MAXVL-1:128}}] := 0 \]

VPAVGB (VEX.256 encoded instruction)

\[ \text{DEST}[7:0] := (\text{SRC1}[7:0] + \text{SRC2}[7:0] + 1) >> 1; (* \text{Temp sum before shifting is 9 bits} *) \]
(* Repeat operation performed for bytes 2 through 31)

\[ \text{DEST}[255:248] := (\text{SRC1}[255:248] + \text{SRC2}[255:248] + 1) >> 1; \]

VPAVGW (VEX.256 encoded instruction)

\[ \text{DEST}[15:0] := (\text{SRC1}[15:0] + \text{SRC2}[15:0] + 1) >> 1; (* \text{Temp sum before shifting is 17 bits} *) \]
(* Repeat operation performed for words 2 through 15)

\[ \text{DEST}[255:248] := (\text{SRC1}[255:248] + \text{SRC2}[255:248] + 1) >> 1; \]

VPAVGB (EVEX encoded versions)

\((K_L, V_L) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)\)
FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(K_L - 1\)
\(i := j * 8\)
IF \(k1[j] \) OR *no writemask*
THEN \(\text{DEST}[i+7:i] := (\text{SRC1}[i+7:i] + \text{SRC2}[i+7:i] + 1) >> 1; (* \text{Temp sum before shifting is 9 bits} *) \)
ELSE
IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
THEN \(^{\text{DEST}[i+7:i] \text{remains unchanged}}\)
ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
\(\text{DEST}[i+7:i] = 0\)
FI
FI;
ENDFOR;
\[ \text{DEST}[^{\text{MAXVL-1:V_L}}] := 0 \]

VPAVGW (EVEX encoded versions)

\((K_L, V_L) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)\)
FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(K_L - 1\)
\(i := j * 16\)
IF \(k1[j] \) OR *no writemask*
THEN \(\text{DEST}[i+15:i] := (\text{SRC1}[i+15:i] + \text{SRC2}[i+15:i] + 1) >> 1; (* \text{Temp sum before shifting is 17 bits} *) \)
ELSE
IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
THEN \(^{\text{DEST}[i+15:i] \text{remains unchanged}}\)
ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
\(\text{DEST}[i+15:i] = 0\)
FI
FI;
ENDFOR;
\[ \text{DEST}[^{\text{MAXVL-1:V_L}}] := 0 \]
**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents**

- **VPAVGB**: 
  ```c
  __m512i _mm512_avg_epu8( __m512i a, __m512i b);
  __m512i _mm512_avg_epu16( __m512i a, __m512i b);
  __m512i _mm512_mask_avg_epu8( __m512i s, __mmask64 m, __m512i a, __m512i b);
  __m512i _mm512_mask_avg_epu16( __m512i s, __mmask32 m, __m512i a, __m512i b);
  __m512i _mm512_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask64 m, __m512i a, __m512i b);
  __m512i _mm512_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m512i a, __m512i b);
  __m512i _mm512_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m512i a, __m512i b);
  __m512i _mm512_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m512i a, __m512i b);
  __m512i _mm_mask_avg_epu8( __m128i s, __mmask16 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m512i _mm_mask_avg_epu16( __m128i s, __mmask8  m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m512i _mm_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m512i _mm_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m512i _mm_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m512i _mm_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m512i _mm256_avg_epu8( __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m512i _mm256_avg_epu16( __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m512i _mm256_mask_avg_epu8( __m256i s, __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m512i _mm256_mask_avg_epu16( __m256i s, __mmask16 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m512i _mm256_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m512i _mm256_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m512i _mm256_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m512i _mm256_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m256i _mm_avg_epu8( __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m256i _mm_avg_epu16( __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m256i _mm_mask_avg_epu8( __m128i s, __mmask16 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m256i _mm_mask_avg_epu16( __m128i s, __mmask8  m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m256i _mm_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m256i _mm_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m256i _mm_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m256i _mm_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m128i a, __m128i b);
  __m128i _mm_avg_epu8( __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm_avg_epu16( __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm_mask_avg_epu8( __m64  s, __mmask16 m, __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm_mask_avg_epu16( __m64  s, __mmask8  m, __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm256_avg_epu8( __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm256_avg_epu16( __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm256_mask_avg_epu8( __m256i s, __mmask16 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm256_mask_avg_epu16( __m256i s, __mmask8  m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm256_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm256_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm_mask_avg_epu8( __m64  s, __mmask16 m, __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm_mask_avg_epu16( __m64  s, __mmask8  m, __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm_maskz_avg_epu8( __mmask32 m, __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm_maskz_avg_epu16( __mmask32 m, __m64  a, __m64  b);
  __m128i _mm256_avg_epu8( __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm256_avg_epu16( __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm256_mask_avg_epu8( __m256i s, __mmask16 m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
  __m128i _mm256_mask_avg_epu16( __m256i s, __mmask8  m, __m256i a, __m256i b);
```

**Flags Affected**

None.

**Numeric Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

PAVGB/PAVGw—Average Packed Integers
PBLENDVB — Variable Blend Packed Bytes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 10 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Select byte values from xmm1 and xmm2/m128 from mask specified in the high bit of each byte in XMM0 and store the values into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A,W0 4C /r /is4</td>
<td>RVMR</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Select byte values from xmm2 and xmm3/m128 using mask bits in the specified mask register, xmm4, and store the values into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F3A,W0 4C /r /is4</td>
<td>RVMR</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Select byte values from ymm2 and ymm3/m256 from mask specified in the high bit of each byte in ymm4 and store the values into ymm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>InstructionOperand Encoding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Op/En</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVMR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Conditionally copies byte elements from the source operand (second operand) to the destination operand (first operand) depending on mask bits defined in the implicit third register argument, XMM0. The mask bits are the most significant bit in each byte element of the XMM0 register.

If a mask bit is "1", then the corresponding byte element in the source operand is copied to the destination, else the byte element in the destination operand is left unchanged.

The register assignment of the implicit third operand is defined to be the architectural register XMM0.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand is the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged. The mask register operand is implicitly defined to be the architectural register XMM0. An attempt to execute PBLENDVB with a VEX prefix will cause #UD.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand and the destination operand are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The mask operand is the third source register, and encoded in bits[7:4] of the immediate byte(imm8). The bits[3:0] of imm8 are ignored. In 32-bit mode, imm8[7] is ignored. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register (destination register) are zeroed. VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD. VEX.W must be 0, otherwise, the instruction will #UD.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand and the destination operand are YMM registers. The second source operand is an YMM register or 256-bit memory location. The third source register is an YMM register and encoded in bits[7:4] of the immediate byte(imm8). The bits[3:0] of imm8 are ignored. In 32-bit mode, imm8[7] is ignored.

VPBLENDVB permits the mask to be any XMM or YMM register. In contrast, PBLENDVB treats XMM0 implicitly as the mask and do not support non-destructive destination operation. An attempt to execute PBLENDVB encoded with a VEX prefix will cause a #UD exception.

Operation

**PBLENDVB (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

MASK := XMM0
IF (MASK[7] = 1) THEN DEST[7:0] := SRC[7:0];
ELSE DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0];
ELSE DEST[15:8] := DEST[15:8];
ELSE DEST[31:24] := DEST[31:24];
IF (MASK[47] = 1) THEN DEST[47:40] := SRC[47:40]
ELSE DEST[47:40] := DEST[47:40];
IF (MASK[63] = 1) THEN DEST[63:56] := SRC[63:56]
ELSE DEST[63:56] := DEST[63:56];
IF (MASK[71] = 1) THEN DEST[71:64] := SRC[71:64]
ELSE DEST[71:64] := DEST[71:64];
ELSE DEST[79:72] := DEST[79:72];
IF (MASK[87] = 1) THEN DEST[87:80] := SRC[87:80]
ELSE DEST[87:80] := DEST[87:80];
ELSE DEST[95:88] := DEST[95:88];
IF (MASK[103] = 1) THEN DEST[103:96] := SRC[103:96]
ELSE DEST[103:96] := DEST[103:96];
ELSE DEST[111:104] := DEST[111:104];
ELSE DEST[119:112] := DEST[119:112];
ELSE DEST[127:120] := DEST[127:120]);
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPBLENDVB (VEX.128 encoded version)
MASK := SRC3
IF (MASK[7] = 1) THEN DEST[7:0] := SRC2[7:0];
ELSE DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE DEST[15:8] := SRC1[15:8];
ELSE DEST[31:24] := SRC1[31:24];
IF (MASK[47] = 1) THEN DEST[47:40] := SRC2[47:40]
ELSE DEST[47:40] := SRC1[47:40];
IF (MASK[63] = 1) THEN DEST[63:56] := SRC2[63:56]
ELSE DEST[63:56] := SRC1[63:56];
IF (MASK[71] = 1) THEN DEST[71:64] := SRC2[71:64]
ELSE DEST[71:64] := SRC1[71:64];
ELSE DEST[79:72] := SRC1[79:72];
IF (MASK[87] = 1) THEN DEST[87:80] := SRC2[87:80]
ELSE DEST[87:80] := SRC1[87:80];
IF (MASK[95] = 1) THEN DEST[95:88] := SRC2[95:88];
ELSE DEST[95:88] := SRC1[95:88];
IF (MASK[103] = 1) THEN DEST[103:96] := SRC2[103:96];
ELSE DEST[103:96] := SRC1[103:96];
IF (MASK[111] = 1) THEN DEST[111:104] := SRC2[111:104];
ELSE DEST[111:104] := SRC1[111:104];
ELSE DEST[119:112] := SRC1[119:112];
IF (MASK[127] = 1) THEN DEST[127:120] := SRC2[127:120];
ELSE DEST[127:120] := SRC1[127:120];
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPBLENDVB (VEX.256 encoded version)
MASK := SRC3
IF (MASK[7] == 1) THEN DEST[7:0] := SRC2[7:0];
ELSE DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE DEST[15:8] := SRC1[15:8];
IF (MASK[31] == 1) THEN DEST[31:24] := SRC2[31:24];
ELSE DEST[31:24] := SRC1[31:24];
IF (MASK[47] == 1) THEN DEST[47:40] := SRC2[47:40];
ELSE DEST[47:40] := SRC1[47:40];
IF (MASK[63] == 1) THEN DEST[63:56] := SRC2[63:56];
ELSE DEST[63:56] := SRC1[63:56];
IF (MASK[71] == 1) THEN DEST[71:64] := SRC2[71:64];
ELSE DEST[71:64] := SRC1[71:64];
IF (MASK[79] == 1) THEN DEST[79:72] := SRC2[79:72];
ELSE DEST[79:72] := SRC1[79:72];
IF (MASK[87] == 1) THEN DEST[87:80] := SRC2[87:80];
ELSE DEST[87:80] := SRC1[87:80];
IF (MASK[95] == 1) THEN DEST[95:88] := SRC2[95:88];
ELSE DEST[95:88] := SRC1[95:88];
IF (MASK[103] == 1) THEN DEST[103:96] := SRC2[103:96];
ELSE DEST[103:96] := SRC1[103:96];
IF (MASK[111] == 1) THEN DEST[111:104] := SRC2[111:104];
ELSE DEST[111:104] := SRC1[111:104];
ELSE DEST[119:112] := SRC1[119:112];
IF (MASK[127] == 1) THEN DEST[127:120] := SRC2[127:120];
ELSE DEST[127:120] := SRC1[127:120];
IF (MASK[143] == 1) THEN DEST[143:136] := SRC2[143:136];
ELSE DEST[143:136] := SRC1[143:136];
IF (MASK[151] == 1) THEN DEST[151:144] := SRC2[151:144];
ELSE DEST[151:144] := SRC1[151:144];
IF (MASK[159] == 1) THEN DEST[159:152] := SRC2[159:152];
ELSE DEST[159:152] := SRC1[159:152];
ELSE DEST[175:168] := SRC1[175:168];
ELSE DEST[183:176] := SRC1[183:176];
ELSE DEST[191:184] := SRC1[191:184];
ELSE DEST[199:192] := SRC1[199:192];
ELSE DEST[207:200] := SRC1[207:200];
ELSE DEST[231:224] := SRC1[231:224];
ELSE DEST[239:232] := SRC1[239:232];
ELSE DEST[255:248] := SRC1[255:248];

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

(V)PBLENDVB: __m128i _mm_blendv_epi8 (__m128i v1, __m128i v2, __m128i mask);
VPBLENDVB: __m256i _mm256_blendv_epi8 (__m256i v1, __m256i v2, __m256i mask);

Flags Affected
None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD If VEX.W = 1.
PBLENDW — Blend Packed Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 0E /r ib</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Select words from xmm1 and xmm2/m128 from mask specified in imm8 and store the values into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBLENDW xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A.WIG 0E /r ib</td>
<td>RVMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Select words from xmm2 and xmm3/m128 from mask specified in imm8 and store the values into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPBLENDW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F3A.WIG 0E /r ib</td>
<td>RVMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Select words from ymm2 and ymm3/m256 from mask specified in imm8 and store the values into ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPBLENDW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

InstructionOperand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Words from the source operand (second operand) are conditionally written to the destination operand (first operand) depending on bits in the immediate operand (third operand). The immediate bits (bits 7:0) form a mask that determines whether the corresponding word in the destination is copied from the source. If a bit in the mask, corresponding to a word, is "1", then the word is copied, else the word element in the destination operand is unchanged.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

Operation

PBLENDW (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

IF (imm8[0] = 1) THEN DEST[15:0] := SRC[15:0]
ELSE DEST[15:0] := DEST[15:0]
ELSE DEST[31:16] := DEST[31:16]
ELSE DEST[79:64] := DEST[79:64]
ELSE DEST[95:80] := DEST[95:80]
ELSE DEST[111:96] := DEST[111:96]

**VPBLENDW (VEX.128 encoded version)**

IF (imm8[0] = 1) THEN DEST[15:0] := SRC2[15:0]
ELSE DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0]
ELSE DEST[31:16] := SRC1[31:16]
ELSE DEST[79:64] := SRC1[79:64]
ELSE DEST[95:80] := SRC1[95:80]
ELSE DEST[111:96] := SRC1[111:96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPBLENDW (VEX.256 encoded version)**

IF (imm8[0] == 1) THEN DEST[15:0] := SRC2[15:0]
ELSE DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0]
ELSE DEST[31:16] := SRC1[31:16]
ELSE DEST[79:64] := SRC1[79:64]
ELSE DEST[95:80] := SRC1[95:80]
ELSE DEST[111:96] := SRC1[111:96]
IF (imm8[0] == 1) THEN DEST[143:128] := SRC2[143:128]
ELSE DEST[143:128] := SRC1[143:128]
ELSE DEST[159:144] := SRC1[159:144]
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

(V)PBLENDW: __m128i _mm_blend_epi16 (__m128i v1, __m128i v2, const int mask);
VPBLENDW: __m256i _mm256_blend_epi16 (__m256i v1, __m256i v2, const int mask)

Flags Affected
None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:
#UD If VEX.L = 1 and AVX2 = 0.
### PCLMULQDQ—Carry-Less Multiplication Quadword

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 44 /r ib</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>PCLMULQDQ</td>
<td>Carry-less multiplication of one quadword of xmm1 by one quadword of xmm2/m128, stores the 128-bit result in xmm1. The immediate is used to determine which quadwords of xmm1 and xmm2/m128 should be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A.WIG 44 /r ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>PCLMULQDQ AVX</td>
<td>Carry-less multiplication of one quadword of xmm2 by one quadword of xmm3/m128, stores the 128-bit result in xmm1. The immediate is used to determine which quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/m128 should be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F3A.WIG 44 /r ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>PCLMULQDQ</td>
<td>Carry-less multiplication of one quadword of ymm2 by one quadword of ymm3/m256, stores the 128-bit result in ymm1. The immediate is used to determine which quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/m256 should be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F3A.WIG 44 /r ib</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>PCLMULQDQ AVX512VL</td>
<td>Carry-less multiplication of one quadword of xmm2 by one quadword of xmm3/m128, stores the 128-bit result in xmm1. The immediate is used to determine which quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/m128 should be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F3A.WIG 44 /r ib</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>PCLMULQDQ AVX512VL</td>
<td>Carry-less multiplication of one quadword of ymm2 by one quadword of ymm3/m256, stores the 128-bit result in ymm1. The immediate is used to determine which quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/m256 should be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F3A.WIG 44 /r ib</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>PCLMULQDQ AVX512F</td>
<td>Carry-less multiplication of one quadword of zmm2 by one quadword of zmm3/m512, stores the 128-bit result in zmm1. The immediate is used to determine which quadwords of zmm2 and zmm3/m512 should be used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand2</th>
<th>Operand3</th>
<th>Operand4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8 (r)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description
Performs a carry-less multiplication of two quadwords, selected from the first source and second source operand according to the value of the immediate byte. Bits 4 and 0 are used to select which 64-bit half of each operand to use according to Table 4-13, other bits of the immediate byte are ignored.

The EVEX encoded form of this instruction does not support memory fault suppression.
The first source operand and the destination operand are the same and must be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register or a 512/256/128-bit memory location. Bits (VL_MAX-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

Compilers and assemblers may implement the following pseudo-op syntax to simplify programming and emit the required encoding for imm8.

### Table 4-13. PCLMULQDQ Quadword Selection of Immediate Byte

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imm[4]</th>
<th>Imm[0]</th>
<th>PCLMULQDQ Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CL_MUL(SRC2[63:0], SRC1[63:0])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CL_MUL(SRC2[63:0], SRC1[127:64])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CL_MUL(SRC2[127:64], SRC1[63:0])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CL_MUL(SRC2[127:64], SRC1[127:64])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
1. SRC2 denotes the second source operand, which can be a register or memory; SRC1 denotes the first source and destination operand.

The first source operand and the destination operand are the same and must be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register or a 512/256/128-bit memory location. Bits (VL_MAX-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

Compilers and assemblers may implement the following pseudo-op syntax to simplify programming and emit the required encoding for imm8.

### Table 4-14. Pseudo-Op and PCLMULQDQ Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudo-Op</th>
<th>Imm8 Encoding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCLMULLQLDQQ xmm1, xmm2</td>
<td>0000_0000B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCLMULHQLDQQ xmm1, xmm2</td>
<td>0000_0001B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCLMULLHQDQQ xmm1, xmm2</td>
<td>0001_0000B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCLMULHQHDQQ xmm1, xmm2</td>
<td>0001_0001B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operation**

```c
define PCLMUL128(X,Y): // helper function
    FOR i := 0 to 63:
        TMP[i] := X[0] and Y[i]
    FOR j := 1 to i:
        TMP[i] := TMP[i] xor (X[j] and Y[i - j])
    DEST[i] := TMP[i]
    FOR i := 64 to 126:
        TMP[i] := 0
    FOR j := i - 63 to 63:
        TMP[i] := TMP[i] xor (X[j] and Y[i - j])
    DEST[i] := TMP[i]
    DEST[127] := 0;
RETURN DEST // 128b vector
```

PCLMULQDQ—Carry-Less Multiplication Quadword
PCLMULQDQ (SSE version)
IF Imm8[0] = 0:
    TEMP1 := SRC1.qword[0]
ELSE:
    TEMP1 := SRC1.qword[1]
IF Imm8[4] = 0:
    TEMP2 := SRC2.qword[0]
ELSE:
    TEMP2 := SRC2.qword[1]
DEST[127:0] := PCLMUL128(TEMP1, TEMP2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPCLMULQDQ (128b and 256b VEX encoded versions)
(KL,VL) = (1,128), (2,256)
FOR i = 0 to KL-1:
    IF Imm8[0] = 0:
        TEMP1 := SRC1.xmm[i].qword[0]
    ELSE:
        TEMP1 := SRC1.xmm[i].qword[1]
    IF Imm8[4] = 0:
        TEMP2 := SRC2.xmm[i].qword[0]
    ELSE:
        TEMP2 := SRC2.xmm[i].qword[1]
    DEST.xmm[i] := PCLMUL128(TEMP1, TEMP2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPCLMULQDQ (EVEX encoded version)
(KL,VL) = (1,128), (2,256), (4,512)
FOR i = 0 to KL-1:
    IF Imm8[0] = 0:
        TEMP1 := SRC1.xmm[i].qword[0]
    ELSE:
        TEMP1 := SRC1.xmm[i].qword[1]
    IF Imm8[4] = 0:
        TEMP2 := SRC2.xmm[i].qword[0]
    ELSE:
        TEMP2 := SRC2.xmm[i].qword[1]
    DEST.xmm[i] := PCLMUL128(TEMP1, TEMP2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
(V)PCLMULQDQ __m128i _mm_clmulepi64_si128 (__m128i, __m128i, const int)
VPCLMULQDQ __m256i _mm256_clmulepi64_epi128(__m256i, __m256i, const int);
VPCLMULQDQ __m512i _mm512_clmulepi64_epi128(__m512i, __m512i, const int);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.
Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”, additionally:

#UD If VEX.L = 1.

EVEX-encoded: See Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 74 Ir²</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Compare packed bytes in mm/m64 and mm for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCMP EQB mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 74 Ir</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed bytes in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCMP EQB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 75 Ir²</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Compare packed words in mm/m64 and mm for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCMP EQW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 75 Ir</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed words in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCMP EQW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 76 Ir²</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Compare packed doublewords in mm/m64 and mm for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCMP EQD mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 76 Ir</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed doublewords in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCMP EQD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WiG 74 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed bytes in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WiG 75 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed words in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WiG 76 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed doublewords in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WiG 74 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed bytes in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3 /m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WiG 75 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed words in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3 /m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WiG 76 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed doublewords in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3 /m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 76 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Equal between int32 vector xmm2 and int32 vector xmm3/m128/m32bcst, and set vector mask k1 to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQD k1 {k2}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 76 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Equal between int32 vector ymm2 and int32 vector ymm3/m256/m32bcst, and set vector mask k1 to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQD k1 {k2}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 76 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Equal between int32 vectors in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst, and set destination k1 according to the comparison results under writemask k2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQD k1 {k2}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WiG 74 /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Compare packed bytes in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 for equality and set vector mask k1 to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMP EQB k1 {k2}, xmm2, xmm3 /m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Description**

Performs a SIMD compare for equality of the packed bytes, words, or doublewords in the destination operand (first operand) and the source operand (second operand). If a pair of data elements is equal, the corresponding data element in the destination operand is set to all 1s; otherwise, it is set to all 0s.

The (V)PCMPEQB instruction compares the corresponding bytes in the destination and source operands; the (V)PCMPEQW instruction compares the corresponding words in the destination and source operands; and the (V)PCMPEQD instruction compares the corresponding doublewords in the destination and source operands.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE instructions: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand can be an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register are zeroed.

**NOTES:**


---

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMm/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMm/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMm/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMm/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

EVEX encoded VPCMPEQD: The first source operand (second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand (first operand) is a mask register updated according to the writemask k2.

EVEX encoded VPCMPEQB/W: The first source operand (second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand (first operand) is a mask register updated according to the writemask k2.

**Operation**

**PCMPEQB (with 64-bit operands)**

```plaintext
IF DEST[7:0] = SRC[7:0]
    THEN DEST[7:0] := FFH;
ELSE DEST[7:0] := 0; FI;

(* Continue comparison of 2nd through 7th bytes in DEST and SRC *)
IF DEST[63:56] = SRC[63:56]
    THEN DEST[63:56] := FFH;
ELSE DEST[63:56] := 0; FI;

**COMPARE_BYTES_EQUAL (SRC1, SRC2)**

```plaintext
IF SRC1[7:0] = SRC2[7:0]
    THEN DEST[7:0] := FFH;
ELSE DEST[7:0] := 0; FI;

(* Continue comparison of 2nd through 15th bytes in SRC1 and SRC2 *)
IF SRC1[127:120] = SRC2[127:120]
    THEN DEST[127:120] := FFH;
ELSE DEST[127:120] := 0; FI;

**COMPARE_WORDS_EQUAL (SRC1, SRC2)**

```plaintext
IF SRC1[15:0] = SRC2[15:0]
    THEN DEST[15:0] := FFFFH;
ELSE DEST[15:0] := 0; FI;

(* Continue comparison of 2nd through 7th 16-bit words in SRC1 and SRC2 *)
IF SRC1[127:112] = SRC2[127:112]
    THEN DEST[127:112] := FFFFH;
ELSE DEST[127:112] := 0; FI;

**COMPARE_DWORDS_EQUAL (SRC1, SRC2)**

```plaintext
IF SRC1[31:0] = SRC2[31:0]
    THEN DEST[31:0] := FFFFFFFFH;
ELSE DEST[31:0] := 0; FI;

(* Continue comparison of 2nd through 3rd 32-bit dwords in SRC1 and SRC2 *)
IF SRC1[127:96] = SRC2[127:96]
    THEN DEST[127:96] := FFFFFFFFH;
ELSE DEST[127:96] := 0; FI;

**PCMPEQB (with 128-bit operands)**

```plaintext
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_BYTES_EQUAL(DEST[127:0], SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
```
VPCMPEQB (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_BYTES_EQUAL(SRC1[127:0], SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPCMPEQB (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_BYTES_EQUAL(SRC1[127:0], SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPCMPEQB (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 8
  IF k2[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      /* signed comparison */
      CMP := SRC1[i+7:i] == SRC2[i+7:i];
      IF CMP = TRUE
        THEN DEST[j] := 1;
        ELSE DEST[j] := 0; FI;
    ELSE DEST[j] := 0; zeroing-masking onlyFI;
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAX_KL-1:KL] := 0

PCMPEQW (with 64-bit operands)
IF DEST[15:0] = SRC[15:0]
  THEN DEST[15:0] := FFFFH;
  ELSE DEST[15:0] := 0; F;
(* Continue comparison of 2nd and 3rd words in DEST and SRC *)
IF DEST[63:48] = SRC[63:48]
  THEN DEST[63:48] := FFFFH;
  ELSE DEST[63:48] := 0; F;

PCMPEQW (with 128-bit operands)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_WORDS_EQUAL(DEST[127:0], SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPCMPEQW (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_WORDS_EQUAL(SRC1[127:0], SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPCMPEQW (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_WORDS_EQUAL(SRC1[127:0], SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
**VPCMPEQW (EVEX encoded versions)**

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 16
    IF k2[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN
            /* signed comparison */
            CMP := SRC1[i+15:i] == SRC2[i+15:i];
            IF CMP = TRUE
                THEN DEST[j] := 1;
                ELSE DEST[j] := 0; FI;
            ELSE DEST[j] := 0 ; zeroing-masking onlyFI;
        FI;
    ENDfor
DEST[MAX_KL-1:KL] := 0

**PCMPEQD (with 64-bit operands)**

IF DEST[31:0] = SRC[31:0]
    THEN DEST[31:0] := FFFFFFFFH;
    ELSE DEST[31:0] := 0; FI;
    THEN DEST[63:32] := FFFFFFFFH;
    ELSE DEST[63:32] := 0; FI;

**PCMPEQD (with 128-bit operands)**

DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_DWORDS_EQUAL(DEST[127:0],SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPCMPEQD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_DWORDS_EQUAL(SRC1[127:0],SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPCMPEQD (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_DWORDS_EQUAL(SRC1[127:0],SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VPCMPEQD (EVEX encoded versions)**

(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k2[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN
            /* signed comparison */
            IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
                THEN CMP := SRC1[i+31:i] = SRC2[31:0];
                ELSE CMP := SRC1[i+31:i] = SRC2[i+31:i];
            FI;
            IF CMP = TRUE
                THEN DEST[j] := 1;
                ELSE DEST[j] := 0; FI;
            ELSE DEST[j] := 0 ; zeroing-masking onlyFI;
        FI;
    ENDfor
DEST[MAX_KL-1:KL] := 0
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents

VPCMPEQB __m64 _mm_cmpeq_pi8 (__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
VPCMPEQB __m64 __mm512_cmpeq_epi8_mask(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPEQB __m64 __mm512_mask_cmpeq_epi8_mask(__mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask32 __mm256_cmpeq_epi8_mask(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask32 __mm256_mask_cmpeq_epi8_mask(__mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask16 __mm_cmpeq_epi8_mask(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask16 __mm_mask_cmpeq_epi8_mask(__mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask32 __mm512_cmpeq_epi16_mask(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask32 __mm512_mask_cmpeq_epi16_mask(__mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask16 __mm256_cmpeq_epi16_mask(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask16 __mm256_mask_cmpeq_epi16_mask(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask8 __mm_cmpeq_epi16_mask(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPEQB __mmask8 __mm_mask_cmpeq_epi16_mask(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPEQD __mmask16 __mm512_cmpeq_epi32_mask(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPEQD __mmask16 __mm512_mask_cmpeq_epi32_mask(__mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPEQD __mmask8 __mm256_cmpeq_epi32_mask(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPEQD __mmask8 __mm256_mask_cmpeq_epi32_mask(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPEQD __mmask8 __mm_cmpeq_epi32_mask(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPEQD __mmask8 __mm_mask_cmpeq_epi32_mask(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);

Flags Affected
None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPCMPEQD, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPCMPEQB/W, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
PCMPEQQ — Compare Packed Qword Data for Equal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66H 0F 38 29 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Compare packed qwords in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.W1 29 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed quadwords in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.W1 29 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed quadwords in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 for equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1 29 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Equal between int64 vector xmm2 and int64 vector xmm3/m128/m64bcst, and set vector mask k1 to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1 29 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Equal between int64 vector ymm2 and int64 vector ymm3/m256/m64bcst, and set vector mask k1 to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1 29 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Equal between int64 vector zmm2 and int64 vector zmm3/m512/m64bcst, and set vector mask k1 to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs an SIMD compare for equality of the packed quadwords in the destination operand (first operand) and the source operand (second operand). If a pair of data elements is equal, the corresponding data element in the destination is set to all 1s; otherwise, it is set to 0s.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

EVEX encoded VPCMPEQQ: The first source operand (second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand (first operand) is a mask register updated according to the writemask k2.
**Operation**

**PCMPEQQ (with 128-bit operands)**

IF (DEST[63:0] = SRC[63:0])
   THEN DEST[63:0] := FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFH;
   ELSE DEST[63:0] := 0; Fl;
ELSE DEST[127:64] := 0; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**COMPARE_QWORDS_EQUAL (SRC1, SRC2)**

IF SRC1[63:0] = SRC2[63:0]
   THEN DEST[63:0] := FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFH;
   ELSE DEST[63:0] := 0; Fl;
IF SRC1[127:64] = SRC2[127:64]
   THEN DEST[127:64] := FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFH;
   ELSE DEST[127:64] := 0; Fl;

**VPCMPEQQ (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_QWORDS_EQUAL(SRC1,SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPCMPEQQ (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_QWORDS_EQUAL(SRC1[127:0],SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VPCMPEQQ (EVEX encoded versions)**

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 64
   IF k2[j] OR *no writemask*
   THEN
      IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
         THEN CMP := SRC1[i+63:i] = SRC2[63:0];
         ELSE CMP := SRC1[i+63:i] = SRC2[i+63:i];
      FI;
      IF CMP = TRUE
         THEN DEST[j] := 1;
         ELSE DEST[j] := 0; Fl;
      ELSE DEST[j] := 0 ; zeroing-masking only
   FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAX_KL-1:KL] := 0

VPCMPEQQ (EVEX encoded versions)
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VPCMPEQQ __mmask8 _mm512_cmpeq_epi64_mask( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPEQQ __mmask8 _mm512_mask_cmpeq_epi64_mask(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPEQQ __mmask8 _mm256_cmpeq_epi64_mask( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPEQQ __mmask8 _mm256_mask_cmpeq_epi64_mask(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPEQQ __mmask8 _mm128_cmpeq_epi64_mask( __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPEQQ __mmask8 _mm_mask_cmpeq_epi64_mask(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
(V)PCMPEQQ: __m128i _mm_cmpeq_epi64(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPEQQ: __m256i _mm256_cmpeq_epi64( __m256i a, __m256i b);

Flags Affected
None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPCMPEQQ, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

PCMPEQQ — Compare Packed Qword Data for Equal
PCMPESTRI — Packed Compare Explicit Length Strings, Return Index

**Description**

The instruction compares and processes data from two string fragments based on the encoded value in the Imm8 Control Byte (see Section 4.1, “Imm8 Control Byte Operation for PCMPESTRI / PCMPESTRM / PCMPISTRI / PCMPISTRM”), and generates an index stored to the count register (ECX).

Each string fragment is represented by two values. The first value is an xmm (or possibly m128 for the second operand) which contains the data elements of the string (byte or word data). The second value is stored in an input length register. The input length register is EAX/RAX (for xmm1) or EDX/RDX (for xmm2/m128). The length represents the number of bytes/words which are valid for the respective xmm/m128 data.

The length of each input is interpreted as being the absolute-value of the value in the length register. The absolute-value computation saturates to 16 (for bytes) and 8 (for words), based on the value of imm8[bit3] when the value in the length register is greater than 16 (8) or less than -16 (-8).

The comparison and aggregation operations are performed according to the encoded value of Imm8 bit fields (see Section 4.1). The index of the first (or last, according to imm8[6]) set bit of IntRes2 (see Section 4.1.4) is returned in ECX. If no bits are set in IntRes2, ECX is set to 16 (8).

Note that the Arithmetic Flags are written in a non-standard manner in order to supply the most relevant information:

\begin{itemize}
  \item CFlag – Reset if IntRes2 is equal to zero, set otherwise
  \item ZFlag – Set if absolute-value of EDX is < 16 (8), reset otherwise
  \item SFlag – Set if absolute-value of EAX is < 16 (8), reset otherwise
  \item OFlag – IntRes2[0]
  \item AFlag – Reset
  \item PFlag – Reset
\end{itemize}

**Effective Operand Size**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating mode/size</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Length 1</th>
<th>Length 2</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>EAX</td>
<td>EDX</td>
<td>ECX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>EAX</td>
<td>EDX</td>
<td>ECX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>EAX</td>
<td>EDX</td>
<td>ECX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 bit + REX.W</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>RAX</td>
<td>RDX</td>
<td>ECX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent For Returning Index**

```cpp
int _mm_cmpestri (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
```
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsics For Reading EFlag Results

```c
int __mm_cmpestra (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
int __mm_cmpestrc (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
int __mm_cmpestro (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
int __mm_cmpestrs (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
int __mm_cmpestrz (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
```

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally, this instruction does not cause #GP if the memory operand is not aligned to 16 Byte boundary, and:

- #UD
  - If VEX.L = 1.
  - If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
PCMPESTRM — Packed Compare Explicit Length Strings, Return Mask

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 60 /r imm8</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_2</td>
<td>Perform a packed comparison of string data with explicit lengths, generating a mask, and storing the result in XMM0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCMPESTRM xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A 60 /r ib</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Perform a packed comparison of string data with explicit lengths, generating a mask, and storing the result in XMM0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMPESTRM xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The instruction compares data from two string fragments based on the encoded value in the imm8 control byte (see Section 4.1, “Imm8 Control Byte Operation for PCMPESTRI / PCMPESTRM / PCMPISTRI / PCMPISTRM”), and generates a mask stored to XMM0.

Each string fragment is represented by two values. The first value is an xmm (or possibly m128 for the second operand) which contains the data elements of the string (byte or word data). The second value is stored in an input length register. The input length register is EAX/RAX (for xmm1) or EDX/RDX (for xmm2/m128). The length represents the number of bytes/words which are valid for the respective xmm/m128 data.

The length of each input is interpreted as being the absolute-value of the value in the length register. The absolute-value computation saturates to 16 (for bytes) and 8 (for words), based on the value of imm8[bit3] when the value in the length register is greater than 16 (8) or less than -16 (-8).

The comparison and aggregation operations are performed according to the encoded value of Imm8 bit fields (see Section 4.1). As defined by imm8[6], IntRes2 is then either stored to the least significant bits of XMM0 (zero extended to 128 bits) or expanded into a byte/word-mask and then stored to XMM0.

Note that the Arithmetic Flags are written in a non-standard manner in order to supply the most relevant information:

- CFlag – Reset if IntRes2 is equal to zero, set otherwise
- ZFlag – Set if absolute-value of EDX is < 16 (8), reset otherwise
- SFlag – Set if absolute-value of EAX is < 16 (8), reset otherwise
- OFlag – IntRes2[0]
- AFlag – Reset
- PFlag – Reset

Note: In VEX.128 encoded versions, bits (MAXVL-1:128) of XMM0 are zeroed. VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.
Effective Operand Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating mode/size</th>
<th>Operand1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Length1</th>
<th>Length2</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>EAX</td>
<td>EDX</td>
<td>XMM0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>EAX</td>
<td>EDX</td>
<td>XMM0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>EAX</td>
<td>EDX</td>
<td>XMM0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 bit + REX.W</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>RAX</td>
<td>RDX</td>
<td>XMM0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent For Returning Mask

__m128i __mm_cmpestrm (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsics For Reading EFlag Results

int     _mm_cmpestra (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
int     _mm_cmpestrc (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
int     _mm_cmpestro (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
int     _mm_cmpestrs (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);
int     _mm_cmpestrz (__m128i a, int la, __m128i b, int lb, const int mode);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally, this instruction does not cause #GP if the memory operand is not aligned to 16 Byte boundary, and:

#UD 
If VEX.L = 1.
If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
### PCMPGTB/PCMPGTW/PCMPGTD—Compare Packed Signed Integers for Greater Than

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 64 /r*1 PCMPGTB mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in ( mm ) and ( mm/m64 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 64 /r PCMPGTB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in ( xmm1 ) and ( xmm2/m128 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 65 /r*1 PCMPGTW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in ( mm ) and ( mm/m64 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 65 /r PCMPGTW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in ( xmm1 ) and ( xmm2/m128 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 66 /r*1 PCMPGTD mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed doubleword integers in ( mm ) and ( mm/m64 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 66 /r PCMPGTD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed doubleword integers in ( xmm1 ) and ( xmm2/m128 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 64 /r VPCMPGTB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 65 /r VPCMPGTW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 64 /r VPCMPGTD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed doubleword integers in ( ymm2 ) and ( ymm3/m256 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 65 /r VPCMPGTW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in ( ymm2 ) and ( ymm3/m256 ) for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 66 /r VPCMPGTB k1 [k2], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Greater between int32 vector ( xmm2 ) and int32 vector ( xmm3/m128/m32bcst ), and set vector mask ( k1 ) to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 66 /r VPCMPGTB k1 [k2], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Greater between int32 vector ( ymm2 ) and int32 vector ( ymm3/m256/m32bcst ), and set vector mask ( k1 ) to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 66 /r VPCMPGTB k1 [k2], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Greater between int32 elements in ( zmm2 ) and ( zmm3/m512/m32bcst ), and set destination ( k1 ) according to the comparison results under writemask. ( k2 ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG 64 /r VPCMPGTB k1 [k2], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128 ) for greater than, and set vector mask ( k1 ) to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.WIG 64 /r VPCMPGTB k1 [k2], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in ( ymm2 ) and ( ymm3/m256 ) for greater than, and set vector mask ( k1 ) to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

Performs an SIMD signed compare for the greater value of the packed byte, word, or doubleword integers in the destination operand (first operand) and the source operand (second operand). If a data element in the destination operand is greater than the corresponding data element in the source operand, the corresponding data element in the destination operand is set to all 1s; otherwise, it is set to all 0s.

The PCMPGTB instruction compares the corresponding signed byte integers in the destination and source operands; the PCMPGTW instruction compares the corresponding signed word integers in the destination and source operands; and the PCMPGTD instruction compares the corresponding signed doubleword integers in the destination and source operands.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE instructions: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand can be an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operand are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operand are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.
EVEX encoded VPCMPGTBD: The first source operand (second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand (first operand) is a mask register updated according to the writemask k2.

EVEX encoded VPCMPGTB/W: The first source operand (second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand (first operand) is a mask register updated according to the writemask k2.

**Operation**

**PCMPGTB (with 64-bit operands)**

IF DEST[7:0] > SRC[7:0]
THEN DEST[7:0] := FFH;
ELSE DEST[7:0] := 0; Fl;

(*) Continue comparison of 2nd through 7th bytes in DEST and SRC *)

IF DEST[63:56] > SRC[63:56]
THEN DEST[63:56] := FFH;
ELSE DEST[63:56] := 0; Fl;

**COMPARE_BYTES_GREATER (SRC1, SRC2)**

IF SRC1[7:0] > SRC2[7:0]
THEN DEST[7:0] := FFH;
ELSE DEST[7:0] := 0; Fl;

(*) Continue comparison of 2nd through 15th bytes in SRC1 and SRC2 *)

IF SRC1[127:120] > SRC2[127:120]
THEN DEST[127:120] := FFH;
ELSE DEST[127:120] := 0; Fl;

**COMPARE_WORDS_GREATER (SRC1, SRC2)**

IF SRC1[15:0] > SRC2[15:0]
THEN DEST[15:0] := FFFFH;
ELSE DEST[15:0] := 0; Fl;

(*) Continue comparison of 2nd through 7th 16-bit words in SRC1 and SRC2 *)

IF SRC1[127:112] > SRC2[127:112]
THEN DEST[127:112] := FFFFH;
ELSE DEST[127:112] := 0; Fl;

**COMPARE_DWORDS_GREATER (SRC1, SRC2)**

IF SRC1[31:0] > SRC2[31:0]
THEN DEST[31:0] := FFFFFFFFH;
ELSE DEST[31:0] := 0; Fl;

(*) Continue comparison of 2nd through 3rd 32-bit dwords in SRC1 and SRC2 *)

IF SRC1[127:96] > SRC2[127:96]
THEN DEST[127:96] := FFFFFFFFH;
ELSE DEST[127:96] := 0; Fl;

**PCMPGTB (with 128-bit operands)**

DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_BYTES_GREATER(DEST[127:0],SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**VPCMPGTB (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_BYTES_GREATER(SRC1,SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
VPCMPGTB (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_BYTES_GREATER(SRC1[127:0],SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPCMPGTB (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 8
  IF k2[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      /* signed comparison */
      CMP := SRC1[i+7:i] > SRC2[i+7:i];
      IF CMP = TRUE
        THEN DEST[j] := 1;
        ELSE DEST[j] := 0; FI;
      ELSE DEST[j] := 0 ; zeroing-masking onlyFI;
    ENDIF;
  ENDFOR
DEST[MAX_KL-1:KL] := 0

PCMPGTW (with 64-bit operands)
IF DEST[15:0] > SRC[15:0]
  THEN DEST[15:0] := FFFFH;
  ELSE DEST[15:0] := 0; FI;
/* Continue comparison of 2nd and 3rd words in DEST and SRC */
IF DEST[63:48] > SRC[63:48]
  THEN DEST[63:48] := FFFFH;
  ELSE DEST[63:48] := 0; FI;

PCMPGTW (with 128-bit operands)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_WORDS_GREATER(DEST[127:0],SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPCMPGTW (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_WORDS_GREATER(SRC1,SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPCMPGTW (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_WORDS_GREATER(SRC1[127:0],SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPCMPGTW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k2[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      /* signed comparison */
      CMP := SRC1[i+15:i] > SRC2[i+15:i];
      IF CMP = TRUE
        THEN DEST[j] := 1;
        ELSE DEST[j] := 0; FI;
      ELSE DEST[j] := 0 ; zeroing-masking onlyFI;
    ENDIF;
  ENDFOR
DEST[MAX_KL-1:KL] := 0
ELSE DEST[j] := 0 ; zeroing-masking only FI;

ENDFOR

DEST[MAX_KL-1:KL] := 0

PCMPGTD (with 64-bit operands)
IF DEST[31:0] > SRC[31:0]
    THEN DEST[31:0] := FFFFFFFFH;
    ELSE DEST[31:0] := 0; FI;
    THEN DEST[63:32] := FFFFFFFFH;
    ELSE DEST[63:32] := 0; FI;

PCMPGTD (with 128-bit operands)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_DWORDS_GREATER(DEST[127:0],SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPCMPGTD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_DWORDS_GREATER(SRC1,SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPCMPGTD (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_DWORDS_GREATER(SRC1[127:0],SRC2[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPCMPGTD (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k2[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN
            /* signed comparison */
            IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
                THEN CMP := SRC1[i+31:i] > SRC2[31:0];
                ELSE CMP := SRC1[i+31:i] > SRC2[i+31:i];
            FI;
            IF CMP = TRUE
                THEN DEST[j] := 1;
                ELSE DEST[j] := 0; FI;
            ELSE DEST[j] := 0 ; zeroing-masking only
        FI;
    ENDFOR

DEST[MAX_KL-1:KL] := 0
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents

VPCMPGTB __mmask64 _mm512_cmpgt_epi8_mask(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPGTB __mmask64 _mm512_mask_cmpgt_epi8_mask(__mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPGTB __mmask32 _mm512_cmpgt_epi8_mask(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPGTB __mmask32 _mm512_mask_cmpgt_epi8_mask(__mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPGTB __mmask16 _mm_cmpgt_epi8_mask(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPGTB __mmask16 _mm_mask_cmpgt_epi8_mask(__mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPGTB __mmask16 _mm512_cmpgt_epi32_mask(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPGTB __mmask16 _mm512_mask_cmpgt_epi32_mask(__mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPGTB __mmask8 _mm512_cmpgt_epi32_mask(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPGTB __mmask8 _mm512_mask_cmpgt_epi32_mask(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);

PCMPGTB: __m64 _mm_cmpgt_pi8 (__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
PCMPGTW: __m64 _mm_cmpgt_pi16 (__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
PCMPGTD: __m64 _mm_cmpgt_pi32 (__m64 m1, __m64 m2)

(V)PCMPGTB: __m256i _mm256_cmpgt_epi8 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
(V)PCMPGTW: __m256i _mm256_cmpgt_epi16 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
(V)PCMPGTD: __m256i _mm256_cmpgt_epi32 (__m256i a, __m256i b)

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPCMPGTD, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPCMPGTB/W, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
PCMPGTQ — Compare Packed Data for Greater Than

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 37 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_2</td>
<td>Compare packed qwords in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMPGTQ xmm1,xmm2/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed qwords in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 for greater than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMPGTQ xmm1,xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Greater between int64 vector xmm2 and int64 vector xmm3/m128/m64bcst, and set vector mask k1 to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMPGTQ k1 [k2], xmm2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Greater between int64 vector ymm2 and int64 vector ymm3/m256/m64bcst, and set vector mask k1 to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMPGTQ k1 [k2], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare Greater between int64 vector zmm2 and int64 vector zmm3/m512/m64bcst, and set vector mask k1 to reflect the zero/nonzero status of each element of the result, under writemask.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Performs an SIMD signed compare for the packed quadwords in the destination operand (first operand) and the source operand (second operand). If the data element in the first (destination) operand is greater than the corresponding element in the second (source) operand, the corresponding data element in the destination is set to all 1s; otherwise, it is set to 0s.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operand are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operand are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

EVEX encoded VPCMPGT/D/Q: The first source operand (second operand) is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand (first operand) is a mask register updated according to the writemask k2.
**Operation**

**COMPARE_QWORDS_GREATER (SRC1, SRC2)**
- IF SRC1[63:0] > SRC2[63:0]
  - THEN DEST[63:0] := FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFH;
  - ELSE DEST[63:0] := 0; fi;
- IF SRC1[127:64] > SRC2[127:64]
  - THEN DEST[127:64] := FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFH;
  - ELSE DEST[127:64] := 0; fi;

**VPCMPGTQ (VEX.128 encoded version)**
- DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_QWORDS_GREATER(SRC1, SRC2)
- DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPCMPGTQ (VEX.256 encoded version)**
- DEST[127:0] := COMPARE_QWORDS_GREATER(SRC1[127:0], SRC2[127:0])
- DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VPCMPGTQ (EVEX encoded versions)**

(VL, KL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
- FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  - i := j * 64
  - IF k2[j] OR *no writemask*
    - THEN
      - /* signed comparison */
      - IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
        - THEN CMP := SRC1[i+63:i] > SRC2[63:0];
        - ELSE CMP := SRC1[i+63:i] > SRC2[i+63:i];
      - FI;
      - IF CMP = TRUE
        - THEN DEST[j] := 1;
        - ELSE DEST[j] := 0; Fi;
      - ELSE DEST[j] := 0 ; zeroing-masking only
    - Fi;
  - ENDFOR
  - DEST[MAX_KL-1:KL] := 0

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VPCMPGTQ __m512i_mm512_cmpgt_epi64_mask( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPGTQ __m512i_mm512_mask_cmpgt_epi64_mask(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPCMPGTQ __m512i_mm256_cmpgt_epi64_mask( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPGTQ __m512i_mm256_mask_cmpgt_epi64_mask(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPCMPGTQ __m512i_mm512_cmpgt_epi64_mask( __m512i a, __m512i b);
(V)PCMPGTQ: __m128i_mm_cmpgt_epi64(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPCMPGTQ: __m256i_mm256_cmpgt_epi64(__m256i a, __m256i b);

**Flags Affected**

None.

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.
**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".

EVEX-encoded VPCMPGTQ, see Table 2-49, "Type E4 Class Exception Conditions".
PCMPISTRI — Packed Compare Implicit Length Strings, Return Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Description</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCMPISTRI xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_2</td>
<td>Perform a packed comparison of string data with implicit lengths, generating an index, and storing the result in ECX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPCMPISTRI xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Perform a packed comparison of string data with implicit lengths, generating an index, and storing the result in ECX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The instruction compares data from two strings based on the encoded value in the Imm8 Control Byte (see Section 4.1, “Imm8 Control Byte Operation for PCMPESTRI / PCMPESTRM / PCMPISTRI / PCMPISTRM”), and generates an index stored to ECX.

Each string is represented by a single value. The value is an xmm (or possibly m128 for the second operand) which contains the data elements of the string (byte or word data). Each input byte/word is augmented with a valid/invalid tag. A byte/word is considered valid only if it has a lower index than the least significant null byte/word. (The least significant null byte/word is also considered invalid.)

The comparison and aggregation operations are performed according to the encoded value of Imm8 bit fields (see Section 4.1). The index of the first (or last, according to imm8[6]) set bit of IntRes2 is returned in ECX. If no bits are set in IntRes2, ECX is set to 16 (8).

Note that the Arithmetic Flags are written in a non-standard manner in order to supply the most relevant information:

- CFlag – Reset if IntRes2 is equal to zero, set otherwise
- ZFlag – Set if any byte/word of xmm2/mem128 is null, reset otherwise
- SFlag – Set if any byte/word of xmm1 is null, reset otherwise
- OFlag – IntRes2[0]
- AFlag – Reset
- PFlag – Reset

Note: In VEX.128 encoded version, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.

Effective Operand Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating mode/size</th>
<th>Operand1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>ECX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>ECX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>ECX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent For Returning Index

```c
int __mm_cmpistri (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
```
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsics For Reading EFlag Results

int _mm_cmpistra (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
int _mm_cmpistrc (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
int _mm_cmpistro (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
int _mm_cmpistrs (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
int _mm_cmpistrz (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally, this instruction does not cause #GP if the memory operand is not aligned to 16 Byte boundary, and:

#UD
If VEX.L = 1.
If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
### Description

The instruction compares data from two strings based on the encoded value in the imm8 byte (see Section 4.1, “Imm8 Control Byte Operation for PCMPESTRI / PCMPESTRM / PCMPISTRI / PCMPISTRM”) generating a mask stored to XMM0.

Each string is represented by a single value. The value is an xmm (or possibly m128 for the second operand) which contains the data elements of the string (byte or word data). Each input byte/word is augmented with a valid/invalid tag. A byte/word is considered valid only if it has a lower index than the least significant null byte/word. (The least significant null byte/word is also considered invalid.)

The comparison and aggregation operation are performed according to the encoded value of Imm8 bit fields (see Section 4.1). As defined by imm8[6], IntRes2 is then either stored to the least significant bits of XMM0 (zero extended to 128 bits) or expanded into a byte/word-mask and then stored to XMM0.

Note that the Arithmetic Flags are written in a non-standard manner in order to supply the most relevant information:

- CFlag – Reset if IntRes2 is equal to zero, set otherwise
- ZFlag – Set if any byte/word of xmm2/mem128 is null, reset otherwise
- SFlag – Set if any byte/word of xmm1 is null, reset otherwise
- OFlag – IntRes2[0]
- AFlag – Reset
- PFlag – Reset

Note: In VEX.128 encoded versions, bits (MAXVL-1:128) of XMM0 are zeroed. VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.

### Effective Operand Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating mode/size</th>
<th>Operand1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>XMM0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>XMM0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 bit</td>
<td>xmm</td>
<td>xmm/m128</td>
<td>XMM0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent For Returning Mask

```c
__m128i _mm_cmpistrm (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
```
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsics For Reading EFlag Results

```c
int __mm_cmpistra (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
int __mm_cmpistrc (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
int __mm_cmpistro (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
int __mm_cmpistrs (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
int __mm_cmpistrz (__m128i a, __m128i b, const int mode);
```

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally, this instruction does not cause #GP if the memory operand is not aligned to 16 Byte boundary, and:

- #UD If VEX.L = 1.
- If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
PCONFIG — Platform Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 01 C5 PCONFIG</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>PCONFIG</td>
<td>This instruction is used to execute functions for configuring platform features.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Description

PCONFIG allows software to configure certain platform features. PCONFIG supports multiple leaf functions, with a leaf function identified by the value in EAX. The registers RBX, RCX, and RDX may provide input or output information for certain leaves. All leaves write status information to EAX but do not modify RBX, RCX, or RDX unless they are being used as leaf-specific output.

Each PCONFIG leaf function applies to a specific hardware block called a PCONFIG target, and each PCONFIG target is associated with a numerical target identifier. Supported target identifiers are enumerated, along with other PCONFIG capabilities, in the sub-leaves of the PCONFIG-information leaf of CPUID (EAX = 1BH). An attempt to execute an undefined leaf function, or a leaf function that applies to an unsupported target identifier, results in a general-protection exception (#GP). (In the future, the PCONFIG-information leaf of CPUID may enumerate PCONFIG capabilities in addition to the supported target identifiers.)

Addresses and operands are 32 bits outside 64-bit mode and are 64 bits in 64-bit mode. The value of CS.D does not affect operand size or address size.

Table 4-15 shows the leaf encodings for PCONFIG, and Table 4-16 shows the leaf register usage for PCONFIG.

#### Table 4-15. PCONFIG Leaf Encodings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaf</th>
<th>Encoding</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM</td>
<td>00000000H</td>
<td>This leaf is used to program the key and encryption mode associated with a KeyID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>00000001H - FFFFFFFFH</td>
<td>Reserved for future use (#GP(0) if used).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 4-16. PCONFIG Leaf Register Usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaf</th>
<th>RBX</th>
<th>RCX</th>
<th>RDX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM</td>
<td>Input only.</td>
<td>Input only.</td>
<td>Input only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>Reserved for future use.</td>
<td>Reserved for future use.</td>
<td>Reserved for future use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM leaf of PCONFIG pertains to the MKTME\(^1\) target, which has target identifier 1. It is used by software to manage the key associated with a KeyID. The leaf function is invoked by setting the leaf value of 0 in EAX and the address of MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT in RBX. Successful execution of the leaf clears RAX (set to zero) and ZF, CF, PF, AF, OF, and SF are cleared. In case of failure, the failure reason is indicated in RAX with ZF set to 1 and CF, PF, AF, OF, and SF are cleared. The MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM leaf uses the MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT in memory shown in Table 4-17.

---

1. Further details on MKTME usage can be found here:
A description of each of the fields in MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT is provided below:

- **KEYID**: Key Identifier being programmed to the MKTME engine.
- **KEYID_CTRL**: The KEYID_CTRL field carries two sub-fields used by software to control the behavior of a KeyID: Command and KeyID encryption algorithm. The command used controls the encryption mode for a KeyID. Table 4-18 provides a summary of the commands supported.

The encryption algorithm field (ENC_ALG) allows software to select one of the activated encryption algorithms for the KeyID. The BIOS can activate a set of algorithms to allow for use when programming keys using the IA32_TME_ACTIVATE MSR (does not apply to KeyID 0 which uses the TME policy when TME encryption is not bypassed). The processor checks to ensure that the algorithm selected by software is one of the algorithms that has been activated by the BIOS.

- **KEY_FIELD_1**: This field carries the software supplied data key to be used for the KeyID if the direct key programming option is used (KEYID_SET_KEY_DIRECT). When the random key programming option is used (KEYID_SET_KEY_RANDOM), this field carries the software supplied entropy to be mixed in the CPU generated random data key. It is software’s responsibility to ensure that the key supplied for the direct programming option or the entropy supplied for the random programming option does not result in weak keys. There are no explicit checks in the instruction to detect or prevent weak keys. When AES XTS-128 is used, the upper 48B are treated as reserved and must be zeroed out by software before executing the instruction.

- **KEY_FIELD_2**: This field carries the software supplied tweak key to be used for the KeyID if the direct key programming option is used (KEYID_SET_KEY_DIRECT). When the random key programming option is used (KEYID_SET_KEY_RANDOM), this field carries the software supplied entropy to be mixed in the CPU generated random tweak key. It is software’s responsibility to ensure that the key supplied for the direct programming option or the entropy supplied for the random programming option does not result in weak keys. There are no explicit checks in the instruction to detect or prevent weak keys. When AES XTS-128 is used, the upper 48B are treated as reserved and must be zeroed out by software before executing the instruction.

All KeyIDs default to TME behavior (encrypt with TME key or bypass encryption) on MKTME activation. Software can at any point decide to change the key for a KeyID using the PCONFIG instruction. Change of

**Table 4-17. MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT Format**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Offset (bytes)</th>
<th>Size (bytes)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEYID</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Key Identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYID_CTRL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>KeyID control:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Bits [7:0]: COMMAND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Bits [23:8]: ENC_ALG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Bits [31:24]: Reserved, must be zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESERVED</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Reserved, must be zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY_FIELD_1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Software supplied KeyID data key or entropy for KeyID data key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY_FIELD_2</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Software supplied KeyID tweak key or entropy for KeyID tweak key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4-18. Supported Key Programming Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Encoding</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEYID_SET_KEY_DIRECT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Software uses this mode to directly program a key for use with KeyID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYID_SET_KEY_RANDOM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CPU generates and assigns an ephemeral key for use with a KeyID. Each time the instruction is executed, the CPU generates a new key using a hardware random number generator and the keys are discarded on reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYID_CLEAR_KEY</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clear the (software programmed) key associated with the KeyID. On execution of this command, the KeyID gets TME behavior (encrypt with platform TME key or bypass TME encryption).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYID_NO_ENCRYPT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do not encrypt memory when this KeyID is in use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
keys for a KeyID does NOT change the state of the TLB caches or memory pipeline. It is software's responsibility to take appropriate actions to ensure correct behavior.

Table 4-19 shows the return values associated with the MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM leaf of PCONFIG. On instruction execution, RAX is populated with the return value.

### Table 4-19. Supported Key Error Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Value</th>
<th>Encoding</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROG_SUCCESS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>KeyID was successfully programmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID_PROG_CMD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Invalid KeyID programming command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTROPY_ERROR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Insufficient entropy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID_KEYID</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>KeyID not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID_ENC_ALG</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Invalid encryption algorithm chosen (not supported).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVICE_BUSY</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Failure to access key table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PCONFIG Concurrency

In a scenario where the MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM leaf of PCONFIG is executed concurrently on multiple logical processors, only one logical processor will succeed in updating the key table. PCONFIG execution will return with an error code (DEVICE_BUSY) on other logical processors and software must retry. In cases where the instruction execution fails with a DEVICE_BUSY error code, the key table is not updated, thereby ensuring that either the key table is updated in its entirety with the information for a KeyID, or it is not updated at all. In order to accomplish this, the MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM leaf of PCONFIG maintains a writer lock for updating the key table. This lock is referred to as the Key table lock and denoted in the instruction flows as KEY_TABLE_LOCK. The lock can either be unlocked, when no logical processor is holding the lock (also the initial state of the lock) or be in an exclusive state where a logical processor is trying to update the key table. There can be only one logical processor holding the lock in exclusive state. The lock, being exclusive, can only be acquired when the lock is in unlocked state.

PCONFIG uses the following syntax to acquire KEY_TABLE_LOCK in exclusive mode and release the lock:

- **KEY_TABLE_LOCK.ACQUIRE(WRITE)**
- **KEY_TABLE_LOCK.RELEASE()**

### Operation

#### Table 4-20. PCONFIG Operation Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size (Bytes)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT</td>
<td>MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>Structure holding the key programming structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMP_RND_DATA_KEY</td>
<td>UINT128</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Random data key generated for random key programming option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMP_RND_TWEEK_KEY</td>
<td>UINT128</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Random tweak key generated for random key programming option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(* #UD if PCONFIG is not enumerated or CPL>0 *)
IF (CPUID.7.0:EDX[18] == 0 OR CPL > 0) #UD;

(* #GP(0) for an unsupported leaf *)
IF (EAX != 0) #GP(0)

(* KEY_PROGRAM leaf flow *)
IF (EAX == 0)
{
  (* #GP(0) if TME_ACTIVATE MSR is not locked or does not enable hardware encryption or multiple keys are not enabled *)
  IF (IA32_TME_ACTIVATE.LOCK != 1 OR IA32_TME_ACTIVATE.ENABLE != 1 OR IA32_TME_ACTIVATE.MK_TME_KEYID_BITS == 0)
  #GP(0)

  (* Check MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT is 256B aligned *)
  IF (DS:RBX is not 256B aligned) #GP(0);

  (* Check that MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT is read accessible *)
  <<DS: RBX should be read accessible>>

  (* Copy MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT to a temporary variable *)
  TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT = DS:RBX.*;

  (* RSVD field check *)
  IF (TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.RSVD != 0) #GP(0);

  IF (TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID_CTRL.RSVD !=0) #GP(0);

  IF (TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEY_FIELD_1.BYTES[63:16] != 0) #GP(0);

  IF (TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEY_FIELD_2.BYTES[63:16] != 0) #GP(0);

  (* Check for a valid command *)
  IF (TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID_CTRL.COMMAND is not a valid command)
  {
    RFLAGS.ZF = 1;
    RAX = INVALID_PROG_CMD;
    goto EXIT;
  }

  (* Check that the KEYID being operated upon is a valid KEYID *)
  IF (TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID >
      2^IA32_TME_ACTIVATE.MK_TME_KEYID_BITS - 1
      OR TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID >
      IA32_TME_CAPABILITY.MK_TME_MAX_KEYS
      OR TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID == 0)
  {
    RFLAGS.ZF = 1;
    RAX = INVALID_KEYID;
    goto EXIT;
  }

  (* Check that only one algorithm is requested for the KeyID and it is one of the activated algorithms *)
  IF (NUM_BITS(TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID_CTRL.ENC_ALG) != 1 ||
      (TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID_CTRL.ENC_ALG & IA32_TME_ACTIVATE.MK_TME_CRYPTO_ALGS == 0))
{  
    RFLAGS.ZF = 1;
    RAX = INVALID_ENC_ALG;
    goto EXIT;
}
(* Try to acquire exclusive lock *)
IF (NOT KEY_TABLE_LOCK.ACQUIRE(WRITE))
{
    //PCONFIG failure
    RFLAGS.ZF = 1;
    RAX = DEVICE_BUSY;
    goto EXIT;
}

(* Lock is acquired and key table will be updated as per the command
    Before this point no changes to the key table are made *)

switch(TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID_CTRL.COMMAND)
{
case KEYID_SET_KEY_DIRECT:
    <<Write
        DATA_KEY=TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEY_FIELD_1,
        TWEAK_KEY=TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEY_FIELD_2,
        ENCRYPTION_MODE=ENCRYPT_WITH_KEYID_KEY,
        to MKTME Key table at index TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID
    >>
    break;

case KEYID_SET_KEY_RANDOM:
    TMP_RND_DATA_KEY = <<Generate a random key using hardware RNG>>
    IF (NOT ENOUGH ENTROPY)
    {
        RFLAGS.ZF = 1;
        RAX = ENTROPY_ERROR;
        goto EXIT;
    }
    TMP_RND_TWEAK_KEY = <<Generate a random key using hardware RNG>>
    IF (NOT ENOUGH ENTROPY)
    {
        RFLAGS.ZF = 1;
        RAX = ENTROPY_ERROR;
        goto EXIT;
    }
    (* Mix user supplied entropy to the data key and tweak key *)
    TMP_RND_DATA_KEY = TMP_RND_KEY XOR
    TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEY_FIELD_1.BYTES[15:0];
    TMP_RND_TWEAK_KEY = TMP_RND_TWEAK_KEY XOR
    TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEY_FIELD_2.BYTES[15:0];
    <<Write
        DATA_KEY=TMP_RND_DATA_KEY,
        TWEAK_KEY=TMP_RND_TWEAK_KEY,
        ENCRYPTION_MODE=ENCRYPT_WITH_KEYID_KEY,
        to MKTME_KEY_TABLE at index TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID
    >>
case KEYID_CLEAR_KEY:
    <<Write
       DATA_KEY='0,
       TWEAK_KEY='0,
       ENCRYPTION_MODE = ENCRYPT_WITH_TME_KEY_OR_BYPASS,
       to MKTME_KEY_TABLE at index TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID
    >>

    break;

case KD_NO_ENCRYPT:
    <<Write
       ENCRYPTION_MODE=NO_ENCRYPTION,
       to MKTME_KEY_TABLE at index TMP_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT.KEYID
    >>
    break;
}

RAX = 0;
RFLAGS.ZF = 0;

//Release Lock
KEY_TABLE_LOCK(RELEASE);

EXIT:
RFLAGS.CF=0;
RFLAGS.PF=0;
RFLAGS.AF=0;
RFLAGS.OF=0;
RFLAGS.SF=0;

end_of_flow

Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If input value in EAX encodes an unsupported leaf.
If IA32_TME_ACTIVATE MSR is not locked.
If hardware encryption and MKTME capability are not enabled in IA32_TME_ACTIVATE MSR.
If the memory operand is not 256B aligned.
If any of the reserved bits in MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT are set.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the DS segment limit.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs in accessing memory operands.

#UD If any of the LOCK/REP/OSIZE/VEX prefixes are used.
If current privilege level is not 0.
If CPUID.7.0:EDX[bit 18] = 0
Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If input value in EAX encodes an unsupported leaf.
If IA32_TME_ACTIVATE MSR is not locked.
If hardware encryption and MKTME capability are not enabled in IA32_TME_ACTIVATE MSR.
If a memory operand is not 256B aligned.
If any of the reserved bits in MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT are set.

#UD If any of the LOCK/REP/OSIZE/VEX prefixes are used.
If current privilege level is not 0.
If CPUID.7.0:EDX.PCONFIG[bit 18] = 0

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#UD PCONFIG instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If input value in EAX encodes an unsupported leaf.
If IA32_TME_ACTIVATE MSR is not locked.
If hardware encryption and MKTME capability are not enabled in IA32_TME_ACTIVATE MSR.
If a memory operand is not 256B aligned.
If any of the reserved bits in MKTME_KEY_PROGRAM_STRUCT are set.
If a memory operand is non-canonical form.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs in accessing memory operands.
#UD If any of the LOCK/REP/OSIZE/VEX prefixes are used.
If the current privilege level is not 0.
If CPUID.7.0:EDX.PCONFIG[bit 18] = 0.
PDEP — Parallel Bits Deposit

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

PDEP uses a mask in the second source operand (the third operand) to transfer/scatter contiguous low order bits in the first source operand (the second operand) into the destination (the first operand). PDEP takes the low bits from the first source operand and deposit them in the destination operand at the corresponding bit locations that are set in the second source operand (mask). All other bits (bits not set in mask) in destination are set to zero.

![Figure 4-8. PDEP Example](image)

This instruction is not supported in real mode and virtual-8086 mode. The operand size is always 32 bits if not in 64-bit mode. In 64-bit mode operand size 64 requires VEX.W1. VEX.W1 is ignored in non-64-bit modes. An attempt to execute this instruction with VEX.L not equal to 0 will cause #UD.

### Operation

```
TEMP := SRC1;
MASK := SRC2;
DEST := 0;
m := 0, k := 0;
DO WHILE m < OperandSize
    IF MASK[m] = 1 THEN
        DEST[m] := TEMP[k];
        k := k + 1;
    FI
    m := m + 1;
OD
```
Flags Affected
None.

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
PDEP:   unsigned __int32 __pdep_u32(unsigned __int32 src, unsigned __int32 mask);
PDEP:   unsigned __int64 __pdep_u64(unsigned __int64 src, unsigned __int32 mask);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-29, “Type 13 Class Exception Conditions”.
PEXT — Parallel Bits Extract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F3.0F38.W0 F5 /r PEXT r32a, r32b, r/m32</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
<td>Parallel extract of bits from r32b using mask in r/m32, result is written to r32a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F3.0F38.W1 F5 /r PEXT r64a, r64b, r/m64</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
<td>Parallel extract of bits from r64b using mask in r/m64, result is written to r64a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

PEXT uses a mask in the second source operand (the third operand) to transfer either contiguous or non-contiguous bits in the first source operand (the second operand) to contiguous low order bit positions in the destination (the first operand). For each bit set in the MASK, PEXT extracts the corresponding bits from the first source operand and writes them into contiguous lower bits of destination operand. The remaining upper bits of destination are zeroed.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 4-9. PEXT Example**

This instruction is not supported in real mode and virtual-8086 mode. The operand size is always 32 bits if not in 64-bit mode. In 64-bit mode operand size 64 requires VEX.W1. VEX.W1 is ignored in non-64-bit modes. An attempt to execute this instruction with VEX.L not equal to 0 will cause #UD.
**Operation**

TEMP := SRC1;
MASK := SRC2;
DEST := 0;
m := 0, k := 0;
DO WHILE m < OperandSize

    IF MASK[m] = 1 THEN
        DEST[k] := TEMP[m];
        k := k+ 1;
    FI
    m := m+ 1;

OD

**Flags Affected**

None.

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

PEXT: unsigned __int32 _pext_u32(unsigned __int32 src, unsigned __int32 mask);
PEXT: unsigned __int64 _pext_u64(unsigned __int64 src, unsigned __int32 mask);

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-29, “Type 13 Class Exception Conditions”.

---

PEXT — Parallel Bits Extract
# PEXTRB/PEXTRD/PEXTRQ — Extract Byte/Dword/Qword

## Op/En Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 14 /r ib PEXTRB reg/m8, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Extract a byte integer value from xmm2 at the source byte offset specified by imm8 into reg or m8. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are zeroed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 16 /r ib PEXTRD r/m32, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Extract a dword integer value from xmm2 at the source dword offset specified by imm8 into r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 REX.W 0F 3A 16 /r ib PEXTRQ r/m64, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/NI.E.</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Extract a qword integer value from xmm2 at the source qword offset specified by imm8 into r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A.W0 14 /r ib VPEXTRB reg/m8, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V^1/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Extract a byte integer value from xmm2 at the source byte offset specified by imm8 into reg or m8. The upper bits of r64/r32 is filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A.W0 16 /r ib VPEXTRD r32/m32, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Extract a dword integer value from xmm2 at the source dword offset specified by imm8 into r32/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A.W1 16 /r ib VPEXTRQ r64/m64, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V^1^c</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Extract a qword integer value from xmm2 at the source qword offset specified by imm8 into r64/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F3A.W1G 14 /r ib VPEXTRB reg/m8, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Extract a byte integer value from xmm2 at the source byte offset specified by imm8 into reg or m8. The upper bits of r64/r32 is filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F3A.W1 16 /r ib VPEXTRD r32/m32, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512DQ</td>
<td>Extract a dword integer value from xmm2 at the source dword offset specified by imm8 into r32/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F3A.W1 16 /r ib VPEXTRQ r64/m64, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/NI.E.</td>
<td>AVX512DQ</td>
<td>Extract a qword integer value from xmm2 at the source qword offset specified by imm8 into r64/m64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Notes:
1. In 64-bit mode, VEX.W is ignored for VPEXTRB (similar to legacy REX.W=1 prefix in PEXTRB).
2. VEX.W/EVEX.W in non-64 bit is ignored; the instructions behaves as if the W0 version is used.

## Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Description

Extract a byte/dword/qword integer value from the source XMM register at a byte/dword/qword offset determined from imm8[3:0]. The destination can be a register or byte/dword/qword memory location. If the destination is a register, the upper bits of the register are zero extended.

In legacy non-VEX encoded version and if the destination operand is a register, the default operand size in 64-bit mode for PEXTRB/PEXTRD is 64 bits, the bits above the least significant byte/dword data are filled with zeros. PEXTRQ is not encodable in non-64-bit modes and requires REX.W in 64-bit mode.

Note: In VEX.128 encoded versions, VEX.vvv is reserved and must be 1111b, VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD. In EVEX.128 encoded versions, EVEX.vvv is reserved and must be 1111b, EVEX.L”L must be
0, otherwise the instruction will #UD. If the destination operand is a register, the default operand size in 64-bit mode for VPEXTRB/VPEXTRD is 64 bits, the bits above the least significant byte/word/dword data are filled with zeros.

**Operation**

**CASE of**

PEXTRB: SEL := COUNT[3:0];
   TEMP := (Src >> SEL*8) AND FFH;
   IF (DEST = Mem8)
      THEN
         Mem8 := TEMP[7:0];
   ELSE IF (64-Bit Mode and 64-bit register selected)
      THEN
         R64[7:0] := TEMP[7:0];
         r64[63:8] := ZERO_FILL;
   ELSE
      R32[7:0] := TEMP[7:0];
      r32[31:8] := ZERO_FILL;
   FI;

PEXTRD: SEL := COUNT[1:0];
   TEMP := (Src >> SEL*32) AND FFFF_FFFFH;
   DEST := TEMP;

PEXTRQ: SEL := COUNT[0];
   TEMP := (Src >> SEL*64);
   DEST := TEMP;

EASC:

**VPEXTRTD/VPEXTRQ**

IF (64-Bit Mode and 64-bit dest operand)
   THEN
      Src_Offset := Imm8[0]
      r64/m64 := (Src >> Src_Offset * 64)
   ELSE
      Src_Offset := Imm8[1:0]
      r32/m32 := ((Src >> Src_Offset * 32) AND 0FFFFFFFFh);
   FI

**VPEXTRB (dest=m8)**

SRC_Offset := Imm8[3:0]
Mem8 := (Src >> SRC_Offset*8)

**VPEXTRB (dest=reg)**

IF (64-Bit Mode)
   THEN
      SRC_Offset := Imm8[3:0]
      DEST[7:0] := ((Src >> SRC_Offset*8) AND 0FFh)
      DEST[63:8] := ZERO_FILL;
   ELSE
      SRC_Offset := Imm8[3:0]
      DEST[7:0] := ((Src >> SRC_Offset*8) AND 0FFh);
      DEST[31:8] := ZERO_FILL;
   FI
**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

PEXTRB: \( \text{int } \_\text{mm\_extract\_epi8 (}\_\text{m}128\text{i src, const int ndx}); \)

PEXTRD: \( \text{int } \_\text{mm\_extract\_epi32 (}\_\text{m}128\text{i src, const int ndx}); \)

PEXTRQ: \( \_\text{int64 } \_\text{mm\_extract\_epi64 (}\_\text{m}128\text{i src, const int ndx}); \)

**Flags Affected**

None.

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, "Type 5 Class Exception Conditions". EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-57, "Type E9NF Class Exception Conditions". Additionally:

#UD If VEX.L = 1 or EVEX.L'L > 0.
If VEX.vvvv != 1111B or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
PEXTRW—Extract Word

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEXTRW reg, mm, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Extract the word specified by imm8 from mm and move it to reg, bits 15-0. The upper bits of r32 or r64 is zeroed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEXTRW reg, xmm, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Extract the word specified by imm8 from xmm and move it to reg, bits 15-0. The upper bits of r32 or r64 is zeroed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEXTRW reg/m16, xmm, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Extract the word specified by imm8 from xmm and copy it to lowest 16 bits of reg or m16. Zero-extend the result in the destination, r32 or r64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPEXTRW reg, xmm1, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V2/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Extract the word specified by imm8 from xmm1 and move it to reg, bits 15:0. Zero-extend the result. The upper bits of r64/r32 is filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPEXTRW reg/m16, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Extract a word integer value from xmm2 at the source word offset specified by imm8 into reg or m16. The upper bits of r64/r32 is filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPEXTRW reg, xmm1, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512B W</td>
<td>Extract the word specified by imm8 from xmm1 and move it to reg, bits 15:0. Zero-extend the result. The upper bits of r64/r32 is filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPEXTRW reg/m16, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512B W</td>
<td>Extract a word integer value from xmm2 at the source word offset specified by imm8 into reg or m16. The upper bits of r64/r32 is filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Copies the word in the source operand (second operand) specified by the count operand (third operand) to the destination operand (first operand). The source operand can be an MMX technology register or an XMM register. The destination operand can be the low word of a general-purpose register or a 16-bit memory address. The count operand is an 8-bit immediate. When specifying a word location in an MMX technology register, the 2 least-significant bits of the count operand specify the location; for an XMM register, the 3 least-significant bits specify the location. The content of the destination register above bit 16 is cleared (set to all 0s).
In 64-bit mode, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15, R8-15). If the destination operand is a general-purpose register, the default operand size is 64-bits in 64-bit mode.

Note: In VEX.128 encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD. In EVEX.128 encoded versions, EVEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, EVEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD. If the destination operand is a register, the default operand size in 64-bit mode for VPEXTRW is 64 bits, the bits above the least significant byte/word/dword data are filled with zeros.

**Operation**

IF (DEST = Mem16)
THEN
   SEL := COUNT[2:0];
   TEMP := (Src >> SEL*16) AND FFFFH;
   Mem16 := TEMP[15:0];
ELSE IF (64-Bit Mode and destination is a general-purpose register)
THEN
   FOR (PEXTRW instruction with 64-bit source operand)
   { SEL := COUNT[1:0];
     TEMP := (SRC >> (SEL * 16)) AND FFFFH;
     r64[15:0] := TEMP[15:0];
     r64[63:16] := ZERO_FILL; }
   FOR (PEXTRW instruction with 128-bit source operand)
   { SEL := COUNT[2:0];
     TEMP := (SRC >> (SEL * 16)) AND FFFFH;
     r64[15:0] := TEMP[15:0];
     r64[63:16] := ZERO_FILL; }
ELSE
   FOR (PEXTRW instruction with 64-bit source operand)
   { SEL := COUNT[1:0];
     TEMP := (SRC >> (SEL * 16)) AND FFFFH;
     r32[15:0] := TEMP[15:0];
     r32[31:16] := ZERO_FILL; }
   FOR (PEXTRW instruction with 128-bit source operand)
   { SEL := COUNT[2:0];
     TEMP := (SRC >> (SEL * 16)) AND FFFFH;
     r32[15:0] := TEMP[15:0];
     r32[31:16] := ZERO_FILL; }
FI;
FI;

**VPEXTRW ( dest=m16)**

SRC_Offset := Imm8[2:0]
Mem16 := (Src >> Src_Offset*16)
VPEXTRW ( dest=reg)
IF (64-Bit Mode )
THEN
    SRC_Offset := Imm8[2:0]
    DEST[15:0] := ((Src >> Src_Offset*16) AND OFFFFh)
    DEST[63:16] := ZERO_FILL;
ELSE
    SRC_Offset := Imm8[2:0]
    DEST[15:0] := ((Src >> Src_Offset*16) AND OFFFFh)
    DEST[31:16] := ZERO_FILL;
FI

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
PExTRw: int _mm_extract_pi16 (__m64 a, int n)
PExTRw: int _mm_extract_epi16 ( __m128i a, int imm)

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-57, “Type E9NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:
#UD If VEX.L = 1 or EVEX.L'L > 0.
If VEX.vvvv != 1111B or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
PHADDW/PHADDD — Packed Horizontal Add

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 01 r1 PHADDW mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>RM V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Add 16-bit integers horizontally, pack to mm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 01 r PHADDW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>RM V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Add 16-bit integers horizontally, pack to xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 02 r PHADDD mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>RM V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Add 32-bit integers horizontally, pack to mm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 02 r PHADDD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>RM V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Add 32-bit integers horizontally, pack to xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 01 r PHADDW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>RVM V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Add 16-bit integers horizontally, pack to xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 02 r PHADDD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>RVM V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Add 32-bit integers horizontally, pack to xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 01 r VPHADDW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>RVM V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Add 16-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 02 r VPHADDD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>RVM V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Add 32-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMsr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMsr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

(V)PHADDW adds two adjacent 16-bit signed integers horizontally from the source and destination operands and packs the 16-bit signed results to the destination operand (first operand). (V)PHADDD adds two adjacent 32-bit signed integers horizontally from the source and destination operands and packs the 32-bit signed results to the destination operand (first operand). When the source operand is a 128-bit memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

Note that these instructions can operate on either unsigned or signed (two's complement notation) integers; however, it does not set bits in the EFLAGS register to indicate overflow and/or a carry. To prevent undetected overflow conditions, software must control the ranges of the values operated on.

Legacy SSE instructions: Both operands can be MMX registers. The second source operand can be an MMX register or a 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

In 64-bit mode, use the REX prefix to access additional registers.
VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: Horizontal addition of two adjacent data elements of the low 16-bytes of the first and second source operands are packed into the low 16-bytes of the destination operand. Horizontal addition of two adjacent data elements of the high 16-bytes of the first and second source operands are packed into the high 16-bytes of the destination operand. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers. The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

**Operation**

**PHADDW (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mm1}[15-0] &= \text{mm1}[31-16] + \text{mm1}[15-0]; \\
\text{mm1}[31-16] &= \text{mm1}[63-48] + \text{mm1}[47-32]; \\
\text{mm1}[47-32] &= \text{mm2}/\text{m64}[31-16] + \text{mm2}/\text{m64}[15-0]; \\
\text{mm1}[63-48] &= \text{mm2}/\text{m64}[63-48] + \text{mm2}/\text{m64}[47-32];
\end{align*}
\]

**PHADDW (with 128-bit operands)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{xmm1}[15-0] &= \text{xmm1}[31-16] + \text{xmm1}[15-0]; \\
\text{xmm1}[31-16] &= \text{xmm1}[63-48] + \text{xmm1}[47-32]; \\
\text{xmm1}[47-32] &= \text{xmm1}[95-80] + \text{xmm1}[79-64]; \\
\text{xmm1}[63-48] &= \text{xmm1}[127-112] + \text{xmm1}[111-96]; \\
\text{xmm1}[79-64] &= \text{xmm2}/\text{m128}[31-16] + \text{xmm2}/\text{m128}[15-0]; \\
\text{xmm1}[95-80] &= \text{xmm2}/\text{m128}[63-48] + \text{xmm2}/\text{m128}[47-32]; \\
\text{xmm1}[111-96] &= \text{xmm2}/\text{m128}[95-80] + \text{xmm2}/\text{m128}[79-64]; \\
\text{xmm1}[127-112] &= \text{xmm2}/\text{m128}[127-112] + \text{xmm2}/\text{m128}[111-96];
\end{align*}
\]

**VPHADDW (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[15:0] &= \text{SRC1}[31:16] + \text{SRC1}[15:0] \\
\text{DEST}[31:16] &= \text{SRC1}[63:48] + \text{SRC1}[47:32] \\
\text{DEST}[47:32] &= \text{SRC1}[95:80] + \text{SRC1}[79:64] \\
\text{DEST}[63:48] &= \text{SRC1}[127:112] + \text{SRC1}[111:96] \\
\text{DEST}[79:64] &= \text{SRC2}[31:16] + \text{SRC2}[15:0] \\
\text{DEST}[95:80] &= \text{SRC2}[63:48] + \text{SRC2}[47:32] \\
\text{DEST}[111:96] &= \text{SRC2}[95:80] + \text{SRC2}[79:64] \\
\text{DEST}[127:112] &= \text{SRC2}[127:112] + \text{SRC2}[111:96] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1}:128] &= 0
\end{align*}
\]
VPHADDW (VEX.256 encoded version)

PHADDW (with 64-bit operands)
mm1[31-0] = mm1[63-32] + mm1[31-0];
mm1[63-32] = mm2/m64[63-32] + mm2/m64[31-0];

PHADDD (with 128-bit operands)
xmm1[31-0] = xmm1[63-32] + xmm1[31-0];
xmm1[63-32] = xmm1[127-96] + xmm1[95-64];
xmm1[95-64] = xmm2/m128[127-96] + xmm2/m128[63-32];
xmm1[127-96] = xmm2/m128[127-96] + xmm2/m128[95-64];

VPHADDD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31-0] := SRC1[63-32] + SRC1[31-0]
DEST[95-64] := SRC2[63-32] + SRC2[31-0]
DEST[127-96] := SRC2[127-96] + SRC2[95-64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPHADDD (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[31-0] := SRC1[63-32] + SRC1[31-0]
DEST[63-32] := SRC1[127-96] + SRC1[95-64]
DEST[95-64] := SRC2[63-32] + SRC2[31-0]
DEST[127-96] := SRC2[127-96] + SRC2[95-64]
DEST[159-128] := SRC1[191-160] + SRC1[159-128]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
PHADDW: __m64_mm_hadd_pi16 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
PHADDD: __m64_mm_hadd_pi32 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PHADDW: __m128i_mm_hadd_epi16 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
(V)PHADDW: __m128i_mm_hadd_epi32 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPHADDW: __m256i_mm256_hadd_epi16 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
VPHADDW: __m256i_mm256_hadd_epi32 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**
None.

**Other Exceptions**
See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:

#UD If VEX.L = 1.
PHADD Sw — Packed Horizontal Add and Saturate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 38 03 Ir¹</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Add 16-bit signed integers horizontally, pack saturated integers to mm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHADD Sw mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 03 Ir</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Add 16-bit signed integers horizontally, pack saturated integers to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHADD Sw xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 03 Ir</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Add 16-bit signed integers horizontally, pack saturated integers to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPHADD Sw xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 03 Ir</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Add 16-bit signed integers horizontally, pack saturated integers to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPHADD Sw ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

(V)PHADD Sw adds two adjacent signed 16-bit integers horizontally from the source and destination operands and saturates the signed results; packs the signed, saturated 16-bit results to the destination operand (first operand) When the source operand is a 128-bit memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

Legacy SSE version: Both operands can be MMX registers. The second source operand can be an MMX register or a 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

In 64-bit mode, use the REX prefix to access additional registers.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are YMM registers. The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

### Operation

**PHADD Sw (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\begin{align*}
    mm1[15-0] & = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(mm1[31-16] + mm1[15-0]); \\
    mm1[31-16] & = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(mm1[63-48] + mm1[47-32]); \\
    mm1[47-32] & = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(mm2/m64[31-16] + mm2/m64[15-0]); \\
    mm1[63-48] & = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(mm2/m64[63-48] + mm2/m64[47-32]);
\end{align*}
\]
**PHADD SW (with 128-bit operands)**

- `xmm1[15-0] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm1[31-16] + xmm1[15-0]);`
- `xmm1[31-16] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm1[63-48] + xmm1[47-32]);`
- `xmm1[47-32] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm1[95-80] + xmm1[79-64]);`
- `xmm1[79-64] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm2/m128[31-16] + xmm2/m128[15-0]);`
- `xmm1[95-80] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm2/m128[63-48] + xmm2/m128[47-32]);`
- `xmm1[111-96] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm2/m128[95-80] + xmm2/m128[79-64]);`

**VPHADDSW (VEX.128 encoded version)**

- `DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0`

**VPHADDSW (VEX.256 encoded version)**


**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

- `__m64 _mm_hadds_pi16(__m64 a, __m64 b)`
- `(V)_mm_hadds_epi16(__m128i a, __m128i b)`
- `__m256i _mm256_hadds_e pi16 (__m256i a, __m256i b)`

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:

- `#UD` if VEX.L = 1.
PHMINPOSUW — Packed Horizontal Word Minimum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 41 rm</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Find the minimum unsigned word in xmm2/m128 and place its value in the low word of xmm1 and its index in the second-lowest word of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.W1 41 rm</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Find the minimum unsigned word in xmm2/m128 and place its value in the low word of xmm1 and its index in the second-lowest word of xmm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

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<th>Op/En</th>
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<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description
Determine the minimum unsigned word value in the source operand (second operand) and place the unsigned word in the low word (bits 0-15) of the destination operand (first operand). The word index of the minimum value is stored in bits 16-18 of the destination operand. The remaining upper bits of the destination are set to zero.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding XMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination XMM register are zeroed. VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.

### Operation

**PHMINPOSUW (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{INDEX} & := 0; \\
\text{MIN} & := \text{SRC}[15:0] \\
& \quad \text{IF} (\text{SRC}[31:16] < \text{MIN}) \text{ THEN INDEX} := 1; \quad \text{MIN} := \text{SRC}[31:16]; \quad \text{FI}; \\
& \quad \text{IF} (\text{SRC}[47:32] < \text{MIN}) \text{ THEN INDEX} := 2; \quad \text{MIN} := \text{SRC}[47:32]; \quad \text{FI}; \\
& \quad \text{* Repeat operation for words 3 through 6} \\
& \quad \text{IF} (\text{SRC}[127:112] < \text{MIN}) \text{ THEN INDEX} := 7; \quad \text{MIN} := \text{SRC}[127:112]; \quad \text{FI}; \\
\text{DEST}[15:0] & := \text{MIN}; \\
\text{DEST}[18:16] & := \text{INDEX}; \\
\text{DEST}[127:19] & := 00000000000000000000000000000000H;
\end{align*}
\]
VPHMINPOSUw (VEX.128 encoded version)
INDEX := 0
MIN := SRC[15:0]
IF (SRC[31:16] < MIN) THEN INDEX := 1; MIN := SRC[31:16]
* Repeat operation for words 3 through 6
DEST[15:0] := MIN
DEST[18:16] := INDEX
DEST[127:19] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VPHMINPOSUw: __m128i _mm_minpos_epu16(__m128i packed_words);

Flags Affected
None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD IF VEX.L = 1.
 IF VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
## PHSUBW/PHSUBD — Packed Horizontal Subtract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NV 38 05 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Subtract 16-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to mm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHSUBW mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 38 05 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Subtract 16-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHSUBW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NV 38 06 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Subtract 32-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to mm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHSUBD mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 38 06 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Subtract 32-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHSUBD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 05 /r</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract 16-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPHSUBW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 06 /r</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract 32-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPHSUBD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 05 /r</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Subtract 16-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPHSUBW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 06 /r</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Subtract 32-bit signed integers horizontally, pack to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPHSUBD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

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<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

(V)PHSUBW performs horizontal subtraction on each adjacent pair of 16-bit signed integers by subtracting the most significant word from the least significant word of each pair in the source and destination operands, and packs the signed 16-bit results to the destination operand (first operand). (V)PHSUBD performs horizontal subtraction on each adjacent pair of 32-bit signed integers by subtracting the most significant doubleword from the least significant doubleword of each pair, and packs the signed 32-bit result to the destination operand. When the source operand is a 128-bit memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

Legacy SSE version: Both operands can be MMX registers. The second source operand can be an MMX register or a 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

In 64-bit mode, use the REX prefix to access additional registers.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.
VEX.256 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are YMM registers. The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

**Operation**

**PHSUBW (with 64-bit operands)**
- \( \text{mm1}[15:0] = \text{mm1}[15:0] - \text{mm1}[31:16]; \)
- \( \text{mm1}[31:16] = \text{mm1}[47:32] - \text{mm1}[63:48]; \)
- \( \text{mm1}[47:32] = \text{mm2/m64}[15:0] - \text{mm2/m64}[31:16]; \)
- \( \text{mm1}[63:48] = \text{mm2/m64}[47:32] - \text{mm2/m64}[63:48]; \)

**PHSUBW (with 128-bit operands)**
- \( \text{xmm1}[15:0] = \text{xmm1}[15:0] - \text{xmm1}[31:16]; \)
- \( \text{xmm1}[31:16] = \text{xmm1}[47:32] - \text{xmm1}[63:48]; \)
- \( \text{xmm1}[47:32] = \text{xmm1}[79:64] - \text{xmm1}[95:80]; \)
- \( \text{xmm1}[63:48] = \text{xmm1}[111-96] - \text{xmm1}[127-112]; \)
- \( \text{xmm1}[79:64] = \text{mm2/m128}[15:0] - \text{mm2/m128}[31:16]; \)
- \( \text{xmm1}[95:80] = \text{mm2/m128}[47:32] - \text{mm2/m128}[63:48]; \)
- \( \text{xmm1}[111-96] = \text{mm2/m128}[79:64] - \text{mm2/m128}[95:80]; \)
- \( \text{xmm1}[127-112] = \text{mm2/m128}[111-96] - \text{mm2/m128}[127-112]; \)

**VPHSUBw (VEX.128 encoded version)**
- \( \text{DEST}[15:0] = \text{SRC1}[15:0] - \text{SRC1}[31:16] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[31:16] = \text{SRC1}[47:32] - \text{SRC1}[63:48] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[47:32] = \text{SRC1}[79:64] - \text{SRC1}[95:80] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[63:48] = \text{SRC1}[111:96] - \text{SRC1}[127:112] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[79:64] = \text{SRC2}[15:0] - \text{SRC2}[31:16] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[111:96] = \text{SRC2}[79:64] - \text{SRC2}[95:80] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] = 0 \)

**VPHSUBw (VEX.256 encoded version)**
- \( \text{DEST}[15:0] = \text{SRC1}[15:0] - \text{SRC1}[31:16] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[31:16] = \text{SRC1}[47:32] - \text{SRC1}[63:48] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[47:32] = \text{SRC1}[79:64] - \text{SRC1}[95:80] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[63:48] = \text{SRC1}[111:96] - \text{SRC1}[127:112] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[79:64] = \text{SRC2}[15:0] - \text{SRC2}[31:16] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[111:96] = \text{SRC2}[79:64] - \text{SRC2}[95:80] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[143:128] = \text{SRC1}[143:128] - \text{SRC1}[159:144] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[159:144] = \text{SRC1}[175:160] - \text{SRC1}[191:176] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[175:160] = \text{SRC1}[207:192] - \text{SRC1}[223:208] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[191:176] = \text{SRC1}[239:224] - \text{SRC1}[255:240] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[207:192] = \text{SRC2}[143:128] - \text{SRC2}[159:144] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[223:208] = \text{SRC2}[175:160] - \text{SRC2}[191:176] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[239:224] = \text{SRC2}[207:192] - \text{SRC2}[223:208] \)

**PHSUB (with 64-bit operands)**
- \( \text{mm1}[31-0] = \text{mm1}[31-0] - \text{mm1}[63-32]; \)
- \( \text{mm1}[63-32] = \text{mm2/m64}[31-0] - \text{mm2/m64}[63-32]; \)
PHSUBD (with 128-bit operands)
xmm1[31-0] = xmm1[31-0] - xmm1[63-32];
xmm1[63-32] = xmm1[95-64] - xmm1[127-96];
xmm1[95-64] = xmm2/m128[31-0] - xmm2/m128[63-32];
xmm1[127-96] = xmm2/m128[95-64] - xmm2/m128[127-96];

VPHSUBD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31-0] := SRC1[31-0] - SRC1[63-32]
DEST[63-32] := SRC1[95-64] - SRC1[127-96]
DEST[95-64] := SRC2[31-0] - SRC2[63-32]
DEST[127-96] := SRC2[95-64] - SRC2[127-96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPHSUBD (VEX.256 encoded version)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
PHSUBW:  __m64 _mm_hsub_pi16 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
PHSUBD:  __m64 _mm_hsub_pi32 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PHSUBW:  __m128i _mm_hsub_epi16 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
(V)PHSUBD:  __m128i _mm_hsub_epi32 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPHSUBW:  __m256i _mm256_hsub_epi16 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
VPHSUBD:  __m256i _mm256_hsub_epi32 (__m256i a, __m256i b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, ”Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD If VEX.L = 1.
PHSUBSW — Packed Horizontal Subtract and Saturate

### Instruction Operand Encoding

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

(V)PHSUBSW performs horizontal subtraction on each adjacent pair of 16-bit signed integers by subtracting the most significant word from the least significant word of each pair in the source and destination operands. The signed, saturated 16-bit results are packed to the destination operand (first operand). When the source operand is a 128-bit memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

Legacy SSE version: Both operands can be MMX registers. The second source operand can be an MMX register or a 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

In 64-bit mode, use the REX prefix to access additional registers.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are YMM registers. The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

### Operation

**PHSUBSW (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\begin{align*}
    &\text{mm1}[15-0] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{mm1}[15-0] - \text{mm1}[31-16]); \\
    &\text{mm1}[31-16] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{mm1}[47-32] - \text{mm1}[63-48]); \\
    &\text{mm1}[47-32] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{mm2/m64}[15-0] - \text{mm2/m64}[31-16]); \\
    &\text{mm1}[63-48] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{mm2/m64}[47-32] - \text{mm2/m64}[63-48]);
\end{align*}
\]
**PHSUBSW (with 128-bit operands)**

xmm1[15-0] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm1[15-0] - xmm1[31-16]);
 xmm1[47-32] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm1[79-64] - xmm1[95-80]);
 xmm1[79-64] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm2/m128[15-0] - xmm2/m128[31-16]);
 xmm1[95-80] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm2/m128[47-32] - xmm2/m128[63-48]);
 xmm1[111-96] = SaturateToSignedWord(xmm2/m128[79-64] - xmm2/m128[95-80]);

**VPHSUBSW (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[15:0] = SaturateToSignedWord(SRC1[15:0] - SRC1[31:16])
DEST[79:64] = SaturateToSignedWord(SRC2[15:0] - SRC2[31:16])

**VPHSUBSW (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[15:0] = SaturateToSignedWord(SRC1[15:0] - SRC1[31:16])
DEST[79:64] = SaturateToSignedWord(SRC2[15:0] - SRC2[31:16])

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

PHSUBSW: __m64 _mm_hsubs_pi16 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PHSUBSW: __m128i _mm_hsubs_epi16 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPHSUBSW: __m256i _mm256_hsubs_epi16 (__m256i a, __m256i b)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:

#UD If VEX.L = 1.
### PINSRB/PINSRD/PINSRQ — Insert Byte/Dword/Qword

**Opcode/Instruction** | **Op/En** | **64/32 bit Mode Support** | **CPUID Feature Flag** | **Description** |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
66 0F 3A 20 /r ib | A | V/V | SSE4_1 | Insert a byte integer value from r32/m8 into xmm1 at the destination element specified by imm8. |
66 0F 3A 22 /r ib | A | V/V | SSE4_1 | Insert a dword integer value from r/m32 into xmm1 at the destination element specified by imm8. |
66 REX.W 0F 3A 22 /r ib | A | V/N.E. | SSE4_1 | Insert a qword integer value from r/m64 into xmm1 at the destination element specified by imm8. |
VEX.128.66.0F3A.W0 20 /r ib | B | V^1/V | AVX | Merge a byte integer value from r32/m8 and rest from xmm2 into xmm1 at the byte offset in imm8. |
VEX.128.66.0F3A.W0 22 /r ib | B | V/V | AVX | Insert a dword integer value from r32/m32 and rest from xmm2 into xmm1 at the dword offset in imm8. |
VEX.128.66.0F3A.W1 22 /r ib | B | V/I^c | AVX | Insert a qword integer value from r64/m64 and rest from xmm2 into xmm1 at the qword offset in imm8. |
EVEX.128.66.0F3A.W1G 20 /r ib | C | V/V | AVX512Bw | Merge a byte integer value from r32/m8 and rest from xmm2 into xmm1 at the byte offset in imm8. |
EVEX.128.66.0F3A.W0 22 /r ib | C | V/V | AVX512DQ | Insert a dword integer value from r32/m32 and rest from xmm2 into xmm1 at the dword offset in imm8. |
EVEX.128.66.0F3A.W1 22 /r ib | C | V/N,E.^c | AVX512DQ | Insert a qword integer value from r64/m64 and rest from xmm2 into xmm1 at the qword offset in imm8. |

**NOTES:**
1. In 64-bit mode, VEX.W1 is ignored for VPINSRB (similar to legacy REX.W=1 prefix with PINSRB).
2. VEX.W/EVEX.W in non-64 bit is ignored; the instructions behaves as if the W0 version is used.

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Copies a byte/dword/qword from the source operand (second operand) and inserts it in the destination operand (first operand) at the location specified with the count operand (third operand). (The other elements in the destination register are left untouched.) The source operand can be a general-purpose register or a memory location. (When the source operand is a general-purpose register, PINSRB copies the low byte of the register.) The destination operand is an XMM register. The count operand is an 8-bit immediate. When specifying a qword[dword, byte] location in an XMM register, the [2, 4] least-significant bit(s) of the count operand specify the location.
In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15, R8-15). Use of REX.W permits the use of 64 bit general purpose registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed. VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD. Attempt to execute VPINSRQ in non-64-bit mode will cause #UD.

EVEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed. EVEX.L'L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.

**Operation**

CASE OF

**PINSRB:**

\[
\text{SEL} := \text{COUNT}[3:0]; \\
\text{MASK} := (0FFH << (\text{SEL} \times 8)); \\
\text{TEMP} := (((\text{SRC}[7:0] << (\text{SEL} \times 8)) \text{AND} \text{MASK}); \\
\]

**PINSRD:**

\[
\text{SEL} := \text{COUNT}[1:0]; \\
\text{MASK} := (0FFFFFFFFH << (\text{SEL} \times 32)); \\
\text{TEMP} := (((\text{SRC} << (\text{SEL} \times 32)) \text{AND} \text{MASK}); \\
\]

**PINSRQ:**

\[
\text{SEL} := \text{COUNT}[0]; \\
\text{MASK} := (0FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFH << (\text{SEL} \times 64)); \\
\text{TEMP} := (((\text{SRC} << (\text{SEL} \times 64)) \text{AND} \text{MASK}); \\
\]

ESAC;

\[
\text{DEST} := ((\text{DEST AND NOT} \text{MASK}) \text{OR TEMP}); \\
\]

**VPINSRB (VEX/EVEX encoded version)**

\[
\text{SEL} := \text{imm8}[3:0] \\
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{write_b_element(SEL, SRC2, SRC1)} \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0 \\
\]

**VPINSRD (VEX/EVEX encoded version)**

\[
\text{SEL} := \text{imm8}[1:0] \\
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{write_d_element(SEL, SRC2, SRC1)} \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0 \\
\]

**VPINSRQ (VEX/EVEX encoded version)**

\[
\text{SEL} := \text{imm8}[0] \\
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{write_q_element(SEL, SRC2, SRC1)} \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0 \\
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

**PINSRB:**

\[
\text{__m128i _mm_insert_epi8 (__m128i s1, int s2, const int ndx);} \\
\]

**PINSRD:**

\[
\text{__m128i _mm_insert_epi32 (__m128i s2, int s, const int ndx);} \\
\]

**PINSRQ:**

\[
\text{__m128i _mm_insert_epi64(__m128i s2, __int64 s, const int ndx);} \\
\]

**Flags Affected**

None.

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.
Other Exceptions

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-57, “Type E9NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:

#UD If VEX.L = 1 or EVEX.L'L > 0.
**PINSRW—Insert Word**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| NP 0F C4 /r ib¹  
PINSRW mm, r32/m16, imm8 | A     | V/V                   | SSE               | Insert the low word from r32 or from m16 into mm at the word position specified by imm8. |
| 66 0F C4 /r ib  
PINSRW xmm, r32/m16, imm8 | A     | V/V                   | SSE2              | Move the low word of r32 or from m16 into xmm at the word position specified by imm8. |
| VEX.128.66.0F.W0 C4 /r ib  
VPINSRW xmm1, xmm2, r32/m16, imm8 | B     | V²/V                  | AVX               | Insert the word from r32/m16 at the offset indicated by imm8 into the value from xmm2 and store result in xmm1. |
| EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG C4 /r ib  
VPINSRW xmm1, xmm2, r32/m16, imm8 | C     | V/V                   | AVX512BW          | Insert the word from r32/m16 at the offset indicated by imm8 into the value from xmm2 and store result in xmm1. |

**NOTES:**


2. In 64-bit mode, VEX.W1 is ignored for VPINSRW (similar to legacy REX.W=1 prefix in PINSRW).

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Three operand MMX and SSE instructions:

Copies a word from the source operand and inserts it in the destination operand at the location specified with the count operand. (The other words in the destination register are left untouched.) The source operand can be a general-purpose register or a 16-bit memory location. (When the source operand is a general-purpose register, the low word of the register is copied.) The destination operand can be an MMX technology register or an XMM register. The count operand is an 8-bit immediate. When specifying a word location in an MMX technology register, the 2 least-significant bits of the count operand specify the location; for an XMM register, the 3 least-significant bits specify the location.

Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

Four operand AVX and AVX-512 instructions:

Combines a word from the first source operand with the second source operand, and inserts it in the destination operand at the location specified with the count operand. The second source operand can be a general-purpose register or a 16-bit memory location. (When the source operand is a general-purpose register, the low word of the register is copied.) The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The count operand is an 8-bit immediate. When specifying a word location, the 3 least-significant bits specify the location.

Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed. VEX.L/EVEX.L’L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.
Operation

PINSRW dest, src, imm8 (MMX)
   SEL := imm8[1:0]
   DEST.word[SEL] := src.word[0]

PINSRW dest, src, imm8 (SSE)
   SEL := imm8[2:0]
   DEST.word[SEL] := src.word[0]

VPINSRW dest1, src2, imm8 (AVX/AVX512)
   SEL := imm8[2:0]
   DEST := src1
   DEST.word[SEL] := src2.word[0]
   DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

PINSRW: __m64 _mm_insert_pi16 (__m64 a, int d, int n)
PINSRW: __m128i _mm_insert_epi16 ( __m128i a, int b, int imm)

Flags Affected

None.

Numeric Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, "Type 5 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-57, "Type E9NF Class Exception Conditions".
Additionally:

#UD If VEX.L = 1 or EVEX.L'L > 0.
PMADDUBSW — Multiply and Add Packed Signed and Unsigned Bytes

### Instruction Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 04 /r1 PMADDUBSW mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Multiply signed and unsigned bytes, add horizontal pair of signed words, pack saturated signed-words to mm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 04 /r PMADDUBSW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Multiply signed and unsigned bytes, add horizontal pair of signed words, pack saturated signed-words to xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 04 /r PMADDUBSW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply signed and unsigned bytes, add horizontal pair of signed words, pack saturated signed-words to xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 04 /r PMADDUBSW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Multiply signed and unsigned bytes, add horizontal pair of signed words, pack saturated signed-words to ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 04 /r VPMADDUBSW xmm1 [k1]{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply signed and unsigned bytes, add horizontal pair of signed words, pack saturated signed-words to xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 04 /r VPMADDUBSW ymm1 [k1]{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply signed and unsigned bytes, add horizontal pair of signed words, pack saturated signed-words to ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 04 /r VPMADDUBSW zmm1 [k1]{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply signed and unsigned bytes, add horizontal pair of signed words, pack saturated signed-words to zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

(V)PMADDUBSW multiplies vertically each unsigned byte of the destination operand (first operand) with the corresponding signed byte of the source operand (second operand), producing intermediate signed 16-bit integers. Each adjacent pair of signed words is added and the saturated result is packed to the destination operand. For example, the lowest-order bytes (bits 7-0) in the source and destination operands are multiplied and the intermediate signed word result is added with the corresponding intermediate result from the 2nd lowest-order bytes (bits 15-8) of the operands; the sign-saturated result is stored in the lowest word of the destination register (15-0). The same operation is performed on the other pairs of adjacent bytes. Both operands can be MMX register or XMM registers. When the source operand is a 128-bit memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, use the REX prefix to access XMM8-XMM15.
128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The second source operand can be an ZMM register or a 512-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are ZMM registers.

**Operation**

**PMADDUBSW (with 64 bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[15-0] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[15-8] \times \text{DEST}[15-8] + \text{SRC}[7-0] \times \text{DEST}[7-0]);
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[31-16] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[31-24] \times \text{DEST}[31-24] + \text{SRC}[23-16] \times \text{DEST}[23-16]);
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[47-32] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[47-40] \times \text{DEST}[47-40] + \text{SRC}[39-32] \times \text{DEST}[39-32]);
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[63-48] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[63-56] \times \text{DEST}[63-56] + \text{SRC}[55-48] \times \text{DEST}[55-48]);
\]

**PMADDUBSW (with 128 bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[15-0] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[15-8] \times \text{DEST}[15-8] + \text{SRC}[7-0] \times \text{DEST}[7-0]);
\]

// Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th word

\[
\text{SRC1/DEST}[127-112] = \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC}[127-120] \times \text{DEST}[127-120] + \text{SRC}[119-112] \times \text{DEST}[119-112]);
\]

**VPMADDUBSW (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC2}[15:8] \times \text{SRC1}[15:8] + \text{SRC2}[7:0] \times \text{SRC1}[7:0])
\]

// Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th word

\[
\text{DEST}[127:112] := \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC2}[127:120] \times \text{SRC1}[127:120] + \text{SRC2}[119:112] \times \text{SRC1}[119:112])
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0
\]

**VPMADDUBSW (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC2}[15:8] \times \text{SRC1}[15:8] + \text{SRC2}[7:0] \times \text{SRC1}[7:0])
\]

// Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th word

\[
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0
\]

**VPMADDUBSW (EVEX encoded versions)**

\((KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)\)

\[
\text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1
\]

\[
i := j * 16
\]

\[
\text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask*}
\]

\[
\text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+15:i] := \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC2}[i+15:i+8] \times \text{SRC1}[i+15:i+8] + \text{SRC2}[i+7:i] \times \text{SRC1}[i+7:i])
\]

\[
\text{ELSE}
\]

\[
\text{IF } \text{*merging-masking*} ; \text{merging-masking}
\]

\[
\text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+15:i] \text{ remains unchanged}
\]

\[
\text{ELSE } \text{*zeroing-masking*} ; \text{zeroing-masking}
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[i+15:i] = 0
\]

\[
\text{FI}
\]

\[
\text{FI};
\]

\[
\text{ENDFOR};
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0
\]
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents

VPMADDUBSW __m512i _mm512_maddubs_epi16(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMADDUBSW __m512i _mm512_mask_maddubs_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMADDUBSW __m512i _mm512_maskz_maddubs_epi16(__mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMADDUBSW __m256i _mm256_mask_maddubs_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMADDUBSW __m256i _mm256_maskz_maddubs_epi16(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMADDUBSW __m128i _mm_mask_maddubs_epi16(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMADDUBSW __m128i _mm_maskz_maddubs_epi16(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
PMADDUBSW: __m64 _mm_maddubs_pi16 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PMADDUBSW: __m128i _mm_maddubs_epi16 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
(VPMADDUBSW: __m256i _mm256_maddubs_epi16 (__m256i a, __m256i b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.

PMADDUBSW — Multiply and Add Packed Signed and Unsigned Bytes
### PMADDWD—Multiply and Add Packed Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F F5 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Multiply the packed words in mm by the packed words in mm/m64, add adjacent doubleword results, and store in mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMADDWD mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F F5 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Multiply the packed word integers in xmm1 by the packed word integers in xmm2/m128, add adjacent doubleword results, and store in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMADDWD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG F5 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply the packed word integers in xmm2 by the packed word integers in xmm3/m128, add adjacent doubleword results, and store in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMADDWD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG F5 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Multiply the packed word integers in ymm2 by the packed word integers in ymm3/m256, add adjacent doubleword results, and store in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMADDWD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG F5 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Multiply the packed word integers in xmm2 by the packed word integers in xmm3/m128, add adjacent doubleword results, and store in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMADDWD xmm1 <a href="z">k1</a>, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG F5 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Multiply the packed word integers in ymm2 by the packed word integers in ymm3/m256, add adjacent doubleword results, and store in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMADDWD ymm1 <a href="z">k1</a>, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WIG F5 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply the packed word integers in zmm2 by the packed word integers in zmm3/m512, add adjacent doubleword results, and store in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMADDWD zmm1 <a href="z">k1</a>, zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Multiplying the individual signed words of the destination operand (first operand) by the corresponding signed words of the source operand (second operand), producing temporary signed, doubleword results. The adjacent doubleword results are then summed and stored in the destination operand. For example, the corresponding low-order words (15-0) and (31-16) in the source and destination operands are multiplied by one another and the doubleword results are added together and stored in the low doubleword of the destination register (31-0). The same operation is performed on the other pairs of adjacent words. (Figure 4-11 shows this operation when using 64-bit operands).
The (V)PMADDWD instruction wraps around only in one situation: when the 2 pairs of words being operated on in a group are all 8000H. In this case, the result wraps around to 80000000H.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are MMX registers. The second source operand is an MMX register or a 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The second source operand can be an ZMM register or a 512-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are ZMM registers.

**Operation**

**PMADDWD (with 64-bit operands)**
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] & := (\text{DEST}[15:0] \times \text{SRC}[15:0]) + (\text{DEST}[31:16] \times \text{SRC}[31:16]); \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] & := (\text{DEST}[47:32] \times \text{SRC}[47:32]) + (\text{DEST}[63:48] \times \text{SRC}[63:48]); \\
\end{align*}
\]

**PMADDWD (with 128-bit operands)**
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] & := (\text{DEST}[15:0] \times \text{SRC}[15:0]) + (\text{DEST}[31:16] \times \text{SRC}[31:16]); \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] & := (\text{DEST}[47:32] \times \text{SRC}[47:32]) + (\text{DEST}[63:48] \times \text{SRC}[63:48]); \\
\text{DEST}[95:64] & := (\text{DEST}[79:64] \times \text{SRC}[79:64]) + (\text{DEST}[95:80] \times \text{SRC}[95:80]); \\
\text{DEST}[127:96] & := (\text{DEST}[111:96] \times \text{SRC}[111:96]) + (\text{DEST}[127:112] \times \text{SRC}[127:112]); \\
\end{align*}
\]

**VPMADDWD (VEX.128 encoded version)**
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] & := (\text{SRC}[15:0] \times \text{SRC}[2:15]) + (\text{SRC}[31:16] \times \text{SRC}[31:16]) \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] & := (\text{SRC}[47:32] \times \text{SRC}[2:47]) + (\text{SRC}[63:48] \times \text{SRC}[63:48]) \\
\text{DEST}[95:64] & := (\text{SRC}[79:64] \times \text{SRC}[2:79]) + (\text{SRC}[95:80] \times \text{SRC}[2:95]) \\
\text{DEST}[127:96] & := (\text{SRC}[111:96] \times \text{SRC}[2:111]) + (\text{SRC}[127:112] \times \text{SRC}[2:127]) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] & := 0 \\
\end{align*}
\]

![Figure 4-11. PMADDWD Execution Model Using 64-bit Operands](image-url)
VPMADDWD (VEX.256 encoded version)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] & := (\text{SRC1}[15:0] \times \text{SRC2}[15:0]) + (\text{SRC1}[31:16] \times \text{SRC2}[31:16]) \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] & := (\text{SRC1}[47:32] \times \text{SRC2}[47:32]) + (\text{SRC1}[63:48] \times \text{SRC2}[63:48]) \\
\text{DEST}[95:64] & := (\text{SRC1}[79:64] \times \text{SRC2}[79:64]) + (\text{SRC1}[95:80] \times \text{SRC2}[95:80]) \\
\text{DEST}[127:96] & := (\text{SRC1}[111:96] \times \text{SRC2}[111:96]) + (\text{SRC1}[127:112] \times \text{SRC2}[127:112]) \\
\text{DEST}[159:128] & := (\text{SRC1}[143:128] \times \text{SRC2}[143:128]) + (\text{SRC1}[159:144] \times \text{SRC2}[159:144]) \\
\text{DEST}[191:160] & := (\text{SRC1}[175:160] \times \text{SRC2}[175:160]) + (\text{SRC1}[191:176] \times \text{SRC2}[191:176]) \\
\text{DEST}[223:192] & := (\text{SRC1}[207:192] \times \text{SRC2}[207:192]) + (\text{SRC1}[223:208] \times \text{SRC2}[223:208]) \\
\text{DEST}[255:224] & := (\text{SRC1}[239:224] \times \text{SRC2}[239:224]) + (\text{SRC1}[255:240] \times \text{SRC2}[255:240]) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] & := 0
\end{align*}
\]

VPMADDWD (EVEX encoded versions)

\[(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\]

\[
\text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1 \\
\quad i := j \times 32 \\
\quad \text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR } \text{no writemask*} \\
\quad \quad \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := (\text{SRC2}[i+31:i+16] \times \text{SRC1}[i+31:i+16]) + (\text{SRC2}[i+15:i] \times \text{SRC1}[i+15:i]) \\
\quad \quad \text{ELSE} \\
\quad \quad \quad \text{IF } \text{merging-masking*} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] \text{ remains unchanged*} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{ELSE } \text{zeroing-masking*} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{DEST}[i+31:i] = 0 \\
\quad \quad \text{FI} \\
\quad \text{FI} ; \\
\text{ENDFOR} ; \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{VPMADDWD } & \_m512i \_mm512\_madd\_epi16( \_m512i a, \_m512i b); \\
\text{VPMADDWD } & \_m512i \_mm512\_mask\_madd\_epi16(\_m512i s, \_mmask32 k, \_m512i a, \_m512i b); \\
\text{VPMADDWD } & \_m512i \_mm512\_maskz\_madd\_epi16(\_mmask32 k, \_m512i a, \_m512i b); \\
\text{VPMADDWD } & \_m256i \_mm256\_madd\_epi16(\_m256i s, \_mmask16 k, \_m256i a, \_m256i b); \\
\text{VPMADDWD } & \_m256i \_mm256\_mask\_madd\_epi16(\_mmask16 k, \_m256i a, \_m256i b); \\
\text{VPMADDWD } & \_m256i \_mm256\_maskz\_madd\_epi16(\_mmask16 k, \_m256i a, \_m256i b); \\
\text{VPMADDWD } & \_m128i \_mm128\_madd\_epi16(\_m128i s, \_mmask8 k, \_m128i a, \_m128i b); \\
\text{VPMADDWD } & \_m128i \_mm128\_mask\_madd\_epi16(\_mmask8 k, \_m128i a, \_m128i b); \\
\text{PMADDWD: } & \_m64\_mm64\_madd\_{pi}16(\_m64\_m1, \_m64\_m2) \\
(V)\text{PMADDWD: } & \_m128i \_mm128\_madd\_epi16( \_m128i a, \_m128i b) \\
\text{VPMADDWD: } & \_m256i \_mm256\_madd\_epi16( \_m256i a, \_m256i b)
\end{align*}
\]

**Flags Affected**

None.

**Numeric Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".
### PMAXSB/PMAXSW/PMAXSD/PMAXSQ—Maximum of Packed Signed Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F EE /r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMAXSw mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Compare signed word integers in mm2/m64 and mm1 and return maximum values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3B 3C /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMAXSw xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 and stores maximum packed values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3B 3D /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMAXSD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 and stores maximum packed values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.W3 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMAWSB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WD /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMAWSD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.W3 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed maximum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMAWSB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 and store packed maximum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WD /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed maximum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMAWSD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 and store packed maximum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W3 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in xmm1[k1][z] and xmm2, xmm3/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMAWSB xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W3 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512 and store packed maximum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMAWSB zmm1[k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in zmm1[k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m512 and store packed maximum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W0 3D /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMAWSB xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst and store packed maximum values in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W0 3D /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst and store packed maximum values in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PMAXSB/PMAXSW/PMAXSD/PMAXSQ—Maximum of Packed Signed Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W0 3D /r</td>
<td>D V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m32bcst and store packed maximum values in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W0 3D /r</td>
<td>D V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst and store packed maximum values in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1 3D /r</td>
<td>D V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed qword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst and store packed maximum values in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1 3D /r</td>
<td>D V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed qword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst and store packed maximum values in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1 3D /r</td>
<td>D V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed qword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst and store packed maximum values in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs a SIMD compare of the packed signed byte, word, dword or qword integers in the second source operand and the first source operand and returns the maximum value for each pair of integers to the destination operand. Legacy SSE version PMAXSW: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand can be an MMX technology register. 128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged. VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed. VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed. EVEX encoded VPMAXSD/Q: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register; The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated based on writemask k1. EVEX encoded VPMAXSB/W: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register; The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated based on writemask k1.
Operation

PMAXSW (64-bit operands)
IF DEST[15:0] > SRC[15:0] THEN
   DEST[15:0] := DEST[15:0];
ELSE
   DEST[15:0] := SRC[15:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd and 3rd words in source and destination operands *)
   DEST[63:48] := DEST[63:48];
ELSE
   DEST[63:48] := SRC[63:48]; FI;

PMAXSB (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
IF DEST[7:0] > SRC[7:0] THEN
   DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0];
ELSE
   DEST[7:0] := SRC[7:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes in source and destination operands *)
IF DEST[127:120] > SRC[127:120] THEN
   DEST[127:120] := DEST[127:120];
ELSE
   DEST[127:120] := SRC[127:120]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMAXSB (VEX.128 encoded version)
IF SRC1[7:0] > SRC2[7:0] THEN
   DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE
   DEST[7:0] := SRC2[7:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes in source and destination operands *)
IF SRC1[127:120] > SRC2[127:120] THEN
   DEST[127:120] := SRC1[127:120];
ELSE
   DEST[127:120] := SRC2[127:120]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMAXSB (VEX.256 encoded version)
IF SRC1[7:0] > SRC2[7:0] THEN
   DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE
   DEST[7:0] := SRC2[7:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 31st bytes in source and destination operands *)
   DEST[255:248] := SRC1[255:248];
ELSE
   DEST[255:248] := SRC2[255:248]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPMAXSB (EVEX encoded versions)

\((K_L, V_L) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)\)

FOR \(j := 0 \text{ TO } K_L-1\)

\[ i := j * 8 \]

IF \(k_1[j] \text{ OR } \text{no writemask}\) THEN

IF \(\text{SRC1}[i+7:j] > \text{SRC2}[i+7:j]\)

THEN \(\text{DEST}[i+7:j] := \text{SRC1}[i+7:j]\);

ELSE \(\text{DEST}[i+7:j] := \text{SRC2}[i+7:j]\);

FI;
ELSE

IF \(\text{merging-masking}\) THEN *\(\text{DEST}[i+7:j] \text{ remains unchanged}\)*

ELSE *\(\text{zeroing-masking}\)

\(\text{DEST}[i+7:j] := 0\)

FI

ENDIF;

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PMAXSW (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

IF \(\text{DEST}[15:0] > \text{SRC}[15:0]\) THEN

\(\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{DEST}[15:0]\);
ELSE

\(\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SRC}[15:0] ; \text{Fl};\)

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)

IF \(\text{DEST}[127:112] > \text{SRC}[127:112]\) THEN

\(\text{DEST}[127:112] := \text{DEST}[127:112]\);
ELSE

\(\text{DEST}[127:112] := \text{SRC}[127:112] ; \text{Fl};\)

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PMAXSW (VEX.128 encoded version)

IF \(\text{SRC1}[15:0] > \text{SRC2}[15:0]\) THEN

\(\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SRC1}[15:0]\);
ELSE

\(\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SRC2}[15:0] ; \text{Fl};\)

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)

IF \(\text{SRC1}[127:112] > \text{SRC2}[127:112]\) THEN

\(\text{DEST}[127:112] := \text{SRC1}[127:112]\);
ELSE

\(\text{DEST}[127:112] := \text{SRC2}[127:112] ; \text{Fl};\)

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PMAXSW (VEX.256 encoded version)

IF \(\text{SRC1}[15:0] > \text{SRC2}[15:0]\) THEN

\(\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SRC1}[15:0]\);
ELSE

\(\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SRC2}[15:0] ; \text{Fl};\)

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th words in source and destination operands *)

IF \(\text{SRC1}[255:240] > \text{SRC2}[255:240]\) THEN

\(\text{DEST}[255:240] := \text{SRC1}[255:240]\);
ELSE

\(\text{DEST}[255:240] := \text{SRC2}[255:240] ; \text{Fl};\)

DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPMAXSW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF SRC1[i+15:j] > SRC2[i+15:j]
      THEN DEST[i+15:j] := SRC1[i+15:j];
      ELSE DEST[i+15:j] := SRC2[i+15:j];
    FI;
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+15:j] remains unchanged*
      ELSE ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+15:j] := 0
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

P MAXSD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
IF DEST[31:0] > SRC[31:0] THEN
  DEST[31:0] := DEST[31:0];
ELSE
  DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[127:96] := DEST[127:96];
ELSE
  DEST[127:96] := SRC[127:96]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPMAXSD (VEX.128 encoded version)
IF SRC1[31:0] > SRC2[31:0] THEN
  DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0];
ELSE
  DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 3rd dwords in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[127:96] := SRC1[127:96];
ELSE
  DEST[127:96] := SRC2[127:96]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMAXSD (VEX.256 encoded version)
IF SRC1[31:0] > SRC2[31:0] THEN
  DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0];
ELSE
  DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th dwords in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[255:224] := SRC1[255:224];
ELSE
  DEST[255:224] := SRC2[255:224]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPMAXSD (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN
        IF SRC1[i+31:i] > SRC2[31:0]
          THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i];
        ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0];
        FI;
      ELSE
        IF SRC1[i+31:i] > SRC2[i+31:i]
          THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i];
        ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i];
        FI;
      FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
        IF
      FI
    ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMAXSQ (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN
        IF SRC1[i+63:i] > SRC2[63:0]
          THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i];
        ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SRC2[63:0];
        FI;
      ELSE
        IF SRC1[i+63:i] > SRC2[i+63:i]
          THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i];
        ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i];
        FI;
      FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := 0 ; zeroing-masking
        IF
      FI
    ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPMAXSB __m512i _mm512_max_epi8( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXSB __m512i _mm512_mask_max_epi8( __m512i s, __mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXSB __m512i _mm512_maskz_max_epi8( __mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXSW __m512i _mm512_max_epi16( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXSW __m512i _mm512_mask_max_epi16( __m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXSW __m512i _mm512_maskz_max_epi16( __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXSB __m256i _mm256_mask_max_epi8( __m256i s, __mmask64 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXSB __m256i _mm256_maskz_max_epi8( __mmask64 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXSW __m256i _mm256_mask_max_epi16( __m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXSW __m256i _mm256_maskz_max_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXSB __m128i _mm_mask_max_epi8( __m128i s, __mmask32 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXSB __m128i _mm_maskz_max_epi8( __mmask32 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXSW __m128i _mm_mask_max_epi16( __m128i s, __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXSW __m128i _mm_maskz_max_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXSB __m128i _mm_mask_max_epi32( __m128i s, __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXSB __m128i _mm_maskz_max_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXSW __m128i _mm_mask_max_epi64( __m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXSW __m128i _mm_maskz_max_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded VPMAXSD/Q, see Table 2-49, "Type E4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded VPMAXSB/W, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, "Type E4 Class Exception Conditions".
### PMAXUB/PMAXUW—Maximum of Packed Unsigned Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F DE /r¹ PMAXUB mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Compare unsigned byte integers in mm2/m64 and mm1 and returns maximum values.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F DE /r PMAXUB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 3E/r PMAXUW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 and stores maximum packed values in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F DE /r VPMAXUB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38 3E/r VPMAXUW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 and store maximum packed values in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F DE /r VPMAXUB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed maximum values in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38 3E/r VPMAXUW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 and store maximum packed values in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG DE /r VPMAXUB xmm1{k1}{z}[1], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG DE /r VPMAXUB ymm1{k1}{z}[1], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed maximum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WIG DE /r VPMAXUB zmm1{k1}{z}[1], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512 and store maximum packed values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38:WIG 3E /r VPMAXUW xmm1{k1}{z}[1], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38:WIG 3E /r VPMAXUW ymm1{k1}{z}[1], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed maximum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38:WIG 3E /r VPMAXUW zmm1{k1}{z}[1], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512 and store packed maximum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:rreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:rreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:rreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Description**

Performs a SIMD compare of the packed unsigned byte, word integers in the second source operand and the first source operand and returns the maximum value for each pair of integers to the destination operand.

Legacy SSE version PMAXUB: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand can be an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers.

EVE encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register; The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register or a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated based on writemask k1.

**Operation**

**PMAXUB (64-bit operands)**

IF DEST[7:0] > SRC[17:0] THEN
    DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0];
ELSE
    DEST[7:0] := SRC[7:0]; FI;

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th bytes in source and destination operands *)

IF DEST[63:56] > SRC[63:56] THEN
    DEST[63:56] := DEST[63:56];
ELSE
    DEST[63:56] := SRC[63:56]; FI;

**PMAXUB (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

IF DEST[7:0] > SRC[7:0] THEN
    DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0];
ELSE
    DEST[15:0] := SRC[7:0]; FI;

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes in source and destination operands *)

IF DEST[127:120] > SRC[127:120] THEN
    DEST[127:120] := DEST[127:120];
ELSE
    DEST[127:120] := SRC[127:120]; FI;

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPMAXUB (VEX.128 encoded version)**

IF SRC1[7:0] > SRC2[7:0] THEN
    DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE
    DEST[7:0] := SRC2[7:0]; FI;

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes in source and destination operands *)

IF SRC1[127:120] > SRC2[127:120] THEN
    DEST[127:120] := SRC1[127:120];
ELSE
    DEST[127:120] := SRC2[127:120]; FI;

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
VPMAXUB (VEX.256 encoded version)
IF SRC1[7:0] > SRC2[7:0] THEN
   DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE
   DEST[15:0] := SRC2[7:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 31st bytes in source and destination operands *)
   DEST[255:248] := SRC1[255:248];
ELSE
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMAXUB (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 8
   IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
      IF SRC1[i+7:i] > SRC2[i+7:i]
         THEN DEST[i+7:i] := SRC1[i+7:i];
         ELSE DEST[i+7:i] := SRC2[i+7:i];
      FI;
   ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking*
         DEST[i+7:i] := 0
      FI
   FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PMAXUw (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
IF DEST[15:0] > SRC[15:0] THEN
   DEST[15:0] := DEST[15:0];
ELSE
   DEST[15:0] := SRC[15:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)
   DEST[127:112] := DEST[127:112];
ELSE
   DEST[127:112] := SRC[127:112]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPMAXUw (VEX.128 encoded version)
IF SRC1[15:0] > SRC2[15:0] THEN
   DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0];
ELSE
   DEST[15:0] := SRC2[15:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)
   DEST[127:112] := SRC1[127:112];
ELSE
   DEST[127:112] := SRC2[127:112]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
VPMAXUW (VEX.256 encoded version)
IF SRC1[15:0] > SRC2[15:0] THEN
    DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0];
ELSE
    DEST[15:0] := SRC2[15:0]; FI;

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th words in source and destination operands *)
    DEST[255:240] := SRC1[255:240];
ELSE
    DEST[255:240] := SRC2[255:240]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMAXUW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 16
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
        IF SRC1[i+15:i] > SRC2[i+15:i]
            THEN DEST[i+15:i] := SRC1[i+15:i];
        ELSE DEST[i+15:i] := SRC2[i+15:i];
        FI;
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE ; zeroing-masking
            DEST[i+15:i] := 0
        FI
    FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VPMAXUB __m512i _mm512_max_epu8( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUB __m512i _mm512_mask_max_epu8(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUB __m512i _mm512_maskz_max_epu8(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUW __m512i _mm512_max_epu16( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUW __m512i _mm512_mask_max_epu16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUW __m512i _mm512_maskz_max_epu16( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUB __m526i _mm526_mask_max_epu8( __m526i a, __m526i b);
VPMAXUB __m526i _mm526_maskz_max_epu8( __m526i a, __m526i b);
VPMAXUB __m256i _mm256_max_epu8( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXUB __m256i _mm256_mask_max_epu8(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXUB __m256i _mm256_maskz_max_epu8( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXUB __m128i _mm128_max_epu8( __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXUB __m128i _mm128_mask_max_epu8(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXUB __m128i _mm128_maskz_max_epu8( __m128i a, __m128i b);
(V)PMAXUB __m128i _mm_max_epu8 ( __m128i a, __m128i b);
(V)PMAXUB __m128i _mm_max_epu16 ( __m128i a, __m128i b)
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, "Type E4 Class Exception Conditions".
PMAXUD/PMAXUQ—Maximum of Packed Unsigned Integers

**Opcode/Instruction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 3F 1r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4.1</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 3F 1r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed maximum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 3F 1r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed maximum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W0 3F 1r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst and store packed maximum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W0 3F 1r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m32bcst and store packed maximum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W0 3F 1r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst and store packed maximum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1 3F 1r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned qword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst and store packed maximum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1 3F 1r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned qword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst and store packed maximum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1 3F 1r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned qword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst and store packed maximum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

- Performs a SIMD compare of the packed unsigned dword or qword integers in the second source operand and the first source operand and returns the maximum value for each pair of integers to the destination operand.
- 128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.
- VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.
- VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register; The second source operand is a YMM register or 256-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.
- EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register; The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated based on writemask k1.
Operation

**PMAXUD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

If DEST[31:0] > SRC[31:0] then
   DEST[31:0] := DEST[31:0];
Else
   DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]; FI;

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)

If DEST[127:96] > SRC[127:96] then
   DEST[127:96] := DEST[127:96];
Else
   DEST[127:96] := SRC[127:96]; FI;

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**VPMAXUD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

If SRC1[31:0] > SRC2[31:0] then
   DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0];
Else
   DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]; FI;

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 3rd dwords in source and destination operands *)

If SRC1[127:96] > SRC2[127:96] then
   DEST[127:96] := SRC1[127:96];
Else
   DEST[127:96] := SRC2[127:96]; FI;

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPMAXUD (VEX.256 encoded version)**

If SRC1[31:0] > SRC2[31:0] then
   DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0];
Else
   DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]; FI;

(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th dwords in source and destination operands *)

If SRC1[255:224] > SRC2[255:224] then
   DEST[255:224] := SRC1[255:224];
Else
   DEST[255:224] := SRC2[255:224]; FI;

DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPMAXUD (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN
        IF SRC1[i+31:i] > SRC2[31:0]
          THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i];
          ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0];
      FI;
    ELSE
      IF SRC1[i+31:i] > SRC2[i+31:i]
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i];
        ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i];
      FI;
    ENDIF;
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE ; zeroing-masking
      THEN DEST[i+31:i] := 0
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMAXUQ (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN
        IF SRC1[i+63:i] > SRC2[63:0]
          THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i];
          ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SRC2[63:0];
        FI;
      ELSE
        IF SRC1[i+31:i] > SRC2[i+31:i]
          THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i];
          ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i];
        FI;
      ENDIF;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE ; zeroing-masking
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
    FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPMAXUD __m512i _mm512_max_epu32( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUD __m512i _mm512_mask_max_epu32( __m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUD __m512i _mm512_maskz_max_epu32( __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUQ __m512i _mm512_max_epu64( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUQ __m512i _mm512_mask_max_epu64( __m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_max_epu64( __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMAXUD __m256i _mm256_max_epu32( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXUD __m256i _mm256_mask_max_epu32( __m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXUD __m256i _mm256_maskz_max_epu32( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXUQ __m256i _mm256_max_epu64( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXUQ __m256i _mm256_mask_max_epu64( __m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXUQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_max_epu64( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMAXUD __m128i _mm_mask_max_epu32( __m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXUD __m128i _mm_maskz_max_epu32( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
(V)PMAXUD __m128i _mm_max_epu32 ( __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMAXUD __m256i _mm256_max_epu32 ( __m256i a, __m256i b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
### PMINSB/PMINSW—Minimum of Packed Signed Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F EA /r¹ PMINSW mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Compare signed word integers in mm2/m64 and mm1 and return minimum values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 38 /r PMINSW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F EA /r PMINSW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38 38 /r VPINSB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F EA /r VPINSW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 and return packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38 38 /r VPINSB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed minimum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F EA /r VPINSW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 and return packed minimum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 38 /r VPINSB xmm1{k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 38 /r VPINSB ymm1{k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed minimum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 38 /r VPINSB zmm1{k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed byte integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512 and store packed minimum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG EA /r VPINSW xmm1{k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.WIG EA /r VPINSW ymm1{k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed minimum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.WIG EA /r VPINSW zmm1{k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed signed word integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512 and store packed minimum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:rm (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:rm (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:rm (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Description**

Performs a SIMD compare of the packed signed byte, word, or dword integers in the second source operand and the first source operand and returns the minimum value for each pair of integers to the destination operand.

Legacy SSE version PMINSW: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand can be an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register; The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register or a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated based on writemask k1.

**Operation**

**PMINSW (64-bit operands)**

IF DEST[15:0] < SRC[15:0] THEN
    DEST[15:0] := DEST[15:0];
ELSE
    DEST[15:0] := SRC[15:0];
(* Repeat operation for 2nd and 3rd words in source and destination operands *)

    DEST[63:48] := DEST[63:48];
ELSE
    DEST[63:48] := SRC[63:48];

**PMINSB (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

IF DEST[7:0] < SRC[7:0] THEN
    DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0];
ELSE
    DEST[15:0] := SRC[7:0];
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes in source and destination operands *)

IF DEST[127:120] < SRC[127:120] THEN
    DEST[127:120] := DEST[127:120];
ELSE
    DEST[127:120] := SRC[127:120];
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPMINSB (VEX.128 encoded version)**

IF SRC1[7:0] < SRC2[7:0] THEN
    DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE
    DEST[7:0] := SRC2[7:0];
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes in source and destination operands *)

IF SRC1[127:120] < SRC2[127:120] THEN
    DEST[127:120] := SRC1[127:120];
ELSE
    DEST[127:120] := SRC2[127:120];
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
VPMINSB (VEX.256 encoded version)
IF SRC1[7:0] < SRC2[7:0] THEN
   DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE
   DEST[15:0] := SRC2[7:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 31st bytes in source and destination operands *)
   DEST[255:248] := SRC1[255:248];
ELSE
   DEST[255:248] := SRC2[255:248]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMINSB (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 8
   IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
      IF SRC1[i+7:i] < SRC2[i+7:i]
         THEN DEST[i+7:i] := SRC1[i+7:i];
         ELSE DEST[i+7:i] := SRC2[i+7:i];
      FI;
      ELSE
         IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged* ; zeroing-masking
            ELSE
               DEST[i+7:i] := 0
         FI
   FI
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PMINSW (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
IF DEST[15:0] < SRC[15:0] THEN
   DEST[15:0] := DEST[15:0];
ELSE
   DEST[15:0] := SRC[15:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)
   DEST[127:112] := DEST[127:112];
ELSE
   DEST[127:112] := SRC[127:112]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMINSW (VEX.128 encoded version)
IF SRC1[15:0] < SRC2[15:0] THEN
   DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0];
ELSE
   DEST[15:0] := SRC2[15:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)
   DEST[127:112] := SRC1[127:112];
ELSE
   DEST[127:112] := SRC2[127:112]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
VPMINSW (VEX.256 encoded version)
IF SRC1[15:0] < SRC2[15:0] THEN
    DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0];
ELSE
    DEST[15:0] := SRC2[15:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th words in source and destination operands *)
    DEST[255:240] := SRC1[255:240];
ELSE
    DEST[255:240] := SRC2[255:240]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMINSW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 16
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
        IF SRC1[i+15:i] < SRC2[i+15:i]
            THEN DEST[i+15:i] := SRC1[i+15:i];
            ELSE DEST[i+15:i] := SRC2[i+15:i];
        FI;
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
            ELSE ; zeroing-masking
                DEST[i+15:i] := 0
            FI
        FI;
    END FOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VPMINSB __m512i _mm512_min_epi8( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSB __m512i _mm512_mask_min_epi8(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSW __m512i _mm512_min_epi16( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSW __m512i _mm512_mask_min_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSW __m256i _mm256_min_epi8( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINSW __m256i _mm256_mask_min_epi8(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINSW __m128i _mm128_min_epi16( __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINSW __m128i _mm128_mask_min_epi16(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINSW __m64_i _mm_min_epi8 ( __m64i a, __m64i b)
VPMINSW __m128_i _mm_min_epi16( __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPMINSW __m256_i _mm_min_epi16 ( __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPMINSW __m512_i _mm_min_epi16 ( __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPMINSW __m64_i _mm_min_epi16 ( __m64i a, __m64i b)
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:
#MF (64-bit operations only) If there is a pending x87 FPU exception.
PMINSD/PMINSQ—Minimum of Packed Signed Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 39 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4.1</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.W1G 39 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.W1G 39 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W0 39 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W0 39 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed minimum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W0 39 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed dword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst and store packed minimum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1 39 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed qword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1 39 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed qword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed minimum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1 39 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL, AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed signed qword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst and store packed minimum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a SIMD compare of the packed signed dword or qword integers in the second source operand and the first source operand and returns the minimum value for each pair of integers to the destination operand.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.
EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register; The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated based on writemask k1.

Operation

PMINSN (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

IF DEST[31:0] < SRC[31:0] THEN
  DEST[31:0] := DEST[31:0];
ELSE
  DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[127:96] := DEST[127:96];
ELSE
  DEST[127:96] := SRC[127:96]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMINSN (VEX.128 encoded version)

IF SRC1[31:0] < SRC2[31:0] THEN
  DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0];
ELSE
  DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 3rd dwords in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[127:96] := SRC1[127:96];
ELSE
  DEST[127:96] := SRC2[127:96]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMINSN (VEX.256 encoded version)

IF SRC1[31:0] < SRC2[31:0] THEN
  DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0];
ELSE
  DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th dwords in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[255:224] := SRC1[255:224];
ELSE
  DEST[255:224] := SRC2[255:224]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPMINSD (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN
        IF SRC1[i+31:i] < SRC2[31:0]
          THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i];
          ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0];
        FI;
        ELSE
          IF SRC1[i+31:i] < SRC2[i+31:i]
            THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i];
            ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i];
          FI;
          IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*;
            ELSE ; zeroing-masking
              DEST[i+31:i] := 0
          FI
      ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
          THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*;
          ELSE ; zeroing-masking
            DEST[i+31:i] := 0
        FI
      FI;
  END FOR;
  DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMINSQ (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN
        IF SRC1[i+63:i] < SRC2[63:0]
          THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i];
          ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SRC2[63:0];
        FI;
        ELSE
          IF SRC1[i+63:i] < SRC2[i+63:i]
            THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i];
            ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i];
          FI;
          IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*;
            ELSE ; zeroing-masking
              DEST[i+63:i] := 0
          FI
      ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
          THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*;
          ELSE ; zeroing-masking
            DEST[i+63:i] := 0
        FI
      FI;
  END FOR;
  DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPMINSD __m512i _mm512_min_epi32( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSD __m512i _mm512_mask_min_epi32( __m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSD __m512i _mm512_maskz_min_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSQ __m512i _mm512_min_epi64( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSQ __m512i _mm512_mask_min_epi64( __m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_min_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINSQ __m256i _mm256_min_epi32( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINSQ __m256i _mm256_mask_min_epi32( __m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINSQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_min_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINSQ __m256i _mm256_mask_min_epi64( __m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINSQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_min_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINSQ __m128i _mm128_min_epi32( __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINSQ __m128i _mm128_mask_min_epi32( __m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINSQ __m128i _mm128_maskz_min_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
(V)PMINSD __m128i _mm_min_epi32 ( __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINSQ __m256i _mm256_min_epi32( __m256i a, __m256i b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
### PMINUB/PMINUW—Minimum of Packed Unsigned Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F DA /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Compare unsigned byte integers in mm2/m64 and mm1 and returns minimum values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F DA /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 3A/r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in xmm2/m128 and xmm1 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F DA /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38 3A/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 and return packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F DA /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed minimum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38 3A/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 and return packed minimum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F DA /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F DA /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed minimum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F DA /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned byte integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512 and store packed minimum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38 3A/r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in xmm3/m128 and xmm2 and return packed minimum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38 3A/r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in ymm3/m256 and ymm2 and return packed minimum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38 3A/r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned word integers in zmm3/m512 and zmm2 and return packed minimum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description
Performs a SIMD compare of the packed unsigned byte or word integers in the second source operand and the first
source operand and returns the minimum value for each pair of integers to the destination operand.

Legacy SSE version PMINUB: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The
destination operand can be an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source
operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination
register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source
operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination
register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The
first source and destination operands are YMM registers.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register; The second source operand is a
ZMM/YMM/XMM register or a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated
based on writemask k1.

Operation
PMINUB (for 64-bit operands)
IF DEST[7:0] < SRC[17:0] THEN
    DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0];
ELSE
    DEST[7:0] := SRC[7:0];
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th bytes in source and destination operands *)
IF DEST[63:56] < SRC[63:56] THEN
    DEST[63:56] := DEST[63:56];
ELSE
    DEST[63:56] := SRC[63:56];
(* Repeat operation for 12th through 15th bytes in source and destination operands *)
DEST[127:120] := 0

PMINUB instruction for 128-bit operands:
IF DEST[7:0] < SRC[7:0] THEN
    DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0];
ELSE
    DEST[15:0] := SRC[7:0];
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes in source and destination operands *)
IF DEST[127:120] < SRC[127:120] THEN
    DEST[127:120] := DEST[127:120];
ELSE
    DEST[127:120] := SRC[127:120];
DEST[127:120] := 0

VPMINUB (VEX.128 encoded version)
IF SRC1[7:0] < SRC2[7:0] THEN
    DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE
    DEST[7:0] := SRC2[7:0];
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th bytes in source and destination operands *)
IF SRC1[127:120] < SRC2[127:120] THEN
    DEST[127:120] := SRC1[127:120];
ELSE
    DEST[127:120] := SRC2[127:120];
DEST[127:120] := 0
VPMINUB (VEX.256 encoded version)

IF SRC1[7:0] < SRC2[7:0] THEN
  DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0];
ELSE
  DEST[15:0] := SRC2[7:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 31st bytes in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[255:248] := SRC1[255:248];
ELSE
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMINUB (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 8
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF SRC1[i+7:i] < SRC2[i+7:i]
      THEN DEST[i+7:i] := SRC1[i+7:i];
    ELSE DEST[i+7:i] := SRC2[i+7:i];
    Fl;
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+7:i] := 0
    Fl
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PMINUW instruction for 128-bit operands:

IF DEST[15:0] < SRC[15:0] THEN
  DEST[15:0] := DEST[15:0];
ELSE
  DEST[15:0] := SRC[15:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[127:112] := DEST[127:112];
ELSE
  DEST[127:112] := SRC[127:112]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMINUW (VEX.128 encoded version)

IF SRC1[15:0] < SRC2[15:0] THEN
  DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0];
ELSE
  DEST[15:0] := SRC2[15:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[127:112] := SRC1[127:112];
ELSE
  DEST[127:112] := SRC2[127:112]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
VPMINUW (VEX.256 encoded version)
IF SRC1[15:0] < SRC2[15:0] THEN
  DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0];
ELSE
  DEST[15:0] := SRC2[15:0]; FI;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 15th words in source and destination operands *)
  DEST[255:240] := SRC1[255:240];
ELSE
  DEST[255:240] := SRC2[255:240]; FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMINUW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF SRC1[i+15:i] < SRC2[i+15:i]
      THEN DEST[i+15:i] := SRC1[i+15:i];
      ELSE DEST[i+15:i] := SRC2[i+15:i];
    FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+15:i] := 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VPMINUB __m512i _mm512_min_epu8( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUB __m512i _mm512_mask_min_epu8( __m512i s, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUB __m512i _mm512_maskz_min_epu8( __m512i s, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUW __m512i _mm512_min_epu16( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUW __m512i _mm512_mask_min_epu16( __m512i s, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUW __m512i _mm512_maskz_min_epu16( __m512i s, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUB __m256i _mm256_min_epu8( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUB __m256i _mm256_mask_min_epu8( __m256i s, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUB __m256i _mm256_maskz_min_epu8( __m256i s, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUW __m256i _mm256_min_epu16( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUW __m256i _mm256_mask_min_epu16( __m256i s, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUW __m256i _mm256_maskz_min_epu16( __m256i s, __m256i a, __m256i b);
(V)PMINUB __m256i _mm_min_epu8 ( __m256i a, __m256i b);
(V)PMINUW __m256i _mm_min_epu16 ( __m256i a, __m256i b);
PMINUW: __m64 _m_min_pu8 ( __m64 a, __m64 b)
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

PMINUD/PMINUQ—Minimum of Packed Unsigned Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3B 3B /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 3B /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store packed minimum values in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 3B /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store packed minimum values in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W0 3B /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst and store packed minimum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W0 3B /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m32bcst and store packed minimum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W0 3B /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned dword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst and store packed minimum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1 3B /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned qword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst and store packed minimum values in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1 3B /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned qword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst and store packed minimum values in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1 3B /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare packed unsigned qword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst and store packed minimum values in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs a SIMD compare of the packed unsigned dword/qword integers in the second source operand and the first source operand and returns the minimum value for each pair of integers to the destination operand.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register; The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated based on writemask k1.
Operation

PMINUD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
PMINUD instruction for 128-bit operands:
IF DEST[31:0] < SRC[31:0] THEN
    DEST[31:0] := DEST[31:0];
ELSE
    DEST[31:0] := SRC[31:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th words in source and destination operands *)
    DEST[127:96] := DEST[127:96];
ELSE
    DEST[127:96] := SRC[127:96]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPMINUD (VEX.128 encoded version)
VPMINUD instruction for 128-bit operands:
IF SRC1[31:0] < SRC2[31:0] THEN
    DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0];
ELSE
    DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 3rd dwords in source and destination operands *)
    DEST[127:96] := SRC1[127:96];
ELSE
    DEST[127:96] := SRC2[127:96]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMINUD (VEX.256 encoded version)
VPMINUD instruction for 128-bit operands:
IF SRC1[31:0] < SRC2[31:0] THEN
    DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0];
ELSE
    DEST[31:0] := SRC2[31:0]; Fl;
(* Repeat operation for 2nd through 7th dwords in source and destination operands *)
    DEST[255:224] := SRC1[255:224];
ELSE
    DEST[255:224] := SRC2[255:224]; Fl;
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPMINUD (EVEX encoded versions)

\[(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\]

FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)
\[
i := j \times 32
\]
IF \(k1[j]\) OR *no writemask* THEN
  IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
    THEN
      IF SRC1[i+31:i] < SRC2[31:0]
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i];
      ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0];
      FI;
    ELSE
      IF SRC1[i+31:i] < SRC2[i+31:i]
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i];
      ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i];
      FI;
    FI;
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+31:i] := 0
    FI
  FI;
ENDIF;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMINUQ (EVEX encoded versions)

\[(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)\]

FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)
\[
i := j \times 64
\]
IF \(k1[j]\) OR *no writemask* THEN
  IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
    THEN
      IF SRC1[i+63:i] < SRC2[63:0]
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i];
      ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SRC2[63:0];
      FI;
    ELSE
      IF SRC1[i+63:i] < SRC2[i+63:i]
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i];
      ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i];
      FI;
    FI;
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+63:i] := 0
    FI
  FI;
ENDIF;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPMINUD __m512i _mm512_min_epu32(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUD __m512i _mm512_mask_min_epu32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_min_epu32(__mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUQ __m512i _mm512_mask_min_epu64(__m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_min_epu64(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMINUD __m256i _mm256_min_epu32(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUD __m256i _mm256_mask_min_epu32(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_min_epu32(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUQ __m256i _mm256_mask_min_epu64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_min_epu64(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUD __m128i _mm_mask_min_epu32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINUQ __m128i _mm_maskz_min_epu32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINUD __m128i _mm128_min_epu32(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINUD __m128i _mm128_mask_min_epu32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINUQ __m128i _mm128_maskz_min_epu32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMINUD __m256i _mm256_min_epu32(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMINUQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_min_epu32(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
PMOVMSKB—Move Byte Mask

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP DF D7 /r[^1]</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Move a byte mask of mm to reg. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are zeroed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMOVMSKB reg, mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 DF D7 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Move a byte mask of xmm to reg. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are zeroed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMOVMSKB reg, xmm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG D7 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Move a byte mask of xmm1 to reg. The upper bits of r32 or r64 are filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVMSKB reg, xmm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG D7 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Move a 32-bit mask of ymm1 to reg. The upper bits of r64 are filled with zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVMSKB reg, ymm1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:

InstructionOperand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
Creates a mask made up of the most significant bit of each byte of the source operand (second operand) and stores the result in the low byte or word of the destination operand (first operand).

The byte mask is 8 bits for 64-bit source operand, 16 bits for 128-bit source operand and 32 bits for 256-bit source operand. The destination operand is a general-purpose register.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction can access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15, R8-R15) when used with a REX.R prefix. The default operand size is 64-bit in 64-bit mode.

Legacy SSE version: The source operand is an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The source operand is an XMM register.

VEX.128 encoded version: The source operand is an XMM register.

VEX.256 encoded version: The source operand is a YMM register.

Note: VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b.

Operation
PMOVMSKB (with 64-bit source operand and r32)
\[
\begin{align*}
r32[0] & := \text{SRC}[7]; \\
r32[1] & := \text{SRC}[15]; \\
& \quad \text{(* Repeat operation for bytes 2 through 6 *)} \\
r32[7] & := \text{SRC}[63]; \\
r32[31:8] & := \text{ZERO}_FILL;
\end{align*}
\]

(V)PMOVMSKB (with 128-bit source operand and r32)
\[
\begin{align*}
r32[0] & := \text{SRC}[7]; \\
r32[1] & := \text{SRC}[15]; \\
& \quad \text{(* Repeat operation for bytes 2 through 14 *)} \\
r32[15] & := \text{SRC}[127]; \\
r32[31:16] & := \text{ZERO}_FILL;
\end{align*}
\]
**VPMOVMSKB (with 256-bit source operand and r32)**

\[ r32[0] := SRC[7]; \]
\[ r32[1] := SRC[15]; \]

(*) Repeat operation for bytes 3rd through 31*)
\[ r32[31] := SRC[255]; \]

**PMOVMSKB (with 64-bit source operand and r64)**
\[ r64[0] := SRC[7]; \]
\[ r64[1] := SRC[15]; \]

(*) Repeat operation for bytes 2 through 6 *)
\[ r64[7] := SRC[63]; \]
\[ r64[63:8] := ZERO_FILL; \]

(V)PMOVMSKB (with 128-bit source operand and r64)
\[ r64[0] := SRC[7]; \]
\[ r64[1] := SRC[15]; \]

(*) Repeat operation for bytes 2 through 14 *)
\[ r64[15] := SRC[127]; \]
\[ r64[63:16] := ZERO_FILL; \]

**VPMOVMSKB (with 256-bit source operand and r64)**
\[ r64[0] := SRC[7]; \]
\[ r64[1] := SRC[15]; \]

(*) Repeat operation for bytes 2 through 31*)
\[ r64[31] := SRC[255]; \]
\[ r64[63:32] := ZERO_FILL; \]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

PMOVMSKB: int _mm_movemask_pi8(__m64 a)
(V)PMOVMSKB: int _mm_movemask_epi8 ( __m128i a)
VPMOVMSKB: int _mm256_movemask_epi8 ( __m256i a)

**Flags Affected**

None.

**Numeric Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-24, "Type 7 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:

#UD If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
### PMOVSX—Packed Move with Sign Extend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 20 /r PMOVSXBw xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Sign extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 8 packed 16-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 21 /r PMOVSXBD xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 8-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 22 /r PMOVSXBQ xmm1, xmm2/m16</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Sign extend 2 packed 8-bit integers in the low 2 bytes of xmm2/m16 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 23/r PMOVSXWD xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 24/r PMOVSXWQ xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Sign extend 2 packed 16-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 25/r PMOVSXDQ xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Sign extend 2 packed 32-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 20 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Sign extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 8 packed 16-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXBw xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 21 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 8-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXBD xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 22 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Sign extend 2 packed 8-bit integers in the low 2 bytes of xmm2/m16 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXBQ xmm1, xmm2/m16</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 23 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXWD xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 24 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Sign extend 2 packed 16-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXWQ xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
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<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 25 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Sign extend 2 packed 32-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXDQ xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 20 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Sign extend 16 packed 8-bit integers in xmm2/m128 to 16 packed 16-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXBw ymm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 21 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Sign extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 8 packed 16-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXBD ymm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 22 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 8-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXBQ ymm1, xmm2/m16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 23 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXWD ymm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 24 /r</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 4 packed 64-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMOVSXWQ ymm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WG 25 /r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WG 20 /r</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WG 20 /r</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WG 20 /r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WG 21 /r</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 8-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opcode/Instruction</td>
<td>Op / En</td>
<td>64/32 bit Mode Support</td>
<td>CPUID Feature Flag</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 21 /r VPMOVSXB D ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 8 packed 32-bit integers in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 21 /r VPMOVSXB D zmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 16 packed 8-bit integers in the low 16 bytes of xmm2/m128 to 16 packed 32-bit integers in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 22 /r VPMOVSXB Q xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m16</td>
<td>D V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 2 packed 8-bit integers in the low 2 bytes of xmm2/m16 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 22 /r VPMOVSXB Q ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>D V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 8-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 64-bit integers in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 22 /r VPMOVSXB Q zmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>D V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 8 packed 64-bit integers in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 23 /r VPMOVSX WD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/mem to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 23 /r VPMOVSX WD ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 8 packed 16-bit integers in the low 16 bytes of xmm2/m128 to 8 packed 32-bit integers in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 23 /r VPMOVSX WD zmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m256</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 16 packed 16-bit integers in the low 32 bytes of xmm2/m256 to 16 packed 32-bit integers in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 24 /r VPMOVSX QD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 2 packed 16-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 24 /r VPMOVSX QD ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 64-bit integers in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 24 /r VPMOVSX QD zmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 8 packed 16-bit integers in the low 16 bytes of xmm2/m128 to 8 packed 64-bit integers in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W0 25 /r VPMOVSXQD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 2 packed 32-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W0 25 /r VPMOVSXQD ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 4 packed 32-bit integers in the low 16 bytes of xmm2/m128 to 4 packed 64-bit integers in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W0 25 /r VPMOVSXQD zmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m256</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Sign extend 8 packed 32-bit integers in the low 32 bytes of xmm2/m256 to 8 packed 64-bit integers in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Half Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Quarter Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Eighth Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Legacy and VEX encoded versions: Packed byte, word, or dword integers in the low bytes of the source operand (second operand) are sign extended to word, dword, or quadword integers and stored in packed signed bytes the destination operand.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions: Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded versions: Packed byte, word or dword integers starting from the low bytes of the source operand (second operand) are sign extended to word, dword or quadword integers and stored to the destination operand under the writemask. The destination register is XMM, YMM or ZMM Register.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

Operation

Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(DEST, SRC)

DEST[15:0] := SignExtend(SRC[7:0]);
DEST[31:16] := SignExtend(SRC[15:8]);
DEST[63:48] := SignExtend(SRC[31:24]);
DEST[79:64] := SignExtend(SRC[39:32]);
DEST[95:80] := SignExtend(SRC[47:40]);
DEST[111:96] := SignExtend(SRC[55:48]);
DEST[127:112] := SignExtend(SRC[63:56]);

Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(DEST, SRC)

DEST[31:0] := SignExtend(SRC[7:0]);
DEST[63:32] := SignExtend(SRC[15:8]);
DEST[95:64] := SignExtend(SRC[23:16]);
DEST[127:96] := SignExtend(SRC[31:24]);

Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(DEST, SRC)

DEST[63:0] := SignExtend(SRC[7:0]);
DEST[127:64] := SignExtend(SRC[15:8]);

Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(DEST, SRC)

DEST[31:0] := SignExtend(SRC[15:0]);
DEST[63:32] := SignExtend(SRC[31:16]);
DEST[95:64] := SignExtend(SRC[47:32]);
DEST[127:96] := SignExtend(SRC[63:48]);

Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD(DEST, SRC)

DEST[63:0] := SignExtend(SRC[15:0]);
DEST[127:64] := SignExtend(SRC[31:16]);
Packed_Sign_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(DEST, SRC)
DEST[63:0] := SignExtend(SRC[31:0]);
DEST[127:64] := SignExtend(SRC[63:32]);

VPMOVXSXBw (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
IF VL >= 256
    Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
    Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[191:128])
    Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[255:192])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 16
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+15:i]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
                ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
                    DEST[i+15:i] := 0
            FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMOVXSXBd (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[31:0])
IF VL >= 256
    Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[63:32])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
    Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[95:64])
    Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[127:96])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+31:i]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
                ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
                    DEST[i+31:i] := 0
            FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VPMOVSXBQ (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[15:0])
IF VL >= 256
  Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[31:16])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
  Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[47:32])
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[63:48])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+63:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
    FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMOVSXWD (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
IF VL >= 256
  Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
  Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[191:128])
Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[256:192])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+31:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+31:i] := 0
      FI
    FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VPMOVSXWQ (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

Packed_Sign_Extend_Word_to_Qword(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[31:0])
IF VL > 256
  Packed_Sign_Extend_Word_to_Qword(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[63:32])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
  Packed_Sign_Extend_Word_to_Qword(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[95:64])
  Packed_Sign_Extend_Word_to_Qword(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[127:96])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+63:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMOVSXDQ (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

Packed_Sign_Extend_Dword_to_Qword(TEMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
IF VL > 256
  Packed_Sign_Extend_Dword_to_Qword(TEMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
  Packed_Sign_Extend_Dword_to_Qword(TEMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[191:128])
  Packed_Sign_Extend_Dword_to_Qword(TEMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[255:192])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+63:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMOVSXBW (VEX.256 encoded version)

Packed_Sign_Extend_Byte_to_Word(DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
Packed_Sign_Extend_Byte_to_Word(DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPMOVSXBD (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[31:0])
Packed_Sign_ExtendBYTE_to_DWORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[63:32])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVSXBQ (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[15:0])
Packed_Sign_ExtendBYTE_to_QWORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[127:16])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVSXWD (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
Packed_Sign_ExtendBYTE_to_DWORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVSXWQ (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[31:0])
Packed_Sign_ExtendBYTE_to_QWORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[63:32])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVSXDQ (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
Packed_Sign_ExtendBYTE_to_QWORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVSXBW (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPMOVSXBQ (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPMOVSXWD (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPMOVSXWQ (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPMOVSXDQ (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Sign_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PMOVSXBw
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
PMOVSB
Packed_Sign_Extend_BYTE_to_BYTE(DEST[127:0], SRC[127:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PMOVSD
Packed_Sign_Extend_DOUBLEWORD to_DOUBLEWORD(DEST[31:0], SRC[31:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:32] (Unmodified)

PMOVSHD
Packed_Sign_Extend_HALFWORD to_DOUBLEWORD(DEST[31:0], SRC[31:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:32] (Unmodified)

PMOVSHQ
Packed_Sign_Extend_HALFWORD to_QUADWORD(DEST[63:0], SRC[63:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)

PMOVSDQ
Packed_Sign_Extend_DOUBLEWORD to_QUADWORD(DEST[63:0], SRC[63:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VPMOVSBw __m512i _mm512_cvtepi8_epi16(__m512i a);
VPMOVSBw __m512i _mm512_mask_cvtepi8_epi16(__m512i a, __mmask32 k, __m512i b);
VPMOVSBw __m512i _mm512_maskz_cvtepi8_epi16(__m512i a);
VPMOVSBw __m256i _mm256_cvtepi8_epi16(__m256i a);
VPMOVSBw __m256i _mm256_mask_cvtepi8_epi16(__m256i a, __mmask8 k, __m256i b);
VPMOVSBw __m256i _mm256_maskz_cvtepi8_epi16(__m256i a);
VPMOVSXWQ __m256i _mm256_cvtepi16_epi64(__m256i a);
VPMOVSXWQ __m256i _mm256_mask_cvtepi16_epi64(__m256i a, __mmask8 k, __m256i b);
VPMOVSXWQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_cvtepi16_epi64(__m256i a);
VPMOVSXBW __m128i _mm_mask_cvtepi8_epi16(__m128i a, __mmask8 k, __m128i b);
VPMOVSXBW __m128i _mm_maskz_cvtepi8_epi16(__m128i a);
VPMOVSXBD __m128i _mm_mask_cvtepi8_epi32(__m128i a, __mmask8 k, __m128i b);
VPMOVSXBD __m128i _mm_maskz_cvtepi8_epi32(__m128i a);
VPMOVSXBQ __m128i _mm_mask_cvtepi8_epi64(__m128i a, __mmask8 k, __m128i b);
VPMOVSXBQ __m128i _mm_maskz_cvtepi8_epi64(__m128i a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, "Type 5 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-51, "Type E5 Class Exception Conditions".
Additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B, or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
### PMOVZX—Packed Move with Zero Extend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 30 /r PMOVXZBw xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Zero extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 8 packed 16-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 31 /r PMOVXZBD xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 8-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 32 /r PMOVXZBQ xmm1, xmm2/m16</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Zero extend 2 packed 8-bit integers in the low 2 bytes of xmm2/m16 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 33 /r PMOVXZWD xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 34 /r PMOVXZWQ xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Zero extend 2 packed 16-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0f 38 35 /r PMOVXZDXQ xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Zero extend 2 packed 32-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 30 /r VPMOVXZBw xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Zero extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 8 packed 16-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 31 /r VPMOVXZBD xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 8-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 32 /r VPMOVXZBQ xmm1, xmm2/m16</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Zero extend 2 packed 8-bit integers in the low 2 bytes of xmm2/m16 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 33 /r VPMOVXZWD xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 34 /r VPMOVXZWQ xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Zero extend 2 packed 16-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 35 /r VPMOVXZDXQ xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Zero extend 2 packed 32-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 30 /r VPMOVXZBw ymm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Zero extend 16 packed 8-bit integers in xmm2/m128 to 16 packed 16-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 31 /r VPMOVXZBD ymm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Zero extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 8 packed 32-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 32 /r VPMOVXZBQ ymm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 8-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 4 packed 64-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 33 /r VPMOVXZWD ymm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Zero extend 8 packed 16-bit integers xmm2/m128 to 8 packed 32-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 34 /r VPMOVXZWQ ymm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 64-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 35 /r VPMOVXZDXQ ymm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm2/m128 to 4 packed 64-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opcode/Instruction</td>
<td>Op / En</td>
<td>64/32 bit Mode Support</td>
<td>CPUID Feature Flag</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38 30.WIG /r VPMOVZXBW xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Zero extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 8 packed 16-bit integers in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 30 /r VPMOVZXBW ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Zero extend 16 packed 8-bit integers in xmm2/m128 to 16 packed 16-bit integers in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 30 /r VPMOVZXBW zmm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Zero extend 32 packed 8-bit integers in ymm2/m256 to 32 packed 16-bit integers in zmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 31 /r VPMOVZXBQ xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m16</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 8-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m16 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 31 /r VPMOVZXBQ ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 8 packed 8-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 8 packed 32-bit integers in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 31 /r VPMOVZXBQ zmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 16 packed 8-bit integers in xmm2/m32 to 16 packed 32-bit integers in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 32 /r VPMOVZXWD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 32 /r VPMOVZXWD ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 8 packed 16-bit integers in the low 8 bytes of xmm2/m128 to 8 packed 64-bit integers in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 32 /r VPMOVZXWD zmm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 16 packed 16-bit integers in ymm2/m256 to 16 packed 64-bit integers in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 33 /r VPMOVZXWQ xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 2 packed 16-bit integers in the low 2 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 33 /r VPMOVZXWQ ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 4 packed 16-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m64 to 4 packed 32-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 33 /r VPMOVZXWQ zmm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 8 packed 16-bit integers in xmm2/m128 to 8 packed 32-bit integers in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 34 /r VPMOVZXWB xmm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 16 packed 16-bit integers in ymm2/m256 to 16 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 34 /r VPMOVZXWB ymm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 2 packed 16-bit integers in the low 4 bytes of xmm2/m32 to 2 packed 64-bit integers in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 34 /r VPMOVZXWB zmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 8 packed 16-bit integers in xmm2/m128 to 8 packed 64-bit integers in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 34 /r VPMOVZXWB zmm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Zero extend 16 packed 16-bit integers in ymm2/m256 to 16 packed 64-bit integers in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PMOVZX—Packed Move with Zero Extend

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Half Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Quarter Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Eighth Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operation

**Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(DEST, SRC)**

1. DEST[15:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[7:0]);
2. DEST[31:16] := ZeroExtend(SRC[15:8]);
5. DEST[79:64] := ZeroExtend(SRC[39:32]);
6. DEST[95:80] := ZeroExtend(SRC[47:40]);

**Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(DEST, SRC)**

1. DEST[31:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[7:0]);

### Description

Legacy, VEX and EVEX encoded versions: Packed byte, word, or dword integers starting from the low bytes of the source operand (second operand) are zero extended to word, dword, or quadword integers and stored in packed signed bytes the destination operand.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded versions: Packed dword integers starting from the low bytes of the source operand (second operand) are zero extended to quadword integers and stored to the destination operand under the writemask. The destination register is XMM, YMM or ZMM Register.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(DEST, SRC)
DEST[63:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[7:0]);
DEST[127:64] := ZeroExtend(SRC[15:8]);

Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD(DEST, SRC)
DEST[31:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[15:0]);
DEST[95:64] := ZeroExtend(SRC[47:32]);

Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD(DEST, SRC)
DEST[63:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[15:0]);
DEST[127:64] := ZeroExtend(SRC[31:16]);

Packed_Zero_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(DEST, SRC)
DEST[63:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[31:0]);
DEST[127:64] := ZeroExtend(SRC[63:32]);

VPMOVZXBXW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
IF VL >= 256
   Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
   Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[191:128])
   Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[255:192])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 16
   IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
      THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+15:i]
      ELSE
         IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
            ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
               DEST[i+15:i] := 0
         FI
   FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMOVZXBD (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[31:0])
IF VL >= 256
   Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[63:32])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
   Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[95:64])
   Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[127:96])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 32
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+31:i]
ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
    THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+31:i] := 0
    FI
FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMOVZXBQ (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[15:0])
IF VL >= 256
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[31:16])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[47:32])
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[63:48])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 64
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+63:i]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
                ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
                    DEST[i+63:i] := 0
                FI
            FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMOVZXWD (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
IF VL >= 256
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[191:128])
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[256:192])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+31:i]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
                ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
                    DEST[i+31:i] := 0
                FI
            FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
PMOVZX—Packed Move with Zero Extend

DEST[i+31:i] := 0
FI

ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMOVZXWQ (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[31:0])
IF VL >= 256
  Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[63:32])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
  Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[95:64])
  Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD(TMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[127:96])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+63:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPMOVZXDQ (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
Packed_Zero_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(TEMP_DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
IF VL >= 256
  Packed_Zero_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(TEMP_DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
FI;
IF VL >= 512
  Packed_Zero_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(TEMP_DEST[383:256], SRC[191:128])
  Packed_Zero_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(TEMP_DEST[511:384], SRC[255:192])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TEMP_DEST[i+63:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

4-368 Vol. 2B
PMOVZX—Packed Move with Zero Extend

VPMOVZXBlw (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVZXBD (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[31:0])
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[63:32])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVZXBlq (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[15:0])
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[31:16])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVZXBD (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVZXwD (VEX.256 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(DEST[127:0], SRC[63:0])
Packed_Zero_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD(DEST[255:128], SRC[127:64])
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMOVZXBlw (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMOVZXBD (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMOVZXBlq (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMOVZXBD (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMOVZXwD (VEX.128 encoded version)
Packed_Zero_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PMOVZX—Packed Move with Zero Extend
PMOVZXbW
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_WORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PMOVZXbD
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_DWORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PMOVZXbQ
Packed_Zero_Extend_BYTE_to_QWORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PMOVZXwD
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_DWORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PMOVZXwQ
Packed_Zero_Extend_WORD_to_QWORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PMOVZXdQ
Packed_Zero_Extend_DWORD_to_QWORD()
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPMOVZXbW __m512i _mm512_cvtepu8_epi16(__m256i a);
VPMOVZXbW _mm512i _mm512_mask_cvtepu8_epi16(__m512i a, __mmask32 k, __m256i b);
VPMOVZXbW __m512i _mm512_maskz_cvtepu8_epi16(__mmask32 k, __m256i b);
VPMOVZXbD __m512i _mm512_cvtepu8_epi32(__m128i a);
VPMOVZXbD __m512i _mm512_mask_cvtepu8_epi32(__m512i a, __mmask16 k, __m128i b);
VPMOVZXbD __m512i _mm512_maskz_cvtepu8_epi32(__mmask16 k, __m128i b);
VPMOVZXbQ __m512i _mm512_cvtepu8_epi64(__m128i a);
VPMOVZXbQ __m512i _mm512_mask_cvtepu8_epi64(__m512i a, __mmask8 k, __m128i b);
VPMOVZXbQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_cvtepu8_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i b);
VPMOVZXdQ __m512i _mm512_cvtepu32_epi64(__m128i a);
VPMOVZXdQ __m512i _mm512_mask_cvtepu32_epi64(__m512i a, __mmask8 k, __m128i b);
VPMOVZXdQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_cvtepu32_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i b);
PMOVZXDQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_cvtepu32_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i a);
PMOVZXWD __m256i _mm256_cvtepu16_epi32(__m128i a);
PMOVZXWD __m256i _mm256_mask_cvtepu16_epi32(__m256i a, __mmask16 k, __m128i b);
PMOVZXWD __m256i _mm256_maskz_cvtepu16_epi32(__mmask16 k, __m128i a);
PMOVZXWQ __m256i _mm256_cvtepu16_epi64(__m128i a);
PMOVZXWQ __m256i _mm256_mask_cvtepu16_epi64(__m256i a, __mmask8 k, __m128i b);
PMOVZXWQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_cvtepu16_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i a);
PMOVZXWB __m128i _mm_mask_cvtepu8_epi16(__m128i a, __mmask8 k, __m128i b);
PMOVZXWB __m128i _mm_maskz_cvtepu8_epi16(__mmask8 k, __m128i a);
PMOVZXWB __m128i _mm_maskz_cvtepu8_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a);
PMOVZXWB __m128i _mm_maskz_cvtepu16_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a);
PMOVZXWQ __m128i _mm_maskz_cvtepu16_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-51, “Type E5 Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B, or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
### PMULDQ—Multiply Packed Doubleword Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 28 /r PMULDQ xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Multiply packed signed doubleword integers in xmm1 by packed signed doubleword integers in xmm2/m128, and store the quadword results in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 28 /r VPMULDQ xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply packed signed doubleword integers in xmm2 by packed signed doubleword integers in xmm3/m128, and store the quadword results in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 28 /r VPMULDQ ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Multiply packed signed doubleword integers in ymm2 by packed signed doubleword integers in ymm3/m256, and store the quadword results in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1 28 /r VPMULDQ xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Multiply packed signed doubleword integers in xmm2 by packed signed doubleword integers in xmm3/m128/m64bcst, and store the quadword results in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1 28 /r VPMULDQ ymm1[k1][z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Multiply packed signed doubleword integers in ymm2 by packed signed doubleword integers in ymm3/m256/m64bcst, and store the quadword results in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1 28 /r VPMULDQ zmm1[k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Multiply packed signed doubleword integers in zmm2 by packed signed doubleword integers in zmm3/m512/m64bcst, and store the quadword results in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Multiplies packed signed doubleword integers in the even-numbered (zero-based reference) elements of the first source operand and the packed signed doubleword integers in the corresponding elements of the second source operand and stores packed signed quadword results in the destination operand.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The input signed doubleword integers are taken from the even-numbered elements of the source operands, i.e., the first (low) and third doubleword element. For 128-bit memory operands, 128 bits are fetched from memory, but only the first and third doublewords are used in the computation. The first source operand and the destination XMM operand is the same. The second source operand can be an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The input signed doubleword integers are taken from the even-numbered elements of the source operands, i.e., the first (low) and third doubleword element. For 128-bit memory operands, 128 bits are fetched from memory, but only the first and third doublewords are used in the computation. The first source operand and the destination operand are XMM registers. The second source operand can be an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The input signed doubleword integers are taken from the even-numbered elements of the source operands, i.e., the first, 3rd, 5th, 7th doubleword element. For 256-bit memory operands, 256 bits are fetched from memory, but only the four even-numbered doublewords are used in the computation. The first source operand and the destination operand are YMM registers. The second source operand can be a YMM register or 256-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination ZMM register are zeroed.
EVEX encoded version: The input signed doubleword integers are taken from the even-numbered elements of the source operands. The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The second source operand can be an ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, and updated according to the writemask at 64-bit granularity.

**Operation**

**VPMULDQ (EVEX encoded versions)**

\((KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)\)

FOR \(j := 0 \) TO \(KL-1\)

\(i := j \times 64\)

IF \(k1[j] \) OR *no writemask*

THEN

IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)

THEN \(DEST[i+63:j] := \text{SignExtend64} (SRC1[i+31:j]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (SRC2[31:0])\)

ELSE \(DEST[i+63:j] := \text{SignExtend64} (SRC1[i+31:j]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (SRC2[i+31:j])\)

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN *DEST[i+63:j] remains unchanged*

ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking

DEST[i+63:j] := 0

ELSE

ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VPMULDQ (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\(\text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{SignExtend64} (SRC1[31:0]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (SRC2[31:0])\)

\(\text{DEST}[127:64] := \text{SignExtend64} (SRC1[95:64]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (SRC2[95:64])\)

\(\text{DEST}[191:128] := \text{SignExtend64} (SRC1[159:128]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (SRC2[159:128])\)

\(\text{DEST}[255:192] := \text{SignExtend64} (SRC1[223:192]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (SRC2[223:192])\)

\(\text{DEST}[MAXVL-1:256] := 0\)

**VPMULDQ (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\(\text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{SignExtend64} (SRC1[31:0]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (SRC2[31:0])\)

\(\text{DEST}[127:64] := \text{SignExtend64} (SRC1[95:64]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (SRC2[95:64])\)

\(\text{DEST}[MAXVL-1:128] := 0\)

**PMULDQ (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\(\text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{SignExtend64} (\text{DEST}[31:0]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (\text{SRC}[31:0])\)

\(\text{DEST}[127:64] := \text{SignExtend64} (\text{DEST}[95:64]) \times \text{SignExtend64} (\text{SRC}[95:64])\)

\(\text{DEST}[MAXVL-1:128] \) (Unmodified)

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VPMULDQ _m512i _mm512_mul_epi32 (__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULDQ _m512i _mm512_mask_mul_epi32 (__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULDQ _m512i _mm512_maskz_mul_epi32 (__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULDQ _m256i _mm256_mask_mul_epi32 (__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULDQ _m256i _mm256_maskz_mul_epi32 (__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULDQ _m128i _mm128_mask_mul_epi32 (__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULDQ _m128i _mm128_maskz_mul_epi32 (__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
(V)PMULDQ _m128i _mm128_mul_epi32 (__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULDQ _m256i _mm256_maskz_mul_epi32 (__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULDQ _m128i _mm128_maskz_mul_epi32 (__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULDQ _m256i _mm256_mul_epi32 (__m256i a, __m256i b);
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”. 
PMULHRSW — Packed Multiply High with Round and Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 0B /r1 PMULHRSW mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Multiply 16-bit signed words, scale and round signed doublewords, pack high 16 bits to mm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 0B /r PMULHRSW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Multiply 16-bit signed words, scale and round signed doublewords, pack high 16 bits to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128 66 0F 38.WIG 0B /r PMULHRSW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply 16-bit signed words, scale and round signed doublewords, pack high 16 bits to xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256 66 0F 38.WIG 0B /r PMULHRSW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Multiply 16-bit signed words, scale and round signed doublewords, pack high 16 bits to ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128 66 0F 38.WIG 0B /r PMULHRSW xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply 16-bit signed words, scale and round signed doublewords, pack high 16 bits to xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256 66 0F 38.WIG 0B /r PMULHRSW ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply 16-bit signed words, scale and round signed doublewords, pack high 16 bits to ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512 66 0F 38.WIG 0B /r PMULHRSW zmm1 (k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply 16-bit signed words, scale and round signed doublewords, pack high 16 bits to zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

PMULHRSW multiplies vertically each signed 16-bit integer from the destination operand (first operand) with the corresponding signed 16-bit integer of the source operand (second operand), producing intermediate, signed 32-bit integers. Each intermediate 32-bit integer is truncated to the 18 most significant bits. Rounding is always performed by adding 1 to the least significant bit of the 18-bit intermediate result. The final result is obtained by selecting the 16 bits immediately to the right of the most significant bit of each 18-bit intermediate result and packed to the destination operand.

When the source operand is a 128-bit memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, use the REX prefix to access XMM8-XMM15 registers.

Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand: Both operands can be MMX registers. The second source operand is an MMX register or a 64-bit memory location.
128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

Operation

PMULHRSW (with 64-bit operands)

```
 temp0[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[15:0] * SRC[15:0]) >>14) + 1;
 temp1[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[31:16] * SRC[31:16]) >>14) + 1;
 temp3[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[63:48] * SRC[63:48]) >>14) + 1;
 DEST[15:0] = temp0[16:1];
 DEST[31:16] = temp1[16:1];
 DEST[47:32] = temp2[16:1];
 DEST[63:48] = temp3[16:1];
```

PMULHRSW (with 128-bit operand)

```
 temp0[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[15:0] * SRC[15:0]) >>14) + 1;
 temp1[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[31:16] * SRC[31:16]) >>14) + 1;
 temp3[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[63:48] * SRC[63:48]) >>14) + 1;
 temp4[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[79:64] * SRC[79:64]) >>14) + 1;
 temp5[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[95:80] * SRC[95:80]) >>14) + 1;
 temp6[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[111:96] * SRC[111:96]) >>14) + 1;
 temp7[31:0] = INT32 ((DEST[127:112] * SRC[127:112]) >>14) + 1;
 DEST[15:0] = temp0[16:1];
 DEST[31:16] = temp1[16:1];
 DEST[47:32] = temp2[16:1];
 DEST[63:48] = temp3[16:1];
 DEST[79:64] = temp4[16:1];
 DEST[95:80] = temp5[16:1];
 DEST[111:96] = temp6[16:1];
 DEST[127:112] = temp7[16:1];
```

VPMULHRSW (VEX.128 encoded version)

```
 temp0[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[15:0] * SRC2[15:0]) >>14) + 1
 temp1[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[31:16] * SRC2[31:16]) >>14) + 1
 temp3[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[63:48] * SRC2[63:48]) >>14) + 1
 temp4[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[79:64] * SRC2[79:64]) >>14) + 1
 temp5[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[95:80] * SRC2[95:80]) >>14) + 1
 temp6[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[111:96] * SRC2[111:96]) >>14) + 1
 temp7[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[127:112] * SRC2[127:112]) >>14) + 1
 DEST[15:0] := temp0[16:1]
 DEST[31:16] := temp1[16:1]
 DEST[63:48] := temp3[16:1]
 DEST[79:64] := temp4[16:1]
 DEST[95:80] := temp5[16:1]
 DEST[111:96] := temp6[16:1]
 DEST[127:112] := temp7[16:1]
DEST[63:48] := temp3[16:1]
DEST[79:64] := temp4[16:1]
DEST[95:80] := temp5[16:1]
DEST[111:96] := temp6[16:1]
DEST[127:112] := temp7[16:1]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPMULHRSW (VEX.256 encoded version)

temp0[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[15:0] * SRC2[15:0]) >>14) + 1
temp1[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[31:16] * SRC2[31:16]) >>14) + 1
temp3[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[63:48] * SRC2[63:48]) >>14) + 1
temp4[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[79:64] * SRC2[79:64]) >>14) + 1
temp5[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[95:80] * SRC2[95:80]) >>14) + 1
temp6[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[111:96] * SRC2[111:96]) >>14) + 1
temp7[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[127:112] * SRC2[127:112]) >>14) + 1
temp8[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[143:128] * SRC2[143:128]) >>14) + 1
temp9[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[159:144] * SRC2[159:144]) >>14) + 1
temp10[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[175:160] * SRC2[175:160]) >>14) + 1
temp12[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[207:192] * SRC2[207:192]) >>14) + 1
temp14[31:0] := INT32 ((SRC1[239:224] * SRC2[239:224]) >>14) + 1

DEST[15:0] := temp0[16:1]
DEST[31:16] := temp1[16:1]
DEST[63:48] := temp3[16:1]
DEST[79:64] := temp4[16:1]
DEST[95:80] := temp5[16:1]
DEST[111:96] := temp6[16:1]
DEST[127:112] := temp7[16:1]
DEST[143:128] := temp8[16:1]
DEST[159:144] := temp9[16:1]
DEST[175:160] := temp10[16:1]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMULHRSW (EVEX encoded version)

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 16
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN
            temp[31:0] := ((SRC1[i+15:i] * SRC2[i+15:i]) >>14) + 1
            DEST[i+15:i] := tmp[16:1]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
ELSE *zeroing-masking*
    DEST[i+15:i] := 0
ENDIF
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
VPMULHRSW __m512i _mm512_mulhrs_epi16(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULHRSW __m512i _mm512_mask_mulhrs_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULHRSW __m512i _mm512_maskz_mulhrs_epi16( __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULHRSW __m256i _mm256_mask_mulhrs_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULHRSW __m256i _mm256_maskz_mulhrs_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULHRSW __m128i _mm_mask_mulhrs_epi16(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
PMULHRSW: _m64 _mm_mulhrs_epi16 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PMULHRSW: __m128i _mm_mulhrs_epi16 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPMULHRSW:__m256i _mm256_mulhrs_epi16(__m256i a, __m256i b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, "Type E4 Class Exception Conditions".
### PMULHUW—Multiply Packed Unsigned Integers and Store High Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F E4 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Multiply the packed unsigned word integers in <code>mm1</code> register and <code>mm2/m64</code>, and store the high 16 bits of the results in <code>mm1</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F E4 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Multiply the packed unsigned word integers in <code>xmm1</code> and <code>xmm2/m128</code>, and store the high 16 bits of the results in <code>xmm1</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG E4 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply the packed unsigned word integers in <code>xmm2</code> and <code>xmm3/m128</code>, and store the high 16 bits of the results in <code>xmm1</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG E4 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Multiply the packed unsigned word integers in <code>ymm2</code> and <code>ymm3/m256</code>, and store the high 16 bits of the results in <code>ymm1</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG E4 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL/AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Multiply the packed unsigned word integers in <code>xmm2</code> and <code>xmm3/m128</code>, and store the high 16 bits of the results in <code>xmm1</code> under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG E4 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL/AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Multiply the packed unsigned word integers in <code>ymm2</code> and <code>ymm3/m256</code>, and store the high 16 bits of the results in <code>ymm1</code> under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WIG E4 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Multiply the packed unsigned word integers in <code>zmm2</code> and <code>zmm3/m512</code>, and store the high 16 bits of the results in <code>zmm1</code> under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a SIMD unsigned multiply of the packed unsigned word integers in the destination operand (first operand) and the source operand (second operand), and stores the high 16 bits of each 32-bit intermediate results in the destination operand. (Figure 4-12 shows this operation when using 64-bit operands.)

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.
PMULHUW—Multiply Packed Unsigned Integers and Store High Result

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed. VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

![Diagram](image-url)

**Figure 4-12. PMULHUW and PMULHW Instruction Operation Using 64-bit Operands**

**Operation**

PMULHUW (with 64-bit operands)

TEMP[0:31] := DEST[15:0] × SRC[15:0]; (* Unsigned multiplication *)
DEST[15:0] := TEMP[0:31];
DEST[31:16] := TEMP[1:31];

PMULHUW (with 128-bit operands)

TEMP[0:31] := DEST[15:0] × SRC[15:0]; (* Unsigned multiplication *)
DEST[15:0] := TEMP[0:31];
DEST[31:16] := TEMP[1:31];
DEST[79:64] := TEMP[4:31];
DEST[95:80] := TEMP[5:31];
DEST[111:96] := TEMP[6:31];
DEST[127:112] := TEMP[7:31];
PMULHUW (VEX.128 encoded version)
TEMP0[31:0] := SRC1[15:0] * SRC2[15:0]
TEMP4[31:0] := SRC1[79:64] * SRC2[79:64]
TEMP6[31:0] := SRC1[111:96] * SRC2[111:96]
DEST[15:0] := TEMP0[31:16]
DEST[31:16] := TEMP1[31:16]
DEST[63:48] := TEMP3[31:16]
DEST[79:64] := TEMP4[31:16]
DEST[95:80] := TEMP5[31:16]
DEST[111:96] := TEMP6[31:16]
DEST[127:112] := TEMP7[31:16]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PMULHUW (VEX.256 encoded version)
TEMP0[31:0] := SRC1[15:0] * SRC2[15:0]
TEMP4[31:0] := SRC1[79:64] * SRC2[79:64]
TEMP6[31:0] := SRC1[111:96] * SRC2[111:96]
DEST[15:0] := TEMP0[31:16]
DEST[31:16] := TEMP1[31:16]
DEST[63:48] := TEMP3[31:16]
DEST[79:64] := TEMP4[31:16]
DEST[95:80] := TEMP5[31:16]
DEST[111:96] := TEMP6[31:16]
DEST[127:112] := TEMP7[31:16]
DEST[143:128] := TEMP8[31:16]
DEST[159:144] := TEMP9[31:16]
DEST[175:160] := TEMP10[31:16]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
PMULHUw (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      temp[31:0] := SRC1[i+15:i] * SRC2[i+15:i]
      DEST[i+15:i] := temp[31:16]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+15:i] := 0
      FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPMULHUW __m512i _mm512_mulhi_epu16(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULHUW __m512i _mm512_mask_mulhi_epu16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULHUW __m512i _mm512_maskz_mulhi_epu16(__mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULHUW __m256i _mm256_mulhi_epu16(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULHUW __m256i _mm256_mask_mulhi_epu16(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULHUW __m256i _mm256_maskz_mulhi_epu16(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULHUW __m128i _mm128_mulhi_epu16(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULHUW __m128i _mm128_mask_mulhi_epu16(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULHUW __m128i _mm128_maskz_mulhi_epu16(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
PMULHUW __m64 __m64_mulhi_epu16(__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PMULHUW __m128i __m128_mulhi_epu16(__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPMULHUW __m256i _mm256_mulhi_epu16(__m256i a, __m256i b)

Flags Affected

None.

Numeric Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, ”Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, ”Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

PMULHUw—Multiply Packed Unsigned Integers and Store High Result
### PMULHW—Multiply Packed Signed Integers and Store High Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F E5 /r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMULHW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in \textit{mm1} register and \textit{mm2}/m64, and store the high 16 bits of the results in \textit{mm1}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F E5 /r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMULHW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in \textit{xmm1} and \textit{xmm2}/m128, and store the high 16 bits of the results in \textit{xmm1}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG E5 /r</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMULHW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in \textit{xmm2} and \textit{xmm3}/m128, and store the high 16 bits of the results in \textit{xmm1}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG E5 /r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMULHW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in \textit{ymm2} and \textit{ymm3}/m256, and store the high 16 bits of the results in \textit{ymm1}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG E5 /r</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMULHW xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in \textit{xmm2} and \textit{xmm3}/m128, and store the high 16 bits of the results in \textit{xmm1} under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.WIG E5 /r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMULHW ymm1[k1][z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in \textit{ymm2} and \textit{ymm3}/m256, and store the high 16 bits of the results in \textit{ymm1} under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.WIG E5 /r</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMULHW zmm1[k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in \textit{zmm2} and \textit{zmm3}/m512, and store the high 16 bits of the results in \textit{zmm1} under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Performs a SIMD signed multiply of the packed signed word integers in the destination operand (first operand) and the source operand (second operand), and stores the high 16 bits of each intermediate 32-bit result in the destination operand. (Figure 4-12 shows this operation when using 64-bit operands.)

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed. VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.
VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

Operation

PMULHW (with 64-bit operands)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TEMP0}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[15:0] \times \text{SRC}[15:0]; (* \text{Signed multiplication} *) \\
\text{TEMP1}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[31:16] \times \text{SRC}[31:16]; \\
\text{TEMP2}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[47:32] \times \text{SRC}[47:32]; \\
\text{TEMP3}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[63:48] \times \text{SRC}[63:48]; \\
\text{DEST}[15:0] &= \text{TEMP0}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[31:16] &= \text{TEMP1}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[47:32] &= \text{TEMP2}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:48] &= \text{TEMP3}[31:16];
\end{align*}
\]

PMULHW (with 128-bit operands)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TEMP0}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[15:0] \times \text{SRC}[15:0]; (* \text{Signed multiplication} *) \\
\text{TEMP1}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[31:16] \times \text{SRC}[31:16]; \\
\text{TEMP2}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[47:32] \times \text{SRC}[47:32]; \\
\text{TEMP3}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[63:48] \times \text{SRC}[63:48]; \\
\text{TEMP4}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[79:64] \times \text{SRC}[79:64]; \\
\text{TEMP5}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[95:80] \times \text{SRC}[95:80]; \\
\text{TEMP6}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[111:96] \times \text{SRC}[111:96]; \\
\text{TEMP7}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[127:112] \times \text{SRC}[127:112]; \\
\text{DEST}[15:0] &= \text{TEMP0}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[31:16] &= \text{TEMP1}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[47:32] &= \text{TEMP2}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:48] &= \text{TEMP3}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[79:64] &= \text{TEMP4}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[95:80] &= \text{TEMP5}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[111:96] &= \text{TEMP6}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[127:112] &= \text{TEMP7}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] &= 0
\end{align*}
\]

VPMULHW (VEX.128 encoded version)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TEMP0}[31:0] &= \text{SRC1}[15:0] \times \text{SRC2}[15:0]; (* \text{Signed Multiplication} *) \\
\text{TEMP1}[31:0] &= \text{SRC1}[31:16] \times \text{SRC2}[31:16]; \\
\text{TEMP2}[31:0] &= \text{SRC1}[47:32] \times \text{SRC2}[47:32]; \\
\text{TEMP3}[31:0] &= \text{SRC1}[63:48] \times \text{SRC2}[63:48]; \\
\text{TEMP4}[31:0] &= \text{SRC1}[79:64] \times \text{SRC2}[79:64]; \\
\text{TEMP5}[31:0] &= \text{SRC1}[95:80] \times \text{SRC2}[95:80]; \\
\text{TEMP6}[31:0] &= \text{SRC1}[111:96] \times \text{SRC2}[111:96]; \\
\text{TEMP7}[31:0] &= \text{SRC1}[127:112] \times \text{SRC2}[127:112]; \\
\text{DEST}[15:0] &= \text{TEMP0}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[31:16] &= \text{TEMP1}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[47:32] &= \text{TEMP2}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:48] &= \text{TEMP3}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[79:64] &= \text{TEMP4}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[95:80] &= \text{TEMP5}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[111:96] &= \text{TEMP6}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[127:112] &= \text{TEMP7}[31:16]; \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] &= 0
\end{align*}
\]
PMULHW (VEX.256 encoded version)

TEMP0[31:0] := SRC1[15:0] * SRC2[15:0] (*Signed Multiplication*)
TEMP4[31:0] := SRC1[79:64] * SRC2[79:64]
TEMP6[31:0] := SRC1[111:96] * SRC2[111:96]

DEST[15:0] := TEMP0[31:16]
DEST[16:31] := TEMP1[31:16]
DEST[48:63] := TEMP3[31:16]
DEST[64:79] := TEMP4[31:16]
DEST[80:95] := TEMP5[31:16]
DEST[112:127] := TEMP7[31:16]
DEST[128:143] := TEMP8[31:16]
DEST[144:159] := TEMP9[31:16]
DEST[160:175] := TEMP10[31:16]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

PMULHW (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      temp[31:0] := SRC1[i+15:i] * SRC2[i+15:i]
      DEST[i+15:i] := tmp[31:16]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+15:i] := 0
      FI
  FI
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPMULHW __m512i _mm512_mulhi_epi16(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULHW __m512i _mm512_mask_mulhi_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULHW __m512i _mm512_maskz_mulhi_epi16(__mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULHW __m256i _mm256_mulhi_epi16(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULHW __m256i _mm256_mask_mulhi_epi16(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULHW __m256i _mm256_maskz_mulhi_epi16(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);

Flags Affected
None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
PMULLD/PMULLQ—Multiply Packed Integers and Store Low Result

**Op/En Instruction** | Op/En | 64/32 bit Mode Support | CPUID Feature Flag | Description
---|---|---|---|---
66 0F 38 40 /r PMULLD xmm1, xmm2/m128 | A | V/V | SSE4_1 | Multiply the packed dword signed integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 and store the low 32 bits of each product in xmm1.
VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 40 /r VPMULLD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128 | B | V/V | AVX | Multiply the packed dword signed integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store the low 32 bits of each product in xmm1.
VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 40 /r VPMULLD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256 | B | V/V | AVX2 | Multiply the packed dword signed integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 and store the low 32 bits of each product in ymm1.
EVEX.128.66.0F38.W0 40 /r VPMULLD xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst | C | V/V | AVX512VL AVX512F | Multiply the packed dword signed integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst and store the low 32 bits of each product in xmm1 under writemask k1.
EVEX.256.66.0F38.W0 40 /r VPMULLD ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst | C | V/V | AVX512VL AVX512F | Multiply the packed dword signed integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m32bcst and store the low 32 bits of each product in ymm1 under writemask k1.
EVEX.512.66.0F38.W0 40 /r VPMULLD zmm1 (k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst | C | V/V | AVX512F | Multiply the packed dword signed integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst and store the low 32 bits of each product in zmm1 under writemask k1.
EVEX.128.66.0F38.W1 40 /r VPMULLQ xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst | C | V/V | AVX512VL AVX512DQ | Multiply the packed qword signed integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst and store the low 64 bits of each product in xmm1 under writemask k1.
EVEX.256.66.0F38.W1 40 /r VPMULLQ ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst | C | V/V | AVX512VL AVX512DQ | Multiply the packed qword signed integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst and store the low 64 bits of each product in ymm1 under writemask k1.
EVEX.512.66.0F38.W1 40 /r VPMULLQ zmm1 (k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst | C | V/V | AVX512DQ | Multiply the packed qword signed integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst and store the low 64 bits of each product in zmm1 under writemask k1.

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a SIMD signed multiply of the packed signed dword/qword integers from each element of the first source operand with the corresponding element in the second source operand. The low 32/64 bits of each 64/128-bit intermediate results are stored to the destination operand.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register; The second source operand is a YMM register or 256-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination ZMM register are zeroed.
EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated based on writemask k1.

Operation

**VPMULLQ (EVEX encoded versions)**

KL, VL = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

\[ i := j \times 64 \]

IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN

IF (EVEX.b == 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)

THEN Temp[127:0] := SRC1[i+63:i] * SRC2[63:0]

ELSE Temp[127:0] := SRC1[i+63:i] * SRC2[i+63:i]

FI;

DEST[i+63:i] := Temp[63:0]

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN "DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*

ELSE ; zeroing-masking

DEST[i+63:i] := 0

FI

ELSE

DEST[i+63:i] := 0

ENDFOR

**VPMULLD (EVEX encoded versions)**

KL, VL = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

\[ i := j \times 32 \]

IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN

IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)

THEN Temp[63:0] := SRC1[i+31:i] * SRC2[31:0]

ELSE Temp[63:0] := SRC1[i+31:i] * SRC2[i+31:i]

FI;

DEST[i+31:i] := Temp[31:0]

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

*DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*

ELSE ; zeroing-masking

DEST[i+31:i] := 0

FI

ELSE

DEST[i+31:i] := 0

ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VPMULLD (VEX.256 encoded version)

Temp0[63:0] := SRC1[31:0] * SRC2[31:0]
Temp2[63:0] := SRC1[95:64] * SRC2[95:64]

DEST[31:0] := Temp0[31:0]
DEST[63:32] := Temp1[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := Temp2[31:0]
DEST[127:96] := Temp3[31:0]
DEST[159:128] := Temp4[31:0]
DEST[191:160] := Temp5[31:0]
DEST[223:192] := Temp6[31:0]
DEST[255:224] := Temp7[31:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPMULLD (VEX.128 encoded version)

Temp0[63:0] := SRC1[31:0] * SRC2[31:0]
Temp2[63:0] := SRC1[95:64] * SRC2[95:64]

DEST[31:0] := Temp0[31:0]
DEST[63:32] := Temp1[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := Temp2[31:0]
DEST[127:96] := Temp3[31:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PMULLD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

Temp0[63:0] := DEST[31:0] * SRC[31:0]
Temp2[63:0] := DEST[95:64] * SRC[95:64]

DEST[31:0] := Temp0[31:0]
DEST[63:32] := Temp1[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := Temp2[31:0]
DEST[127:96] := Temp3[31:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPMULLD __m512i _mm512_mullo_epi32(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLD __m512i _mm512_mask_mullo_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLD __m512i _mm512_maskz_mullo_epi32(__mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLD __m256i _mm256_mullo_epi32(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULLD __m256i _mm256_mask_mullo_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULLD __m256i _mm256_maskz_mullo_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULLD __m128i _mm128_mullo_epi32(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULLD __m128i _mm128_mask_mullo_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULLD __m128i _mm128_maskz_mullo_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULLQ __m512i _mm512_mullo_epi64(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLQ __m512i _mm512_mask_mullo_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_mullo_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLQ_m512i_mm512_maskz_mullo_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLQ_m256i_mm256_mullo_epi64(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULLQ_m256i_mm256_mask_mullo_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULLQ_m256i_mm256_maskz_mullo_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULLQ_m128i_mm_mullo_epi64(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULLQ_m128i_mm_mask_mullo_epi64(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULLQ_m128i_mm_maskz_mullo_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
### PMULLW—Multiply Packed Signed Integers and Store Low Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F D5 /r¹ PMULLW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in mm1 register and mm2/m64, and store the low 16 bits of the results in mm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F D5 /r PMULLW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in xmm1 and xmm2/m128, and store the low 16 bits of the results in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG D5 /r VPMULLW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Multiply the packed dword signed integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128 and store the low 32 bits of each product in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG D5 /r VPMULLW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256, and store the low 16 bits of the results in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG D5 /r VPMULLW xmm1 [k1]{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128, and store the low 16 bits of the results in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.WIG D5 /r VPMULLW ymm1 [k1]{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256, and store the low 16 bits of the results in ymm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.WIG D5 /r VPMULLW zmm1 [k1]{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Multiply the packed signed word integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512, and store the low 16 bits of the results in zmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**


### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Performs a SIMD signed multiply of the packed signed word integers in the destination operand (first operand) and the source operand (second operand), and stores the low 16 bits of each intermediate 32-bit result in the destination operand. (Figure 4-12 shows this operation when using 64-bit operands.)

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed. VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.
PMULLW—Multiply Packed Signed Integers and Store Low Result

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are YMM registers.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is conditionally updated based on writemask k1.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{SRC} & X3 & X2 & X1 & X0 \\
\text{DEST} & Y3 & Y2 & Y1 & Y0 \\
\text{TEMP} & Z3 = X3 \times Y3 & Z2 = X2 \times Y2 & Z1 = X1 \times Y1 & Z0 = X0 \times Y0 \\
\end{array}
\]

**Figure 4-13. PMULLU Instruction Operation Using 64-bit Operands**

**Operation**

**PMULLW (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TEMP0}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[15:0] \times \text{SRC}[15:0]; (* \text{Signed multiplication} *) \\
\text{TEMP1}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[31:16] \times \text{SRC}[31:16]; \\
\text{TEMP2}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[47:32] \times \text{SRC}[47:32]; \\
\text{TEMP3}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[63:48] \times \text{SRC}[63:48]; \\
\text{DEST}[15:0] & := \text{TEMP0}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[31:16] & := \text{TEMP1}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[47:32] & := \text{TEMP2}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:48] & := \text{TEMP3}[15:0]; \\
\end{align*}
\]

**PMULLW (with 128-bit operands)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TEMP0}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[15:0] \times \text{SRC}[15:0]; (* \text{Signed multiplication} *) \\
\text{TEMP1}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[31:16] \times \text{SRC}[31:16]; \\
\text{TEMP2}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[47:32] \times \text{SRC}[47:32]; \\
\text{TEMP3}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[63:48] \times \text{SRC}[63:48]; \\
\text{TEMP4}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[79:64] \times \text{SRC}[79:64]; \\
\text{TEMP5}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[95:80] \times \text{SRC}[95:80]; \\
\text{TEMP6}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[111:96] \times \text{SRC}[111:96]; \\
\text{TEMP7}[31:0] & := \text{DEST}[127:112] \times \text{SRC}[127:112]; \\
\text{DEST}[15:0] & := \text{TEMP0}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[31:16] & := \text{TEMP1}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[47:32] & := \text{TEMP2}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:48] & := \text{TEMP3}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[79:64] & := \text{TEMP4}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[95:80] & := \text{TEMP5}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[111:96] & := \text{TEMP6}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[127:112] & := \text{TEMP7}[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[^{\text{MAXVL}}-1:256] & := 0
\end{align*}
\]
VPMULLW (VEX.128 encoded version)
Temp0[31:0] := SRC1[15:0] * SRC2[15:0]
Temp4[31:0] := SRC1[79:64] * SRC2[79:64]
Temp6[31:0] := SRC1[111:96] * SRC2[111:96]
DEST[15:0] := Temp0[15:0]
DEST[31:16] := Temp1[15:0]
DEST[47:32] := Temp2[15:0]
DEST[63:48] := Temp3[15:0]
DEST[79:64] := Temp4[15:0]
DEST[95:80] := Temp5[15:0]
DEST[111:96] := Temp6[15:0]
DEST[127:112] := Temp7[15:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PMULLW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN
      temp[31:0] := SRC1[i+15:i] * SRC2[i+15:i]
      DEST[i+15:i] := temp[15:0]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+15:i] := 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VPMULLW __m512i _mm512_mullo_epi16(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLW __m512i _mm512_mask_mullo_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLW __m512i _mm512_maskz_mullo_epi16( __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULLW __m256i _mm256_mullo_epi16( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULLW __m256i _mm256_mask_mullo_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULLW __m256i _mm256_maskz_mullo_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULLW __m128i _mm128_mullo_epi16( __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULLW __m128i _mm128_maskz_mullo_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
PMULLW: _mm64 __mm64_mullo_pi16(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PMULLW: _mm128i __mm128_mullo_epi16( __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPMULLW: __m256i __m256i_mullo_epi16( __m256i a, __m256i b);

Flags Affected
None.
**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**
None.

**Other Exceptions**
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

PMULLW—Multiply Packed Signed Integers and Store Low Result
### PMULUDQ—Multiply Packed Unsigned Doubleword Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| NP 0F 48 66 0F F4  
PMULUDQ mm1, mm2/m64 | A | V/V | SSE2 | Multiply unsigned doubleword integer in mm1 by unsigned doubleword integer in mm2/m64, and store the quadword result in mm1. |
| 66 0F 48 66 0F F4  
PMULUDQ xmm1, xmm2/m128 | A | V/V | SSE2 | Multiply packed unsigned doubleword integers in xmm1 by packed unsigned doubleword integers in xmm2/m128, and store the quadword results in xmm1. |
| VEX.128.66.0F.W1 F4  
VPMULUDQ xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128 | B | V/V | AVX | Multiply packed unsigned doubleword integers in xmm2 by packed unsigned doubleword integers in xmm3/m128, and store the quadword results in xmm1. |
| VEX.256.66.0F.W1 F4  
VPMULUDQ ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256 | B | V/V | AVX2 | Multiply packed unsigned doubleword integers in ymm2 by packed unsigned doubleword integers in ymm3/m256, and store the quadword results in ymm1. |
| EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 F4  
VPMULUDQ xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst | C | V/V | AVX512VL AVX512F | Multiply packed unsigned doubleword integers in xmm2 by packed unsigned doubleword integers in xmm3/m128/m64bcst, and store the quadword results in xmm1 under writemask k1. |
| EVEX.256.66.0F.W1 F4  
VPMULUDQ ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst | C | V/V | AVX512VL AVX512F | Multiply packed unsigned doubleword integers in ymm2 by packed unsigned doubleword integers in ymm3/m256/m64bcst, and store the quadword results in ymm1 under writemask k1. |
| EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 F4  
VPMULUDQ zmm1 (k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst | C | V/V | AVX512F | Multiply packed unsigned doubleword integers in zmm2 by packed unsigned doubleword integers in zmm3/m512/m64bcst, and store the quadword results in zmm1 under writemask k1. |

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Multiplies the first operand (destination operand) by the second operand (source operand) and stores the result in the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand: The source operand can be an unsigned doubleword integer stored in the low doubleword of an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand can be an unsigned doubleword integer stored in the low doubleword an MMX technology register. The result is an unsigned
quadword integer stored in the destination an MMX technology register. When a quadword result is too large to be represented in 64 bits (overflow), the result is wrapped around and the low 64 bits are written to the destination element (that is, the carry is ignored).

For 64-bit memory operands, 64 bits are fetched from memory, but only the low doubleword is used in the computation.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand is two packed unsigned doubleword integers stored in the first (low) and third doublewords of an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. For 128-bit memory operands, 128 bits are fetched from memory, but only the first and third doublewords are used in the computation. The first source operand is two packed unsigned doubleword integers stored in the first and third doublewords of an XMM register. The destination contains two packed unsigned quadword integers stored in an XMM register. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand is two packed unsigned doubleword integers stored in the first (low) and third doublewords of an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. For 128-bit memory operands, 128 bits are fetched from memory, but only the first and third doublewords are used in the computation. The first source operand is two packed unsigned doubleword integers stored in the first and third doublewords of an XMM register. The destination contains two packed unsigned quadword integers stored in an XMM register. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand is four packed unsigned doubleword integers stored in the first (low), third, fifth and seventh doublewords of a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. For 256-bit memory operands, 256 bits are fetched from memory, but only the first, third, fifth and seventh doublewords are used in the computation. The first source operand is four packed unsigned doubleword integers stored in the first, third, fifth and seventh doublewords of a YMM register. The destination contains four packed unaligned quadword integers stored in an YMM register.

EVEX encoded version: The input unsigned doubleword integers are taken from the even-numbered elements of the source operands. The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The second source operand can be an ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, and updated according to the writemask at 64-bit granularity.

**Operation**

**PMULUDQ (with 64-Bit operands)**

DEST[63:0] := DEST[31:0] * SRC[31:0];

**PMULUDQ (with 128-Bit operands)**

DEST[63:0] := DEST[31:0] * SRC[31:0];

DEST[127:64] := DEST[95:64] * SRC[95:64];

**VPMULUDQ (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC1[31:0] * SRC2[31:0]

DEST[127:64] := SRC1[95:64] * SRC2[95:64]

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPMULUDQ (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC1[31:0] * SRC2[31:0]

DEST[127:64] := SRC1[95:64] * SRC2[95:64]


DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPMULUDQ (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN DEST[i+63:i] := ZeroExtend64( SRC1[i+31:i]) * ZeroExtend64( SRC2[31:0]).
    ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := ZeroExtend64( SRC1[i+31:i]) * ZeroExtend64( SRC2[i+31:i]).
    FI;
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+63:i] := 0
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPMULUDQ __m512i _mm512_mul_epu32(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULUDQ __m512i _mm512_mask_mul_epu32(__m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULUDQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_mul_epu32( __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPMULUDQ __m256i _mm256_mul_epu32( __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULUDQ __m256i _mm256_mask_mul_epu32( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULUDQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_mul_epu32( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPMULUDQ __m128i _mm_mask_mul_epu32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPMULUDQ __m128i _mm_maskz_mul_epu32( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
PMULUDQ:__m64 _mm_mul_su32 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PMULUDQ:__m128i _mm_mul_epu32 ( __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPMULUDQ:__m256i _mm256_mul_epu32( __m256i a, __m256i b);

Flags Affected

None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

PMULUDQ—Multiply Packed Unsigned Doubleword Integers
**POP—Pop a Value from the Stack**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8F /0</td>
<td>POP r/m16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into m16; increment stack pointer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8F /0</td>
<td>POP r/m32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into m32; increment stack pointer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8F /0</td>
<td>POP r/m64</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into m64; increment stack pointer. Cannot encode 32-bit operand size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58+ rw</td>
<td>POP r16</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into r16; increment stack pointer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58+ rd</td>
<td>POP r32</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into r32; increment stack pointer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58+ rd</td>
<td>POP r64</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into r64; increment stack pointer. Cannot encode 32-bit operand size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1F</td>
<td>POP DS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into DS; increment stack pointer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>POP ES</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into ES; increment stack pointer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>POP SS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into SS; increment stack pointer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A1</td>
<td>POP FS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into FS; increment stack pointer by 16 bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A1</td>
<td>POP FS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into FS; increment stack pointer by 32 bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A1</td>
<td>POP FS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into FS; increment stack pointer by 64 bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A9</td>
<td>POP GS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into GS; increment stack pointer by 16 bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A9</td>
<td>POP GS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into GS; increment stack pointer by 32 bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A9</td>
<td>POP GS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Pop top of stack into GS; increment stack pointer by 64 bits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>opcode + rd (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Loads the value from the top of the stack to the location specified with the destination operand (or explicit opcode) and then increments the stack pointer. The destination operand can be a general-purpose register, memory location, or segment register.

Address and operand sizes are determined and used as follows:

- **Address size.** The D flag in the current code-segment descriptor determines the default address size; it may be overridden by an instruction prefix (67H).
The address size is used only when writing to a destination operand in memory.

- **Operand size.** The D flag in the current code-segment descriptor determines the default operand size; it may be overridden by instruction prefixes (66H or REX.W).
  The operand size (16, 32, or 64 bits) determines the amount by which the stack pointer is incremented (2, 4 or 8).

- **Stack-address size.** Outside of 64-bit mode, the B flag in the current stack-segment descriptor determines the size of the stack pointer (16 or 32 bits); in 64-bit mode, the size of the stack pointer is always 64 bits.
  The stack-address size determines the width of the stack pointer when reading from the stack in memory and when incrementing the stack pointer. (As stated above, the amount by which the stack pointer is incremented is determined by the operand size.)

If the destination operand is one of the segment registers DS, ES, FS, GS, or SS, the value loaded into the register must be a valid segment selector. In protected mode, popping a segment selector into a segment register automatically causes the descriptor information associated with that segment selector to be loaded into the hidden (shadow) part of the segment register and causes the selector and the descriptor information to be validated (see the "Operation" section below).

A NULL value (0000-0003) may be popped into the DS, ES, FS, or GS register without causing a general protection fault. However, any subsequent attempt to reference a segment whose corresponding segment register is loaded with a NULL value causes a general protection exception (#GP). In this situation, no memory reference occurs and the saved value of the segment register is NULL.

The POP instruction cannot pop a value into the CS register. To load the CS register from the stack, use the RET instruction.

If the ESP register is used as a base register for addressing a destination operand in memory, the POP instruction computes the effective address of the operand after it increments the ESP register. For the case of a 16-bit stack where ESP wraps to 0H as a result of the POP instruction, the resulting location of the memory write is processor-family-specific.

The POP ESP instruction increments the stack pointer (ESP) before data at the old top of stack is written into the destination.

Loading the SS register with a POP instruction suppresses or inhibits some debug exceptions and inhibits interrupts on the following instruction boundary. (The inhibition ends after delivery of an exception or the execution of the next instruction.) This behavior allows a stack pointer to be loaded into the ESP register with the next instruction (POP ESP) before an event can be delivered. See Section 6.8.3, "Masking Exceptions and Interrupts When Switching Stacks," in Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A. Intel recommends that software use the LSS instruction to load the SS register and ESP together.

In 64-bit mode, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). When in 64-bit mode, POPs using 32-bit operands are not encodable and POPs to DS, ES, SS are not valid. See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

**Operation**

IF StackAddrSize = 32
    THEN
        IF OperandSize = 32
            THEN
                DEST := SS:ESP; (* Copy a doubleword *)
                ESP := ESP + 4;
            ELSE (* OperandSize = 16*)
                DEST := SS:ESP; (* Copy a word *)
                ESP := ESP + 2;
            FI;
        ELSE IF StackAddrSize = 64
            THEN
                IF OperandSize = 64
                    THEN
DEST := SS:RSP; (* Copy quadword *)
RSP := RSP + 8;
ELSE (* OperandSize = 16 *)
    DEST := SS:RSP; (* Copy a word *)
    RSP := RSP + 2;
FI;
FI;
ELSE StackAddrSize = 16
THEN
    IF OperandSize = 16
        THEN
            DEST := SS:SP; (* Copy a word *)
            SP := SP + 2;
        ELSE (* OperandSize = 32 *)
            DEST := SS:SP; (* Copy a doubleword *)
            SP := SP + 4;
        FI;
    FI;
ELSE StackAddrSize = 16
THEN
    IF OperandSize = 16
        THEN
            DEST := SS:SP; (* Copy a word *)
            SP := SP + 2;
        ELSE (* OperandSize = 32 *)
            DEST := SS:SP; (* Copy a doubleword *)
            SP := SP + 4;
        FI;
    FI;
FI;

Loading a segment register while in protected mode results in special actions, as described in the following listing. These checks are performed on the segment selector and the segment descriptor it points to.

64-BIT_MODE
IF FS, or GS is loaded with non-NUL selector;
THEN
    IF segment selector index is outside descriptor table limits
        OR segment is not a data or readable code segment
        OR ((segment is a data or nonconforming code segment)
            AND ((RPL > DPL) or (CPL > DPL))
            THEN #GP(selector);
        IF segment not marked present
            THEN #NP(selector);
    ELSE
        SegmentRegister := segment selector;
        SegmentRegister := segment descriptor;
    FI;
FI;
IF FS, or GS is loaded with a NULL selector;
THEN
    SegmentRegister := segment selector;
    SegmentRegister := segment descriptor;
FI;

PZEROTECTED MODE OR COMPATIBILITY MODE;

IF SS is loaded;
THEN
    IF segment selector is NULL
        THEN #GP(0);
    FI;
    IF segment selector index is outside descriptor table limits
        or segment selector's RPL ≠ CPL
        THEN
            #GP(selector);
    FI;
or segment is not a writable data segment
or DPL ≠ CPL
    THEN #GP(selector);
FI;
IF segment not marked present
    THEN #SS(selector);
ELSE
    SS := segment selector;
    SS := segment descriptor;
FI;
FI;
IF DS, ES, FS, or GS is loaded with non-NULL selector;
    THEN
        IF segment selector index is outside descriptor table limits
            or segment is not a data or readable code segment
            or ((segment is a data or nonconforming code segment)
            and ((RPL > DPL) or (CPL > DPL))
            THEN #GP(selector);
        FI;
        IF segment not marked present
            THEN #NP(selector);
        ELSE
            SegmentRegister := segment selector;
            SegmentRegister := segment descriptor;
        FI;
FI;
IF DS, ES, FS, or GS is loaded with a NULL selector
    THEN
        SegmentRegister := segment selector;
        SegmentRegister := segment descriptor;
FI;

Flags Affected
None.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0)  If attempt is made to load SS register with NULL segment selector.
        If the destination operand is in a non-writable segment.
        If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
        If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a NULL segment selector.

#GP(selector)  If segment selector index is outside descriptor table limits.
        If the SS register is being loaded and the segment selector's RPL and the segment descriptor’s DPL are not equal to the CPL.
        If the SS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is a non-writable data segment.
        If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is not a data or readable code segment.
        If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is a data or nonconforming code segment, but both the RPL and the CPL are greater than the DPL.
#SS(0) If the current top of stack is not within the stack segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#SS(selector) If the SS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is marked not present.
#NP If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is marked not present.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3 and alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same as for protected mode exceptions.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#SS(0) If the stack address is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(selector) If the descriptor is outside the descriptor table limit.
If the FS or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is not a data or readable code segment.
If the FS or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is a data or nonconforming code segment, but both the RPL and the CPL are greater than the DPL.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while alignment checking is enabled.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#NP If the FS or GS register is being loaded and the segment pointed to is marked not present.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If the DS, ES, or SS register is being loaded.
POPA/POPAD—Pop All General-Purpose Registers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>POPA</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop DI, SI, BP, BX, DX, CX, and AX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>POPAD</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Pop EDI, ESI, EBP, EBX, EDX, ECX, and EAX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Pops doublewords (POPAD) or words (POPA) from the stack into the general-purpose registers. The registers are loaded in the following order: EDI, ESI, EBP, EBX, EDX, ECX, and EAX (if the operand-size attribute is 32) and DI, SI, BP, BX, DX, CX, and AX (if the operand-size attribute is 16). (These instructions reverse the operation of the PUSHA/PUSHAD instructions.) The value on the stack for the ESP or SP register is ignored. Instead, the ESP or SP register is incremented after each register is loaded.

The POPA (pop all) and POPAD (pop all double) mnemonics reference the same opcode. The POPA instruction is intended for use when the operand-size attribute is 16 and the POPAD instruction for when the operand-size attribute is 32. Some assemblers may force the operand size to 16 when POPA is used and to 32 when POPAD is used (using the operand-size override prefix [66H] if necessary). Others may treat these mnemonics as synonyms (POPA/POPAD) and use the current setting of the operand-size attribute to determine the size of values to be popped from the stack, regardless of the mnemonic used. (The D flag in the current code segment’s segment descriptor determines the operand-size attribute.)

This instruction executes as described in non-64-bit modes. It is not valid in 64-bit mode.

**Operation**

IF 64-Bit Mode

THEN

#UD;

ELSE

IF OperandSize = 32 (* Instruction = POPAD *)

THEN

EDI := Pop();
ESI := Pop();
EBP := Pop();
Increment ESP by 4; (* Skip next 4 bytes of stack *)
EBX := Pop();
EDX := Pop();
ECX := Pop();
EAX := Pop();

ELSE (* OperandSize = 16, instruction = POPA *)

DI := Pop();
SI := Pop();
BP := Pop();
Increment ESP by 2; (* Skip next 2 bytes of stack *)
BX := Pop();
DX := Pop();
CX := Pop();
AX := Pop();

FI;

FI;
Flags Affected
None.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If the starting or ending stack address is not within the stack segment.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3 and alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#SS If the starting or ending stack address is not within the stack segment.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If the starting or ending stack address is not within the stack segment.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same as for protected mode exceptions.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#UD If in 64-bit mode.
POPCNT — Return the Count of Number of Bits Set to 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F B8 /r</td>
<td>POPCNT r16, r/m16</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>POPCNT on r/m16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F B8 /r</td>
<td>POPCNT r32, r/m32</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>POPCNT on r/m32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 REX.W 0F B8 /r</td>
<td>POPCNT r64, r/m64</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>POPCNT on r/m64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This instruction calculates the number of bits set to 1 in the second operand (source) and returns the count in the first operand (a destination register).

**Operation**

Count = 0;
For (i=0; i < OperandSize; i++)
{  IF (SRC[i] = 1) // i'th bit
   THEN Count++; Fi;
}
DEST := Count;

**Flags Affected**

OF, SF, ZF, AF, CF, PF are all cleared. ZF is set if SRC = 0, otherwise ZF is cleared.

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

POPCNT:  int _mm_popcnt_u32(unsigned int a);
POPCNT:  int64_t _mm_popcnt_u64(unsigned __int64 a);

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS or GS segments.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF (fault-code) For a page fault.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3 and alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.POPCNT [Bit 23] = 0.
If LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) If any part of the operand lies outside of the effective address space from 0 to 0FFFFH.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.POPCNT [Bit 23] = 0.
If LOCK prefix is used.
Virtual 8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If any part of the operand lies outside of the effective address space from 0 to 0FFFFH.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF (fault-code) For a page fault.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.POPCNT [Bit 23] = 0.
   If LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in Protected Mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#PF (fault-code) For a page fault.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the
   current privilege level is 3.
#UD If CPUID.01H:ECX.POPCNT [Bit 23] = 0.
   If LOCK prefix is used.
POPF/POPFD/POPFQ—Pop Stack into EFLAGS Register

### Instruction Set Reference

#### Description
Pops a doubleword (POPFD) from the top of the stack (if the current operand-size attribute is 32) and stores the value in the EFLAGS register, or pops a word from the top of the stack (if the operand-size attribute is 16) and stores it in the lower 16 bits of the EFLAGS register (that is, the FLAGS register). These instructions reverse the operation of the PUSHF/PUSHFD/PUSHFQ instructions.

The POPF (pop flags) and POPFD (pop flags double) mnemonics reference the same opcode. The POPF instruction is intended for use when the operand-size attribute is 16; the POPFD instruction is intended for use when the operand-size attribute is 32. Some assemblers may force the operand size to 16 for POPF and to 32 for POPFD. Others may treat the mnemonics as synonyms (POPF/POPFD) and use the setting of the operand-size attribute to determine the size of values to pop from the stack.

The effect of POPF/POPFD on the EFLAGS register changes, depending on the mode of operation. See Table 4-21 and the key below for details.

When operating in protected, compatibility, or 64-bit mode at privilege level 0 (or in real-address mode, the equivalent to privilege level 0), all non-reserved flags in the EFLAGS register except RF, VIP, VIF, and VM may be modified. VIP, VIF and VM remain unaffected.

When operating in protected, compatibility, or 64-bit mode with a privilege level greater than 0, but less than or equal to IOPL, all flags can be modified except the IOPL field and RF, IF, VIP, VIF, and VM; these remain unaffected. The AC and ID flags can only be modified if the operand-size attribute is 32. The interrupt flag (IF) is altered only when executing at a level at least as privileged as the IOPL. If a POPF/POPFD instruction is executed with insufficient privilege, an exception does not occur but privileged bits do not change.

When operating in virtual-8086 mode (EFLAGS.VM = 1) without the virtual-8086 mode extensions (CR4.VME = 0), the POPF/POPFD instructions can be used only if IOPL = 3; otherwise, a general-protection exception (#GP) occurs. If the virtual-8086 mode extensions are enabled (CR4.VME = 1), POPF (but not POPFD) can be executed in virtual-8086 mode with IOPL < 3.

(The protected-mode virtual-interrupt feature — enabled by setting CR4.PVI — affects the CLI and STI instructions in the same manner as the virtual-8086 mode extensions. POPF, however, is not affected by CR4.PVI.)

In 64-bit mode, the mnemonic assigned is POPFQ (note that the 32-bit operand is not encodable). POPFQ pops 64 bits from the stack. Reserved bits of RFLAGS (including the upper 32 bits of RFLAGS) are not affected.

See Chapter 3 of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1, for more information about the EFLAGS registers.

---

1. RF is always zero after the execution of POPF. This is because POPF, like all instructions, clears RF as it begins to execute.
### Table 4-21. Effect of POPF/POPFD on the EFLAGS Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Operand Size</th>
<th>CPL</th>
<th>IOPL</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Real-Address Mode</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CR0.PE = 0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protected, Compatibility, and 64-Bit Modes</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CR0.PE = 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EFLAGS.VM</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>&lt;CPL</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>≥CPL</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32, 64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32, 64</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>&lt;CPL</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual-8086</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CR0.PE = 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EFLAGS.VM = 1</td>
<td>N/VME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VME</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CR0.PE = 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EFLAGS.VM = 1</td>
<td>CR4.VME = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
1. #GP fault - no flag update
2. #GP fault with no flag update if VIP=1 in EFLAGS register and IF=1 in FLAGS value on stack
3. #GP fault with no flag update if TF=1 in FLAGS value on stack

### Key
- **S**: Updated from stack
- **SV**: Updated from IF (bit 9) in FLAGS value on stack
- **N**: No change in value
- **X**: No EFLAGS update
- **0**: Value is cleared

### Operation
IF EFLAGS.VM = 0 (*Not in Virtual-8086 Mode*)

THEN IF CPL = 0 OR CR0.PE = 0

THEN

IF OperandSize = 32;

THEN

EFLAGS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop *)

(* All non-reserved flags except RF, VIP, VIF, and VM can be modified; VIP, VIF, VM, and all reserved bits are unaffected. RF is cleared.*)

ELSE IF (Operandsize = 64)

RFLAGS = Pop(); (* 64-bit pop *)

(* All non-reserved flags except RF, VIP, VIF, and VM can be modified; VIP, VIF, VM, and all reserved bits are unaffected. RF is cleared.*)
ELSE (* Operandsize = 16 *)
EFLAGS[15:0] := Pop(); (* 16-bit pop *)
(* All non-reserved flags can be modified. *)
FI;
ELSE (* CPL > 0 *)
IF Operandsize = 32
THEN
IF CPL > IOPL
THEN
EFLAGS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop *)
(* All non-reserved bits except IF, IOPL, VIP, VIF, VM and RF can be modified;
IF, IOPL, VIP, VIF, VM and all reserved bits are unaffected; RF is cleared. *)
ELSE
EFLAGS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop *)
(* All non-reserved bits except IOPL, VIP, VIF, VM and RF can be modified;
IOPL, VIP, VIF, VM and all reserved bits are unaffected; RF is cleared. *)
FI;
ELSE IF (Operandsize = 64)
IF CPL > IOPL
THEN
RFLAGS := Pop(); (* 64-bit pop *)
(* All non-reserved bits except IF, IOPL, VIP, VIF, VM and RF can be modified;
IF, IOPL, VIP, VIF, VM and all reserved bits are unaffected; RF is cleared. *)
ELSE
RFLAGS := Pop(); (* 64-bit pop *)
(* All non-reserved bits except IOPL, VIP, VIF, VM and RF can be modified;
IOPL, VIP, VIF, VM and all reserved bits are unaffected; RF is cleared. *)
FI;
ELSE (* Operandsize = 16 *)
EFLAGS[15:0] := Pop(); (* 16-bit pop *)
(* All non-reserved bits except IOPL can be modified; IOPL and all reserved bits are unaffected. *)
FI;
ELSE (* In virtual-8086 mode *)
IF IOPL = 3
THEN
IF Operandsize = 32
THEN
EFLAGS := Pop();
(* All non-reserved bits except IOPL, VIP, VIF, VM, and RF can be modified;
VIP, VIF, VM, IOPL and all reserved bits are unaffected. RF is cleared. *)
ELSE
EFLAGS[15:0] := Pop(); FI;
(* All non-reserved bits except IOPL can be modified; IOPL and all reserved bits are unaffected. *)
FI;
ELSE (* IOPL < 3 *)
IF (Operandsize = 32) OR (CR4.VME = 0)
THEN #GP(0); (* Trap to virtual-8086 monitor. *)
ELSE (* Operandsize = 16 and CR4.VME = 1 *)
tempFLAGS := Pop();
IF (EFLAGS.VIP = 1 AND tempFLAGS[9] = 1) OR tempFLAGS[8] = 1
THEN #GP(0);
ELSE

EFLAGS.VIF := tempFLAGS[9];
EFLAGS[15:0] := tempFLAGS;
(* All non-reserved bits except IOPL and IF can be modified; IOPL, IF, and all reserved bits are unaffected. *)

FI;
FI;
FI;
FI;

Flags Affected
All flags may be affected; see the Operation section for details.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If the top of stack is not within the stack segment.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3 and alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#SS If the top of stack is not within the stack segment.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If IOPL < 3 and VME is not enabled.
If IOPL < 3 and the 32-bit operand size is used.
If IOPL < 3, EFLAGS.VIP = 1, and bit 9 (IF) is set in the FLAGS value on the stack.
If IOPL < 3 and bit 8 (TF) is set in the FLAGS value on the stack.
If an attempt is made to execute the POPF/POPFD instruction with an operand-size override prefix.
#SS(0) If the top of stack is not within the stack segment.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same as for protected mode exceptions.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If the stack address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
### POR—Bitwise Logical OR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F EB /r1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of mm/m64 and mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POR mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F EB /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of xmm2/m128 and xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POR xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG EB /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of xmm2/m128 and xmm3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPOR xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG EB /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of ymm2/m256 and ymm3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPOR ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W0 EB /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of packed doubleword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPORD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W0 EB /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of packed doubleword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m32bcst using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPORD ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W0 EB /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of packed doubleword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPORD zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 EB /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of packed quadword integers in xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPORQ xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 EB /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of packed quadword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPORQ ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 EB /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of packed quadword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPORQ zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a bitwise logical OR operation on the source operand (second operand) and the destination operand (first operand) and stores the result in the destination operand. Each bit of the result is set to 1 if either or both of the corresponding bits of the first and second operands are 1; otherwise, it is set to 0.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).
Legacy SSE version: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands can be XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands can be XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand is an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands can be YMM registers.

EVEX encoded version: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1 at 32/64-bit granularity.

**Operation**

**POR (64-bit operand)**

DEST := DEST OR SRC

**POR (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

DEST := DEST OR SRC
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPOR (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST := SRC1 OR SRC2
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPOR (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST := SRC1 OR SRC2
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VPORD (EVEX encoded versions)**

(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] BITWISE OR SRC2[31:0]
      ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] BITWISE OR SRC2[i+31:i]
    FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+31:i] := 0
      FI;
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VPORD _m512i _mm512_or_epi32(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPORD _m512i _mm512_mask_or_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPORD _m512i _mm512_maskz_or_epi32(__mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPORD _m256i _mm256_or_epi32(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPORD _m256i _mm256_mask_or_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPORD _m256i _mm256_maskz_or_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPORD _m128i _mm_or_epi32(__m128i a, __m128i b);

VPORD _m128i _mm_mask_or_epi32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPORD _m128i _mm_maskz_or_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPORQ _m512i _mm512_or_epi64(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPORQ _m512i _mm512_mask_or_epi64(__m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPORQ _m512i _mm512_maskz_or_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPORQ _m256i _mm256_or_epi64(__m256i a, __m256i b, int imm);
VPORQ _m256i _mm256_mask_or_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPORQ _m256i _mm256_maskz_or_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPORQ _m128i _mm_or_epi64(__m128i a, __m128i b);
VPORQ _m128i _mm_mask_or_epi64(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPORQ _m128i _mm_maskz_or_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
POR _m64 _mm_or_si64(__m64 m1, __m64 m2);
(V)POR: _m128i _mm_or_si128(__m128i m1, __m128i m2)

**Flags Affected**

None.

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
PREFETCHh—Prefetch Data Into Caches

**Description**
Fetched the line of data from memory that contains the byte specified with the source operand to a location in the cache hierarchy specified by a locality hint:
- **T0 (temporal data)—**prefetch data into all levels of the cache hierarchy.
- **T1 (temporal data with respect to first level cache misses)—**prefetch data into level 2 cache and higher.
- **T2 (temporal data with respect to second level cache misses)—**prefetch data into level 3 cache and higher, or an implementation-specific choice.
- **NTA (non-temporal data with respect to all cache levels)—**prefetch data into non-temporal cache structure and into a location close to the processor, minimizing cache pollution.

The source operand is a byte memory location. (The locality hints are encoded into the machine level instruction using bits 3 through 5 of the ModR/M byte.)

If the line selected is already present in the cache hierarchy at a level closer to the processor, no data movement occurs. Prefetches from uncacheable or WC memory are ignored.

The PREFETCHh instruction is merely a hint and does not affect program behavior. If executed, this instruction moves data closer to the processor in anticipation of future use.

The implementation of prefetch locality hints is implementation-dependent, and can be overloaded or ignored by a processor implementation. The amount of data prefetched is also processor implementation-dependent. It will, however, be a minimum of 32 bytes. Additional details of the implementation-dependent locality hints are described in Section 7.4 of *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Optimization Reference Manual*.

It should be noted that processors are free to speculatively fetch and cache data from system memory regions that are assigned a memory-type that permits speculative reads (that is, the WB, WC, and WT memory types). A PREFETCHh instruction is considered a hint to this speculative behavior. Because this speculative fetching can occur at any time and is not tied to instruction execution, a PREFETCHh instruction is not ordered with respect to the fence instructions (MFENCE, SFENCE, and LFENCE) or locked memory references. A PREFETCHh instruction is also unordered with respect to CLFLUSH and CLFLUSHOPT instructions, other PREFETCHh instructions, or any other general instruction. It is ordered with respect to serializing instructions such as CPUID, WRMSR, OUT, and MOV CR.

This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

**Operation**
FETCH (m8);
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

void _mm_prefetch(char *p, int i)

The argument "p" gives the address of the byte (and corresponding cache line) to be prefetched. The value "i" gives a constant (_MM_HINT_T0, _MM_HINT_T1, _MM_HINT_T2, or _MM_HINT_NTA) that specifies the type of prefetch operation to be performed.

Numeric Exceptions

None.

Exceptions (All Operating Modes)

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
PREFETCHW—Prefetch Data into Caches in Anticipation of a Write

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OF OD /1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>PREFETCHW</td>
<td>Move data from m8 closer to the processor in anticipation of a write.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Fetched the cache line of data from memory that contains the byte specified with the source operand to a location in the 1st or 2nd level cache and invalidates other cached instances of the line.

The source operand is a byte memory location. If the line selected is already present in the lowest level cache and is already in an exclusively owned state, no data movement occurs. Prefetches from non-writeback memory are ignored.

The PREFETCHW instruction is merely a hint and does not affect program behavior. If executed, this instruction moves data closer to the processor and invalidates other cached copies in anticipation of the line being written to in the future.

The characteristic of prefetch locality hints is implementation-dependent, and can be overloaded or ignored by a processor implementation. The amount of data prefetched is also processor implementation-dependent. It will, however, be a minimum of 32 bytes. Additional details of the implementation-dependent locality hints are described in Section 7.4 of *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Optimization Reference Manual*.

It should be noted that processors are free to speculatively fetch and cache data with exclusive ownership from system memory regions that permit such accesses (that is, the WB memory type). A PREFETCHW instruction is considered a hint to this speculative behavior. Because this speculative fetching can occur at any time and is not tied to instruction execution, a PREFETCHW instruction is not ordered with respect to the fence instructions (MFENCE, SFENCE, and LFENCE) or locked memory references. A PREFETCHW instruction is also unordered with respect to CLFLUSH and CLFLUSHOPT instructions, other PREFETCHW instructions, or any other general instruction. It is ordered with respect to serializing instructions such as CPUID, WRMSR, OUT, and MOV CR.

This instruction's operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

**Operation**

FETCH_WITH_EXCLUSIVE_Ownership (m8);

**Flags Affected**

All flags are affected.

**C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

void _m_prefetchw( void * );

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

#UD

If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

#UD

If the LOCK prefix is used.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

#UD

If the LOCK prefix is used.
### PSADBW—Compute Sum of Absolute Differences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 66 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Computes the absolute differences of the packed unsigned byte integers from \textit{mm}2 /\textit{mm}64 and \textit{mm}1; differences are then summed to produce an unsigned word integer result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSADBW \textit{mm}1, \textit{mm}2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 66 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Computes the absolute differences of the packed unsigned byte integers from \textit{xmm}2 /\textit{xmm}128 and \textit{xmm}1; the 8 low differences and 8 high differences are then summed separately to produce two unsigned word integer results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSADBW \textit{xmm}1, \textit{xmm}2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.60:Wig 66 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes the absolute differences of the packed unsigned byte integers from \textit{xmm}3 /\textit{xmm}128 and \textit{xmm}2; the 8 low differences and 8 high differences are then summed separately to produce two unsigned word integer results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSADBW \textit{xmm}1, \textit{xmm}2, \textit{xmm}3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.60:Wig 66 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Computes the absolute differences of the packed unsigned byte integers from \textit{ymm}3 /\textit{ymm}128 and \textit{ymm}2; then each consecutive 8 differences are summed separately to produce four unsigned word integer results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSADBW \textit{ymm}1, \textit{ymm}2, \textit{ymm}3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.60:Wig 66 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Computes the absolute differences of the packed unsigned byte integers from \textit{xmm}3 /\textit{xmm}128 and \textit{xmm}2; then each consecutive 8 differences are summed separately to produce two unsigned word integer results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSADBW \textit{xmm}1, \textit{xmm}2, \textit{xmm}3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.60:Wig 66 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Computes the absolute differences of the packed unsigned byte integers from \textit{ymm}3 /\textit{ymm}128 and \textit{ymm}2; then each consecutive 8 differences are summed separately to produce four unsigned word integer results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSADBW \textit{ymm}1, \textit{ymm}2, \textit{ymm}3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.60:Wig 66 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Computes the absolute differences of the packed unsigned byte integers from \textit{zmm}3 /\textit{zmm}128 and \textit{zmm}2; then each consecutive 8 differences are summed separately to produce eight unsigned word integer results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSADBW \textit{zmm}1, \textit{zmm}2, \textit{zmm}3/m512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES:

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description
Computes the absolute value of the difference of 8 unsigned byte integers from the source operand (second operand) and from the destination operand (first operand). These 8 differences are then summed to produce an unsigned word integer result that is stored in the destination operand. Figure 4-14 shows the operation of the PSADBW instruction when using 64-bit operands.

When operating on 64-bit operands, the word integer result is stored in the low word of the destination operand, and the remaining bytes in the destination operand are cleared to all 0s.

When operating on 128-bit operands, two packed results are computed. Here, the 8 low-order bytes of the source and destination operands are operated on to produce a word result that is stored in the low word of the destination operand, and the 8 high-order bytes are operated on to produce a word result that is stored in bits 64 through 79 of the destination operand. The remaining bytes of the destination operand are cleared.

For 256-bit version, the third group of 8 differences are summed to produce an unsigned word in bits[143:128] of the destination register and the fourth group of 8 differences are summed to produce an unsigned word in bits[207:192] of the destination register. The remaining words of the destination are set to 0.

For 512-bit version, the fifth group result is stored in bits [271:256] of the destination. The result from the sixth group is stored in bits [335:320]. The results for the seventh and eighth group are stored respectively in bits [399:384] and bits [463:447], respectively. The remaining bits in the destination are set to 0.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded by VEX/EVEX prefix, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE version: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and destination register are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions: The first source operand and destination register are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions: The first source operand and destination register are YMM registers. The second source operand is an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The first source operand and destination register are ZMM registers. The second source operand is a ZMM register or a 512-bit memory location.

Figure 4-14. PSADBW Instruction Operation Using 64-bit Operands
Operation

**VPSADBW (EVEX encoded versions)**

VL = 128, 256, 512

\[ \text{TEMP0} := \text{ABS}([\text{SRC1}[7:0] - \text{SRC2}[7:0]]) \]

(* Repeat operation for bytes 1 through 15 *)

\[ \text{TEMP15} := \text{ABS}([\text{SRC1}[127:120] - \text{SRC2}[127:120]]) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP0:TEMP7}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[63:16] := 000000000000H \]

\[ \text{DEST}[79:64] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP8:TEMP15}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[127:80] := 000000000000H \]

IF VL >= 256

(* Repeat operation for bytes 16 through 31*)

\[ \text{TEMP31} := \text{ABS}([\text{SRC1}[255:248] - \text{SRC2}[255:248]]) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[143:128] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP16:TEMP23}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[191:144] := 000000000000H \]

\[ \text{DEST}[207:192] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP24:TEMP31}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[223:208] := 000000000000H \]

FI;

IF VL >= 512

(* Repeat operation for bytes 32 through 63*)

\[ \text{TEMP63} := \text{ABS}([\text{SRC1}[511:504] - \text{SRC2}[511:504]]) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[271:256] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP0:TEMP7}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[319:272] := 000000000000H \]

\[ \text{DEST}[335:320] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP8:TEMP15}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[383:336] := 000000000000H \]

\[ \text{DEST}[399:384] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP16:TEMP23}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[447:400] := 000000000000H \]

\[ \text{DEST}[463:448] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP24:TEMP31}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[511:464] := 000000000000H \]

FI;

\[ \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0 \]

**VPSADBW (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\[ \text{TEMP0} := \text{ABS}([\text{SRC1}[7:0] - \text{SRC2}[7:0]]) \]

(* Repeat operation for bytes 2 through 30*)

\[ \text{TEMP31} := \text{ABS}([\text{SRC1}[255:248] - \text{SRC2}[255:248]]) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP0:TEMP7}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[63:16] := 000000000000H \]

\[ \text{DEST}[79:64] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP8:TEMP15}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[127:80] := 000000000000H \]

\[ \text{DEST}[143:128] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP16:TEMP23}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[191:144] := 000000000000H \]

\[ \text{DEST}[207:192] := \text{SUM}(\text{TEMP24:TEMP31}) \]

\[ \text{DEST}[223:208] := 000000000000H \]

\[ \text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0 \]
VPSADBW (VEX.128 encoded version)
TEMP0 := ABS(SRC1[7:0] - SRC2[7:0])
(* Repeat operation for bytes 2 through 14 *)
TEMP15 := ABS(SRC1[127:120] - SRC2[127:120])
DEST[15:0] := SUM(TEMP0:TEMP7)
DEST[63:16] := 000000000000H
DEST[79:64] := SUM(TEMP8:TEMP15)
DEST[127:80] := 000000000000H
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSADBW (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
TEMP0 := ABS(DST[7:0] - SRC[7:0])
(* Repeat operation for bytes 2 through 14 *)
TEMP15 := ABS(DST[127:120] - SRC[127:120])
DEST[15:0] := SUM(TEMP0:TEMP7)
DEST[63:16] := 000000000000H
DEST[79:64] := SUM(TEMP8:TEMP15)
DEST[127:80] := 00000000000H
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PSADBW (64-bit operand)
TEMP0 := ABS(DEST[7:0] - SRC[7:0])
(* Repeat operation for bytes 2 through 6 *)
TEMP7 := ABS(DEST[63:56] - SRC[63:56])
DEST[15:0] := SUM(TEMP0:TEMP7)
DEST[63:16] := 000000000000H

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VPSADBW __m512i _mm512_sad_epu8( __m512i a, __m512i b)
PSADBW:__m64 _mm_sad_pu8(__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PSADBW:__m128i _mm_sad_epu8(__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPSADBW:__m256i _mm256_sad_epu8( __m256i a, __m256i b)

Flags Affected
None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".
**PSHUFB — Packed Shuffle Bytes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 00 Ir¹ PSHUFB mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Shuffle bytes in mm1 according to contents of mm2/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 00 Ir PSHUFB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Shuffle bytes in xmm1 according to contents of xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 00 Ir PSHUFB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shuffle bytes in xmm2 according to contents of xmm3/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 00 Ir PSHUFB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Shuffle bytes in ymm2 according to contents of ymm3/m256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 00 Ir PSHUFB mm1 {k1}z, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Shuffle bytes in xmm2 according to contents of xmm3/m128 under write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 00 Ir PSHUFB ymm1 {k1}z, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Shuffle bytes in ymm2 according to contents of ymm3/m256 under write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F38.WIG 00 Ir PSHUFB zmm1 {k1}z, zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Shuffle bytes in zmm2 according to contents of zmm3/m512 under write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

PSHUFB performs in-place shuffles of bytes in the destination operand (the first operand) according to the shuffle control mask in the source operand (the second operand). The instruction permutes the data in the destination operand, leaving the shuffle mask unaffected. If the most significant bit (bit[7]) of each byte of the shuffle control mask is set, then constant zero is written in the result byte. Each byte in the shuffle control mask forms an index to permute the corresponding byte in the destination operand. The value of each index is the least significant 4 bits (128-bit operation) or 3 bits (64-bit operation) of the shuffle control byte. When the source operand is a 128-bit memory operand, the operand must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary or a general-protection exception (#GP) will be generated.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, use the REX prefix to access XMM8-XMM15 registers.

Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand: Both operands can be MMX registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The destination operand is the first operand, the first source operand is the second operand, the second source operand is the third operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: Bits (255:128) of the destination YMM register stores the 16-byte shuffle result of the upper 16 bytes of the first source operand, using the upper 16-bytes of the second source operand as control mask.
The value of each index is for the high 128-bit lane is the least significant 4 bits of the respective shuffle control byte. The index value selects a source data element within each 128-bit lane.

EVEX encoded version: The second source operand is an ZMM/YMM/XMM register or an 512/256/128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

EVEX and VEX encoded version: Four/two in-lane 128-bit shuffles.

**Operation**

**PSHUFB (with 64 bit operands)**

```
TEMP := DEST
for i = 0 to 7 {
    if (SRC[(i * 8)+7] = 1 ) then
        DEST[(i*8)+7...(i*8)+0] := 0;
    else
        index[2..0] := SRC[(i*8)+2 .. (i*8)+0];
        DEST[(i*8)+7...(i*8)+0] := TEMP[(index*8+7)..(index*8+0)];
    endif;
}
```

**PSHUFB (with 128 bit operands)**

```
TEMP := DEST
for i = 0 to 15 {
    if (SRC[(i * 8)+7] = 1 ) then
        DEST[(i*8)+7...(i*8)+0] := 0;
    else
        index[3..0] := SRC[(i*8)+3 .. (i*8)+0];
        DEST[(i*8)+7..(i*8)+0] := TEMP[(index*8+7)..(index*8+0)];
    endif
}
```

**VPSHUFB (VEX.128 encoded version)**

```
for i = 0 to 15 {
    if (SRC2[(i * 8)+7] = 1) then
        DEST[(i*8)+7...(i*8)+0] := 0;
    else
        index[3..0] := SRC2[(i*8)+3 .. (i*8)+0];
        DEST[(i*8)+7...(i*8)+0] := SRC1[(index*8+7)..(index*8+0)];
    endif
}
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
```

**VPSHUFB (VEX.256 encoded version)**

```
for i = 0 to 15 {
    if (SRC2[(i * 8)+7] == 1) then
        DEST[(i*8)+7...(i*8)+0] := 0;
    else
        index[3..0] := SRC2[(i*8)+3 .. (i*8)+0];
        DEST[(i*8)+7...(i*8)+0] := SRC1[(index*8+7)..(index*8+0)];
    endif
    if (SRC2[128 + (i * 8)+7] == 1 ) then
        DEST[128 + (i*8)+7...(i*8)+0] := 0;
    else
        index[3..0] := SRC2[128 + (i*8)+3 .. (i*8)+0];
        DEST[128 + (i*8)+7...(i*8)+0] := SRC1[128 + (index*8+7)..(index*8+0)];
    endif
}
```
VPUSHUF (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)

jmask := (KL-1) \& ~0xF // 0x00, 0x10, 0x30 depending on the VL

FOR j = 0 TO KL-1 // dest
  IF kl[i] or no_masking
    index := src.byte[j];
    IF index \& 0x80
      Dest.byte[j] := 0;
    ELSE
      index := (index \& 0xF) + (j \& jmask); // 16-element in-lane lookup
      Dest.byte[j] := src.byte[index];
  ELSE if zeroing
    Dest.byte[j] := 0;
  ENDIF
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0;

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPSHUFB _m512i _mm512_shuffle_epi8(_m512i a, _m512i b);
VPSHUFB _m512i _mm512_mask_shuffle_epi8(_m512i s, __mmask64 k, _m512i a, _m512i b);
VPSHUFB _m512i _mm512_maskz_shuffle_epi8(__mmask64 k, _m512i a, _m512i b);
VPSHUFB _m256i _mm256_shuffle_epi8(_m256i a, _m256i b);
VPSHUFB _m256i _mm256_mask_shuffle_epi8(__mmask32 k, _m256i a, _m256i b);
VPSHUFB _m256i _mm256_maskz_shuffle_epi8(__mmask32 k, _m256i a, _m256i b);
VPSHUFB _m128i _mm128_shuffle_epi8(_m128i s, __mmask16 k, _m128i a, _m128i b);
VPSHUFB _m128i _mm128_mask_shuffle_epi8(__mmask16 k, _m128i a, _m128i b);
VPSHUFB: _m64 _mm_shuffle_pi8 (_m64 a, _m64 b)
(V)PUSHUF: _m128i _mm_shuffle_epi8(_m128i a, _m128i b)
VPSHUFB: _m256i _mm256_shuffle_epi8(_m256i a, _m256i b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.
Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
PSHUFD—Shuffle Packed Doublewords

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 70 /r ib PSHUFD xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shuffle the doublewords in xmm2/m128 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG 70 /r ib VPSHUFD xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shuffle the doublewords in xmm2/m128 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG 70 /r ib VPSHUFD ymm1, ymm2/m256, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Shuffle the doublewords in ymm2/m256 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W0 70 /r ib VPSHUFD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128/m32bcst, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Shuffle the doublewords in xmm2/m128/m32bcst based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W0 70 /r ib VPSHUFD ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256/m32bcst, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Shuffle the doublewords in ymm2/m256/m32bcst based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W0 70 /r ib VPSHUFD zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2/m512/m32bcst, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Shuffle the doublewords in zmm2/m512/m32bcst based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Copies doublewords from source operand (second operand) and inserts them in the destination operand (first operand) at the locations selected with the order operand (third operand). Figure 4-16 shows the operation of the 256-bit VPSHUFD instruction and the encoding of the order operand. Each 2-bit field in the order operand selects the contents of one doubleword location within a 128-bit lane and copy to the target element in the destination operand. For example, bits 0 and 1 of the order operand targets the first doubleword element in the low and high 128-bit lane of the destination operand for 256-bit VPSHUFD. The encoded value of bits 1:0 of the order operand (see the field encoding in Figure 4-16) determines which doubleword element (from the respective 128-bit lane) of the source operand will be copied to doubleword 0 of the destination operand.

For 128-bit operation, only the low 128-bit lane are operative. The source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The order operand is an 8-bit immediate. Note that this instruction permits a doubleword in the source operand to be copied to more than one doubleword location in the destination operand.
The source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The order operand is an 8-bit immediate. Note that this instruction permits a doubleword in the source operand to be copied to more than one doubleword location in the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded in VEX/EVEX, using REX.R permits this instruction to access XMM8-XMM15.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is an YMM register. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed. Bits (255-1:128) of the destination stores the shuffled results of the upper 16 bytes of the source operand using the immediate byte as the order operand.

EVEX encoded version: The source operand can be an ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location, or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register updated according to the writemask.

Each 128-bit lane of the destination stores the shuffled results of the respective lane of the source operand using the immediate byte as the order operand.

Note: EVEX.vvvv and VEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

Operation

**PSSHUF D (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] &= (\text{SRC} >> \text{ORDER}[1:0] * 32)[31:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] &= (\text{SRC} >> \text{ORDER}[3:2] * 32)[31:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[95:64] &= (\text{SRC} >> \text{ORDER}[5:4] * 32)[31:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[127:96] &= (\text{SRC} >> \text{ORDER}[7:6] * 32)[31:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] &= \text{Unmodified}
\end{align*}
\]

**VPSHUFD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] &= (\text{SRC} >> \text{ORDER}[1:0] * 32)[31:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] &= (\text{SRC} >> \text{ORDER}[3:2] * 32)[31:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[95:64] &= (\text{SRC} >> \text{ORDER}[5:4] * 32)[31:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[127:96] &= (\text{SRC} >> \text{ORDER}[7:6] * 32)[31:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] &= 0
\end{align*}
\]
VPShufD (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := (SRC[127:0] >> (ORDER[1:0] * 32))[31:0];
DEST[95:64] := (SRC[127:0] >> (ORDER[5:4] * 32))[31:0];
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPShufD (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC *is memory*)
        THEN TMP_SRC[i+31:i] := SRC[31:0]
        ELSE TMP_SRC[i+31:i] := SRC[i+31:i]
    FI;
ENDFOR;
IF VL >= 128
    TMP_DEST[31:0] := (TMP_SRC[127:0] >> (ORDER[1:0] * 32))[31:0];
FI;
IF VL >= 256
FI;
IF VL >= 512
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
            ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
                DEST[i+31:i] := 0
            FI
        FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler IntrinsicEquivalent
VPSHUFD __m512i _mm512_shuffle_epi32(__m512i a, int n);
VPSHUFD __m512i _mm512_mask_shuffle_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, int n);
VPSHUFD __m512i _mm512_maskz_shuffle_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m512i a, int n);
VPSHUFD __m256i _mm256_shuffle_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, int n);
VPSHUFD __m256i _mm256_mask_shuffle_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, int n);
VPSHUFD __m128i _mm_mask_shuffle_epi32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, int n);
VPSHUFD __m128i _mm_maskz_shuffle_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, int n);
(V)PSHUFD:__m128i _mm_shuffle_epi32(__m128i a, const int n)

Flags Affected
None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B or EVEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
**PSHUFHW—Shuffle Packed High Words**

### Description

Copies words from the high quadword of a 128-bit lane of the source operand and inserts them in the high quadword of the destination operand at word locations (of the respective lane) selected with the immediate operand. This 256-bit operation is similar to the in-lane operation used by the 256-bit VPSHUFD instruction, which is illustrated in Figure 4-16. For 128-bit operation, only the low 128-bit lane is operative. Each 2-bit field in the immediate operand selects the contents of one word location in the high quadword of the destination operand. The binary encodings of the immediate operand fields select words (0, 1, 2 or 3, 4) from the high quadword of the source operand to be copied to the destination operand. The low quadword of the destination operand is copied to the low quadword of the destination operand, for each 128-bit lane.

Note that this instruction permits a word in the high quadword of the source operand to be copied to more than one word location in the high quadword of the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination operand is an XMM register. The source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The destination operand is an XMM register. The source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed. VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, VEX.L must be 0, otherwise the instruction will #UD.

VEX.256 encoded version: The destination operand is an YMM register. The source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Opcode/Instruction Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 70 /r ib</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shuffle the high words in xmm2/m128 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSHUFHW xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128: F3.0F:W6 70 /r ib</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shuffle the high words in xmm2/m128 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSHUFHW xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256: F3.0F:W6 70 /r ib</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Shuffle the high words in ymm2/m256 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSHUFHW ymm1, ymm2/m256, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128: F3.0F:W6 70 /r ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Shuffle the high words in xmm2/m128 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in xmm1 under write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSHUFHW xmm1 [k1][z], xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256: F3.0F:W6 70 /r ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Shuffle the high words in ymm2/m256 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in ymm1 under write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSHUFHW ymm1 [k1][z], ymm2/m256, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512: F3.0F:W6 70 /r ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Shuffle the high words in zmm2/m512 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in zmm1 under write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSHUFHW zmm1 [k1][z], zmm2/m512, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EVEX encoded version: The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination is updated according to the writemask.

Note: In VEX encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

Operation

PSHUFHW (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC[63:0]
DEST[79:64] := (SRC >> (imm[1:0] *16))[79:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPSHUFHW (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
DEST[79:64] := (SRC1 >> (imm[1:0] *16))[79:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPSHUFHW (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
DEST[79:64] := (SRC1 >> (imm[1:0] *16))[79:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPSHUFHW (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
IF VL >= 128
    TMP_DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
    TMP_DEST[79:64] := (SRC1 >> (imm[1:0] *16))[79:64]
FI;
IF VL >= 256
FI;
IF VL >= 512
INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

```plaintext
TMP_DEST[463:448] := (SRC1 >> (imm[1:0] *16))[463:448]  

FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 16
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i];
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
            DEST[i+15:i] := 0
    FI

ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VPSHUFHW __m512i _mm512_shufflehi_epi16(__m512i a, int n);
VPSHUFHW __m512i _mm512_mask_shufflehi_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, int n );
VPSHUFHW __m512i _mm512_maskz_shufflehi_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m512i a, int n );
VPSHUFHW __m256i _mm256_shufflehi_epi16(__m256i a, int n );
VPSHUFHW __m256i _mm256_mask_shufflehi_epi16(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, int n);
VPSHUFHW __m256i _mm256_maskz_shufflehi_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, int n );
VPSHUFHW __m128i _mm128_shufflehi_epi16(__m128i a, int n );
VPSHUFHW __m128i _mm128_mask_shufflehi_epi16(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, int n );
VPSHUFHW __m128i _mm128_maskz_shufflehi_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, int n );

(V)PSHUFHW:__m128i _mm_shufflehi_epi16(__m128i a, const int n)

Flags Affected
None.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions". Additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B, or EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
```
PShufLw—Shuffle Packed Low Words

## Description
Copies words from the low quadword of a 128-bit lane of the source operand and inserts them in the low quadword of the destination operand at word locations (of the respective lane) selected with the immediate operand. The 256-bit operation is similar to the in-lane operation used by the 256-bit VPSHUFD instruction, which is illustrated in Figure 4-16. For 128-bit operation, only the low 128-bit lane is operative. Each 2-bit field in the immediate operand selects the contents of one word location in the low quadword of the destination operand. The binary encodings of the immediate operand fields select words (0, 1, 2 or 3) from the low quadword of the source operand to be copied to the destination operand. The high quadword of the source operand is copied to the high quadword of the destination operand, for each 128-bit lane.

Note that this instruction permits a word in the low quadword of the source operand to be copied to more than one word location in the low quadword of the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination operand is an XMM register. The source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The destination operand is an XMM register. The source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The destination operand is an YMM register. The source operand can be an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

EVEX encoded version: The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination is updated according to the writemask.

## Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
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<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Opcode/Description

F2 0F 70 /r ib
PShufLw xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8

A V/V SSE2 Shuffle the low words in xmm2/m128 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in xmm1.

VEX.128.F2.0F:Wig 70 /rb
VPShufLw xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8

A V/V AVX Shuffle the low words in xmm2/m128 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in xmm1.

VEX.256.F2.0F:Wig 70 /rb
VPShufLw ymm1, ymm2/m256, imm8

A V/V AVX2 Shuffle the low words in ymm2/m256 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in ymm1.

EVEX.128.F2.0F:Wig 70 /rb
VPShufLw xmm1 [k1]{z}, xmm2/m128, imm8

B V/V AVX512VL AVX512Bw Shuffle the low words in xmm2/m128 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in xmm1 under write mask k1.

EVEX.256.F2.0F:Wig 70 /rb
VPShufLw ymm1 [k1]{z}, ymm2/m256, imm8

B V/V AVX512VL AVX512Bw Shuffle the low words in ymm2/m256 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in ymm1 under write mask k1.

EVEX.512.F2.0F:Wig 70 /rb
VPShufLw zmm1 [k1]{z}, zmm2/m512, imm8

B V/V AVX512Bw Shuffle the low words in zmm2/m512 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in zmm1 under write mask k1.
Note: In VEX encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.

**Operation**

**PSHUFLW (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

DEST[15:0] := (SRC >> (imm[1:0] *16))[15:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := SRC[127:64]

**VPSHUFLW (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[15:0] := (SRC1 >> (imm[1:0] *16))[15:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPSHUFLW (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[15:0] := (SRC1 >> (imm[1:0] *16))[15:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC[127:64]
DEST[143:128] := SRC[127:64]
DEST[159:144] := SRC[127:64]
DEST[175:160] := SRC[127:64]
DEST[191:176] := SRC[127:64]
DEST[255:192] := SRC[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VPSHUFLW (EVEX.U1.512 encoded version)**

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

IF VL >= 128
   TMP_DEST[15:0] := (SRC1 >> (imm[1:0] *16))[15:0]
   TMP_DEST[127:64] := SRC[127:64]

Ft:

IF VL >= 256

Ft:

IF VL >= 512
\begin{align*}
\text{TMP\_DEST}[399:384] &:= (\text{SRC1} >> (\text{imm}[1:0] \times 16))[399:384] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[415:400] &:= (\text{SRC1} >> (\text{imm}[3:2] \times 16))[399:384] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[431:416] &:= (\text{SRC1} >> (\text{imm}[5:4] \times 16))[399:384] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[447:432] &:= (\text{SRC1} >> (\text{imm}[7:6] \times 16))[399:384] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[511:448] &:= \text{SRC1}[511:448]
\end{align*}

FI;

\textbf{FOR} j := 0 \textbf{TO} KL-1
\begin{align*}
i &:= j \times 16 \\
\text{IF} \ k1[j] \ \text{OR} \ \text{*no writemask*} \\
\text{THEN} \ &\ \text{DEST}[i+15:i] := \text{TMP\_DEST}[i+15:i]; \\
\text{ELSE} \\
\text{IF} \ \text{*merging-masking*} \\
\text{THEN} \ &\ \text{DEST}[i+15:i] \text{ remains unchanged*} \\
\text{ELSE} \ \text{*zeroing-masking*} \quad \text{; zeroing-masking} \\
\text{DEST}[i+15:i] &:= 0
\end{align*}

FI;
\textbf{ENDFOR}

\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0

\textbf{Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent}
\begin{align*}
\text{VPSHUFLW} \ __m512i \ &\ _mm512\_shufflelo\_epi16(\_m512i \ a, \text{int n}); \\
\text{VPSHUFLW} \ __m512i \ &\ _mm512\_mask\_shufflelo\_epi16(\_m512i \ s, \_mmask16 \ k, \_m512i \ a, \text{int n}); \\
\text{VPSHUFLW} \ __m512i \ &\ _mm512\_maskz\_shufflelo\_epi16(\_mmask16 \ k, \_m512i \ a, \text{int n}); \\
\text{VPSHUFLW} \ __m256i \ &\ _mm256\_mask\_shufflelo\_epi16(\_mmask8 \ k, \_m256i \ a, \text{int n}); \\
\text{VPSHUFLW} \ __m256i \ &\ _mm256\_maskz\_shufflelo\_epi16(\_mmask8 \ k, \_m256i \ a, \text{int n}); \\
\text{VPSHUFLW} \ __m128i \ &\ _mm\_mask\_shufflelo\_epi16(\_mmask8 \ k, \_m128i \ a, \text{int n}); \\
\text{(V)PSHUFLW} \ __m128i \ &\ _mm\_shufflelo\_epi16(\_m128i \ a, \text{int n}) \\
\text{VPSHUFLW} \ __m256i \ &\ _mm256\_shufflelo\_epi16(\_mm256i \ a, \text{const int n})
\end{align*}

\textbf{Flags Affected}

None.

\textbf{SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions}

None.

\textbf{Other Exceptions}

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Additionally:
\textbf{#UD} \quad \text{If VEX.vvvv }\neq \text{ 1111B, or EVEX.vvvv }\neq \text{ 1111B.}
**PSHUFW—Shuffle Packed Words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 70 /r ib</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Shuffle the words in mm2/m64 based on the encoding in imm8 and store the result in mm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSHUFW mm1, mm2/m64, imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Copies words from the source operand (second operand) and inserts them in the destination operand (first operand) at word locations selected with the order operand (third operand). This operation is similar to the operation used by the PSHUFD instruction, which is illustrated in Figure 4-16. For the PSHUFW instruction, each 2-bit field in the order operand selects the contents of one word location in the destination operand. The encodings of the order operand fields select words from the source operand to be copied to the destination operand.

The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is an MMX technology register. The order operand is an 8-bit immediate. Note that this instruction permits a word in the source operand to be copied to more than one word location in the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

**Operation**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[15:0] & := (\text{SRC} \gg (\text{ORDER}[1:0] \times 16))[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[31:16] & := (\text{SRC} \gg (\text{ORDER}[3:2] \times 16))[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[47:32] & := (\text{SRC} \gg (\text{ORDER}[5:4] \times 16))[15:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:48] & := (\text{SRC} \gg (\text{ORDER}[7:6] \times 16))[15:0];
\end{align*}
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

PSHUFW: __m64 _mm_shuffle_pi16(__m64 a, int n)

**Flags Affected**

None.

**Numeric Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 22-7, “Exception Conditions for SIMD/MMX Instructions with Memory Reference” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A.
### PSIGNB/PSIGNW/PSIGND — Packed SIGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 08 /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PSIGNB mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Negate/zero/preserve packed byte integers in mm1 depending on the corresponding sign in mm2/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 08 /r PSIGNB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Negate/zero/preserve packed byte integers in xmm1 depending on the corresponding sign in xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 09 /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PSIGNW mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Negate/zero/preserve packed word integers in mm1 depending on the corresponding sign in mm2/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 09 /r PSIGNW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Negate/zero/preserve packed word integers in xmm1 depending on the corresponding sign in xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 0A /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PSIGND mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Negate/zero/preserve packed doubleword integers in mm1 depending on the corresponding sign in mm2/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 38 0A /r PSIGND xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Negate/zero/preserve packed doubleword integers in xmm1 depending on the corresponding sign in xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 08 /r VPSIGNB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Negate/zero/preserve packed byte integers in xmm2 depending on the corresponding sign in xmm3/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 09 /r VPSIGNW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Negate/zero/preserve packed word integers in xmm2 depending on the corresponding sign in xmm3/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F38.WIG 0A /r VPSIGND xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Negate/zero/preserve packed doubleword integers in xmm2 depending on the corresponding sign in xmm3/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 08 /r VPSIGNB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Negate packed byte integers in ymm2 if the corresponding sign in ymm3/m256 is less than zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 09 /r VPSIGNW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Negate packed 16-bit integers in ymm2 if the corresponding sign in ymm3/m256 is less than zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F38.WIG 0A /r VPSIGND ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Negate packed doubleword integers in ymm2 if the corresponding sign in ymm3/m256 is less than zero.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

(V)PSIGNB/(V)PSIGNW/(V)PSIGND negates each data element of the destination operand (the first operand) if the signed integer value of the corresponding data element in the source operand (the second operand) is less than zero. If the signed integer value of a data element in the source operand is positive, the corresponding data element in the destination operand is unchanged. If a data element in the source operand is zero, the corresponding data element in the destination operand is set to zero.

(V)PSIGNB operates on signed bytes. (V)PSIGNW operates on 16-bit signed words. (V)PSIGND operates on signed 32-bit integers.

Legacy SSE instructions: Both operands can be MMX registers. In 64-bit mode, use the REX prefix to access additional registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are XMM registers. The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed. VEX.L must be 0, otherwise instructions will #UD.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source and destination operands are YMM registers. The second source operand is an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location.

Operation

def byte_sign(control, input_val):
    if control<0:
        return negate(input_val)
    elif control==0:
        return 0
    return input_val

def word_sign(control, input_val):
    if control<0:
        return negate(input_val)
    elif control==0:
        return 0
    return input_val

def dword_sign(control, input_val):
    if control<0:
        return negate(input_val)
    elif control==0:
        return 0
    return input_val

PSIGNB srcdest, src   // MMX 64-bit operands
VL=64
KL := VL/8
for i in 0..KL-1:
    srcdest.byte[i] := byte_sign(src.byte[i], srcdest.byte[i])

PSIGNW srcdest, src   // MMX 64-bit operands
VL=64
KL := VL/16
FOR i in 0..KL-1:
    srcdest.word[i] := word_sign(src.word[i], srcdest.word[i])
PSIGNB srcdest, src // MMX 64-bit operands
VL=64
KL := VL/32
FOR i in 0...KL-1:
    srcdest.dword[i] := dword_sign(src.dword[i], srcdest.dword[i])

PSIGNB srcdest, src // SSE 128-bit operands
VL=128
KL := VL/8
FOR i in 0...KL-1:
    srcdest.byte[i] := byte_sign(src.byte[i], srcdest.byte[i])

PSIGNW srcdest, src // SSE 128-bit operands
VL=128
KL := VL/16
FOR i in 0...KL-1:
    srcdest.word[i] := word_sign(src.word[i], srcdest.word[i])

PSIGNB srcdest, src // SSE 128-bit operands
VL=128
KL := VL/32
FOR i in 0...KL-1:
    srcdest.dword[i] := dword_sign(src.dword[i], srcdest.dword[i])

VPSIGNB dest, src1, src2 // AVX 128-bit or 256-bit operands
VL=(128,256)
KL := VL/8
FOR i in 0...KL-1:
    dest.byte[i] := byte_sign(src2.byte[i], src1.byte[i])
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSIGNW dest, src1, src2 // AVX 128-bit or 256-bit operands
VL=(128,256)
KL := VL/16
FOR i in 0...KL-1:
    dest.word[i] := word_sign(src2.word[i], src1.word[i])
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSIGNB dest, src1, src2 // AVX 128-bit or 256-bit operands
VL=(128,256)
KL := VL/32
FOR i in 0...KL-1:
    dest.dword[i] := dword_sign(src2.dword[i], src1.dword[i])
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

PSIGNB:     __m64 _mm_sign_pi8 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PSIGNB:  __m128i _mm_sign_epi8 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPSIGNB:    __m256i _mm256_sign_epi8 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
PSIGNW:     __m64 _mm_sign_pi16 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PSIGNW:  __m128i _mm_sign_epi16 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPSIGNW:    __m256i _mm256_sign_epi16 (__m256i a, __m256i b)
PSIGND:     __m64 _mm_sign_pi32 (__m64 a, __m64 b)
(V)PSIGND:  __m128i _mm_sign_epi32 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPSIGND:    __m256i _mm256_sign_epi32 (__m256i a, __m256i b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:

#UD          If VEX.L = 1.
**PSLLDQ—Shift Double Quadword Left Logical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 73 /7 ib PSLLDQ xmm1, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shift xmm1 left by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG 73 /7 ib VPSLLDQ xmm1, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift xmm2 left by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s and store result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG 73 /7 ib VPSLLDQ ymm1, ymm2, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Shift ymm2 left by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s and store result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WIG 73 /7 ib VPSLLDQ xmm1,xmm2/ m128, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Shift xmm2/m128 left by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s and store result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WIG 73 /7 ib VPSLLDQ ymm1, ymm2/m256, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Shift ymm2/m256 left by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s and store result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WIG 73 /7 ib VPSLLDQ zmm1, zmm2/m512, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Shift zmm2/m512 left by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s and store result in zmm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Shifts the destination operand (first operand) to the left by the number of bytes specified in the count operand (second operand). The empty low-order bytes are cleared (set to all 0s). If the value specified by the count operand is greater than 15, the destination operand is set to all 0s. The count operand is an 8-bit immediate.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The source and destination operands are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The source and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The source operand is YMM register. The destination operand is an YMM register. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed. The count operand applies to both the low and high 128-bit lanes.

EVEX encoded versions: The source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register or a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The count operand applies to each 128-bit lanes.

**Operation**

VPSLLDQ (EVEX.U1.512 encoded version)

\[
\text{TEMP} := \text{COUNT} \\
\text{IF } (\text{TEMP} > 15) \text{ THEN } \text{TEMP} := 16; \text{FI} \\
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{SRC}[127:0] \ll (\text{TEMP} \times 8) \\
\text{DEST}[255:128] := \text{SRC}[255:128] \ll (\text{TEMP} \times 8) \\
\text{DEST}[383:256] := \text{SRC}[383:256] \ll (\text{TEMP} \times 8) \\
\text{DEST}[511:384] := \text{SRC}[511:384] \ll (\text{TEMP} \times 8) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:512] := 0
\]
VPSLLDQ (VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded version)

TEMP := COUNT
IF (TEMP > 15) THEN TEMP := 16; FI
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0] << (TEMP * 8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPSLLDQ (VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded version)

TEMP := COUNT
IF (TEMP > 15) THEN TEMP := 16; FI
DEST := SRC << (TEMP * 8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSLLDQ (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

TEMP := COUNT
IF (TEMP > 15) THEN TEMP := 16; FI
DEST := DEST << (TEMP * 8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

(V)PSLLDQ: __m128i _mm_slli_si128 ( __m128i a, int imm)
VPSLLDQ: __m256i _mm256_slli_si256 ( __m256i a, const int imm)
VPSLLDQ __m512i _mm512 bslli_epi128 ( __m512i a, const int imm)

Flags Affected

None.

Numeric Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-24, “Type 7 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
## PSLLW/PSLLD/PSLLQ—Shift Packed Data Left Logical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F F1 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V MMX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift words in ( mm ) left ( mm/m64 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F F1 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V SSE2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift words in ( xmm1 ) left by ( xmm2/m128 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 71 /6 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V MMX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift words in ( mm ) left by ( imm8 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 71 /6 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V SSE2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift words in ( xmm1 ) left by ( imm8 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F F2 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V MMX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift doublewords in ( mm ) left by ( mm/m64 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F F2 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V SSE2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift doublewords in ( xmm1 ) left by ( xmm2/m128 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 72 /6 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V MMX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift doublewords in ( mm ) left by ( imm8 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 72 /6 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V SSE2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift doublewords in ( xmm1 ) left by ( imm8 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F F3 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V MMX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadword in ( mm ) left by ( mm/m64 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F F3 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V SSE2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadwords in ( xmm1 ) left by ( xmm2/m128 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 73 /6 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V MMX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadword in ( mm ) left by ( imm8 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 73 /6 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V SSE2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadwords in ( xmm1 ) left by ( imm8 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG F1 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V AVX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift words in ( xmm2 ) left by amount specified in ( xmm3/m128 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 71 /6 ib</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V AVX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift words in ( xmm2 ) left by amount specified in ( xmm3/m128 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG F2 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V AVX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift doublewords in ( xmm2 ) left by amount specified in ( xmm3/m128 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 72 /6 ib</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V AVX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift doublewords in ( xmm2 ) left by amount specified in ( imm8 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG F3 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V AVX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadwords in ( xmm2 ) left by amount specified in ( xmm3/m128 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 73 /6 ib</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V AVX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadwords in ( xmm2 ) left by amount specified in ( imm8 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG F1 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V AVX2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift words in ( ymm2 ) left by amount specified in ( xmm3/m128 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 71 /6 ib</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V AVX2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift words in ( ymm2 ) left by amount specified in ( imm8 ) while shifting in 0s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.W1 F3 /r</td>
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<tr>
<td>VPSLLQ xmm1, ymm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>VPSLLQ xmm1, ymm2, imm8</td>
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<tr>
<td>D V/V AVX2</td>
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<tr>
<td>VPSLLW xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128</td>
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<tr>
<td>G V/V AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shift words in xmm2 left by amount specified in xmm3/m128 while shifting in 0s using writemask k1</td>
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<tr>
<td>VPSLLD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<tr>
<td>G V/V AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
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PSLLW/PSLLD/PSLLQ—Shift Packed Data Left Logical

**Description**

Shifts the bits in the individual data elements (words, doublewords, or quadword) in the destination operand (first operand) to the left by the number of bits specified in the count operand (second operand). As the bits in the data elements are shifted left, the empty low-order bits are cleared (set to 0). If the value specified by the count operand is greater than 15 (for words), 31 (for doublewords), or 63 (for a quadword), then the destination operand is set to all 0s. Figure 4-17 gives an example of shifting words in a 64-bit operand.

![Figure 4-17. PSLLW, PSLLD, and PSLLQ Instruction Operation Using 64-bit Operand](image)

The (V)PSLLW instruction shifts each of the words in the destination operand to the left by the number of bits specified in the count operand; the (V)PSLLD instruction shifts each of the doublewords in the destination operand; and the (V)PSLLQ instruction shifts the quadword (or quadwords) in the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE instructions 64-bit operand: The destination operand is an MMX technology register; the count operand can be either an MMX technology register or an 64-bit memory location.
128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination and first source operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged. The count operand can be either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location or an 8-bit immediate. If the count operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded but the upper 64 bits are ignored.

VEX.128 encoded version: The destination and first source operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed. The count operand can be either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location or an 8-bit immediate. If the count operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded but the upper 64 bits are ignored.

VEX.256 encoded version: The destination operand is a YMM register. The source operand is a YMM register or a memory location. The count operand can come either from an XMM register or a memory location or an 8-bit immediate. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded versions: The destination operand is a ZMM register updated according to the writemask. The count operand is either an 8-bit immediate (the immediate count version) or an 8-bit value from an XMM register or a memory location (the variable count version). For the immediate count version, the count operand (the second operand) can be a ZMM register, a 512-bit memory location or a 512-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. For the variable count version, the first source operand (the second operand) is a ZMM register, the second source operand (the third operand, 8-bit variable count) can be an XMM register or a memory location.

Note: In VEX/EVEX encoded versions of shifts with an immediate count, vvvv of VEX/EVEX encode the destination register, and VEX.B/EVEX.B + ModRM.r/m encodes the source register.

Note: For shifts with an immediate count (VEX.128.66.0F 71-73 /6, or EVEX.128.66.0F 71-73 /6), VEX.vvvv/EVEX.vvvv encodes the destination register.

**Operation**

**PSLLW (with 64-bit operand)**

IF (COUNT > 15)

THEN

\[
\text{DEST}[64:0] := 0000000000000000H;
\]

ELSE

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{ZeroExtend(DEST}[15:0] \ll COUNT);
\]

(* Repeat shift operation for 2nd and 3rd words *)

\[
\text{DEST}[63:48] := \text{ZeroExtend(DEST}[63:48] \ll COUNT);
\]

FI;

**PSLLD (with 64-bit operand)**

IF (COUNT > 31)

THEN

\[
\text{DEST}[64:0] := 0000000000000000H;
\]

ELSE

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{ZeroExtend(DEST}[31:0] \ll COUNT);
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[63:32] := \text{ZeroExtend(DEST}[63:32] \ll COUNT);
\]

FI;

**PSLLQ (with 64-bit operand)**

IF (COUNT > 63)

THEN

\[
\text{DEST}[64:0] := 0000000000000000H;
\]

ELSE

\[
\text{DEST} := \text{ZeroExtend(DEST} \ll \text{COUNT)};
\]

FI;

LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 15)

THEN
DEST[127:0] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
ELSE
DEST[15:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[15:0] << COUNT);
(* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
DEST[127:112] := ZeroExtend(SRC[127:112] << COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS1(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 31)
THEN
DEST[31:0] := 0
ELSE
DEST[31:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[31:0] << COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 31)
THEN
DEST[127:0] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
ELSE
DEST[31:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[31:0] << COUNT);
(* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 3rd words *)
DEST[127:96] := ZeroExtend(SRC[127:96] << COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_QWORDS1(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 63)
THEN
DEST[63:0] := 0
ELSE
DEST[63:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[63:0] << COUNT);
DEST[127:64] := ZeroExtend(SRC[127:64] << COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_QWORDS(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 63)
THEN
DEST[127:0] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
ELSE
DEST[63:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[63:0] << COUNT);
DEST[127:64] := ZeroExtend(SRC[127:64] << COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 15)
THEN
DEST[127:0] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
DEST[255:128] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
ELSE
DEST[15:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[15:0] << COUNT);
(* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 15th words *)
DEST[255:240] := ZeroExtend(SRC[255:240] << COUNT);
Fl;

LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 31)
THEN
  DEST[127:0] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
  DEST[255:128] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
ELSE
  DEST[31:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[31:0] << COUNT);
  (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
  DEST[255:224] := ZeroExtend(SRC[255:224] << COUNT);
Fl;

LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 63)
THEN
  DEST[127:0] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
  DEST[255:128] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
ELSE
  DEST[63:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[63:0] << COUNT);
  DEST[255:192] := ZeroExtend(SRC[255:192] << COUNT);
Fl;

VPSLLW (EVEX versions, xmm/m128)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], SRC2)
Fl;
IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
Fl;
IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
  TMP_DEST[511:256] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2)
Fl;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+15:i] = 0
    FI
  FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PSLLW/PSLLD/PSLLQ—Shift Packed Data Left Logical
VPSLLW (EVEX versions, imm8)

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], imm8)
FI;

IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], imm8)
FI;

IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], imm8)
  TMP_DEST[511:256] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], imm8)
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+15:i] = 0
    FI
  FI
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSLLW (ymm, ymm, xmm/m128) - VEX.256 encoding

DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSLLW (ymm, imm8) - VEX.256 encoding

DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORD_256b(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSLLW (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128) - VEX.128 encoding

DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPSLLW (xmm, imm8) - VEX.128 encoding

DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0
PSLLW (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128)
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PSLLW (xmm, imm8)
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_WORDS(DEST, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPSLLD (EVEX versions, imm8)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC1 *is memory*) THEN
      DEST[i+31:i] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS1(SRC1[31:0], imm8)
    ELSE
      DEST[i+31:i] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS1(SRC1[i+31:i], imm8)
    FI;
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+31:i] := 0
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSLLD (EVEX versions, xmm/m128)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], SRC2)
FI;
IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
FI;
IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
  TMP_DEST[511:256] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2)
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+31:i] := 0
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VPSLLD (ymm, ymm, xmm/m128) - VEX.256 encoding
DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSLLD (ymm, imm8) - VEX.256 encoding
DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSLLD (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128) - VEX.128 encoding
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPSLLD (xmm, imm8) - VEX.128 encoding
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSLLD (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128)
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PSLLD (xmm, imm8)
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_DWORDS(DEST, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPSLLQ (EVEX versions, imm8)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC1 *is memory*)
      THEN DEST[i+63:i] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_QWORDS1(SRC1[63:0], imm8)
      ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_QWORDS1(SRC1[i+63:i], imm8)
    FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
    FI
  ENDFOR

VPSLLQ (EVEX versions, xmm/m128)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_QWORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], SRC2)
  FI;
  IF VL = 256
    TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
  FI;
  IF VL = 512
    TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
    TMP_DEST[511:256] := LOGICAL_LEFT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2)
  FI;
FOR $j := 0$ TO $KL-1$
  $i := j \times 64$
  IF $k1[j]$ OR *no writemask*
    THEN $\text{DEST}[i+63:j] := \text{TMP\_DEST}[i+63:j]$
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *$\text{DEST}[i+63:j]$ remains unchanged* 
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking 
      $\text{DEST}[i+63:j] := 0$
    FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0

\textbf{VPSLLQ (ymm, ymm, xmm/m128) - VEX.256 encoding}
\text{DEST}[255:0] := \text{LOGICAL\_LEFT\_SHIFT\_QWORDS\_256b}(\text{SRC1, SRC2})
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0;

\textbf{VPSLLQ (ymm, imm8) - VEX.256 encoding}
\text{DEST}[255:0] := \text{LOGICAL\_LEFT\_SHIFT\_QWORDS\_256b}(\text{SRC1, imm8})
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0;

\textbf{VPSLLQ (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128) - VEX.128 encoding}
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{LOGICAL\_LEFT\_SHIFT\_QWORDS}(\text{SRC1, SRC2})
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0

\textbf{VPSLLQ (xmm, imm8) - VEX.128 encoding}
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{LOGICAL\_LEFT\_SHIFT\_QWORDS}(\text{SRC1, imm8})
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0

\textbf{PSLLQ (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128)}
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{LOGICAL\_LEFT\_SHIFT\_QWORDS}(\text{DEST, SRC})
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] (Unmodified)

\textbf{PSLLQ (xmm, imm8)}
\text{DEST}[127:0] := \text{LOGICAL\_LEFT\_SHIFT\_QWORDS}(\text{DEST, imm8})
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] (Unmodified)

\textbf{Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents}
\text{VPSLLD} (__m512i) \text{__mm512_slli_epi32}(__m512i a, unsigned int imm); 
\text{VPSLLD} (__m512i) \text{__mm512_mask_slli_epi32}(__m512i s, __m512i a, unsigned int imm); 
\text{VPSLLD} (__m512i) \text{__mm512_maskz_slli_epi32}(__mmask16 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm); 
\text{VPSLLD} (__m256i) \text{__mm256_slli_epi32}(__m256i s, __m256i a, unsigned int imm); 
\text{VPSLLD} (__m256i) \text{__mm256_mask_slli_epi32}(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm); 
\text{VPSLLD} (__m256i) \text{__mm256_maskz_slli_epi32}(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm); 
\text{VPSLLD} (__m128i) \text{__mm128_slli_epi32}(__m128i s, __m128i a, unsigned int imm); 
\text{VPSLLD} (__m128i) \text{__mm128_mask_slli_epi32}(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm); 
\text{VPSLLD} (__m128i) \text{__mm128_maskz_slli_epi32}(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm); 
\text{VPSLLD} (__m128i) \text{__mm128_sll_epi32}(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_mask_slli_epi64(__m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_mask_slli_epi64(__m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_slli_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m256i _mm256_mask_slli_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_slli_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m128i _mm_mask_slli_epi64(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m128i _mm_maskz_slli_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_mask_sll_epi64(__m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_mask_sll_epi64(__m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_sll_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m256i _mm256_mask_sll_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_sll_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m128i _mm_mask_sll_epi64(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m128i _mm_maskz_sll_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_slli_epi16(__m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_slli_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_mask_slli_epi16(__mmask32 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m256i _mm256_mask_slli_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_slli_epi16(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m128i _mm_mask_slli_epi16(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m128i _mm_maskz_slli_epi16(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_sll_epi16(__m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_sll_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m512i _mm512_mask_sll_epi16(__mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m256i _mm256_sll_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m256i _mm256_mask_sll_epi16(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m128i _mm_mask_sll_epi16(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSLLQ __m128i _mm_maskz_sll_epi16(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
PSLLW: __m64 _mm_slli_pi16 (__m64 m, int count)
PSLLW: __m64 _mm_sll_pi16 (__m64 m, int count)
(V)PSLLW: __m128i _mm_slli_epi16 (__m64 m, int count)
(V)PSLLW: __m128i _mm_sll_epi16 (__m64 m, int count)
VPSLLW: __m256i _mm256_slli_epi16 (__m256i m, int count)
VPSLLW: __m256i _mm256_sll_epi16 (__m256i m, int count)
PSLLD: __m64 _mm_slli_epi64 (__m64 m, int count)
PSLLD: __m64 _mm_sll_epi64 (__m64 m, int count)
(V)PSLLD: __m128i _mm_slli_epi64 (__m64 m, int count)
(V)PSLLD: __m128i _mm_sll_epi64 (__m64 m, int count)
VPSLLD: __m256i _mm256_slli_epi64 (__m256i m, int count)
VPSLLD: __m256i _mm256_sll_epi64 (__m256i m, int count)

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.
Other Exceptions

VEX-encoded instructions:
- Syntax with RM/RVM operand encoding (A/C in the operand encoding table), see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
- Syntax with MI/VMI operand encoding (B/D in the operand encoding table), see Table 2-24, “Type 7 Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded VPSLLW (E in the operand encoding table), see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded VPSLLD/Q:
- Syntax with Mem128 tuple type (G in the operand encoding table), see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
- Syntax with Full tuple type (F in the operand encoding table), see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”. 
## PSRAW/PSRAD/PSRAQ—Shift Packed Data Right Arithmetic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F E1 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Shift words in (mm) right by (mm/m64) while shifting in sign bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRAW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F E1 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shift words in (xmm1) right by (xmm2/m128) while shifting in sign bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRAW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 71 /4 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Shift words in (mm) right by (imm8) while shifting in sign bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRAW mm, imm8</td>
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<tr>
<td>66 0F 71 /4 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
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<td>Shift doublewords in (mm) right by (mm/m64) while shifting in sign bits.</td>
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<td>PSRAD mm, mm/m64</td>
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<td>PSRAD xmm1, imm8</td>
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<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG E1 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift words in (xmm2) right by amount specified in (xmm3/m128) while shifting in sign bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRAW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 71 /4 ib</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift words in (xmm2) right by (imm8) while shifting in sign bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRAW xmm1, xmm2, imm8</td>
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<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG E2 /r</td>
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<td>AVX</td>
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<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG E1 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Shift words in (ymm2) right by amount specified in (ymm3/m128) while shifting in sign bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRAW ymm1, ymm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
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<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 71 /4 ib</td>
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<td>AVX2</td>
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<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG E2 /r</td>
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<td>AVX2</td>
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<td>Shift doublewords in (ymm2) right by (imm8) while shifting in sign bits.</td>
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<td>VPSRAW ymm1, ymm2, imm8</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG E1 /r</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Shift words in (ymm2) right by amount specified in (ymm3/m128) while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRAW xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.WIG E1 /r</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Shift words in (ymm2) right by amount specified in (ymm3/m128) while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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<td>VPSRAW ymm1 {k1}[z], ymm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<tr>
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<td>G</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Shift words in (zmm2) right by amount specified in (zmm3/m128) while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRAW zmm1 {k1}[z], zmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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</table>
### EVEX.128.66.0F.W1G 71 /4 ib
VPSRAW xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2/m128, imm8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>V/V</th>
<th>AVX512VL AVX512BW</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Shift words in xmm2/m128 right by imm8 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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</table>

### EVEX.256.66.0F.W1G 71 /4 ib
VPSRAW ymm1 {k1}[z], ymm2/m256, imm8

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift words in ymm2/m256 right by imm8 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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</table>

### EVEX.512.66.0F.W1G 71 /4 ib
VPSRAW zmm1 {k1}[z], zmm2/m512, imm8

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<tr>
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<td>Shift words in zmm2/m512 right by imm8 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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### EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 E2 /r
VPSRAD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>V/V</th>
<th>AVX512VL AVX512F</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Shift doublewords in xmm2 right by amount specified in xmm3/m128 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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</table>

### EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 E2 /r
VPSRAD ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, xmm3/m256

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### EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 E2 /r
VPSRAD zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, xmm3/m512

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<th>AVX512F</th>
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<td>Shift doublewords in zmm2 right by amount specified in xmm3/m512 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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### EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 72 /4 ib
VPSRAD xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2/m128/m32bcst, imm8

<table>
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<th>F</th>
<th>V/V</th>
<th>AVX512VL AVX512F</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Shift doublewords in xmm2/m128/m32bcst right by imm8 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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</table>

### EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 72 /4 ib
VPSRAD ymm1 {k1}[z], ymm2/m256/m32bcst, imm8

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<td>Shift doublewords in ymm2/m256/m32bcst right by imm8 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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</table>

### EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 72 /4 ib
VPSRAD zmm1 {k1}[z], zmm2/m512/m32bcst, imm8

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<td>Shift doublewords in zmm2/m512/m32bcst right by imm8 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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</table>

### EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 E2 /r
VPSRAQ xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128

<table>
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<th>G</th>
<th>V/V</th>
<th>AVX512VL AVX512F</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadwords in xmm2 right by amount specified in xmm3/m128 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### EVEX.256.66.0F.W1 E2 /r
VPSRAQ ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, xmm3/m256

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<tr>
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<td>Shift quadwords in ymm2 right by amount specified in xmm3/m256 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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### EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 E2 /r
VPSRAQ zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, xmm3/m512

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<td>Shift quadwords in zmm2 right by amount specified in xmm3/m512 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
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</table>

### EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 72 /4 ib
VPSRAQ xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2/m128/m64bcst, imm8

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<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>V/V</th>
<th>AVX512VL AVX512F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadwords in xmm2/m128/m64bcst right by imm8 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EVEX.256.66.0F.W1 72 /4 ib
VPSRAQ ymm1 {k1}[z], ymm2/m256/m64bcst, imm8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>V/V</th>
<th>AVX512VL AVX512F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadwords in ymm2/m256/m64bcst right by imm8 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 72 /4 ib
VPSRAQ zmm1 {k1}[z], zmm2/m512/m64bcst, imm8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>V/V</th>
<th>AVX512F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shift quadwords in zmm2/m512/m64bcst right by imm8 while shifting in sign bits using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES:

PSRAW/PSRAD/PSRAQ—Shift Packed Data Right Arithmetic

Instruction Set Reference, M-U

Vol. 2B 4-457

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r, w)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (R)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (R)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Mem128</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Shifts the bits in the individual data elements (words, doublewords or quadwords) in the destination operand (first operand) to the right by the number of bits specified in the count operand (second operand). As the bits in the data elements are shifted right, the empty high-order bits are filled with the initial value of the sign bit of the data element. If the value specified by the count operand is greater than 15 (for words), 31 (for doublewords), or 63 (for quadwords), each destination data element is filled with the initial value of the sign bit of the element. (Figure 4-18 gives an example of shifting words in a 64-bit operand.)

Note that only the first 64-bits of a 128-bit count operand are checked to compute the count. If the second source operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded.

The (V)PSRAW instruction shifts each of the words in the destination operand to the right by the number of bits specified in the count operand, and the (V)PSRAD instruction shifts each of the doublewords in the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE instructions 64-bit operand: The destination operand is an MMX technology register; the count operand can be either an MMX technology register or an 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination and first source operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged. The count operand can be either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location or an 8-bit immediate. If the count operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded but the upper 64 bits are ignored.

VEX.128 encoded version: The destination and first source operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed. The count operand can be either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location or an 8-bit immediate. If the count operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded but the upper 64 bits are ignored.

VEX.256 encoded version: The destination operand is a YMM register. The source operand is a YMM register or a memory location. The count operand can come either from an XMM register or a memory location or an 8-bit immediate. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

Figure 4-18. PSRAW and PSRAD Instruction Operation Using a 64-bit Operand

Note that only the first 64-bits of a 128-bit count operand are checked to compute the count. If the second source operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded.

The (V)PSRAW instruction shifts each of the words in the destination operand to the right by the number of bits specified in the count operand, and the (V)PSRAD instruction shifts each of the doublewords in the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE instructions 64-bit operand: The destination operand is an MMX technology register; the count operand can be either an MMX technology register or an 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination and first source operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged. The count operand can be either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location or an 8-bit immediate. If the count operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded but the upper 64 bits are ignored.

VEX.128 encoded version: The destination and first source operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed. The count operand can be either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location or an 8-bit immediate. If the count operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded but the upper 64 bits are ignored.

VEX.256 encoded version: The destination operand is a YMM register. The source operand is a YMM register or a memory location. The count operand can come either from an XMM register or a memory location or an 8-bit immediate. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.
EVEX encoded versions: The destination operand is a ZMM register updated according to the writemask. The count operand is either an 8-bit immediate (the immediate count version) or an 8-bit value from an XMM register or a memory location (the variable count version). For the immediate count version, the source operand (the second operand) can be a ZMM register, a 512-bit memory location or a 512-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. For the variable count version, the first source operand (the second operand) is a ZMM register, the second source operand (the third operand, 8-bit variable count) can be an XMM register or a memory location.

Note: In VEX/EVEX encoded versions of shifts with an immediate count, vvvv of VEX/EVEX encode the destination register, and VEX.B/EVEX.B + ModRM.r/m encodes the source register.

Note: For shifts with an immediate count (VEX.128.66.0F 71-73 /4, EVEX.128.66.0F 71-73 /4), VEX.vvvv/EVEX.vvvv encodes the destination register.

**Operation**

**PSRAW (with 64-bit operand)**

IF (COUNT > 15)
  THEN COUNT := 16;
  FI;
DEST[15:0] := SignExtend(DEST[15:0] >> COUNT);
(* Repeat shift operation for 2nd and 3rd words *)
DEST[63:48] := SignExtend(DEST[63:48] >> COUNT);

**PSRAD (with 64-bit operand)**

IF (COUNT > 31)
  THEN COUNT := 32;
  FI;
DEST[31:0] := SignExtend(DEST[31:0] >> COUNT);
DEST[63:32] := SignExtend(DEST[63:32] >> COUNT);

**ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS1**(SRC, COUNT_SRC)

COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 31)
  THEN
    DEST[31:0] := SignBit
  ELSE
    DEST[31:0] := SignExtend(SRC[31:0] >> COUNT);
  FI;

**ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS1**(SRC, COUNT_SRC)

COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 63)
  THEN
    DEST[63:0] := SignBit
  ELSE
    DEST[63:0] := SignExtend(SRC[63:0] >> COUNT);
  FI;

**ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b**(SRC, COUNT_SRC)

COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 15)
  THEN
    COUNT := 16;
  FI;
DEST[15:0] := SignExtend(SRC[15:0] >> COUNT);
(* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 15th words *)
DEST[255:240] := SignExtend(SRC[255:240] >> COUNT);
ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 31)
  THEN COUNT := 32;
FI;
DEST[31:0] := SignExtend(SRC[31:0] >> COUNT);
  (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
DEST[255:224] := SignExtend(SRC[255:224] >> COUNT);

ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS(SRC, COUNT_SRC, VL) ; VL: 128b, 256b or 512b
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 63)
  THEN COUNT := 64;
FI;
DEST[63:0] := SignExtend(SRC[63:0] >> COUNT);
  (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
DEST[VL-1:VL-64] := SignExtend(SRC[VL-1:VL-64] >> COUNT);

ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 15)
  THEN COUNT := 16;
FI;
DEST[15:0] := SignExtend(SRC[15:0] >> COUNT);
  (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
DEST[127:112] := SignExtend(SRC[127:112] >> COUNT);

ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 31)
  THEN COUNT := 32;
FI;
DEST[31:0] := SignExtend(SRC[31:0] >> COUNT);
  (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 3rd words *)
DEST[127:96] := SignExtend(SRC[127:96] >> COUNT);
VPSRAW (EVEX versions, xmm/m128)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], SRC2)
ELSE;
IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
ELSE;
IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
  TMP_DEST[511:256] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2)
ELSE;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+15:i] := 0
        FI
      FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSRAW (EVEX versions, imm8)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], imm8)
ELSE;
IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], imm8)
ELSE;
IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], imm8)
  TMP_DEST[511:256] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], imm8)
ELSE;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+15:i] := 0
        FI
      FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VPSRAW (ymm, ymm, xmm/m128) - VEX
DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPSRAW (ymm, imm8) - VEX
DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPSRAW (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128) - VEX
DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPSRAW (xmm, imm8) - VEX
DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSRAW (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128)
DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(Dest, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := (Unmodified)

PSRAW (xmm, imm8)
DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(Dest, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := (Unmodified)

VPSRAD (EVEX versions, imm8)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[i] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC1 *is memory*)
      THEN DEST[i+31:i] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS1(SRC1[31:0], imm8)
      ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS1(SRC1[i+31:i], imm8)
    FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+31:i] := 0
      FI
  FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSRAD (EVEX versions, xmm/m128)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], SRC2)
  FI;
IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
  FI;
IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
  TMP_DEST[511:256] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2)
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+31:i] := 0
  FI
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSRAD (ymm, ymm, xmm/m128) - VEX
DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPSRAD (ymm, imm8) - VEX
DEST[255:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPSRAD (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128) - VEX
DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPSRAD (xmm, imm8) - VEX
DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSRAD (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128)
DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PSRAD (xmm, imm8)
DEST[127:0] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(DEST, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPSRAQ (EVEX versions, imm8)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC1 *is memory*)
      THEN DEST[i+63:i] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS1(SRC1[63:0], imm8)
      ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS1(SRC1[i+63:i], imm8)
    FI;
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+63:i] := 0
  FI;
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] (Unmodified)
VPSRAQ (EVEX versions, xmm/m128)

\((KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)\)

\[\text{TMP}_{\text{DEST}[VL-1:0]} := \text{ARITHMETIC_RIGHT_SHIFT}_QWORDS(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2, VL)\]

\[\text{FOR} \ j := 0 \ \text{TO} \ 7\]
\[i := j \times 64\]
\[\text{IF} \ k1[j] \ \text{OR} \ \text{*no writemask*}\]
\[\text{THEN} \ \text{DEST}[i+63:i] := \text{TMP}_{\text{DEST}[i+63:i]}\]
\[\text{ELSE}\]
\[\text{IF} \ \text{*merging-masking*} ; \text{merging-masking}\]
\[\text{THEN} \ \text{*DEST}[i+63:i] \text{ remains unchanged*}\]
\[\text{ELSE} \ \text{*zeroing-masking*} ; \text{zeroing-masking}\]
\[\text{DEST}[i+63:i] := 0\]
\[\text{FI}\]
\[\text{FI}\]
\[\text{ENDFOR}\]

\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:VL}] := 0\]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents

VPSRAD __m512i _mm512_srai_epi32(__m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAD __m512i _mm512_mask_srai_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAD __m512i _mm512_maskz_srai_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAD __m256i _mm256_mask_srai_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAD __m256i _mm256_maskz_srai_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAD __m128i _mm128_mask_srai_epi32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAD __m128i _mm128_maskz_srai_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAD __m512i _mm512_sra_epi32(__m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAD __m512i _mm512_mask_sra_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAD __m512i _mm512_maskz_sra_epi32( __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAD __m256i _mm256_mask_sra_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAD __m256i _mm256_maskz_sra_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAD __m128i _mm128_mask_sra_epi32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAD __m128i _mm128_maskz_sra_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAQ __m512i _mm512_srai_epi64(__m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAQ __m512i _mm512_mask_srai_epi64(__m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_srai_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAQ __m256i _mm256_mask_srai_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_srai_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAQ __m128i _mm128_mask_srai_epi64(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAQ __m128i _mm128_maskz_srai_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAW __m512i _mm512_srai_epi16(__m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAW __m512i _mm512_mask_srai_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask32 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

VPSRAW __m512i _mm512_maskz_srai_epi16( __mmask32 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAW __m256i _mm256_mask_srai_epi16( __m256i s, __mmask16 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAW __m256i _mm256_maskz_srai_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAW __m128i _mm_mask_srai_epi16( __m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAW __m128i _mm_maskz_srai_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAW __m512i _mm512_maskz_srai_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRAW __m512i _mm512_sra_epi16( __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAW __m512i _mm512_mask_sra_epi16( __m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAW __m512i _mm512_maskz_sra_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAW __m256i _mm256_mask_sra_epi16( __m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAW __m256i _mm256_maskz_sra_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAW __m128i _mm_mask_sra_epi16( __m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAW __m128i _mm_maskz_sra_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAW __m128i _mm_mask_sra_epi16( __m128i s, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAW __m128i _mm_maskz_sra_epi16( __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRAW __m64 _mm_srai_pi16 ( _m64 m, int count)
PSRAW:__m64 _mm_sra_pi16 ( _m64 m, _m64 count)
(V)PSRAW:__m128i _mm_srai_epi16( _m128i m, int count)
(V)PSRAW:__m128i _mm_sra_epi16( _m128i m, _m128i count)
VPSRAW:__m256i _mm256_srai_epi16 ( _m256i m, int count)
VPSRAW:__m256i _mm256_sra_epi16 ( _m256i m, _m256i count)
PSRAD:__m64 _mm_srai_pi32 ( _m64 m, int count)
PSRAD:__m64 _mm_sra_pi32 ( _m64 m, _m64 count)
(V)PSRAD:__m128i _mm_srai_epi32 ( _m128i m, int count)
(V)PSRAD:__m128i _mm_sra_epi32 ( _m128i m, _m128i count)
VPSRAD:__m256i _mm256_srai_epi32 ( _m256i m, int count)
VPSRAD:__m256i _mm256_sra_epi32 ( _m256i m, _m256i count)

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
VEX-encoded instructions:
Syntax with RM/RVM operand encoding (A/C in the operand encoding table), see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
Syntax with MI/VMI operand encoding (B/D in the operand encoding table), see Table 2-24, “Type 7 Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded VPSRAW (E in the operand encoding table), see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded VPSRAD/Q:
Syntax with Mem128 tuple type (G in the operand encoding table), see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Syntax with Full tuple type (F in the operand encoding table), see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

### PSRLDQ—Shift Double Quadword Right Logical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 73 /3 ib PSRLDQ xmm1, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shift xmm1 right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:Wig 73 /3 ib VPSRLDQ xmm1, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift xmm2 right by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:Wig 73 /3 ib VPSRLDQ ymm1, ymm2, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Shift ymm1 right by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:Wig 73 /3 ib VPSRLDQ xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Shift xmm2/m128 right by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s and store result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:Wig 73 /3 ib VPSRLDQ ymm1, ymm2/m256, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Shift ymm2/m256 right by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s and store result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:Wig 73 /3 ib VPSRLDQ zmm1, zmm2/m512, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512Bw</td>
<td>Shift zmm2/m512 right by imm8 bytes while shifting in 0s and store result in zmm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r, w)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (R)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Description

Shifts the destination operand (first operand) to the right by the number of bytes specified in the count operand (second operand). The empty high-order bytes are cleared (set to all 0s). If the value specified by the count operand is greater than 15, the destination operand is set to all 0s. The count operand is an 8-bit immediate.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The source and destination operands are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The source and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The source operand is a YMM register. The destination operand is a YMM register. The count operand applies to both the low and high 128-bit lanes.

VEX.256 encoded version: The source operand is YMM register. The destination operand is an YMM register. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed. The count operand applies to both the low and high 128-bit lanes.

EVEX encoded versions: The source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register or a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The count operand applies to each 128-bit lanes.

Note: VEX.vvvv/EVEX.vvvv encodes the destination register.
Operation

VPSRLDQ (EVEX.512 encoded version)
TEMP := COUNT
IF (TEMP > 15) THEN TEMP := 16; FI
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0] >> (TEMP * 8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:512] := 0;

VPSRLDQ (VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded version)
TEMP := COUNT
IF (TEMP > 15) THEN TEMP := 16; FI
DEST[127:0] := SRC[127:0] >> (TEMP * 8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSRLDQ (VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded version)
TEMP := COUNT
IF (TEMP > 15) THEN TEMP := 16; FI
DEST := SRC >> (TEMP * 8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

PSRLDQ (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
TEMP := COUNT
IF (TEMP > 15) THEN TEMP := 16; FI
DEST := DEST >> (TEMP * 8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
(V)PSRLDQ __m128i _mm_srli_si128 ( __m128i a, int imm)
VPSRLDQ __m256i _mm256_bsrli_epi128 ( __m256i, const int)
VPSRLDQ __m512i __m512_bsrli_epi128 ( __m512i, int)

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-24, "Type 7 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F D1 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Shift words in mm right by amount specified in mm/m64 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F D1 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shift words in xmm1 right by amount specified in xmm2/m128 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 71 /2 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Shift words in mm right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLW mm, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 71 /2 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shift words in xmm1 right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLW xmm1, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F D2 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Shift doublewords in mm right by amount specified in mm/m64 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLD mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F D2 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shift doublewords in xmm1 right by amount specified in xmm2/m128 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 72 /2 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Shift doublewords in mm right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLD mm, imm8</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 72 /2 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shift doublewords in xmm1 right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLD xmm1, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F D3 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Shift mm right by amount specified in mm/m64 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLQ mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F D3 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shift quadwords in xmm1 right by amount specified in xmm2/m128 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLQ xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 73 /2 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Shift mm right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLQ mm, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 73 /2 ib</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shift quadwords in xmm1 right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRLQ xmm1, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG D1 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift words in xmm2 right by amount specified in xmm3/m128 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRLW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 71 /2 ib</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift words in xmm2 right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRLW xmm1, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG D2 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift doublewords in xmm2 right by amount specified in xmm3/m128 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRLD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 72 /2 ib</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift doublewords in xmm2 right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRLDxmm1, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG D3 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift quadwords in xmm2 right by amount specified in xmm3/m128 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRLQ xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 73 /2 ib</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shift quadwords in xmm2 right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRLQ xmm1, xmm2, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG D1 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Shift words in ymm2 right by amount specified in ymm3/m128 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRLW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 71 /2 ib</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Shift words in ymm2 right by imm8 while shifting in 0s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSRLW ymm1, ymm2, imm8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

#### PSRLW/PSRLD/PSRLQ—Shift Packed Data Right Logical

**VEX.256.66.0F.WIG D2 /r**  
PSRLD ymm1, ymm2, xmm3/m128  
- **C**: V/V  
- **AVX2**: Shift doublewords in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s.

**VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 72 /2 ib**  
PSRLD ymm1, ymm2, imm8  
- **D**: V/V  
- **AVX2**: Shift doublewords in *ymm2* right by *imm8* while shifting in 0s.

**VEX.256.66.0F.WIG D3 /r**  
PSRLQ ymm1, ymm2, xmm3/m128  
- **C**: V/V  
- **AVX2**: Shift quadwords in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s.

**VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 73 /2 ib**  
PSRLQ ymm1, ymm2, imm8  
- **D**: V/V  
- **AVX2**: Shift quadwords in *ymm2* right by *imm8* while shifting in 0s.

**EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG D1 /r**  
PSRLW xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128  
- **G**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512BW**: Shift words in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.256.66.0F.WIG D1 /r**  
PSRLQ ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, xmm3/m128  
- **G**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512BW**: Shift words in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.512.66.0F.WIG D1 /r**  
PSRLQ zmm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, xmm3/m128  
- **G**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512BW**: Shift words in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 D2 /r**  
PSRLD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128  
- **E**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512BW**: Shift doublewords in *ymm2* right by *imm8* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 D2 /r**  
PSRLD ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, xmm3/m128  
- **E**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512BW**: Shift doublewords in *ymm2* right by *imm8* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 D2 /r**  
PSRLD zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, xmm3/m128  
- **E**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512BW**: Shift doublewords in *ymm2* right by *imm8* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 72 /2 ib**  
PSRDLQ xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2/m128/m32bcst, imm8  
- **G**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512F**: Shift doublewords in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 72 /2 ib**  
PSRDLQ ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2/m256/m32bcst, imm8  
- **G**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512F**: Shift doublewords in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 72 /2 ib**  
PSRDLQ zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2/m512/m32bcst, imm8  
- **G**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512F**: Shift doublewords in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.128.66.0F.W1 D3 /r**  
PSRLLQ xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128  
- **G**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512F**: Shift quadwords in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.256.66.0F.W1 D3 /r**  
PSRLLQ ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, xmm3/m128  
- **G**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512F**: Shift quadwords in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.

**EVEX.512.66.0F.W1 D3 /r**  
PSRLLQ zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, xmm3/m128  
- **G**: V/V  
- **AVX512VL AVX512F**: Shift quadwords in *ymm2* right by amount specified in *xmm3/m128* while shifting in 0s using writemask k1.
**Description**

Shifts the bits in the individual data elements (words, doublewords, or quadword) in the destination operand (first operand) to the right by the number of bits specified in the count operand (second operand). As the bits in the data elements are shifted right, the empty high-order bits are cleared (set to 0). If the value specified by the count operand is greater than 15 (for words), 31 (for doublewords), or 63 (for a quadword), then the destination operand is set to all 0s. Figure 4-19 gives an example of shifting words in a 64-bit operand.

Note that only the low 64-bits of a 128-bit count operand are checked to compute the count.

![Figure 4-19. PSRLW, PSRLD, and PSRLQ Instruction Operation Using 64-bit Operand](image-url)

The (V)PSRLW instruction shifts each of the words in the destination operand to the right by the number of bits specified in the count operand; the (V)PSRLD instruction shifts each of the doublewords in the destination operand; and the PSRLQ instruction shifts the quadword (or quadwords) in the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE instruction 64-bit operand: The destination operand is an MMX technology register; the count operand can be either an MMX technology register or an 64-bit memory location.
128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination operand is an XMM register; the count operand can be either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or an 8-bit immediate. If the count operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded but the upper 64 bits are ignored. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The destination operand is an XMM register; the count operand can be either an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location, or an 8-bit immediate. If the count operand is a memory address, 128 bits are loaded but the upper 64 bits are ignored. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The destination operand is a YMM register. The source operand is a YMM register or a memory location. The count operand can come either from an XMM register or a memory location or an 8-bit immediate. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded versions: The destination operand is a ZMM register updated according to the writemask. The count operand is either an 8-bit immediate (the immediate count version) or an 8-bit value from an XMM register or a memory location (the variable count version). For the immediate count version, the source operand (the second operand) can be a ZMM register, a 512-bit memory location or a 512-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. For the variable count version, the first source operand (the second operand) is a ZMM register, the second source operand (the third operand, 8-bit variable count) can be an XMM register or a memory location.

Note: In VEX/EVEX encoded versions of shifts with an immediate count, vvvv of VEX/EVEX encode the destination register, and VEX.B/EVEX.B + ModRM.r/m encodes the source register.

Note: For shifts with an immediate count (VEX.128.66.0F 71-73 /2, or EVEX.128.66.0F 71-73 /2), VEX.vvvv/EVEX.vvvv encodes the destination register.

**Operation**

**PSRLW (with 64-bit operand)**

```plaintext
IF (COUNT > 15)
THEN
    DEST[64:0] := 0000000000000000H
ELSE
    DEST[15:0] := ZeroExtend(DEST[15:0] >> COUNT);
    (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd and 3rd words *)
FI;
```

**PSRLD (with 64-bit operand)**

```plaintext
IF (COUNT > 31)
THEN
    DEST[64:0] := 0000000000000000H
ELSE
    DEST[31:0] := ZeroExtend(DEST[31:0] >> COUNT);
FI;
```

**PSRLQ (with 64-bit operand)**

```plaintext
IF (COUNT > 63)
THEN
    DEST[64:0] := 0000000000000000H
ELSE
    DEST := ZeroExtend(DEST >> COUNT);
FI;
```

**LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS1**

```plaintext
LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS1(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 31)
THEN
    DEST[31:0] := 0
ELSE
```

**4-470 Vol. 2B**
DEST[31:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[31:0] >> COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS1(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 63)
THEN
    DEST[63:0] := 0
ELSE
    DEST[63:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[63:0] >> COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 15)
THEN
    DEST[255:0] := 0
ELSE
    DEST[15:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[15:0] >> COUNT);
    (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 15th words *)
    DEST[255:240] := ZeroExtend(SRC[255:240] >> COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 15)
THEN
    DEST[127:0] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
ELSE
    DEST[15:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[15:0] >> COUNT);
    (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
    DEST[127:112] := ZeroExtend(SRC[127:112] >> COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 31)
THEN
    DEST[255:0] := 0
ELSE
    DEST[31:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[31:0] >> COUNT);
    (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 3rd words *)
    DEST[255:224] := ZeroExtend(SRC[255:224] >> COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 31)
THEN
    DEST[127:0] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
ELSE
    DEST[31:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[31:0] >> COUNT);
    (* Repeat shift operation for 2nd through 3rd words *)
    DEST[127:96] := ZeroExtend(SRC[127:96] >> COUNT);
FI;
LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 63)
THEN
  DEST[255:0] := 0
ELSE
  DEST[63:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[63:0] >> COUNT);
  DEST[127:64] := ZeroExtend(SRC[127:64] >> COUNT);
  DEST[255:192] := ZeroExtend(SRC[255:192] >> COUNT);
FI;

LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS(SRC, COUNT_SRC)
COUNT := COUNT_SRC[63:0];
IF (COUNT > 63)
THEN
  DEST[127:0] := 00000000000000000000000000000000H
ELSE
  DEST[63:0] := ZeroExtend(SRC[63:0] >> COUNT);
  DEST[127:64] := ZeroExtend(SRC[127:64] >> COUNT);
FI;

VPSRLW (EVEX versions, xmm/m128)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], SRC2)
FI;
IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
FI;
IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
  TMP_DEST[511:256] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2)
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 16
  IF k1[[j]] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+15:i] = 0
      FI
  FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VPSRLW (EVEX versions, imm8)

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

IF VL = 128
   TMP_DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], imm8)
ELSE;
IF VL = 256
   TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], imm8)
ELSE;
IF VL = 512
   TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], imm8)
   TMP_DEST[511:256] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], imm8)
ELSE;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 16
   IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
      THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
   ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
         THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
         DEST[i+15:i] = 0
      FI
   FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSRLW (ymm, ymm, xmm/m128) - VEX.256 encoding
DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSRLW (ymm, imm8) - VEX.256 encoding
DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS_256b(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSRLW (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128) - VEX.128 encoding
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPSRLW (xmm, imm8) - VEX.128 encoding
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSRLW (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128)
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PSRLW (xmm, imm8)
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_WORDS(DEST, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
VPSRLD (EVEX versions, xmm/m128)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
IF VL = 128
   TMP_DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], SRC2)
   FI;
IF VL = 256
   TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
   FI;
IF VL = 512
   TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
   TMP_DEST[511:256] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2)
   FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 32
   IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
      DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
   ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
         THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
         DEST[i+31:i] := 0
   FI;
   FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSRLD (EVEX versions, imm8)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 32
   IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
      IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC1 *is memory*)
         THEN DEST[i+31:i] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS1(SRC1[31:0], imm8)
      ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS1(SRC1[i+31:i], imm8)
      FI;
   ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
         THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
         DEST[i+31:i] := 0
      FI;
   FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSRLD (ymm, ymm, xmm/m128) - VEX.256 encoding
DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSRLD (ymm, imm8) - VEX.256 encoding
DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;
VPSRLD (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128) - VEX.128 encoding
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPSRLD (xmm, imm8) - VEX.128 encoding
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSRLD (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128)
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

PSRLD (xmm, imm8)
DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_DWORDS(DEST, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPSRLQ (EVEX versions, xmm/m128)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
TMP_DEST[511:256] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2)
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS_128b(SRC1[127:0], SRC2)
FI;
IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
FI;
IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2)
  TMP_DEST[511:256] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2)
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_DEST[i+63:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+63:i] := 0
  FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
**VPSRLQ (EVEX versions, imm8)**

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
i := j * 64
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
   IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC1 *is memory*)
      THEN DEST[i+63:i] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS1(SRC1[63:0], imm8)
   ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS1(SRC1[i+63:i], imm8)
   FI;
ELSE
   IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
   ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+63:i] := 0
   FI
FI;
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VPSRLQ (ymm, ymm, xmm/m128) - VEX.256 encoding**

DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

**VPSRLQ (ymm, imm8) - VEX.256 encoding**

DEST[255:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS_256b(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

**VPSRLQ (xmm, ymm, xmm/m128) - VEX.128 encoding**

DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VPSRLQ (xmm, imm8) - VEX.128 encoding**

DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS(SRC1, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**PSRLQ (xmm, xmm, xmm/m128)**

DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**PSRLQ (xmm, imm8)**

DEST[127:0] := LOGICAL_RIGHT_SHIFT_QWORDS(DEST, imm8)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents**

VPSRLD __m512i _mm512_srl_epi32(__m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m512i _mm512_mask_srl_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m512i _mm512_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask16 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m256i _mm256_mask_srl_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m256i _mm256_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_mask_srl_epi32(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi32(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

VPSRLD __m256i _mm256_maskz_srl_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRLD __m128i _mm_mask_srl_epi32( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRLQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_srl_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRLQ __m512i _mm512_mask_srl_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLQ __m512i _mm512_mask_srl_epi64( __mmask8 k, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLQ __m256i _mm256_mask_srl_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_srl_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLQ __m128i _mm_mask_srl_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLQ __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLW __m512i _mm512_srl_epi16( __m512i a, __m128i cnt);
VPSRLW __m512i _mm512_mask_srl_epi16( __mmask32 k, __m512i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLW __m256i _mm256_mask_srl_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLW __m128i _mm_mask_srl_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);
VPSRLW __m128i _mm_maskz_srl_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, unsigned int imm);

Flags Affected
None.
Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
VEX-encoded instructions:
Syntax with RM/RVM operand encoding (A/C in the operand encoding table), see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
Syntax with MI/VMI operand encoding (B/D in the operand encoding table), see Table 2-24, “Type 7 Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded VPSRLW (E in the operand encoding table), see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded VPSRLD/Q:
Syntax with Mem128 tuple type (G in the operand encoding table), see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
Syntax with Full tuple type (F in the operand encoding table), see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.


### PSUBB/PSUBW/PSUBD—Subtract Packed Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F F8 /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PSUBB mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Subtract packed byte integers in mm/m64 from packed byte integers in mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F F8 /r PSUBB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract packed byte integers in xmm2/m128 from packed byte integers in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F F9 /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PSUBW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Subtract packed word integers in mm/m64 from packed word integers in mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F F9 /r PSUBW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract packed word integers in xmm2/m128 from packed word integers in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F FA /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PSUBD mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Subtract packed doubleword integers in mm/m64 from packed doubleword integers in mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F FA /r PSUBD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract packed doubleword integers in xmm2/mem128 from packed doubleword integers in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG F8 /r VPSUBB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed byte integers in xmm3/m128 from xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG F9 /r VPSUBW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed word integers in xmm3/m128 from xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG FA /r VPSUBD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed doubleword integers in xmm3/m128 from xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG F8 /r VPSUBB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Subtract packed byte integers in ymm3/m256 from ymm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG F9 /r VPSUBW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Subtract packed word integers in ymm3/m256 from ymm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG FA /r VPSUBD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Subtract packed doubleword integers in ymm3/m256 from ymm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG F8 /r VPSUBB xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed byte integers in xmm3/m128 from xmm2 and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.WIG F8 /r VPSUBB ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed byte integers in ymm3/m256 from ymm2 and store in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.WIG F8 /r VPSUBB zmm1 (k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed byte integers in zmm3/m512 from zmm2 and store in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG F9 /r VPSUBW xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed word integers in xmm3/m128 from xmm2 and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.WIG F9 /r VPSUBW ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed word integers in ymm3/m256 from ymm2 and store in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.WIG F9 /r VPSUBW zmm1 (k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed word integers in zmm3/m512 from zmm2 and store in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Description
Perform a SIMD subtract of the packed integers of the source operand (second operand) from the packed integers of the destination operand (first operand), and stores the packed integer results in the destination operand. See Figure 9-4 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*, for an illustration of a SIMD operation. Overflow is handled with wraparound, as described in the following paragraphs.

The (V)PSUBB instruction subtracts packed byte integers. When an individual result is too large or too small to be represented in a byte, the result is wrapped around and the low 8 bits are written to the destination element.

The (V)PSUBW instruction subtracts packed word integers. When an individual result is too large or too small to be represented in a word, the result is wrapped around and the low 16 bits are written to the destination element.

The (V)PSUBD instruction subtracts packed doubleword integers. When an individual result is too large or too small to be represented in a doubleword, the result is wrapped around and the low 32 bits are written to the destination element.

Note that the (V)PSUBB, (V)PSUBW, and (V)PSUBD instructions can operate on either unsigned or signed (two’s complement notation) packed integers; however, it does not set bits in the EFLAGS register to indicate overflow and/or a carry. To prevent undetected overflow conditions, software must control the ranges of values upon which it operates.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

### Instruction Encoding

- **EVEX.128.66.0F.W0 FA /r**
  - VPSUBD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst
  - D V/V AVX512VL AVX512F Subtract packed doubleword integers in xmm3/m128/m32bcst from xmm2 and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.

- **EVEX.256.66.0F.W0 FA /r**
  - VPSUBD ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst
  - D V/V AVX512VL AVX512F Subtract packed doubleword integers in ymm3/m256/m32bcst from ymm2 and store in ymm1 using writemask k1.

- **EVEX.512.66.0F.W0 FA /r**
  - VPSUBD zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst
  - D V/V AVX512F Subtract packed doubleword integers in zmm3/m512/m32bcst from zmm2 and store in zmm1 using writemask k1.

---

**Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand:** The destination operand must be an MMX technology register and the source operand can be either an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version:** The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

**VEX.128 encoded version:** The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.
VEX.256 encoded versions: The second source operand is an YMM register or an 256-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded VPSUBD: The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

EVEX encoded VPSUBB/W: The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

**Operation**

**PSUBB (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{DEST}[7:0] - \text{SRC}[7:0];
\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 7th byte *)

\[
\text{DEST}[63:56] := \text{DEST}[63:56] - \text{SRC}[63:56];
\]

**PSUBW (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{DEST}[15:0] - \text{SRC}[15:0];
\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd and 3rd word *)

\[
\]

**PSUBD (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{DEST}[31:0] - \text{SRC}[31:0];
\]

\[
\]

**PSUBD (with 128-bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{DEST}[31:0] - \text{SRC}[31:0];
\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd and 3rd doubleword *)

\[
\text{DEST}[127:96] := \text{DEST}[127:96] - \text{SRC}[127:96];
\]

**VPSUBB (EVEX encoded versions)**

\[(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)\]

FOR \(j\) := 0 TO KL-1

\[i := j \times 8\]

IF \(k1[j]\) OR *no writemask*

THEN \[\text{DEST}[i+7:i] := \text{SRC1}[i+7:i] - \text{SRC2}[i+7:i]\]

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN *DEST*[i+7:i] remains unchanged*

ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking

\[\text{DEST}[i+7:i] = 0\]

FI

ENDFOR;

\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0\]

**VPSUBW (EVEX encoded versions)**

\[(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)\]

FOR \(j\) := 0 TO KL-1

\[i := j \times 16\]

IF \(k1[j]\) OR *no writemask*

THEN \[\text{DEST}[i+15:i] := \text{SRC1}[i+15:i] - \text{SRC2}[i+15:i]\]

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
   DEST[i+15:i] = 0
FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSUBD (EVEX encoded versions)
KL, VL = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 32
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
   IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] - SRC2[31:0]
      ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] - SRC2[i+31:i]
   FI;
ELSE
   IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
   ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+31:i] := 0
   FI
FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSUBB (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0]-SRC2[7:0]
DEST[47:40] := SRC1[47:40]-SRC2[47:40]
DEST[63:56] := SRC1[63:56]-SRC2[63:56]
DEST[71:64] := SRC1[71:64]-SRC2[71:64]
DEST[87:80] := SRC1[87:80]-SRC2[87:80]
DEST[103:96] := SRC1[103:96]-SRC2[103:96]
PSUBB/PSUBW/PSUBD—Subtract Packed Integers

VPSUBB (VEX.128 encoded version)

DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPSUBB (VEX.128 encoded version)

DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0]-SRC2[7:0]
DEST[47:40] := SRC1[47:40]-SRC2[47:40]
DEST[63:56] := SRC1[63:56]-SRC2[63:56]
DEST[71:64] := SRC1[71:64]-SRC2[71:64]
DEST[87:80] := SRC1[87:80]-SRC2[87:80]
DEST[103:96] := SRC1[103:96]-SRC2[103:96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSUBB (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

DEST[7:0] := DEST[7:0]-SRC[7:0]
DEST[47:40] := DEST[47:40]-SRC[47:40]
DEST[71:64] := DEST[71:64]-SRC[71:64]
DEST[87:80] := DEST[87:80]-SRC[87:80]
DEST[103:96] := DEST[103:96]-SRC[103:96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VPSUBW (VEX.256 encoded version)

DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0]-SRC2[15:0]
DEST[79:64] := SRC1[79:64]-SRC2[79:64]
DEST[111:96] := SRC1[111:96]-SRC2[111:96]
PSUBB/PSUBW/PSUBD—Subtract Packed Integers

DEST[159:144] := SRC1[159:144]-SRC2[159:144]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPSUBW (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0]-SRC2[15:0]
DEST[79:64] := SRC1[79:64]-SRC2[79:64]
DEST[111:96] := SRC1[111:96]-SRC2[111:96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSUBW (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[15:0] := DEST[15:0]-SRC[15:0]
DEST[79:64] := DEST[79:64]-SRC[79:64]
DEST[111:96] := DEST[111:96]-SRC[111:96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPSUBD (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0]-SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64]-SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPSUBD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0]-SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64]-SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSUBD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := DEST[31:0]-SRC[31:0]
**PSUBB/PSUBW/PSUBD—Subtract Packed Integers**

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents**

- `VPSUBB __m512i _mm512_sub_epi8(__m512i a, __m512i b);`
- `VPSUBB __m512i _mm512_mask_sub_epi8(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);`
- `VPSUBB __m512i _mm512_maskz_sub_epi8(__mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);`
- `VPSUBB __m256i _mm256_mask_sub_epi8(__m256i s, __mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);`
- `VPSUBB __m256i _mm256_maskz_sub_epi8(__mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);`
- `VPSUBB __m128i _mm128_mask_sub_epi8(__m128i s, __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);`
- `VPSUBB __m128i _mm128_maskz_sub_epi8(__mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);`
- `VPSUBW __m512i _mm512_sub_epi16(__m512i a, __m512i b);`
- `VPSUBW __m512i _mm512_mask_sub_epi16(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);`
- `VPSUBW __m512i _mm512_maskz_sub_epi16(__mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);`
- `VPSUBW __m256i _mm256_mask_sub_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);`
- `VPSUBW __m256i _mm256_maskz_sub_epi16(__mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);`
- `VPSUBW __m128i _mm128_mask_sub_epi16(__m128i s, __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);`
- `VPSUBW __m128i _mm128_maskz_sub_epi16(__mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);`
- `VPSUBD __m512i _mm512_sub_epi32(__m512i a, __m512i b);`
- `VPSUBD __m512i _mm512_mask_sub_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);`
- `VPSUBD __m512i _mm512_maskz_sub_epi32(__mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);`
- `VPSUBD __m256i _mm256_mask_sub_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);`
- `VPSUBD __m256i _mm256_maskz_sub_epi32(__mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);`
- `VPSUBD __m128i _mm128_mask_sub_epi32(__m128i s, __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);`
- `VPSUBD __m128i _mm128_maskz_sub_epi32(__mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);`

**Flags Affected**

None.

**Numeric Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded VPSUBD, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded VPSUBB/W, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

---

**INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U**

**DEST[95:64] := DEST[95:64]-SRC[95:64]**


**DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)**
PSUBQ—Subtract Packed Quadword Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F FB /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract quadword integer in mm1 from mm2/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSUBQ mm1, mm2/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F FB /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract packed quadword integers in xmm1 from xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSUBQ xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG FB/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed quadword integers in xmm3/m128 from xmm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSUBQ xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG FB/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Subtract packed quadword integers in ymm3/m256 from ymm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSUBQ ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:WT FB/r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract packed quadword integers in xmm3/m128/m64bcst from xmm2 and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSUBQ xmm1 [k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:WT FB/r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract packed quadword integers in ymm3/m256/m64bcst from ymm2 and store in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSUBQ ymm1 [k1][z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:WT FB/r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract packed quadword integers in zmm3/m512/m64bcst from zmm2 and store in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSUBQ zmm1 [k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
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<th>Operand 2</th>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Subtracts the second operand (source operand) from the first operand (destination operand) and stores the result in the destination operand. When packed quadword operands are used, a SIMD subtract is performed. When a quadword result is too large to be represented in 64 bits (overflow), the result is wrapped around and the low 64 bits are written to the destination element (that is, the carry is ignored).

Note that the (V)PSUBQ instruction can operate on either unsigned or signed (two’s complement notation) integers; however, it does not set bits in the EFLAGS register to indicate overflow and/or a carry. To prevent undetected overflow conditions, software must control the ranges of the values upon which it operates.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand: The source operand can be a quadword integer stored in an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.
VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded versions: The second source operand is an YMM register or an 256-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded VPSUBQ: The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

**Operation**

**PSUBQ (with 64-Bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[63:0] := \text{DEST}[63:0] - \text{SRC}[63:0];
\]

**PSUBQ (with 128-Bit operands)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{DEST}[63:0] - \text{SRC}[63:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{DEST}[127:64] - \text{SRC}[127:64];
\end{align*}
\]

**VPSUBQ (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{SRC1}[63:0] - \text{SRC2}[63:0] \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{SRC1}[127:64] - \text{SRC2}[127:64] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] & := 0
\end{align*}
\]

**VPSUBQ (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{SRC1}[63:0] - \text{SRC2}[63:0] \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{SRC1}[127:64] - \text{SRC2}[127:64] \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] & := 0
\end{align*}
\]

**VPSUBQ (EVEX encoded versions)**

\[(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)\]

\[
\text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1 \\
\quad i := j \times 64 \\
\quad \text{IF } k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask* THEN} \\
\quad \quad \text{IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)} \\
\quad \quad \quad \text{THEN \text{DEST}[i+63:i]} := \text{SRC1}[i+63:i] - \text{SRC2}[63:0] \\
\quad \quad \quad \text{ELSE \text{DEST}[i+63:i]} := \text{SRC1}[i+63:i] - \text{SRC2}[i+63:i] \\
\quad \quad \quad \text{FI;} \\
\quad \quad \text{ELSE} \\
\quad \quad \quad \text{IF *merging-masking* \text{; merging-masking}} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{THEN *\text{DEST}[i+63:i] remains unchanged*} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{ELSE *zeroing-masking* \text{; zeroing-masking}} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{\text{DEST}[i+63:i] := 0} \\
\quad \quad \quad \text{FI} \\
\quad \text{FI;} \\
\text{ENDFOR;} \\
\text{\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0}
\]
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
VPSUBQ __m512i _mm512_sub_epi64(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPSUBQ __m512i _mm512_mask_sub_epi64(__m512i s, __mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPSUBQ __m512i _mm512_maskz_sub_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPSUBQ __m256i _mm256_mask_sub_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPSUBQ __m256i _mm256_maskz_sub_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPSUBQ __m128i _mm_mask_sub_epi64(__m128i s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPSUBQ __m128i _mm_maskz_sub_epi64(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
PSUBQ:__m64 _mm_sub_si64(__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PSUBQ:__m128i _mm_sub_epi64(__m128i m1, __m128i m2)
VPSUBQ:__m256i _mm256_sub_epi64(__m256i m1, __m256i m2)

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPSUBQ, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
# PSUBSB/PSUBSW—Subtract Packed Signed Integers with Signed Saturation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F E8 (i) PSUBSB mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Subtract signed packed bytes in (mm/m64) from signed packed bytes in (mm) and saturate results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F E8 (i) PSUBSB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract packed signed byte integers in (xmm2/m128) from packed signed byte integers in (xmm1) and saturate results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F E9 (i) PSUBSW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Subtract signed packed words in (mm/m64) from signed packed words in (mm) and saturate results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F E9 (i) PSUBSW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract packed signed word integers in (xmm2/m128) from packed signed word integers in (xmm1) and saturate results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WiG E8 (i) VPSUBSB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed signed byte integers in (xmm3/m128) from packed signed byte integers in (xmm2) and saturate results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WiG E8 (i) VPSUBSB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Subtract packed signed byte integers in (ymm3/m256) from packed signed byte integers in (ymm2) and saturate results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WiG E8 (i) VPSUBSB xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed signed byte integers in (xmm3/m128) from packed signed byte integers in (xmm2) and saturate results and store in (xmm1) using writemask (k1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WiG E8 (i) VPSUBSB ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed signed byte integers in (ymm3/m256) from packed signed byte integers in (ymm2) and saturate results and store in (ymm1) using writemask (k1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F.WiG E8 (i) VPSUBSB zmm1 (k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed signed byte integers in (zmm3/m512) from packed signed byte integers in (zmm2) and saturate results and store in (zmm1) using writemask (k1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WiG E9 (i) VPSUBSW xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed signed word integers in (xmm3/m128) from packed signed word integers in (xmm2) and saturate results and store in (xmm1) using writemask (k1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F.WiG E9 (i) VPSUBSW ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed signed word integers in (ymm3/m256) from packed signed word integers in (ymm2) and saturate results and store in (ymm1) using writemask (k1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

**Description**

Performs a SIMD subtract of the packed signed integers of the source operand (second operand) from the packed signed integers of the destination operand (first operand), and stores the packed integer results in the destination operand. See Figure 9-4 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*, for an illustration of a SIMD operation. Overflow is handled with signed saturation, as described in the following paragraphs.

The (V)PSUBSB instruction subtracts packed signed byte integers. When an individual byte result is beyond the range of a signed byte integer (that is, greater than 7FH or less than 80H), the saturated value of 7FH or 80H, respectively, is written to the destination operand.

The (V)PSUBSW instruction subtracts packed signed word integers. When an individual word result is beyond the range of a signed word integer (that is, greater than 7FFFH or less than 8000H), the saturated value of 7FFFH or 8000H, respectively, is written to the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand: The destination operand must be an MMX technology register and the source operand can be either an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded versions: The second source operand is an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The second source operand is an ZMM/YMM/XMM register or an 512/256/128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

**Op/En**

A: NA
B: NA
C: Full Mem

**Operands**

- **Operand 1**
  - ModRM:reg (r, w)
- **Operand 2**
  - ModRM:r/m (r)
- **Operand 3**
  - ModRM:r/m (r)
- **Operand 4**
  - NA

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>VEX.vvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

**PSUBSW (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{DEST}[15:0] - \text{SRC}[15:0]);
\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd and 7th words *)

\[
\]

**VPSUBSB (EVEX encoded versions)**

\[(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)\]

FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)

\[
i := j \times 8;
\]

IF \(k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask*}\)

THEN \(\text{DEST}[i+7:i] := \text{SaturateToSignedByte}(\text{SRC1}[i+7:i] - \text{SRC2}[i+7:i])\)

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN *DEST*[i+7:i] remains unchanged*

ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking

\[\text{DEST}[i+7:i] := 0;\]

FI

FI;

ENDFOR;

\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:1] := 0;\]

**VPSUBSW (EVEX encoded versions)**

\[(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)\]

FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)

\[
i := j \times 16
\]

IF \(k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask*}\)

THEN \(\text{DEST}[i+15:i] := \text{SaturateToSignedWord}(\text{SRC1}[i+15:i] - \text{SRC2}[i+15:i])\)

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN *DEST*[i+15:i] remains unchanged*

ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking

\[\text{DEST}[i+15:i] := 0;\]

FI

FI;

ENDFOR;

\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:1] := 0;\]

**VPSUBSB (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\[\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToSignedByte}(\text{SRC1}[7:0] - \text{SRC2}[7:0]);\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 31th bytes *)


\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0;\]

**VPSUBSB (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToSignedByte}(\text{SRC1}[7:0] - \text{SRC2}[7:0]);\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 14th bytes *)

\[\text{DEST}[127:120] := \text{SaturateToSignedByte}(\text{SRC1}[127:120] - \text{SRC2}[127:120]);\]

\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0;\]

**PSUBSB (128-bit Legacy SSE Version)**

\[\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[7:0] - \text{SRC}[7:0]);\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 14th bytes *)

\[\text{DEST}[127:120] := \text{SaturateToSignedByte}(\text{DEST}[127:120] - \text{SRC}[127:120]);\]

\[\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] \text{ (Unmodified)};\]
VPSUBSW (VEX.256 encoded version)
("* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 15th words *")
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSUBSW (VEX.128 encoded version)
("* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 7th words *")
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

PSUBSW (128-bit Legacy SSE Version)
("* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 7th words *")
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0;

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
VPSUBSB __m512i _mm512_subs_epi8(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPSUBSB __m512i _mm512_mask_subs_epi8(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPSUBSB __m512i __m128i __mm_subs_epi8(__mmask64 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPSUBSW __m256i _mm256_subs_epi8(__m256i s, __mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPSUBSW __m256i __m128i __mm_subs_epi8(__mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPSUBSW __m128i _mm_mask_subs_epi8(__mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPSUBSW __m128i __m64i __mm_subs_epi8(__m64k 1, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPSUBSW __m128i __m128i __mm_subs_epi8(__m128k 1, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPSUBSW __m256i _mm256_subs_epi16(__m256i s, __mmask64 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPSUBSW __m256i __m128i __mm_subs_epi16(__mmask64 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPSUBSW __m128i _mm_mask_subs_epi16(__mmask32 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPSUBSW __m128i __m64i __mm_subs_epi16(__m64k 1, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPSUBSW __m64i _mm64_subs_epi8(__m64k 1, __m64m 2);
VPSUBSW __m64i __m128i __mm_subs_epi8(__m128k m1, __m128i m2);
VPSUBSW __m256i _mm256_subs_epi8(__m256i m1, __m256i m2);
VPSUBSW __m128i _mm_mask_subs_epi8(__m128m 1, __m128i m2);
VPSUBSW __m256i _mm256_subs_epi16(__m256k m1, __m256i m2);
VPSUBSW __m128i _mm_mask_subs_epi16(__m128m 1, __m128i m2);
VPSUBSW __m256i _mm256_subs_epi16(__m256k m1, __m256i m2);

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, ”Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Exceptions Type E4.nb in Table 2-49, ”Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.

4-492 Vol. 2B  PSUBSB/PSUBSW—Subtract Packed Signed Integers with Signed Saturation
## PSUBUSB/PSUBUSW—Subtract Packed Unsigned Integers with Unsigned Saturation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F D8 /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PSUBUSB mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A  V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Subtract unsigned packed bytes in mm/m64 from unsignd packed bytes in mm and saturate result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F D8 /r PSUBUSB xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A  V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned byte integers in xmm2/m128 from packed unsigned byte integers in xmm1 and saturate result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F D9 /r&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; PSUBUSW mm, mm/m64</td>
<td>A  V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Subtract unsigned packed words in mm/m64 from unsigned packed words in mm and saturate result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F D9 /r PSUBUSW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A  V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned word integers in xmm2/m128 from packed unsigned word integers in xmm1 and saturate result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG D8 /r VPSUBUSB xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B  V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned byte integers in xmm3/m128 from packed unsigned byte integers in xmm2 and saturate result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG D9 /r VPSUBUSW xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B  V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned word integers in xmm3/m128 from packed unsigned word integers in xmm2 and saturate result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG D8 /r VPSUBUSB ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B  V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned byte integers in ymm3/m256 from packed unsigned byte integers in ymm2 and saturate result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG D9 /r VPSUBUSW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B  V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned word integers in ymm3/m256 from packed unsigned word integers in ymm2 and saturate result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E VEX.128.66.0F.WIG D8 /r VPSUBUSB xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C  V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned byte integers in xmm3/m128 from packed unsigned byte integers in xmm2, saturate results and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E VEX.256.66.0F.WIG D8 /r VPSUBUSB ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C  V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned byte integers in ymm3/m256 from packed unsigned byte integers in ymm2, saturate results and store in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E VEX.512.66.0F.WIG D8 /r VPSUBUSB zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512</td>
<td>C  V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned byte integers in zmm3/m512 from packed unsigned byte integers in zmm2, saturate results and store in zmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E VEX.128.66.0F.WIG D9 /r VPSUBUSW xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>C  V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned word integers in xmm3/m128 from packed unsigned word integers in xmm2 and saturate results and store in xmm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E VEX.256.66.0F.WIG D9 /r VPSUBUSW ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>C  V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512BW</td>
<td>Subtract packed unsigned word integers in ymm3/m256 from packed unsigned word integers in ymm2, saturate results and store in ymm1 using writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

EVEX.512.66.0F.WIG D9 /r
VPSUBUSW zmm1 {k1}[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512

C V/V AVX512Bw

Subtract packed unsigned word integers in zmm3/m512 from packed unsigned word integers in zmm2, saturate results and store in zmm1 using writemask k1.

NOTES:

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMreg/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs a SIMD subtract of the packed unsigned integers of the source operand (second operand) from the packed unsigned integers of the destination operand (first operand), and stores the packed unsigned integer results in the destination operand. See Figure 9-4 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1, for an illustration of a SIMD operation. Overflow is handled with unsigned saturation, as described in the following paragraphs.

These instructions can operate on either 64-bit or 128-bit operands.

The (V)PSUBUSB instruction subtracts packed unsigned byte integers. When an individual byte result is less than zero, the saturated value of 00H is written to the destination operand.

The (V)PSUBUSW instruction subtracts packed unsigned word integers. When an individual word result is less than zero, the saturated value of 0000H is written to the destination operand.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE version 64-bit operand: The destination operand must be an MMX technology register and the source operand can be either an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded versions: The second source operand is an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The second source operand is an ZMM/YMM/XMM register or an 512/256/128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

Operation

**PSUBUSB (with 64-bit operands)**

\[
\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte}(\text{DEST}[7:0] – \text{SRC}[7:0]);
\]

(* Repeat add operation for 2nd through 7th bytes *)

\[
\text{DEST}[63:56] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte}(\text{DEST}[63:56] – \text{SRC}[63:56]);
\]
PSUBUSw (with 64-bit operands)

\[
\text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedWord} (\text{DEST}[15:0] - \text{SRC}[15:0]) ;
\]

(* Repeat add operation for 2nd and 3rd words *)

\[
\text{DEST}[63:48] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedWord} (\text{DEST}[63:48] - \text{SRC}[63:48]) ;
\]

VPSUBUSB (EVEX encoded versions)

\[(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)\]

\begin{verbatim}
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
i := j * 8;
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+7:i] := SaturateToUnsignedByte (SRC1[i+7:i] - SRC2[i+7:i])
ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+7:i] := 0;
FI
FI;
ENDFOR;
\end{verbatim}

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0;
\]

VPSUBUSW (EVEX encoded versions)

\[(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)\]

\begin{verbatim}
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
i := j * 16;
IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+15:i] := SaturateToUnsignedWord (SRC1[i+15:i] - SRC2[i+15:i])
ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+15:i] := 0;
FI
FI;
ENDFOR;
\end{verbatim}

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0;
\]

VPSUBUS (VEX.256 encoded version)

\[
\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte} (\text{SRC1}[7:0] - \text{SRC2}[7:0]);
\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 31st bytes *)

\[
\text{DEST}[255:148] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte} (\text{SRC1}[255:248] - \text{SRC2}[255:248]);
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:256] := 0;
\]

VPSUBUS (VEX.128 encoded version)

\[
\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte} (\text{SRC1}[7:0] - \text{SRC2}[7:0]);
\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 14th bytes *)

\[
\text{DEST}[127:120] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte} (\text{SRC1}[127:120] - \text{SRC2}[127:120]);
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0;
\]

PSUBUS (128-bit Legacy SSE Version)

\[
\text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte} (\text{DEST}[7:0] - \text{SRC}[7:0]);
\]

(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 14th bytes *)

\[
\text{DEST}[127:120] := \text{SaturateToUnsignedByte} (\text{DEST}[127:120] - \text{SRC}[127:120]);
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] (\text{Unmodified})
\]
VPSUBUSW (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[15:0] := SaturateToUnsignedWord (SRC1[15:0] - SRC2[15:0]);
(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 15th words *)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0;

VPSUBUSW (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[15:0] := SaturateToUnsignedWord (SRC1[15:0] - SRC2[15:0]);
(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

PSUBUSW (128-bit Legacy SSE Version)
DEST[15:0] := SaturateToUnsignedWord (DEST[15:0] - SRC[15:0]);
(* Repeat subtract operation for 2nd through 7th words *)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
VPSUBUSB __m512i _mm512_subs_epu8(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPSUBUSB __m512i _mm512_mask_subs_epu8(__m512i s, __mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPSUBUSB __m512i _mm512_maskz_subs_epu8(__mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPSUBUSB __m256i _mm256_subs_epu8(__m256i s, __mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPSUBUSB __m256i _mm256_mask_subs_epu8(__mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPSUBUSB __m256i _mm256_maskz_subs_epu8(__mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPSUBUSB __m128i _mm128_subs_epu8(__m128i s, __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPSUBUSB __m128i _mm128_mask_subs_epu8(__mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPSUBUSB __m128i _mm128_maskz_subs_epu8(__mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, "Type E4 Class Exception Conditions".
### Description

PTEST and VPTEST set the ZF flag if all bits in the result are 0 of the bitwise AND of the first source operand (first operand) and the second source operand (second operand). VPTEST sets the CF flag if all bits in the result are 0 of the bitwise AND of the second source operand (second operand) and the logical NOT of the destination operand.

The first source register is specified by the ModR/M reg field.

128-bit versions: The first source register is an XMM register. The second source register can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination register is not modified.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source register is a YMM register. The second source register can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination register is not modified.

Note: In VEX-encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD.

### Operation

**PTEST (128-bit version)**

\[
\text{IF } (\text{SRC}[127:0] \text{ BITWISE AND DEST}[127:0] = 0) \\
\text{ THEN ZF} := 1; \\
\text{ ELSE ZF} := 0; \\
\text{IF } (\text{SRC}[127:0] \text{ BITWISE AND NOT DEST}[127:0] = 0) \\
\text{ THEN CF} := 1; \\
\text{ ELSE CF} := 0; \\
\text{DEST (unmodified)} \\
\text{ AF} := \text{OF} := \text{PF} := \text{SF} := 0;
\]

**VPTEST (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\[
\text{IF } (\text{SRC}[255:0] \text{ BITWISE AND DEST}[255:0] = 0) \text{ THEN ZF} := 1; \\
\text{ ELSE ZF} := 0; \\
\text{IF } (\text{SRC}[255:0] \text{ BITWISE AND NOT DEST}[255:0] = 0) \text{ THEN CF} := 1; \\
\text{ ELSE CF} := 0; \\
\text{DEST (unmodified)} \\
\text{ AF} := \text{OF} := \text{PF} := \text{SF} := 0;
\]
**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

**PTEST**

```c
int _mm_testz_si128 (__m128i s1, __m128i s2);
int _mm_testc_si128 (__m128i s1, __m128i s2);
int _mm_testnzc_si128 (__m128i s1, __m128i s2);
```

**VPTEST**

```c
int _mm256_testz_si256 (__m256i s1, __m256i s2);
int _mm256_testc_si256 (__m256i s1, __m256i s2);
int _mm256_testnzc_si256 (__m256i s1, __m256i s2);
int _mm_testz_si128 (__m128i s1, __m128i s2);
int _mm_testc_si128 (__m128i s1, __m128i s2);
int _mm_testnzc_si128 (__m128i s1, __m128i s2);
```

**Flags Affected**

The OF, AF, PF, SF flags are cleared and the ZF, CF flags are set according to the operation.

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None.

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:

#UD If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
PTWRITE - Write Data to a Processor Trace Packet

**Description**
This instruction reads data in the source operand and sends it to the Intel Processor Trace hardware to be encoded in a PTW packet if TriggerEn, ContextEn, FilterEn, and PTWEn are all set to 1. For more details on these values, see *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3C, Section 32.2.2, "Software Trace Instrumentation with PTWRITE".* The size of data is 64-bit if using REX.W in 64-bit mode, otherwise 32-bits of data are copied from the source operand.

Note: The instruction will #UD if prefix 66H is used.

**Operation**

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{IF } (\text{IA32_RTIT_STATUS.TriggerEn} \& \text{IA32_RTIT_STATUS.ContextEn} \& \text{IA32_RTIT_STATUS.FilterEn} \& \text{IA32_RTIT_CTL.PTWEn}) = 1 \\
&\quad \text{PTW.PayloadBytes := Encoded payload size;} \\
&\quad \text{PTW.IP := IA32_RTIT_CTL.FUPonPTW} \\
&\quad \text{IF IA32_RTIT_CTL.FUPonPTW} = 1 \\
&\quad \quad \text{Insert FUP packet with IP of PTWRITE;} \\
&\quad \text{FI;} \\
&\quad \text{FI;}
\end{align*}
\]

**Flags Affected**
None.

**Other Exceptions**
- #GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS or GS segments.
- #SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- #PF (fault-code) For a page fault.
- #AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3 and alignment checking is enabled.
- #UD If CPUID.(EAX=14H, ECX=0):EBX.PTWRITE [Bit 4] = 0.
  - If LOCK prefix is used.
  - If 66H prefix is used.

---

**Opcode/Instruction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 REX.W 0F AE /4</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/N.E</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reads the data from r64/m64 to encode into a PTW packet if dependencies are met (see details below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTWRITE r64/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F AE /4</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reads the data from r32/m32 to encode into a PTW packet if dependencies are met (see details below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTWRITE r32/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:rm(r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP(0)  If any part of the operand lies outside of the effective address space from 0 to 0FFFFH.
#SS(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD     If CPUID.(EAX=14H, ECX=0):EBX.PTWRITE [Bit 4] = 0.
        If LOCK prefix is used.
        If 66H prefix is used.

Virtual 8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0)  If any part of the operand lies outside of the effective address space from 0 to 0FFFFH.
#SS(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF (fault-code)  For a page fault.
#AC(0)  If an unaligned memory reference is made while alignment checking is enabled.
#UD     If CPUID.(EAX=14H, ECX=0):EBX.PTWRITE [Bit 4] = 0.
        If LOCK prefix is used.
        If 66H prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in Protected Mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#GP(0)  If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#SS(0)  If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#PF (fault-code)  For a page fault.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the
current privilege level is 3.
#UD     If CPUID.(EAX=14H, ECX=0):EBX.PTWRITE [Bit 4] = 0.
        If LOCK prefix is used.
        If 66H prefix is used.
### PUNPCKHBW/PUNPCKHWD/PUNPCKHDQ/PUNPCKHQDQ— Unpack High Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 68 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Unpack and interleave high-order bytes from ( mm ) and ( mm/m64 ) into ( mm ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 68 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Unpack and interleave high-order bytes from ( xmm1 ) and ( xmm2/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 69 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Unpack and interleave high-order words from ( mm ) and ( mm/m64 ) into ( mm ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 69 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Unpack and interleave high-order words from ( xmm1 ) and ( xmm2/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 6A /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Unpack and interleave high-order doublewords from ( mm ) and ( mm/m64 ) into ( mm ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 6A /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Unpack and interleave high-order doublewords from ( xmm1 ) and ( xmm2/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 6D /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Unpack and interleave high-order quadwords from ( xmm1 ) and ( xmm2/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 68/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Interleave high-order bytes from ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 69/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Interleave high-order words from ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 6A/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Interleave high-order doublewords from ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WIG 6D/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Interleave high-order quadwords from ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ) register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 68/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Interleave high-order bytes from ( ymm2 ) and ( ymm3/m256 ) into ( ymm1 ) register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 69/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Interleave high-order words from ( ymm2 ) and ( ymm3/m256 ) into ( ymm1 ) register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 6A/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Interleave high-order doublewords from ( ymm2 ) and ( ymm3/m256 ) into ( ymm1 ) register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WIG 6D/r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Interleave high-order quadwords from ( ymm2 ) and ( ymm3/m256 ) into ( ymm1 ) register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG 68 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BV AVX512W</td>
<td>Interleave high-order bytes from ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ) register using k1 write mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WIG 69 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512BV AVX512W</td>
<td>Interleave high-order words from ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128 ) into ( xmm1 ) register using k1 write mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WO 6A /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Interleave high-order doublewords from ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128/m32bcst ) into ( xmm1 ) register using k1 write mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WI 6D /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Interleave high-order quadwords from ( xmm2 ) and ( xmm3/m128/m64bcst ) into ( xmm1 ) register using k1 write mask.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unpacks and interleaves the high-order data elements (bytes, words, doublewords, or quadwords) of the destination operand (first operand) and source operand (second operand) into the destination operand. Figure 4-20 shows the unpack operation for bytes in 64-bit operands. The low-order data elements are ignored.

NOTES:

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:rm (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:rm (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full Mem</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:rm (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:rm (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description
Unpacks and interleaves the high-order data elements (bytes, words, doublewords, or quadwords) of the destination operand (first operand) and source operand (second operand) into the destination operand. Figure 4-20 shows the unpack operation for bytes in 64-bit operands. The low-order data elements are ignored.
When the source data comes from a 64-bit memory operand, the full 64-bit operand is accessed from memory, but the instruction uses only the high-order 32 bits. When the source data comes from a 128-bit memory operand, an implementation may fetch only the appropriate 64 bits; however, alignment to a 16-byte boundary and normal segment checking will still be enforced.

The (V)PUNPCKHBW instruction interleaves the high-order bytes of the source and destination operands, the (V)PUNPCKHWD instruction interleaves the high-order words of the source and destination operands, the (V)PUNPCKHDQ instruction interleaves the high-order doubleword (or doublewords) of the source and destination operands, and the (V)PUNPCKHQDQ instruction interleaves the high-order quadwords of the source and destination operands.

These instructions can be used to convert bytes to words, words to doublewords, doublewords to quadwords, and quadwords to double quadwords, respectively, by placing all 0s in the source operand. Here, if the source operand contains all 0s, the result (stored in the destination operand) contains zero extensions of the high-order data elements from the original value in the destination operand. For example, with the (V)PUNPCKHBW instruction the high-order bytes are zero extended (that is, unpacked into unsigned word integers), and with the (V)PUNPCKHWD instruction, the high-order words are zero extended (unpacked into unsigned doubleword integers).

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE versions 64-bit operand: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE versions: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded versions: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand is an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are YMM registers.
EVEX encoded VPUNPCKHDQ/QDQ: The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

EVEX encoded VPUNPCKHWD/BW: The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

Operation

PUNPCKHBW instruction with 64-bit operands:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[7:0] &= \text{DEST}[39:32]; \\
\text{DEST}[15:8] &= \text{SRC}[39:32]; \\
\text{DEST}[23:16] &= \text{DEST}[47:40]; \\
\text{DEST}[31:24] &= \text{SRC}[47:40]; \\
\text{DEST}[39:32] &= \text{DEST}[55:48]; \\
\text{DEST}[47:40] &= \text{SRC}[55:48]; \\
\text{DEST}[55:48] &= \text{DEST}[63:56]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:56] &= \text{SRC}[63:56];
\end{align*}
\]

PUNPCKHW instruction with 64-bit operands:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[15:0] &= \text{DEST}[47:32]; \\
\text{DEST}[31:16] &= \text{SRC}[47:32]; \\
\text{DEST}[47:32] &= \text{DEST}[63:48]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:48] &= \text{SRC}[63:48];
\end{align*}
\]

PUNPCKHDQ instruction with 64-bit operands:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] &= \text{DEST}[63:32]; \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] &= \text{SRC}[63:32];
\end{align*}
\]

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES_512b (SRC1, SRC2)

\[
\text{TMP_DEST}[255:0] := \text{INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC[255:0])}
\]

\[
\text{TMP_DEST}[511:256] := \text{INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC[511:256])}
\]

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES_256b (SRC1, SRC2)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[7:0] &= \text{SRC}[71:64] \\
\text{DEST}[15:8] &= \text{SRC}[71:64] \\
\text{DEST}[23:16] &= \text{SRC}[79:72] \\
\text{DEST}[31:24] &= \text{SRC}[79:72] \\
\text{DEST}[39:32] &= \text{SRC}[87:80] \\
\text{DEST}[47:40] &= \text{SRC}[87:80] \\
\text{DEST}[55:48] &= \text{SRC}[95:88] \\
\text{DEST}[63:56] &= \text{SRC}[95:88] \\
\text{DEST}[71:64] &= \text{SRC}[103:96] \\
\text{DEST}[79:72] &= \text{SRC}[103:96] \\
\text{DEST}[87:80] &= \text{SRC}[111:104] \\
\text{DEST}[95:88] &= \text{SRC}[111:104] \\
\text{DEST}[103:96] &= \text{SRC}[119:112] \\
\text{DEST}[111:104] &= \text{SRC}[119:112] \\
\text{DEST}[119:112] &= \text{SRC}[127:120] \\
\text{DEST}[127:120] &= \text{SRC}[127:120] \\
\text{DEST}[135:128] &= \text{SRC}[199:192] \\
\text{DEST}[143:136] &= \text{SRC}[199:192] \\
\text{DEST}[151:144] &= \text{SRC}[207:200] \\
\text{DEST}[159:152] &= \text{SRC}[207:200]
\end{align*}
\]

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES (SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[7:0] := SRC1[71:64]
DEST[15:8] := SRC2[71:64]
DEST[47:40] := SRC2[87:80]
DEST[63:56] := SRC2[95:88]
DEST[71:64] := SRC1[103:96]
DEST[79:72] := SRC2[103:96]
DEST[87:80] := SRC1[111:104]
DEST[95:88] := SRC2[111:104]
DEST[103:96] := SRC1[119:112]
DEST[127:120] := SRC2[127:120]

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS_512b (SRC1, SRC2)
TMP_DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2[255:0])
TMP_DEST[511:256] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2[511:256])

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS_256b (SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[15:0] := SRC1[79:64]
DEST[31:16] := SRC2[79:64]
DEST[79:64] := SRC1[111:96]
DEST[95:80] := SRC2[111:96]
DEST[111:96] := SRC1[127:112]
DEST[159:144] := SRC2[207:192]

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS (SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[15:0] := SRC1[79:64]  
DEST[31:16] := SRC2[79:64]  
DEST[79:64] := SRC1[111:96]  
DEST[95:80] := SRC2[111:96]  
DEST[111:96] := SRC1[127:112]  

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS_512b (SRC1, SRC2)  
TMP_DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2[255:0])  
TMP_DEST[511:256] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2[511:256])

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)  
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[95:64]  
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[95:64]  
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[127:96]  

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)  
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[95:64]  
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[95:64]  
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[127:96]  

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS_512b (SRC1, SRC2)  
TMP_DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2[255:0])  
TMP_DEST[511:256] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2[511:256])

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)  
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64]  
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64]  

INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)  
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64]  
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64]  

PUNPCKHBW (128-bit Legacy SSE Version)  
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES(DEST, SRC)  
DEST[255:127] := (Unmodified)

VPUNPCKHBW (VEX.128 encoded version)  
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES(SRC1, SRC2)  
DEST[MAXVL-1:127] := 0

VPUNPCKHBW (VEX.256 encoded version)  
DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES_256b(SRC1, SRC2)  
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPUNPCKHBW (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)

IF VL = 128
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 256
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES_256b(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 512
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_BYTES_512b(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 8
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+7:i] := TMP_DEST[i+7:i]
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
            DEST[i+7:i] := 0
        FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PUNPCKHWD (128-bit Legacy SSE Version)

DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[255:127] (Unmodified)

VPUNPCKHWD (VEX.128 encoded version)

DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:127] := 0

VPUNPCKHWD (VEX.256 encoded version)

DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPUNPCKHWD (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)

IF VL = 128
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 256
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS_256b(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 512
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_WORDS_512b(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 16
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+15:i] := 0
    FI
ENDIF;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PUNPCKHDQ (128-bit Legacy SSE Version)
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[255:127] := 0

VPUNPCKHDQ (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:127] := 0

VPUNPCKHDQ (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPUNPCKHDQ (EVEX.512 encoded version)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
        THEN TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0]
    ELSE TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i]
    FI;
ENDFOR;
IF VL = 128
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
    FI;
IF VL = 256
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
    FI;
IF VL = 512
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_DWORDS_512b(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
    FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
            DEST[i+31:i] := 0
        FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PUNPCKHQDQ (128-bit Legacy SSE Version)
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPUNPCKHQDQ (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPUNPCKHQDQ (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPUNPCKHQDQ (EVEX encoded versions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
    THEN TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[63:0]
    ELSE TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i]
  FI;
ENDFOR;
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_HIGH_QWORDS_512b(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_DEST[i+63:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
VPUNPCKHBW __m512i _mm512_unpackhi_epi8(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKHBW __m512i _mm512_mask_unpackhi_epi8(__m512i s, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKHBW __m512i _mm512_maskz_unpackhi_epi8(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKHBW __m256i _mm256_mask_unpackhi_epi8(__m256i s, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPUNPCKHBW __m256i _mm256_maskz_unpackhi_epi8(__m256i a, __m256i b);
VPUNPCKHBW __m128i _mm_mask_unpackhi_epi8(v s, __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKHBW __m128i __mm_maskz_unpackhi_epi8(__mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKHWd __m512i __mm512_unpackhi_epi16(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKHWD __m512i __mm512_maskz_unpackhi_epi16(__mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKHWD __m256i __mm256_maskz_unpackhi_epi16(__mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPUNPCKHWD __m512i __mm512_maskz_unpackhi_epi16(__mmask16 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKHWD __m128i __mm_maskz_unpackhi_epi16(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKHWD __m512i __mm512_unpackhi_epi16(v s, __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKHWD __m128i __mm_maskz_unpackhi_epi16(__mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPUNPCKHWD/QDQ, see Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded VPUNPCKHBW/WD, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.

INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U
4-510 Vol. 2B
## INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

### PUNPCKLBW/PUNPCKLWD/PUNPCKLDQ/PUNPCKLQDQ—Unpack Low Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 60 /r¹</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Interleave low-order bytes from mm and mm/m32 into mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNPCKLBW mm, mm/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 60 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Interleave low-order bytes from xmm1 and xmm2/m128 into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNPCKLBW xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 61 /r¹</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Interleave low-order words from mm and mm/m32 into mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNPCKLWD mm, mm/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 61 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Interleave low-order words from xmm1 and xmm2/m128 into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNPCKLWD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 62 /r¹</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Interleave low-order doublewords from mm and mm/m32 into mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNPCKLQD mm, mm/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 62 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Interleave low-order doublewords from xmm1 and xmm2/m128 into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNPCKLQD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 6C /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Interleave low-order quadword from xmm1 and xmm2/m128 into xmm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNPCKLQD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WiG 60 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Interleave low-order bytes from xmm2 and xmm3/m128 into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLBW xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WiG 61 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Interleave low-order words from xmm2 and xmm3/m128 into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLWD xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WiG 62 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Interleave low-order doublewords from xmm2 and xmm3/m128 into xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLDQ xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F.WiG 6C /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Interleave low-order quadword from xmm2 and xmm3/m128 into xmm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLQD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WiG 60 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Interleave low-order bytes from ymm2 and ymm3/m256 into ymm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLBW ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WiG 61 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Interleave low-order words from ymm2 and ymm3/m256 into ymm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLWD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WiG 62 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Interleave low-order doublewords from ymm2 and ymm3/m256 into ymm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLDQ ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F.WiG 6C /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Interleave low-order quadword from ymm2 and ymm3/m256 into ymm1 register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLQD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WiG 60 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Interleave low-order bytes from xmm2 and xmm3/m128 into xmm1 register subject to write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLBW xmm1 (k1)[z]. xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.WiG 61 /r</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Interleave low-order words from xmm2 and xmm3/m128 into xmm1 register subject to write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLWD xmm1 (k1)[z]. xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.Wo 62 /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Interleave low-order doublewords from xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst into xmm1 register subject to write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLDQ xmm1 (k1)[z]. xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F.Wo 6C /r</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Interleave low-order quadword from zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst into zmm1 register subject to write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPUNPCKLQDQ xmm1 (k1)[z]. xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unpacks and interleaves the low-order data elements (bytes, words, doublewords, and quadwords) of the destination operand (first operand) and source operand (second operand) into the destination operand. (Figure 4-22 shows the unpack operation for bytes in 64-bit operands.). The high-order data elements are ignored.
When the source data comes from a 128-bit memory operand, an implementation may fetch only the appropriate 64 bits; however, alignment to a 16-byte boundary and normal segment checking will still be enforced.

The (V)PUNPCKLBW instruction interleaves the low-order bytes of the source and destination operands, the (V)PUNPCKLWD instruction interleaves the low-order words of the source and destination operands, the (V)PUNPCKLDQ instruction interleaves the low-order doubleword (or doublewords) of the source and destination operands, and the (V)PUNPCKLQDQ instruction interleaves the low-order quadwords of the source and destination operands.

These instructions can be used to convert bytes to words, words to doublewords, doublewords to quadwords, and quadwords to double quadwords, respectively, by placing all 0s in the source operand. Here, if the source operand contains all 0s, the result (stored in the destination operand) contains zero extensions of the high-order data elements from the original value in the destination operand. For example, with the (V)PUNPCKLBW instruction the high-order bytes are zero extended (that is, unpacked into unsigned word integers), and with the (V)PUNPCKLWD instruction, the high-order words are zero extended (unpacked into unsigned doubleword integers).

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE versions 64-bit operand: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is an MMX technology register.

128-bit Legacy SSE versions: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded versions: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand is an YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register are zeroed.
EVEX encoded VPUNPCKLDQ/QDQ: The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

EVEX encoded VPUNPCKLWD/BW: The second source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM/YMM/XMM registers. The destination is conditionally updated with writemask k1.

Operation

**PUNPCKLBW instruction with 64-bit operands:**

- \( \text{DEST}[63:56] := \text{SRC}[31:24] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[47:40] := \text{SRC}[23:16] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[31:24] := \text{SRC}[15:8] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[23:16] := \text{DEST}[15:8] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[15:8] := \text{SRC}[7:0] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{DEST}[7:0] \)

**PUNPCKLWD instruction with 64-bit operands:**

- \( \text{DEST}[63:48] := \text{SRC}[31:16] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[47:32] := \text{DEST}[31:16] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[31:16] := \text{SRC}[15:0] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[15:0] := \text{DEST}[15:0] \)

**PUNPCKLDQ instruction with 64-bit operands:**

- \( \text{DEST}[63:32] := \text{SRC}[31:0] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{DEST}[31:0] \)

**INTERLEAVE_BYTES_512b (SRC1, SRC2)**

- \( \text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[255:0] := \text{INTERLEAVE_BYTES}_{256b}(\text{SRC1}[255:0], \text{SRC}[255:0]) \)
- \( \text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[511:256] := \text{INTERLEAVE_BYTES}_{256b}(\text{SRC1}[511:256], \text{SRC}[511:256]) \)

**INTERLEAVE_BYTES_256b (SRC1, SRC2)**

- \( \text{DEST}[7:0] := \text{SRC1}[7:0] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[15:8] := \text{SRC2}[7:0] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[23:16] := \text{SRC1}[15:8] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[31:24] := \text{SRC2}[15:8] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[47:40] := \text{SRC2}[23:16] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[63:56] := \text{SRC2}[31:24] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[71:64] := \text{SRC1}[39:32] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[87:80] := \text{SRC1}[47:40] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[95:88] := \text{SRC2}[47:40] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[103:96] := \text{SRC1}[55:48] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[119:112] := \text{SRC1}[63:56] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[127:120] := \text{SRC2}[63:56] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[151:144] := \text{SRC1}[143:136] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[159:152] := \text{SRC2}[143:136] \)
- \( \text{DEST}[167:160] := \text{SRC1}[151:144] \)
DEST[183:176] := SRC1[159:152]

INTERLEAVE_BYTES (SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[7:0] := SRC1[7:0]
DEST[15:8] := SRC2[7:0]
DEST[47:40] := SRC2[23:16]
DEST[63:56] := SRC2[31:24]
DEST[87:80] := SRC1[47:40]
DEST[95:88] := SRC2[47:40]
DEST[119:112] := SRC1[63:56]
DEST[127:120] := SRC2[63:56]

INTERLEAVE_WORDS_512b (SRC1, SRC2)
TMP_DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_WORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC[255:0])
TMP_DEST[511:256] := INTERLEAVE_WORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC[511:256])

INTERLEAVE_WORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0]
DEST[31:16] := SRC2[15:0]
DEST[79:64] := SRC1[47:32]
DEST[111:96] := SRC1[63:48]
DEST[159:144] := SRC2[143:128]
DEST[175:160] := SRC1[159:144]

INTERLEAVE_WORDS (SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[15:0] := SRC1[15:0]
DEST[31:16] := SRC2[15:0]
DEST[79:64] := SRC1[47:32]
DEST[111:96] := SRC1[63:48]

INTERLEAVE_DWORDS_512b (SRC1, SRC2)
TMP_DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2[255:0])
TMP_DEST[511:256] := INTERLEAVE_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2[511:256])

INTERLEAVE_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0]
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[63:32]

INTERLEAVE_DWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0]
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[63:32]
INTERLEAVE_QWORDS_512b (SRC1, SRC2)
TMP_DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[255:0], SRC2[255:0])
TMP_DEST[511:256] := INTERLEAVE_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[511:256], SRC2[511:256])

INTERLEAVE_QWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]

INTERLEAVE_QWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]

PUNPCKLBW
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_BYTES(DEST, SRC)
DEST[255:127] (Unmodified)

VPUNPCKLBW (VEX.128 encoded instruction)
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_BYTES(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:127] := 0

VPUNPCKLBW (VEX.256 encoded instruction)
DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_BYTES_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VPUNPCKLBW (EVEX.512 encoded instruction)
(KL, VL) = (16, 128), (32, 256), (64, 512)
IF VL = 128
   TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_BYTES(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 256
   TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_BYTES_256b(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 512
   TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_BYTES_512b(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 8
   IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
      THEN DEST[i+7:i] := TMP_DEST[i+7:i]
   ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
         THEN *DEST[i+7:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
         DEST[i+7:i] := 0
   FI
   FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
DEST[511:0] := INTERLEAVE_BYTES_512b(SRC1, SRC2)

PUNPCKLWD
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_WORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[255:127] (Unmodified)

VPUNPCKLWd (VEX.128 encoded instruction)
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_WORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:127] := 0

VPUNPCKLWd (VEX.256 encoded instruction)
DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_WORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPUNPCKLWd (EVEX.512 encoded instruction)
(KL, VL) = (8, 128), (16, 256), (32, 512)
IF VL = 128
   TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_WORDS(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 256
   TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_WORDS_256b(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 512
   TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_WORDS_512b(SRC1[VL-1:0], SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 16
   IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
THEN DEST[i+15:i] := TMP_DEST[i+15:i]
ELSE
  IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
    THEN *DEST[i+15:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+15:i] := 0
  FI
FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[511:0] := INTERLEAVE_WORDS_512b(SRC1, SRC2)

PUNPCKLDQ
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_DWORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPUNPCKLDQ (VEX.128 encoded instruction)
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_DWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPUNPCKLDQ (VEX.256 encoded instruction)
DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_DWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPUNPCKLDQ (EVEX encoded instructions)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
    THEN TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0]
    ELSE TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i]
  FI;
ENDFOR;
IF VL = 128
  TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_DWORDS(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 256
  TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_DWORDS_256b(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;
IF VL = 512
  TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_DWORDS_512b(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
          DEST[i+31:i] := 0
      FI
  FI
FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[511:0] := INTERLEAVE_QWORDS_512b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

PUNPCKLQDQ
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_QWORDS(DEST, SRC)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPUNPCKLQDQ (VEX.128 encoded instruction)
DEST[127:0] := INTERLEAVE_QWORDS(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VPUNPCKLQDQ (VEX.256 encoded instruction)
DEST[255:0] := INTERLEAVE_QWORDS_256b(SRC1, SRC2)
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VPUNPCKLQDQ (EVEX encoded instructions)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 64
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
        THEN TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[63:0]
        ELSE TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i]
    FI;
ENDFOR;
IF VL = 128
    TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_QWORDS(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
ELSE
    IF VL = 256
        TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_QWORDS_256b(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
    ELSE
        IF VL = 512
            TMP_DEST[VL-1:0] := INTERLEAVE_QWORDS_512b(SRC1[VL-1:0], TMP_SRC2[VL-1:0])
        FI;
    FI;
    FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
        i := j * 64
        IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
            THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_DEST[i+63:i]
            ELSE
                IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                    THEN DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
                    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
                        DEST[i+63:i] := 0
                FI
        FI
    FI;
    ENDFOR
    DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalents
VPUNPCKLBW __m512i _mm512_unpacklo_epi8(__m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKLBW __m512i _mm512_mask_unpacklo_epi8(__m512i s, __m5mask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKLBW __m512i _mm512_maskz_unpacklo_epi8(__mmask64 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKLBW __m256i _mm256_mask_unpacklo_epi8(__m256i s, __m5mask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPUNPCKLBW __m256i __mm256_maskz_unpacklo_epi8( __mmask32 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPUNPCKLBW __m128i __mm_mask_unpacklo_epi8(v s, __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKLBW __m128i __mm_maskz_unpacklo_epi8( __mmask16 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKLWD __m512i __mm512_unpacklo_epi16( __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKLWD __m512i __mm512_mask_unpacklo_epi16( __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKLWD __m512i __mm512_maskz_unpacklo_epi16( __mmask32 k, __m512i a, __m512i b);
VPUNPCKLWD __m256i __mm256_maskz_unpacklo_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPUNPCKLWD __m256i __mm256_maskz_unpacklo_epi16( __mmask16 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);
VPUNPCKLWD __m128i __mm_maskz_unpacklo_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKLWD __m128i __mm_maskz_unpacklo_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKLWD __m128i __mm_maskz_unpacklo_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKLWD __m128i __mm_maskz_unpacklo_epi16( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);

VPUNPCKLBW: __m64 _mm_unpacklo_pi8 (__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PUNPCKLBW: __m128i _mm_unpacklo_epi8 (__m128i m1, __m128i m2)
VPUNPCKLBW: __m256i __mm256_unpacklo_epi8 (__m256i m1, __m256i m2)
PUNPCKLWd: __m64 __mm_unpacklo_epi16 (__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PUNPCKLWd: __m128i __mm_unpacklo_epi16 (__m128i m1, __m128i m2)
VPUNPCKLWd: __m256i __mm256_unpacklo_epi16 (__m256i m1, __m256i m2)
PUNPCKLQDQ: __m128i __mm_maskz_unpacklo_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m128i a, __m128i b);
VPUNPCKLQDQ: __m256i __mm256_maskz_unpacklo_epi64( __mmask8 k, __m256i a, __m256i b);

Flags Affected
None.

Numeric Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded VPUNPCKLQDQ/QDQ, see Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded VPUNPCKLBW/WD, see Exceptions Type E4NF.nb in Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".
### PUSH—Push Word, Doubleword or Quadword Onto the Stack

**Description**

Decrement the stack pointer and then stores the source operand on the top of the stack. Address and operand sizes are determined and used as follows:

- **Address size.** The D flag in the current code-segment descriptor determines the default address size; it may be overridden by an instruction prefix (67H).
  
  The address size is used only when referencing a source operand in memory.

- **Operand size.** The D flag in the current code-segment descriptor determines the default operand size; it may be overridden by instruction prefixes (66H or REX.W).

  The operand size (16, 32, or 64 bits) determines the amount by which the stack pointer is decremented (2, 4 or 8).

  If the source operand is an immediate of size less than the operand size, a sign-extended value is pushed on the stack. If the source operand is a segment register (16 bits) and the operand size is 64-bits, a zero-extended value is pushed on the stack; if the operand size is 32-bits, either a zero-extended value is pushed on the stack or the segment selector is written on the stack using a 16-bit move. For the last case, all recent Intel Core and Intel Atom processors perform a 16-bit move, leaving the upper portion of the stack location unmodified.

---

### Opcode Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FF/6</td>
<td>PUSH r/m16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF/6</td>
<td>PUSH r/m32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF/6</td>
<td>PUSH r/m64</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Push r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+rw</td>
<td>PUSH r16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push r16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+rd</td>
<td>PUSH r32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+rd</td>
<td>PUSH r64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Push r64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6A ib</td>
<td>PUSH imm8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push imm8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 iw</td>
<td>PUSH imm16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push imm16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 id</td>
<td>PUSH imm32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push imm32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0E</td>
<td>PUSH CS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push CS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>PUSH SS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push SS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E</td>
<td>PUSH DS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push DS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>PUSH ES</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push ES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A0</td>
<td>PUSH FS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push FS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A8</td>
<td>PUSH GS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push GS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

* See IA-32 Architecture Compatibility section below.

---

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m(r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>opcode + rd(r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>imm8/16/32</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Stack-address size. Outside of 64-bit mode, the B flag in the current stack-segment descriptor determines the size of the stack pointer (16 or 32 bits); in 64-bit mode, the size of the stack pointer is always 64 bits.

The stack-address size determines the width of the stack pointer when writing to the stack in memory and when decrementing the stack pointer. (As stated above, the amount by which the stack pointer is decremented is determined by the operand size.)

If the operand size is less than the stack-address size, the PUSH instruction may result in a misaligned stack pointer (a stack pointer that is not aligned on a doubleword or quadword boundary).

The PUSH ESP instruction pushes the value of the ESP register as it existed before the instruction was executed. If a PUSH instruction uses a memory operand in which the ESP register is used for computing the operand address, the address of the operand is computed before the ESP register is decremented.

If the ESP or SP register is 1 when the PUSH instruction is executed in real-address mode, a stack-fault exception (#SS) is generated (because the limit of the stack segment is violated). Its delivery encounters a second stack-fault exception (for the same reason), causing generation of a double-fault exception (#DF). Delivery of the double-fault exception encounters a third stack-fault exception, and the logical processor enters shutdown mode. See the discussion of the double-fault exception in Chapter 6 of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A.

IA-32 Architecture Compatibility

For IA-32 processors from the Intel 286 on, the PUSH ESP instruction pushes the value of the ESP register as it existed before the instruction was executed. (This is also true for Intel 64 architecture, real-address and virtual-8086 modes of IA-32 architecture.) For the Intel® 8086 processor, the PUSH SP instruction pushes the new value of the SP register (that is the value after it has been decremented by 2).

Operation

(* See Description section for possible sign-extension or zero-extension of source operand and for *)

(* a case in which the size of the memory store may be smaller than the instruction's operand size *)

IF StackAddrSize = 64
  THEN
    IF OperandSize = 64
      THEN
        RSP := RSP - 8;
        Memory[SS:RSP] := SRC; (* push quadword *)
      ELSE IF OperandSize = 32
        THEN
          RSP := RSP - 4;
          Memory[SS:RSP] := SRC; (* push dword *)
      ELSE (* OperandSize = 16 *)
        RSP := RSP - 2;
        Memory[SS:RSP] := SRC; (* push word *)
    FI;
  ELSE IF StackAddrSize = 32
    THEN
      IF OperandSize = 64
        THEN
          ESP := ESP - 8;
          Memory[SS:ESP] := SRC; (* push quadword *)
        ELSE IF OperandSize = 32
          THEN
            ESP := ESP - 4;
            Memory[SS:ESP] := SRC; (* push dword *)
        ELSE (* OperandSize = 16 *)
          ESP := ESP - 2;
          Memory[SS:ESP] := SRC; (* push word *);
      FI;
  FI;
**Flags Affected**

None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)**: If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
  - If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a NULL segment selector.
- **#SS(0)**: If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#PF(fault-code)**: If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)**: If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD**: If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP**: If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS**: If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#UD**: If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)**: If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS(0)**: If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#PF(fault-code)**: If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)**: If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
- **#UD**: If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)**: If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
- **#SS(0)**: If the stack address is in a non-canonical form.
- **#PF(fault-code)**: If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)**: If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD**: If the LOCK prefix is used.
  - If the PUSH is of CS, SS, DS, or ES.
PUSHA/PUSHAD—Push All General-Purpose Registers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>PUSHA</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push AX, CX, DX, BX, original SP, BP, SI, and DI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>PUSHAD</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push EAX, ECX, EDX, EBX, original ESP, EBP, ESI, and EDI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Pushes the contents of the general-purpose registers onto the stack. The registers are stored on the stack in the following order: EAX, ECX, EDX, EBX, ESP (original value), EBP, ESI, and EDI (if the current operand-size attribute is 32) and AX, CX, DX, BX, SP (original value), BP, SI, and DI (if the operand-size attribute is 16). These instructions perform the reverse operation of the POPA/POPAD instructions. The value pushed for the ESP or SP register is its value before prior to pushing the first register (see the “Operation” section below).

The PUSHA (push all) and PUSHAD (push all double) mnemonics reference the same opcode. The PUSHA instruction is intended for use when the operand-size attribute is 16 and the PUSHAD instruction for when the operand-size attribute is 32. Some assemblers may force the operand size to 16 when PUSHA is used and to 32 when PUSHAD is used. Others may treat these mnemonics as synonyms (PUSHA/PUSHAD) and use the current setting of the operand-size attribute to determine the size of values to be pushed from the stack, regardless of the mnemonic used.

In the real-address mode, if the ESP or SP register is 1, 3, or 5 when PUSHA/PUSHAD executes: an #SS exception is generated but not delivered (the stack error reported prevents #SS delivery). Next, the processor generates a #DF exception and enters a shutdown state as described in the #DF discussion in Chapter 6 of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A*.

This instruction executes as described in compatibility mode and legacy mode. It is not valid in 64-bit mode.

**Operation**

IF 64-bit Mode

THEN #UD

FI;

IF OperandSize = 32 (* PUSHA instruction *)

THEN

Temp := (ESP);
Push(EAX);
Push(ECX);
Push(EDX);
Push(EBX);
Push(Temp);
Push(EBP);
Push(ESI);
Push(EDI);

ELSE (* OperandSize = 16, PUSHA instruction *)

Temp := (SP);
Push(AX);
Push(CX);
Push(DX);
Push(BX);
Push(Temp);
Push(BP);
Push(SI);
Push(DI);

FI;

**Flags Affected**
None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**
- **#SS(0)** If the starting or ending stack address is outside the stack segment limit.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3 and alignment checking is enabled.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**
- **#GP** If the ESP or SP register contains 7, 9, 11, 13, or 15.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**
- **#GP(0)** If the ESP or SP register contains 7, 9, 11, 13, or 15.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If an unaligned memory reference is made while alignment checking is enabled.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**
- **#UD** If in 64-bit mode.
PUSHF/PUSHFD/PUSHFQ—Push EFLAGS Register onto the Stack

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9C</td>
<td>PUSHF</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push lower 16 bits of EFLAGS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9C</td>
<td>PUSHFD</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Push EFLAGS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9C</td>
<td>PUSHFQ</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Push RFLAGS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Decrement the stack pointer by 4 (if the current operand-size attribute is 32) and pushes the entire contents of the EFLAGS register onto the stack, or decrements the stack pointer by 2 (if the operand-size attribute is 16) and pushes the lower 16 bits of the EFLAGS register (that is, the FLAGS register) onto the stack. These instructions reverse the operation of the POPF/POPFD instructions.

When copying the entire EFLAGS register to the stack, the VM and RF flags (bits 16 and 17) are not copied; instead, the values for these flags are cleared in the EFLAGS image stored on the stack. See Chapter 3 of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1, for more information about the EFLAGS register.

The PUSHF (push flags) and PUSHFD (push flags double) mnemonics reference the same opcode. The PUSHF instruction is intended for use when the operand-size attribute is 16 and the PUSHFD instruction for when the operand-size attribute is 32. Some assemblers may force the operand size to 16 when PUSHF is used and to 32 when PUSHFD is used. Others may treat these mnemonics as synonyms (PUSHF/PUSHFD) and use the current setting of the operand-size attribute to determine the size of values to be pushed from the stack, regardless of the mnemonic used.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction’s default operation is to decrement the stack pointer (RSP) by 8 and pushes RFLAGS on the stack. 16-bit operation is supported using the operand size override prefix 66H. 32-bit operand size cannot be encoded in this mode. When copying RFLAGS to the stack, the VM and RF flags (bits 16 and 17) are not copied; instead, values for these flags are cleared in the RFLAGS image stored on the stack.

When operating in virtual-8086 mode (EFLAGS.VM = 1) without the virtual-8086 mode extensions (CR4.VME = 0), the PUSHF/PUSHFD instructions can be used only if IOPL = 3; otherwise, a general-protection exception (#GP) occurs. If the virtual-8086 mode extensions are enabled (CR4.VME = 1), PUSHF (but not PUSHFD) can be executed in virtual-8086 mode with IOPL < 3.

(The protected-mode virtual-interrupt feature — enabled by setting CR4.PVI — affects the CLI and STI instructions in the same manner as the virtual-8086 mode extensions. PUSHF, however, is not affected by CR4.PVI.)

In the real-address mode, if the ESP or SP register is 1 when PUSHF/PUSHFD instruction executes: an #SS exception is generated but not delivered (the stack error reported prevents #SS delivery). Next, the processor generates a #DF exception and enters a shutdown state as described in the #DF discussion in Chapter 6 of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A.

Operation

IF (PE = 0) or (PE = 1 and ((VM = 0) or (VM = 1 and IOPL = 3)))
(* Real-Address Mode, Protected mode, or Virtual-8086 mode with IOPL equal to 3 *)
THEN
  IF OperandSize = 32
  THEN
    push (EFLAGS AND 00FCFFFFH);
    (* VM and RF bits are cleared in image stored on the stack *)
  ELSE
    push (EFLAGS); (* Lower 16 bits only *)
PUSHF/PUSHFD/PUSHFQ—Push EFLAGS Register onto the Stack

FI;
ELSE IF 64-bit MODE (* In 64-bit Mode *)
    IF OperandSize = 64
        THEN
            push (RFLAGS AND 00000000_00FCFFFFH); (* VM and RF bits are cleared in image stored on the stack; *)
        ELSE
            push (EFLAGS); (* Lower 16 bits only *)
    FI;
ELSE (* In Virtual-8086 Mode with IOPL less than 3 *)
    IF (CR4.VME = 0) OR (OperandSize = 32)
        THEN #GP(0); (* Trap to virtual-8086 monitor *)
    ELSE
        tempFLAGS = EFLAGS[15:0];
        tempFLAGS[9] = tempFLAGS[19]; (* VIF replaces IF *)
        tempFlags[13:12] = 3; (* IOPL is set to 3 in image stored on the stack *)
        push (tempFLAGS);
    FI;
FI;

Flags Affected
None.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If the new value of the ESP register is outside the stack segment boundary.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3 and alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If the I/O privilege level is less than 3.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If the stack address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3 and alignment checking is enabled.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
PXOR—Logical Exclusive OR

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a bitwise logical exclusive-OR (XOR) operation on the source operand (second operand) and the destination operand (first operand) and stores the result in the destination operand. Each bit of the result is 1 if the corresponding bits of the two operands are different; each bit is 0 if the corresponding bits of the operands are the same.

In 64-bit mode and not encoded with VEX/EVEX, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

Legacy SSE instructions 64-bit operand: The source operand can be an MMX technology register or a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is an MMX technology register.

NOTES:

## Opcode*/ Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP: 0F EF [r]1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>MMX</td>
<td>Bitwise XOR of mm/m64 and mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXOR mm, mm/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXOR xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPXOR xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256:66.0FW0 EF [r]</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Bitwise XOR of ymm3/m256 and ymm2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPXOR ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPXORD xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256:66.0FW0 EF [r]</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Bitwise XOR of packed doubleword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPXORD ymm1[k1][z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512:66.0FW0 EF [r]</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Bitwise XOR of packed doubleword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m32/m32bcst using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPXORD zmm1[k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPXORQ xmm1[k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256:66.0FW1 EF [r]</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL</td>
<td>Bitwise XOR of packed quadword integers in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPXORQ ymm1[k1][z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512:66.0FW1 EF [r]</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Bitwise XOR of packed quadword integers in zmm2 and zmm3/m128/m64bcst using writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPXORQ zmm1[k1][z], zmm2, zmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: The second source operand is an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding register destination are zeroed.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32/64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register conditionally updated with writemask k1.

**Operation**

**PXOR (64-bit operand)**

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{DEST} \oplus \text{SRC} \]

**PXOR (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{DEST} \oplus \text{SRC} \]

\[ \text{DEST}\[\text{MAXVL-1:128}\] \text{(Unmodified)} \]

**VPXOR (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{SRC1} \oplus \text{SRC2} \]

\[ \text{DEST}\[\text{MAXVL-1:128}\] := 0 \]

**VPXOR (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\[ \text{DEST} := \text{SRC1} \oplus \text{SRC2} \]

\[ \text{DEST}\[\text{MAXVL-1:256}\] := 0 \]

**VPXORD (EVEX encoded versions)**

\((KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\)

\[ \text{FOR } j := 0 \text{ TO } KL-1 \]

\[ i := j \times 32 \]

\[ \text{IF k1}[j] \text{ OR *no writemask* THEN} \]

\[ \text{IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)} \]

\[ \text{THEN } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{SRC1}[i+31:i] \text{ BITWISE XOR SRC2}[31:0] \]

\[ \text{ELSE } \text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{SRC1}[i+31:i] \text{ BITWISE XOR SRC2}[i+31:i] \]

\[ \text{FI}; \]

\[ \text{ELSE} \]

\[ \text{IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking} \]

\[ \text{THEN } *\text{DEST}[31:0] \text{ remains unchanged*} \]

\[ \text{ELSE} ; \text{zeroing-masking} \]

\[ \text{DEST}[31:0] := 0 \]

\[ \text{FI}; \]

\[ \text{FI}; \]

\[ \text{ENDFOR}; \]

\[ \text{DEST}\[\text{MAXVL-1:VL}\] := 0 \]
VPXORQ (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
    IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is memory*)
      THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i] BITWISE XOR SRC2[63:0]
      ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i] BITWISE XOR SRC2[i+63:i]
        FI;
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged*
      ELSE ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[63:0] := 0
      FI;
    FI;
  FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VPXORD __m512i _mm512_xor_epi32(__m512i a, __m512i b)
VPXORD __m512i _mm512_mask_xor_epi32(__m512i s, __mmask16 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPXORD __m512i _mm512_maskz_xor_epi32(__mmask16 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPXORD __m256i _mm256_xor_epi32(__m256i a, __m256i b)
VPXORD __m256i _mm256_mask_xor_epi32(__m256i s, __mmask8 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPXORD __m256i _mm256_maskz_xor_epi32(__mmask8 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPXORD __m128i _mm_xor_epi32(__m128i a, __m128i b)
VPXORD __m128i _mm_mask_xor_epi32(__m128i s, __mmask8 m, __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPXORD __m128i _mm_maskz_xor_epi32(__mmask8 m, __m128i a, __m128i b)
VPXORD __m128i __m512d _mm512_xor_epi64(__m512i a, __m512i b)
VPXORD __m128i __m512d _mm512_mask_xor_epi64(__m512i s, __mmask8 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPXORD __m128i __m512d _mm512_maskz_xor_epi64(__mmask8 m, __m512i a, __m512i b)
VPXORD __m256i _mm256_xor_epi64(__m256i a, __m256i b)
VPXORD __m256i _mm256_mask_xor_epi64(__m256i s, __mmask8 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPXORD __m256i _mm256_maskz_xor_epi64(__mmask8 m, __m256i a, __m256i b)
VPXORD __m128i _mm_xor_si128(__m128i a, __m128i b)
PXOR:__m64 _mm_xor_si64 (__m64 m1, __m64 m2)
(V)PXOR:__m128i _mm_xor_si128 (__m128i a, __m128i b)
PXOR:__m256i _mm256_xor_si256 (__m256i a, __m256i b)

Flags Affected

None.

Numeric Exceptions

None.

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-49, “Type E4 Class Exception Conditions”.
# RCL/ROR—Rotate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode**</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D0 /2</td>
<td>RCL r/m8, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) left once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D0 /2</td>
<td>RCL r/m8*, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) left once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 /2</td>
<td>RCL r/m8, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) left CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D2 /2</td>
<td>RCL r/m8*, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) left CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0 /2 ib</td>
<td>RCL r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) left imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + C0 /2 ib</td>
<td>RCL r/m8*, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) left imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /2</td>
<td>RCL r/m16, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 17 bits (CF, r/m16) left once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /2</td>
<td>RCL r/m16, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 17 bits (CF, r/m16) left CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /2 ib</td>
<td>RCL r/m16, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 17 bits (CF, r/m16) left imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D1 /2</td>
<td>RCL r/m64, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 65 bits (CF, r/m64) left once. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /2</td>
<td>RCL r/m32, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 33 bits (CF, r/m32) left CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D3 /2</td>
<td>RCL r/m64, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 65 bits (CF, r/m64) left CL times. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /2 ib</td>
<td>RCL r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 33 bits (CF, r/m32) left imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + C1 /2 ib</td>
<td>RCL r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 65 bits (CF, r/m64) left imm8 times. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D0 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m8, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) right once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D0 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m8*, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) right once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m8, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) right CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D2 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m8*, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) right CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0 /3 ib</td>
<td>RCR r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) right imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + C0 /3 ib</td>
<td>RCR r/m8*, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 9 bits (CF, r/m8) right imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m16, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 17 bits (CF, r/m16) right once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m16, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 17 bits (CF, r/m16) right CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /3 ib</td>
<td>RCR r/m16, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 17 bits (CF, r/m16) right imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m32, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 33 bits (CF, r/m32) right once. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D1 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m64, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 65 bits (CF, r/m64) right once. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m32, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 33 bits (CF, r/m32) right CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D3 /3</td>
<td>RCR r/m64, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 65 bits (CF, r/m64) right CL times. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /3 ib</td>
<td>RCR r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 33 bits (CF, r/m32) right imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + C1 /3 ib</td>
<td>RCR r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 65 bits (CF, r/m64) right imm8 times. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D0 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m8, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 left once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D0 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m8*, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 left once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m8, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 left CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D2 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m8*, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 left CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0 /0 ib</td>
<td>ROL r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 left imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Opcode**: Indicates the operation code used in the instruction.

**Instruction**: Specifies the operation performed by the instruction.

**Op/En**: Indicates whether the instruction supports operand enable (En) or not.

**64-Bit Mode**: Indicates whether the instruction supports 64-bit mode or not.

**Compat/ Leg Mode**: Indicates whether the instruction supports compatibility or legacy mode or not.

**Description**: Provides a detailed description of the operation performed by the instruction.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode**</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REX + C0 /0 ib</td>
<td>ROL r/m8*, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 left imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m16, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 16 bits r/m16 left once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m16, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 16 bits r/m16 left CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /0 ib</td>
<td>ROL r/m16, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 16 bits r/m16 left imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m32, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 32 bits r/m32 left once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D1 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m64, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 64 bits r/m64 left once. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m32, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 32 bits r/m32 left CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D3 /0</td>
<td>ROL r/m64, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 64 bits r/m64 left CL times. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /0 ib</td>
<td>ROL r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 32 bits r/m32 left imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + C1 /0b</td>
<td>ROL r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 64 bits r/m64 left imm8 times. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D0 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m8, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 right once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D0 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m8*, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 right once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m8, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 right CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D2 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m8*, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m8 right CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0 /1 ib</td>
<td>ROR r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m16 right imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + C0 /1b</td>
<td>ROR r/m8*, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 8 bits r/m16 right imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m16, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 16 bits r/m16 right one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m16, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 16 bits r/m16 right CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /1 ib</td>
<td>ROR r/m16, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 16 bits r/m16 right imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m32, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 32 bits r/m32 right one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D1 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m64, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 64 bits r/m64 right one. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m32, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 32 bits r/m32 right CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D3 /1</td>
<td>ROR r/m64, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 64 bits r/m64 right CL times. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /1 ib</td>
<td>ROR r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Rotate 32 bits r/m32 right imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + C1 /1b</td>
<td>ROR r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Rotate 64 bits r/m64 right imm8 times. Uses a 6 bit count.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
* In 64-bit mode, r/m8 can not be encoded to access the following byte registers if a REX prefix is used: AH, BH, CH, DH.
** See IA-32 Architecture Compatibility section below.

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description
Shifts (rotates) the bits of the first operand (destination operand) the number of bit positions specified in the second operand (count operand) and stores the result in the destination operand. The destination operand can be a register or a memory location; the count operand is an unsigned integer that can be an immediate or a value in the CL register. The count is masked to 5 bits (or 6 bits if in 64-bit mode and REX.W = 1).

The rotate left (ROL) and rotate through carry left (RCL) instructions shift all the bits toward more-significant bit positions, except for the most-significant bit, which is rotated to the least-significant bit location. The rotate right (ROR) and rotate through carry right (RCR) instructions shift all the bits toward less significant bit positions, except for the least-significant bit, which is rotated to the most-significant bit location.

The RCL and RCR instructions include the CF flag in the rotation. The RCL instruction shifts the CF flag into the least-significant bit and shifts the most-significant bit into the CF flag. The RCR instruction shifts the CF flag into the most-significant bit and shifts the least-significant bit into the CF flag. For the ROL and ROR instructions, the original value of the CF flag is not a part of the result, but the CF flag receives a copy of the bit that was shifted from one end to the other.

The OF flag is defined only for the 1-bit rotates; it is undefined in all other cases (except RCL and RCR instructions only: a zero-bit rotate does nothing, that is affects no flags). For left rotates, the OF flag is set to the exclusive OR of the CF bit (after the rotate) and the most-significant bit of the result. For right rotates, the OF flag is set to the exclusive OR of the two most-significant bits of the result.

In 64-bit mode, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). Use of REX.W promotes the first operand to 64 bits and causes the count operand to become a 6-bit counter.

IA-32 Architecture Compatibility
The 8086 does not mask the rotation count. However, all other IA-32 processors (starting with the Intel 286 processor) do mask the rotation count to 5 bits, resulting in a maximum count of 31. This masking is done in all operating modes (including the virtual-8086 mode) to reduce the maximum execution time of the instructions.

Operation
(* RCL and RCR instructions *)
SIZE := OperandSize;
CASE (determine count) OF
  SIZE := 8: tempCOUNT := (COUNT AND 1FH) MOD 9;
  SIZE := 16: tempCOUNT := (COUNT AND 1FH) MOD 17;
  SIZE := 32: tempCOUNT := COUNT AND 1FH;
  SIZE := 64: tempCOUNT := COUNT AND 3FH;
ESAC;

(* RCL instruction operation *)
WHILE (tempCOUNT ≠ 0)
  DO
    tempCF := MSB(DEST);
    DEST := (DEST * 2) + CF;
    CF := tempCF;
    tempCOUNT := tempCOUNT – 1;
  OD;
ELSE;
  IF (COUNT & COUNTMASK) = 1
    THEN OF := MSB(DEST) XOR CF;
    ELSE OF is undefined;
  FI;
(* RCR instruction operation *)
IF (COUNT & COUNTMASK) = 1
   THEN OF := MSB(DEST) XOR CF;
   ELSE OF is undefined;
FI;
WHILE (tempCOUNT ≠ 0)
   DO
      tempCF := LSB(SRC);
      DEST := (DEST / 2) + (CF * 2^SIZE);
      CF := tempCF;
      tempCOUNT := tempCOUNT – 1;
   OD;

(* ROL and ROR instructions *)
IF OperandSize = 64
   THEN COUNTMASK = 3FH;
   ELSE COUNTMASK = 1FH;
FI;

(* ROL instruction operation *)
tempCOUNT := (COUNT & COUNTMASK) MOD SIZE
WHILE (tempCOUNT ≠ 0)
   DO
      tempCF := MSB(DEST);
      DEST := (DEST * 2) + tempCF;
      tempCOUNT := tempCOUNT – 1;
   OD;
ELIHW;
IF (COUNT & COUNTMASK) ≠ 0
   THEN CF := LSB(DEST);
FI;
IF (COUNT & COUNTMASK) = 1
   THEN OF := MSB(DEST) XOR CF;
   ELSE OF is undefined;
FI;

(* ROR instruction operation *)
tempCOUNT := (COUNT & COUNTMASK) MOD SIZE
WHILE (tempCOUNT ≠ 0)
   DO
      tempCF := LSB(SRC);
      DEST := (DEST / 2) + (tempCF * 2^SIZE);
      tempCOUNT := tempCOUNT – 1;
   OD;
ELIHW;
IF (COUNT & COUNTMASK) ≠ 0
   THEN CF := MSB(DEST);
FI;
IF (COUNT & COUNTMASK) = 1
   THEN OF := MSB(DEST) XOR MSB – 1(DEST);
   ELSE OF is undefined;
FI;
Flags Affected
If the masked count is 0, the flags are not affected. If the masked count is 1, then the OF flag is affected, otherwise (masked count is greater than 1) the OF flag is undefined. The CF flag is affected when the masked count is non-zero. The SF, ZF, AF, and PF flags are always unaffected.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If the source operand is located in a non-writable segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0) If the source operand is located in a non-writable segment.
If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
RCPPS—Compute Reciprocals of Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

### Opcode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 53 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Computes the approximate reciprocals of the packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 and stores the results in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCPPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F.WIG 53 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes the approximate reciprocals of packed single-precision values in xmm2/mem and stores the results in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRCPPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.0F.WIG 53 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes the approximate reciprocals of packed single-precision values in ymm2/mem and stores the results in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRCPPS ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
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<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Performs a SIMD computation of the approximate reciprocals of the four packed single-precision floating-point values in the source operand (second operand) stores the packed single-precision floating-point results in the destination operand. The source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. See Figure 10-5 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*, for an illustration of a SIMD single-precision floating-point operation.

The relative error for this approximation is:

\[
|\text{Relative Error}| \leq 1.5 \times 2^{-12}
\]

The RCPPS instruction is not affected by the rounding control bits in the MXCSR register. When a source value is a 0.0, an \( \infty \) of the sign of the source value is returned. A denormal source value is treated as a 0.0 (of the same sign).

Tiny results (see Section 4.9.1.5, “Numeric Underflow Exception (#U)” in *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*) are always flushed to 0.0, with the sign of the operand. (Input values greater than or equal to \( |1.111111111010000000000B| \times 2^{125} \) are guaranteed to not produce tiny results; input values less than or equal to \( |1.000000000011000000000B| \times 2^{126} \) are guaranteed to produce tiny results, which are in turn flushed to 0.0; and input values in between this range may or may not produce tiny results, depending on the implementation.) When a source value is an SNaN or QNaN, the SNaN is converted to a QNaN or the source QNaN is returned.

In 64-bit mode, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register destination are unmodified.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

Note: In VEX-encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD.
Operation

**RCPPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**
DEST[31:0] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[31:0])
DEST[95:64] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[95:64])
DEST[127:96] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[127:96])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**VRCPSS (VEX.128 encoded version)**
DEST[31:0] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[31:0])
DEST[95:64] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[95:64])
DEST[127:96] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[127:96])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VRCPSS (VEX.256 encoded version)**
DEST[31:0] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[31:0])
DEST[95:64] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[95:64])
DEST[127:96] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[127:96])
DEST[159:128] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[159:128])
DEST[255:224] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC[255:224])

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**
RCCPS: __m128__ mm_rcp_ps(__m128 a)
RCPPS: __m256__ mm256_rcp_ps (__m256 a);

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**
None.

**Other Exceptions**
See Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:
#UD IF VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
RCPSS—Compute Reciprocal of Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 OF 53 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Computes the approximate reciprocal of the scalar single-precision floating-point value in xmm2/m32 and stores the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.0F:WIG 53 /r</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes the approximate reciprocal of the scalar single-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m32 and stores the result in xmm1. Also, upper single precision floating-point values (bits[127:32]) from xmm2 are copied to xmm1[127:32].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Computes an approximate reciprocal of the low single-precision floating-point value in the source operand (second operand) and stores the single-precision floating-point result in the destination operand. The source operand can be an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The three high-order doublewords of the destination operand remain unchanged. See Figure 10-6 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*, for an illustration of a scalar single-precision floating-point operation.

The relative error for this approximation is:

\[|\text{Relative Error}| \leq 1.5 \times 2^{-12}\]

The RCPSS instruction is not affected by the rounding control bits in the MXCSR register. When a source value is a 0.0, an \(\infty\) of the sign of the source value is returned. A denormal source value is treated as a 0.0 (of the same sign). Tiny results (see Section 4.9.1.5, “Numeric Underflow Exception (#U)” in *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*) are always flushed to 0.0, with the sign of the operand. (Input values greater than or equal to \([1.1111111111010000000000B\times 2^{125}]\) are guaranteed to not produce tiny results; input values less than or equal to \([1.0000000000011000000001B\times 2^{126}]\) are guaranteed to produce tiny results, which are in turn flushed to 0.0; and input values in between this range may or may not produce tiny results, depending on the implementation.) When a source value is an SNaN or QNaN, the SNaN is converted to a QNaN or the source QNaN is returned.

In 64-bit mode, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:32) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

**Operation**

**RCPSS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[31:0] & := \text{APPROXIMATE}(1/SRC[31:0]) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:32] & \text{ (Unmodified)}
\end{align*}
\]
VRCPSS (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := APPROXIMATE(1/SRC2[31:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
RCPSS: __m128 _mm_rcp_ss(__m128 a)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”.
RDFSBASE/RDGSBASE—Read FS/GS Segment Base

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F AE /0</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/I</td>
<td>FSGSBASE</td>
<td>Load the 32-bit destination register with the FS base address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDFSBASE r32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 REX.W 0F AE /0</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/I</td>
<td>FSGSBASE</td>
<td>Load the 64-bit destination register with the FS base address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDFSBASE r64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F AE /1</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/I</td>
<td>FSGSBASE</td>
<td>Load the 32-bit destination register with the GS base address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDGSBASE r32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 REX.W 0F AE /1</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/I</td>
<td>FSGSBASE</td>
<td>Load the 64-bit destination register with the GS base address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDGSBASE r64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Loads the general-purpose register indicated by the modR/M:r/m field with the FS or GS segment base address.

The destination operand may be either a 32-bit or a 64-bit general-purpose register. The REX.W prefix indicates the operand size is 64 bits. If no REX.W prefix is used, the operand size is 32 bits; the upper 32 bits of the source base address (for FS or GS) are ignored and upper 32 bits of the destination register are cleared.

This instruction is supported only in 64-bit mode.

### Operation

DEST := FS/GS segment base address;

### Flags Affected

None

### C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

- `RDFSBASE: unsigned int _readfsbase_u32(void);`
- `RDFSBASE: unsigned __int64 _readfsbase_u64(void);`
- `RDGSBASE: unsigned int _readgsbase_u32(void);`
- `RDGSBASE: unsigned __int64 _readgsbase_u64(void);`

### Protected Mode Exceptions

- #UD: The RDFSBASE and RDGSBASE instructions are not recognized in protected mode.

### Real-Address Mode Exceptions

- #UD: The RDFSBASE and RDGSBASE instructions are not recognized in real-address mode.

### Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

- #UD: The RDFSBASE and RDGSBASE instructions are not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

### Compatibility Mode Exceptions

- #UD: The RDFSBASE and RDGSBASE instructions are not recognized in compatibility mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CR4.FSGSBASE[bit 16] = 0.
If CPUID.07H.0H:EBX.FSGSBASE[bit 0] = 0.
RDMSR—Read from Model Specific Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode¹</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 32</td>
<td>RDMSR</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Read MSR specified by ECX into EDX:EAX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
* See IA-32 Architecture Compatibility section below.

---

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Description**

Reads the contents of a 64-bit model specific register (MSR) specified in the ECX register into registers EDX:EAX. (On processors that support the Intel 64 architecture, the high-order 32 bits of RCX are ignored.) The EDX register is loaded with the high-order 32 bits of the MSR and the EAX register is loaded with the low-order 32 bits. (On processors that support the Intel 64 architecture, the high-order 32 bits of each of RAX and RDX are cleared.) If fewer than 64 bits are implemented in the MSR being read, the values returned to EDX:EAX in unimplemented bit locations are undefined.

This instruction must be executed at privilege level 0 or in real-address mode; otherwise, a general protection exception #GP(0) will be generated. Specifying a reserved or unimplemented MSR address in ECX will also cause a general protection exception.

The MSRs control functions for testability, execution tracing, performance-monitoring, and machine check errors. Chapter 2, “Model-Specific Registers (MSRs)” of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 4*, lists all the MSRs that can be read with this instruction and their addresses. Note that each processor family has its own set of MSRs.

The CPUID instruction should be used to determine whether MSRs are supported (CPUID.01H:EDX[5] = 1) before using this instruction.

---

**IA-32 Architecture Compatibility**

The MSRs and the ability to read them with the RDMSR instruction were introduced into the IA-32 Architecture with the Pentium processor. Execution of this instruction by an IA-32 processor earlier than the Pentium processor results in an invalid opcode exception #UD.

See "Changes to Instruction Behavior in VMX Non-Root Operation" in Chapter 25 of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3C*, for more information about the behavior of this instruction in VMX non-root operation.

---

**Operation**

EDX:EAX := MSR[ECX];

---

**Flags Affected**

None.

---

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- #GP(0) | If the current privilege level is not 0.  
- If the value in ECX specifies a reserved or unimplemented MSR address.  
- #UD | If the LOCK prefix is used.  


Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If the value in ECX specifies a reserved or unimplemented MSR address.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) The RDMSR instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.
RDPI D—Read Processor ID

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 OF C7 /7 RDPID r32</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>N.E./V</td>
<td>RDPID</td>
<td>Read IA32_TSC_AUX into r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 OF C7 /7 RDPID r64</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>RDPID</td>
<td>Read IA32_TSC_AUX into r64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Reads the value of the IA32_TSC_AUX MSR (address C0000103H) into the destination register. The value of CS.D and operand-size prefixes (66H and REX.W) do not affect the behavior of the RDPID instruction.

### Operation

DEST := IA32_TSC_AUX

### Flags Affected

None.

### Protected Mode Exceptions

- **#UD**
  - If the LOCK prefix is used.
  - If CPUID.7H.0:ECX.RDPID[bit 22] = 0.

### Real-Address Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

### Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

### Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

### 64-Bit Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

---

1. ModRM.MOD = 011B required
RDPKRU—Read Protection Key Rights for User Pages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 01 EE</td>
<td>RDPKRU</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>OSPKE</td>
<td>Reads PKRU into EAX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Reads the value of PKRU into EAX and clears EDX. ECX must be 0 when RDPKRU is executed; otherwise, a general-protection exception (#GP) occurs.

RDPKRU can be executed only if CR4.PKE = 1; otherwise, an invalid-opcode exception (#UD) occurs. Software can discover the value of CR4.PKE by examining CPUID.(EAX=07H,ECX=0H):ECX.OSPKE [bit 4].

On processors that support the Intel 64 Architecture, the high-order 32-bits of RCX are ignored and the high-order 32-bits of RDX and RAX are cleared.

Operation

IF (ECX = 0)
THEN
   EAX := PKRU;
   EDX := 0;
ELSE #GP(0);
FI;

Flags Affected

None.

C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

RDPKRU: uint32_t rdpkru_u32(void);

Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If ECX ≠ 0.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
   If CR4.PKE = 0.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.
RDPMC—Read Performance-Monitoring Counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 33</td>
<td>RDPMC</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Read performance-monitoring counter specified by ECX into EDX:EAX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Reads the contents of the performance monitoring counter (PMC) specified in ECX register into registers EDX:EAX. (On processors that support the Intel 64 architecture, the high-order 32 bits of RCX are ignored.) The EDX register is loaded with the high-order 32 bits of the PMC and the EAX register is loaded with the low-order 32 bits. (On processors that support the Intel 64 architecture, the high-order 32 bits of each of RAX and RDX are cleared.) If fewer than 64 bits are implemented in the PMC being read, unimplemented bits returned to EDX:EAX will have value zero.

The width of PMCs on processors supporting architectural performance monitoring (CPUID.0AH:EAX[7:0] ≠ 0) are reported by CPUID.0AH:EAX[23:16]. On processors that do not support architectural performance monitoring (CPUID.0AH:EAX[7:0]=0), the width of general-purpose performance PMCs is 40 bits, while the widths of special-purpose PMCs are implementation specific.

Use of ECX to specify a PMC depends on whether the processor supports architectural performance monitoring:

- If the processor does not support architectural performance monitoring (CPUID.0AH:EAX[7:0]=0), ECX[30:0] specifies the index of the PMC to be read. Setting ECX[31] selects "fast" read mode if supported. In this mode, RDPMC returns bits 31:0 of the PMC in EAX while clearing EDX to zero.
- If the processor does support architectural performance monitoring (CPUID.0AH:EAX[7:0] ≠ 0), ECX[31:16] specifies type of PMC while ECX[15:0] specifies the index of the PMC to be read within that type. The following PMC types are currently defined:
  - General-purpose counters use type 0. The index x (to read IA32_PMCx) must be less than the value enumerated by CPUID.0AH.EAX[15:8] (thus ECX[15:8] must be zero).
  - Fixed-function counters use type 4000H. The index x (to read IA32_FIXED_CTRx) can be used if either CPUID.0AH.EDX[4:0] > x or CPUID.0AH.ECX[x] = 1 (thus ECX[15:5] must be 0).
  - Performance metrics use type 2000H. This type can be used only if IA32_PERF_CAPABILITIES.PERF_METRICS_AVAILABLE[bit 15]=1. For this type, the index in ECX[15:0] is implementation specific.

Specifying an unsupported PMC encoding will cause a general protection exception #GP(0). For PMC details see Chapter 19, “Performance Monitoring”, in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3B.

When in protected or virtual 8086 mode, the Performance-monitoring Counters Enabled (PCE) flag in register CR4 restricts the use of the RDPMC instruction. When the PCE flag is set, the RDPMC instruction can be executed at any privilege level; when the flag is clear, the instruction can only be executed at privilege level 0. (When in real-address mode, the RDPMC instruction is always enabled.) The PMCs can also be read with the RDMSR instruction, when executing at privilege level 0.

The RDPMC instruction is not a serializing instruction; that is, it does not imply that all the events caused by the preceding instructions have been completed or that events caused by subsequent instructions have not begun. If an exact event count is desired, software must insert a serializing instruction (such as the CPUID instruction) before and/or after the RDPMC instruction.

Performing back-to-back fast reads are not guaranteed to be monotonic. To guarantee monotonicity on back-to-back reads, a serializing instruction must be placed between the two RDPMC instructions.
The RDPMC instruction can execute in 16-bit addressing mode or virtual-8086 mode; however, the full contents of the ECX register are used to select the PMC, and the event count is stored in the full EAX and EDX registers. The RDPMC instruction was introduced into the IA-32 Architecture in the Pentium Pro processor and the Pentium processor with MMX technology. The earlier Pentium processors have PMCs, but they must be read with the RDMSR instruction.

**Operation**

MSCB = Most Significant Counter Bit (* Model-specific *)

IF (((CR4.PCE = 1) or (CPL = 0) or (CR0.PE = 0)) and (ECX indicates a supported counter))
   THEN
       EAX := counter[31:0];
       EDX := ZeroExtend(counter[MSCB:32]);
   ELSE (* ECX is not valid or CR4.PCE is 0 and CPL is 1, 2, or 3 and CR0.PE is 1 *)
       #GP(0);
   FI;

**Flags Affected**

None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) If the current privilege level is not 0 and the PCE flag in the CR4 register is clear.
    If an invalid performance counter index is specified.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

#GP If an invalid performance counter index is specified.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) If the PCE flag in the CR4 register is clear.
    If an invalid performance counter index is specified.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) If the current privilege level is not 0 and the PCE flag in the CR4 register is clear.
    If an invalid performance counter index is specified.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
RDRAND—Read Random Number

**Description**

Loads a hardware generated random value and store it in the destination register. The size of the random value is determined by the destination register size and operating mode. The Carry Flag indicates whether a random value is available at the time the instruction is executed. CF=1 indicates that the data in the destination is valid. Otherwise CF=0 and the data in the destination operand will be returned as zeros for the specified width. All other flags are forced to 0 in either situation. Software must check the state of CF=1 for determining if a valid random value has been returned, otherwise it is expected to loop and retry execution of RDRAND (see *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*, Section 7.3.17, "Random Number Generator Instructions").

This instruction is available at all privilege levels.

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

**Operation**

IF Hw_RND_GEN.ready = 1

THEN

CASE of

  osize is 64: DEST[63:0] := Hw_RND_GEN.data;
  osize is 32: DEST[31:0] := Hw_RND_GEN.data;
  osize is 16: DEST[15:0] := Hw_RND_GEN.data;

ESAC

  CF := 1;
ELSE

CASE of

  osize is 64: DEST[63:0] := 0;
  osize is 32: DEST[31:0] := 0;
  osize is 16: DEST[15:0] := 0;

ESAC

  CF := 0;
FI

OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF := 0;

**Flags Affected**

The CF flag is set according to the result (see the “Operation” section above). The OF, SF, ZF, AF, and PF flags are set to 0.

---

RDRAND—Read Random Number
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

RDRAND: int _rdrand16_step( unsigned short * );
RDRAND: int _rdrand32_step( unsigned int * );
RDRAND: int _rdrand64_step( unsigned __int64 * );

Protected Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CPUID.01H:ECX.RDRAND[bit 30] = 0.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.
RDSEED—Read Random SEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NFx OF C7 /7 RDSEED r16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>RDSEED</td>
<td>Read a 16-bit NIST SP800-90B &amp; C compliant random value and store in the destination register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFx OF C7 /7 RDSEED r32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>RDSEED</td>
<td>Read a 32-bit NIST SP800-90B &amp; C compliant random value and store in the destination register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFx REX.w + OF C7 /7 RDSEED r64</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/I</td>
<td>RDSEED</td>
<td>Read a 64-bit NIST SP800-90B &amp; C compliant random value and store in the destination register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**InstructionOperand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Loads a hardware generated random value and store it in the destination register. The random value is generated from an Enhanced NRBG (Non Deterministic Random Bit Generator) that is compliant to NIST SP800-90B and NIST SP800-90C in the XOR construction mode. The size of the random value is determined by the destination register size and operating mode. The Carry Flag indicates whether a random value is available at the time the instruction is executed. CF=1 indicates that the data in the destination is valid. Otherwise CF=0 and the data in the destination operand will be returned as zeros for the specified width. All other flags are forced to 0 in either situation. Software must check the state of CF=1 for determining if a valid random seed value has been returned, otherwise it is expected to loop and retry execution of RDSEED (see Section 1.2).

The RDSEED instruction is available at all privilege levels. The RDSEED instruction executes normally either inside or outside a transaction region.

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

**Operation**

IF HW_NRND_GEN.ready = 1
    THEN
        CASE of
            osize is 64: DEST[63:0] := HW_NRND_GEN.data;
            osize is 32: DEST[31:0] := HW_NRND_GEN.data;
            osize is 16: DEST[15:0] := HW_NRND_GEN.data;
        ESAC;
        CF := 1;
    ELSE
        CASE of
            osize is 64: DEST[63:0] := 0;
            osize is 32: DEST[31:0] := 0;
            osize is 16: DEST[15:0] := 0;
        ESAC;
        CF := 0;
    FI;
    OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF := 0;
Flags Affected

The CF flag is set according to the result (see the "Operation" section above). The OF, SF, ZF, AF, and PF flags are set to 0.

C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

RDSEED int _rdseed16_step( unsigned short * );
RDSEED int _rdseed32_step( unsigned int * );
RDSEED int _rdseed64_step( unsigned __int64 * );

Protected Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CPUID.(EAX=07H, ECX=0H):EBX.RDSEED[bit 18] = 0.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CPUID.(EAX=07H, ECX=0H):EBX.RDSEED[bit 18] = 0.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CPUID.(EAX=07H, ECX=0H):EBX.RDSEED[bit 18] = 0.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CPUID.(EAX=07H, ECX=0H):EBX.RDSEED[bit 18] = 0.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CPUID.(EAX=07H, ECX=0H):EBX.RDSEED[bit 18] = 0.
RDSSPD/RDSSPQ—Read Shadow Stack Pointer

### RDSSPD/RDSSPQ—Read Shadow Stack Pointer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 1E /1 (mod=11) RDSSPD r32</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>CET_SS</td>
<td>Copy low 32 bits of shadow stack pointer (SSP) to r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 REX.W 0F 1E /1 (mod=11) RDSSPQ r64</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>CET_SS</td>
<td>Copies shadow stack pointer (SSP) to r64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Copies the current shadow stack pointer (SSP) register to the register destination. This opcode is a NOP when CET shadow stacks are not enabled and on processors that do not support CET.

### Operation

IF CPL = 3

IF CR4.CET & IA32_U.CET.SH_STK_EN

IF (operand size is 64 bit)

THEN

Dest := SSP;

ELSE

Dest := SSP[31:0];

FI;

FI;

ELSE

IF CR4.CET & IA32_S.CET.SH_STK_EN

IF (operand size is 64 bit)

THEN

Dest := SSP;

ELSE

Dest := SSP[31:0];

FI;

FI;

FI;

### Flags Affected

None.

### C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

RDSSPD __int32 _rdsspd_i32(void);
RDSSPQ __int64 _rdsspq_i64(void);

### Protected Mode Exceptions

None.
Real-Address Mode Exceptions
None.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
None.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
None.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
None.
RDTSC—Read Time-Stamp Counter

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Reads the current value of the processor’s time-stamp counter (a 64-bit MSR) into the EDX:EAX registers. The EDX register is loaded with the high-order 32 bits of the MSR and the EAX register is loaded with the low-order 32 bits. (On processors that support the Intel 64 architecture, the high-order 32 bits of each of RAX and RDX are cleared.) The processor monotonically increments the time-stamp counter MSR every clock cycle and resets it to 0 whenever the processor is reset. See “Time Stamp Counter” in Chapter 17 of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3B, for specific details of the time stamp counter behavior.

The time stamp disable (TSD) flag in register CR4 restricts the use of the RDTSC instruction as follows. When the flag is clear, the RDTSC instruction can be executed at any privilege level; when the flag is set, the instruction can only be executed at privilege level 0.

The time-stamp counter can also be read with the RDMSR instruction, when executing at privilege level 0.

The RDTSC instruction is not a serializing instruction. It does not necessarily wait until all previous instructions have been executed before reading the counter. Similarly, subsequent instructions may begin execution before the read operation is performed. The following items may guide software seeking to order executions of RDTSC:

- If software requires RDTSC to be executed only after all previous instructions have executed and all previous loads are globally visible,1 it can execute LFENCE immediately before RDTSC.
- If software requires RDTSC to be executed only after all previous instructions have executed and all previous loads and stores are globally visible, it can execute the sequence MFENCE;LFENCE immediately before RDTSC.
- If software requires RDTSC to be executed prior to execution of any subsequent instruction (including any memory accesses), it can execute the sequence LFENCE immediately after RDTSC.

This instruction was introduced by the Pentium processor.

See “Changes to Instruction Behavior in VMX Non-Root Operation” in Chapter 25 of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3C, for more information about the behavior of this instruction in VMX non-root operation.

Operation

IF (CR4.TSD = 0) or (CPL = 0) or (CR0.PE = 0)
    THEN EDX:EAX := TimeStampCounter;
ELSE (* CR4.TSD = 1 and (CPL = 1, 2, or 3) and CR0.PE = 1 *)
    #GP(0);
FI;

Flags Affected

None.

---

1. A load is considered to become globally visible when the value to be loaded is determined.
Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the TSD flag in register CR4 is set and the CPL is greater than 0.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the TSD flag in register CR4 is set.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
RDTSCP—Read Time-Stamp Counter and Processor ID

**Description**

Reads the current value of the processor’s time-stamp counter (a 64-bit MSR) into the EDX:EAX registers and also reads the value of the IA32_TSC_AUX MSR (address C0000103H) into the ECX register. The EDX register is loaded with the high-order 32 bits of the IA32_TSC MSR; the EAX register is loaded with the low-order 32 bits of the IA32_TSC MSR; and the ECX register is loaded with the low-order 32-bits of IA32_TSC_AUX MSR. On processors that support the Intel 64 architecture, the high-order 32 bits of each of RAX, RDX, and RCX are cleared.

The processor monotonically increments the time-stamp counter MSR every clock cycle and resets it to 0 whenever the processor is reset. See “Time Stamp Counter” in Chapter 17 of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3B*, for specific details of the time stamp counter behavior.

The time stamp disable (TSD) flag in register CR4 restricts the use of the RDTSCP instruction as follows. When the flag is clear, the RDTSCP instruction can be executed at any privilege level; when the flag is set, the instruction can only be executed at privilege level 0.

The RDTSCP instruction is not a serializing instruction, but it does wait until all previous instructions have executed and all previous loads are globally visible. But it does not wait for previous stores to be globally visible, and subsequent instructions may begin execution before the read operation is performed. The following items may guide software seeking to order executions of RDTSCP:

- If software requires RDTSCP to be executed only after all previous stores are globally visible, it can execute MFENCE immediately before RDTSCP.
- If software requires RDTSCP to be executed prior to execution of any subsequent instruction (including any memory accesses), it can execute LFENCE immediately after RDTSCP.

See “Changes to Instruction Behavior in VMX Non-Root Operation” in Chapter 25 of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3C*, for more information about the behavior of this instruction in VMX non-root operation.

**Operation**

IF (CR4.TSD = 0) or (CPL = 0) or (CR0.PE = 0)

THEN

```
EDX:EAX := TimeStampCounter;
ECX := IA32_TSC_AUX[31:0];
```

ELSE (* CR4.TSD = 1 and (CPL = 1, 2, or 3) and CR0.PE = 1 *)

```
#GP(0);
```

FI;

**Flags Affected**

None.

---

1. A load is considered to become globally visible when the value to be loaded is determined.
Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the TSD flag in register CR4 is set and the CPL is greater than 0.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CPUID.80000001H:EDX.RDTSCP[bit 27] = 0.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CPUID.80000001H:EDX.RDTSCP[bit 27] = 0.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the TSD flag in register CR4 is set.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CPUID.80000001H:EDX.RDTSCP[bit 27] = 0.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
## REP/REPE/REPZ/REPNE/REPNZ—Repeat String Operation Prefix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 6C</td>
<td>REP INS m8, DX</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Input (E)CX bytes from port DX into ES:[(E)DI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 6C</td>
<td>REP INS m8, DX</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Input RCX bytes from port DX into [RDI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 6D</td>
<td>REP INS m16, DX</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Input (E)CX words from port DX into ES:[(E)DI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 6D</td>
<td>REP INS m32, DX</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Input (E)CX doublewords from port DX into ES:[(E)DI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 6D</td>
<td>REP INS r/m32, DX</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Input RCX default size from port DX into [RDI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 A4</td>
<td>REP MOVs m8, m8</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Move (E)CX bytes from DS:[(E)SI] to ES:[(E)DI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 A4</td>
<td>REP MOVs m8, m8</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Move RCX bytes from [RSI] to [RDI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 A5</td>
<td>REP MOVs m16, m16</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Move (E)CX words from DS:[(E)SI] to ES:[(E)DI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 A5</td>
<td>REP MOVs m32, m32</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Move (E)CX doublewords from DS:[(E)SI] to ES:[(E)DI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 A5</td>
<td>REP MOVs m64, m64</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Move RCX quadwords from [RSI] to [RDI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 6E</td>
<td>REP OUTS DX, r/m8</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Output (E)CX bytes from DS:[(E)SI] to port DX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 6E</td>
<td>REP OUTS DX, r/m8*</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Output RCX bytes from [RSI] to port DX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 6F</td>
<td>REP OUTS DX, r/m16*</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Output (E)CX words from DS:[(E)SI] to port DX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 6F</td>
<td>REP OUTS DX, r/m32</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Output (E)CX doublewords from DS:[(E)SI] to port DX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AC</td>
<td>REP LODS AL</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Load (E)CX bytes from DS:[(E)SI] to AL.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AC</td>
<td>REP LODS AL</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Load RCX bytes from [RSI] to AL.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AD</td>
<td>REP LODS AX</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Load (E)CX words from DS:[(E)SI] to AX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AD</td>
<td>REP LODS EAX</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Load (E)CX doublewords from DS:[(E)SI] to EAX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AA</td>
<td>REP STOS m8</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Fill (E)CX bytes at ES:[(E)DI] with AL.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AA</td>
<td>REP STOS m8</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Fill RCX bytes at [RDI] with AL.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AB</td>
<td>REP STOS m16</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Fill (E)CX words at ES:[(E)DI] with AX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AB</td>
<td>REP STOS m32</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Fill (E)CX doublewords at ES:[(E)DI] with EAX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AC</td>
<td>REP LODS RAX</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Load RCX quadwords from [RSI] to RAX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AE</td>
<td>REP SCAS m8</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Find non-matching bytes in DS:[(E)SI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AE</td>
<td>REP SCAS m8</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Find non-matching bytes in [RDI] and [RSI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AF</td>
<td>REP SCAS m16</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Find non-matching words in DS:[(E)SI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AF</td>
<td>REP SCAS m32</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Find non-matching doublewords in DS:[(E)SI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AF</td>
<td>REP SCAS m64, m64</td>
<td>ZO Valid N.E.</td>
<td>Find non-matching quadwords in [RDI] and [RSI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AE</td>
<td>REP SCAS m8</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Find non-AL byte starting at ES:[(E)DI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AF</td>
<td>REP SCAS m16</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Find non-AX word starting at ES:[(E)DI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 AF</td>
<td>REP SCAS m32</td>
<td>ZO Valid Valid</td>
<td>Find non-EAX doubleword starting at ES:[(E)DI].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description
Repeats a string instruction the number of times specified in the count register or until the indicated condition of the ZF flag is no longer met. The REP (repeat), REPE (repeat while equal), REPNE (repeat while not equal), REPZ (repeat while zero), and REPNZ (repeat while not zero) mnemonics are prefixes that can be added to one of the string instructions. The REP prefix can be added to the INS, OUTS, MOVS, LODS, and STOS instructions, and the REPE, REPNE, REPZ, and REPNZ prefixes can be added to the CMPS and SCAS instructions. (The REPZ and REPNZ prefixes are synonymous forms of the REPE and REPNE prefixes, respectively.) The F3H prefix is defined for the following instructions and undefined for the rest:

- F3H as REP/REPE/REPZ for string and input/output instruction.
- F3H is a mandatory prefix for POPCNT, LZCNT, and ADOX.

The REP prefixes apply only to one string instruction at a time. To repeat a block of instructions, use the LOOP instruction or another looping construct. All of these repeat prefixes cause the associated instruction to be repeated until the count in register is decremented to 0. See Table 4-22.

Table 4-22. Repeat Prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repeat Prefix</th>
<th>Termination Condition 1 *</th>
<th>Termination Condition 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REP</td>
<td>RCX or (E)CX = 0</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPE/REPZ</td>
<td>RCX or (E)CX = 0</td>
<td>ZF = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPNE/REPNZ</td>
<td>RCX or (E)CX = 0</td>
<td>ZF = 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:
* Count register is CX, ECX or RCX by default, depending on attributes of the operating modes.
The REPE, REPNE, REPZ, and REPNZ prefixes also check the state of the ZF flag after each iteration and terminate the repeat loop if the ZF flag is not in the specified state. When both termination conditions are tested, the cause of a repeat termination can be determined either by testing the count register with a JECXZ instruction or by testing the ZF flag (with a JZ, JNZ, or JNE instruction).

When the REPE/REPZ and REPNE/REPNZ prefixes are used, the ZF flag does not require initialization because both the CMPS and SCAS instructions affect the ZF flag according to the results of the comparisons they make.

A repeating string operation can be suspended by an exception or interrupt. When this happens, the state of the registers is preserved to allow the string operation to be resumed upon a return from the exception or interrupt handler. The source and destination registers point to the next string elements to be operated on, the EIP register points to the string instruction, and the ECX register has the value it held following the last successful iteration of the instruction. This mechanism allows long string operations to proceed without affecting the interrupt response time of the system.

When a fault occurs during the execution of a CMPS or SCAS instruction that is prefixed with REPE or REPNE, the EFLAGS value is restored to the state prior to the execution of the instruction. Since the SCAS and CMPS instructions do not use EFLAGS as an input, the processor can resume the instruction after the page fault handler.

Use the REP INS and REP OUTS instructions with caution. Not all I/O ports can handle the rate at which these instructions execute. Note that a REP STOS instruction is the fastest way to initialize a large block of memory.

In 64-bit mode, the operand size of the count register is associated with the address size attribute. Thus the default count register is RCX; REX.W has no effect on the address size and the count register. In 64-bit mode, if 67H is used to override address size attribute, the count register is ECX and any implicit source/destination operand will use the corresponding 32-bit index register. See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

REP INS may read from the I/O port without writing to the memory location if an exception or VM exit occurs due to the write (e.g., #PF). If this would be problematic, for example because the I/O port read has side-effects, software should ensure the write to the memory location does not cause an exception or VM exit.

**Operation**

IF AddressSize = 16
THEN
    Use CX for CountReg;
    Implicit Source/Dest operand for memory use of SI/DI;
ELSE IF AddressSize = 64
    THEN Use RCX for CountReg;
    Implicit Source/Dest operand for memory use of RSI/RDI;
ELSE
    Use ECX for CountReg;
    Implicit Source/Dest operand for memory use of ESI/EDI;
FI;
WHILE CountReg ≠ 0
DO
    Service pending interrupts (if any);
    Execute associated string instruction;
    CountReg := (CountReg - 1);
    IF CountReg = 0
        THEN exit WHILE loop; FI;
    IF (Repeat prefix is REPZ or REPE) and (ZF = 0)
        or (Repeat prefix is REPNZ or REPNE) and (ZF = 1)
        THEN exit WHILE loop; FI;
OD;

**Flags Affected**

None; however, the CMPS and SCAS instructions do set the status flags in the EFLAGS register.
Exceptions (All Operating Modes)
Exceptions may be generated by an instruction associated with the prefix.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
RET—Return from Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>RET</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Near return to calling procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB</td>
<td>RET</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Far return to calling procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 iw</td>
<td>RET imm16</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Near return to calling procedure and pop imm16 bytes from stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA iw</td>
<td>RET imm16</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Far return to calling procedure and pop imm16 bytes from stack.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>imm16</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Transfers program control to a return address located on the top of the stack. The address is usually placed on the stack by a CALL instruction, and the return is made to the instruction that follows the CALL instruction.

The optional source operand specifies the number of stack bytes to be released after the return address is popped; the default is none. This operand can be used to release parameters from the stack that were passed to the called procedure and are no longer needed. It must be used when the CALL instruction used to switch to a new procedure uses a call gate with a non-zero word count to access the new procedure. Here, the source operand for the RET instruction must specify the same number of bytes as is specified in the word count field of the call gate.

The RET instruction can be used to execute three different types of returns:

- **Near return** — A return to a calling procedure within the current code segment (the segment currently pointed to by the CS register), sometimes referred to as an intrasegment return.
- **Far return** — A return to a calling procedure located in a different segment than the current code segment, sometimes referred to as an intersegment return.
- **Inter-privilege-level far return** — A far return to a different privilege level than that of the currently executing program or procedure.

The inter-privilege-level return type can only be executed in protected mode. See the section titled “Calling Procedures Using Call and RET” in Chapter 6 of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*, for detailed information on near, far, and inter-privilege-level returns.

When executing a near return, the processor pops the return instruction pointer (offset) from the top of the stack into the EIP register and begins program execution at the new instruction pointer. The CS register is unchanged.

When executing a far return, the processor pops the return instruction pointer from the top of the stack into the EIP register, then pops the segment selector from the top of the stack into the CS register. The processor then begins program execution in the new code segment at the new instruction pointer.

The mechanics of an inter-privilege-level far return are similar to an intersegment return, except that the processor examines the privilege levels and access rights of the code and stack segments being returned to determine if the control transfer is allowed to be made. The DS, ES, FS, and GS segment registers are cleared by the RET instruction during an inter-privilege-level return if they refer to segments that are not allowed to be accessed at the new privilege level. Since a stack switch also occurs on an inter-privilege level return, the ESP and SS registers are loaded from the stack.

If parameters are passed to the called procedure during an inter-privilege level call, the optional source operand must be used with the RET instruction to release the parameters on the return. Here, the parameters are released both from the called procedure’s stack and the calling procedure’s stack (that is, the stack being returned to).

In 64-bit mode, the default operation size of this instruction is the stack-address size, i.e., 64 bits. This applies to near returns, not far returns; the default operation size of far returns is 32 bits.
Refer to Chapter 6, "Procedure Calls, Interrupts, and Exceptions” and Chapter 18, "Control-Flow Enforcement Technology (CET)” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1 for CET details.

**Instruction ordering.** Instructions following a far return may be fetched from memory before earlier instructions complete execution, but they will not execute (even speculatively) until all instructions prior to the far return have completed execution (the later instructions may execute before data stored by the earlier instructions have become globally visible).

Unlike near indirect CALL and near indirect JMP, the processor will not speculatively execute the next sequential instruction after a near RET unless that instruction is also the target of a jump or is a target in a branch predictor.

**Operation**

(* Near return *)

IF instruction = near return

THEN;

IF OperandSize = 32

THEN

IF top 4 bytes of stack not within stack limits

THEN #SS(0); Fl;

EIP := Pop();

IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)

THEN #CP(NEAR_RET); Fl;

ELSE

IF OperandSize = 64

THEN

IF top 8 bytes of stack not within stack limits

THEN #SS(0); Fl;

RIP := Pop();

IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)

THEN #CP(NEAR_RET); Fl;

ELSE (* OperandSize = 16 *)

IF top 2 bytes of stack not within stack limits

THEN #SS(0); Fl;

tempEIP := Pop();

tempEIP := tempEIP AND 0000FFFFH;

IF tempEIP not within code segment limits

THEN #GP(0); Fl;

EIP := tempEIP;

IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)

THEN #CP(NEAR_RET); Fl;

ELSE

IF instruction has immediate operand

THEN (* Release parameters from stack *)

IF StackAddressSize = 32

THEN
ESP := ESP + SRC;
ELSE
  IF StackAddressSize = 64
    THEN
      RSP := RSP + SRC;
      ELSE (* StackAddressSize = 16 *)
        SP := SP + SRC;
      FI;
  FI;
FI;
FI;
FI;

(* Real-address mode or virtual-8086 mode *)
IF ((PE = 0) or (PE = 1 AND VM = 1)) and instruction = far return
  THEN
    IF OperandSize = 32
      THEN
        IF top 8 bytes of stack not within stack limits
          THEN #SS(0); FI;
        EIP := Pop();
        CS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop, high-order 16 bits discarded *)
      ELSE (* OperandSize = 16 *)
        IF top 4 bytes of stack not within stack limits
          THEN #SS(0); FI;
        tempEIP := Pop();
        tempEIP := tempEIP AND 0000FFFFH;
        IF tempEIP not within code segment limits
          THEN #GP(0); FI;
        EIP := tempEIP;
        CS := Pop(); (* 16-bit pop *)
      FI;
    IF instruction has immediate operand
      THEN (* Release parameters from stack *)
        SP := SP + (SRC AND FFFFH);
      FI;
  FI;
FI;

(* Protected mode, not virtual-8086 mode *)
IF (PE = 1 and VM = 0 and IA32_EFER.LMA = 0) and instruction = far return
  THEN
    IF OperandSize = 32
      THEN
        IF second doubleword on stack is not within stack limits
          THEN #SS(0); FI;
        ELSE (* OperandSize = 16 *)
          IF second word on stack is not within stack limits
            THEN #SS(0); FI;
      FI;
    IF return code segment selector is NULL
      THEN #GP(0); FI;
    IF return code segment selector addresses descriptor beyond descriptor table limit
      THEN #GP(selector); FI;
    Obtain descriptor to which return code segment selector points from descriptor table;
    IF return code segment descriptor is not a code segment
THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment selector RPL < CPL
    THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment descriptor is conforming
and return code segment DPL > return code segment selector RPL
    THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment descriptor is non-conforming and return code
segment DPL \neq return code segment selector RPL
    THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment descriptor is not present
    THEN #NP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment selector RPL > CPL
    THEN GOTO RETURN-TO-OUTER-PRIVILEGE-LEVEL;
    ELSE GOTO RETURN-TO-SAME-PRIVILEGE-LEVEL;
FI;
FI;
RETURN-TO-SAME-PRIVILEGE-LEVEL:
IF the return instruction pointer is not within the return code segment limit
    THEN #GP(0); FI;
IF OperandSize = 32
    THEN
        EIP := Pop();
        CS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop, high-order 16 bits discarded *)
    ELSE (* OperandSize = 16 *)
        EIP := Pop();
        EIP := EIP AND 0000FFFFH;
        CS := Pop(); (* 16-bit pop *)
    FI;
IF instruction has immediate operand
    THEN (* Release parameters from stack *)
        IF StackAddressSize = 32
            THEN
                ESP := ESP + SRC;
            ELSE (* StackAddressSize = 16 *)
                SP := SP + SRC;
        FI;
    FI;
IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
    (* SSP must be 8 byte aligned *)
    IF SSP AND 0x7 = 0
        THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
        tempSsCS = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP+16;
        tempSsLIP = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP+8;
        prevSSP = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP;
        SSP = SSP + 24;
        (* do a 64 bit-compare to check if any bits beyond bit 15 are set *)
        tempCS = CS; (* zero pad to 64 bit *)
        IF tempCS != tempSsCS
            THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
            (* do a 64 bit-compare; pad CSBASE+RIP with 0 for 32 bit LIP*)
            IF CSBASE + RIP = tempSsLIP
                THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
                (* prevSSP must be 4 byte aligned *)
IF prevSSP AND 0x3 != 0
    THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); Fl;
(* In legacy mode SSP must be in low 4GB *)
IF prevSSP[63:32] != 0
    THEN #GP(0); Fl;
SSP := prevSSP
Fl;

RETURN-TO-OUTER-PRIVILEGE-LEVEL:
IF top (16 + SRC) bytes of stack are not within stack limits (OperandSize = 32)
    or top (8 + SRC) bytes of stack are not within stack limits (OperandSize = 16)
    THEN #SS(0); Fl;
Read return segment selector;
IF stack segment selector is NULL
    THEN #GP(0); Fl;
IF return stack segment selector index is not within its descriptor table limits
    THEN #GP(selector); Fl;
Read segment descriptor pointed to by return segment selector;
IF stack segment selector RPL ≠ RPL of the return code segment selector
    or stack segment is not a writable data segment
    or stack segment descriptor DPL ≠ RPL of the return code segment selector
    THEN #GP(selector); Fl;
IF stack segment not present
    THEN #SS(StackSegmentSelector); Fl;
IF the return instruction pointer is not within the return code segment limit
    THEN #GP(0); Fl;
IF OperandSize = 32
    THEN
        EIP := Pop();
        CS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop, high-order 16 bits discarded; segment descriptor loaded *)
        CS(RPL) := ReturnCodeSegmentSelector(RPL);
        IF instruction has immediate operand
            THEN (* Release parameters from called procedure's stack *)
                IF StackAddressSize = 32
                    THEN
                        ESP := ESP + SRC;
                        ELSE (* StackAddressSize = 16 *)
                            SP := SP + SRC;
                    Fi;
                Fi;
        tempESP := Pop();
        tempSS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop, high-order 16 bits discarded; segment descriptor loaded *)
ELSE (* OperandSize = 16 *)
    EIP := Pop();
    EIP := EIP AND 0000FFFFH;
    CS := Pop(); (* 16-bit pop; segment descriptor loaded *)
    CS(RPL) := ReturnCodeSegmentSelector(RPL);
    IF instruction has immediate operand
        THEN (* Release parameters from called procedure's stack *)
            IF StackAddressSize = 32
                THEN
                    ESP := ESP + SRC;
                    ELSE (* StackAddressSize = 16 *)
                        SP := SP + SRC;
            Fi;
tempESP := Pop();
tempSS := Pop(); (* 16-bit pop; segment descriptor loaded *)

IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
(* check if 8 byte aligned *)
IF SSP AND 0x7 != 0
THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
IF ReturnCodeSegmentSelector(RPL) != 3
THEN
  tempSsCS = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP+16;
  tempSsLIP = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP+8;
  tempSSP = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP;
  SSP = SSP + 24;
  (* Do 64 bit compare to detect bits beyond 15 being set *)
  tempCS = CS; (* zero extended to 64 bit *)
  IF tempCS != tempSsCS
    THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
  (* Do 64 bit compare; pad CSBASE+RIP with 0 for 32 bit LA *)
  IF CSBASE + RIP != tempSsLIP
    THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
  (* check if 4 byte aligned *)
  IF tempSSP AND 0x3 != 0
    THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
ELSE
  tempOldCPL = CPL;
  CPL := ReturnCodeSegmentSelector(RPL);
  ESP := tempESP;
  SS := tempSS;
  tempOldSSP = SSP;
  IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
    IF CPL = 3
      THEN tempSSP := IA32_PL3_SSP; FI;
    IF tempSSP[63:32] != 0
      THEN #GP(0); FI;
    SSP := tempSSP
  FI;
  (* Now past all faulting points; safe to free the token. The token free is done using the old SSP *
  * and using a supervisor override as old CPL was a supervisor privilege level *)
  IF ShadowStackEnabled(tempOldCPL)
    expected_token_value = tempOldSSP | BUSY_BIT (* busy bit - bit position 0 - must be set *)
    new_token_value = tempOldSSP                      (* clear the busy bit *)
    shadow_stack_lock_cmpxchg8b(tempOldSSP, new_token_value, expected_token_value)
  FI;
ELSE
  FOR each SegReg in (ES, FS, GS, and DS)
    DO
      tempDesc := descriptor cache for SegReg (* hidden part of segment register *)
      IF (SegmentSelector == NULL) OR (tempDesc(DPL) < CPL AND tempDesc(Type) is (data or non-conforming code))
        THEN (* Segment register invalid *)
      FI;
    FI;
  FI;
FOR each SegReg in (ES, FS, GS, and DS)
  DO
    tempDesc := descriptor cache for SegReg (* hidden part of segment register *)
    IF (SegmentSelector == NULL) OR (tempDesc(DPL) < CPL AND tempDesc(Type) is (data or non-conforming code))
      THEN (* Segment register invalid *)
    FI;
  FI;

FI;
SegmentSelector := 0; (*Segment selector becomes null*)

FI;

OD;

IF instruction has immediate operand
THEN (* Release parameters from calling procedure's stack *)
  IF StackAddressSize = 32
  THEN
    ESP := ESP + SRC;
  ELSE (* StackAddressSize = 16 *)
    SP := SP + SRC;
  FI;

FI;

(* IA-32e Mode *)
IF (PE = 1 and VM = 0 and IA32_EFER.LMA = 1) and instruction = far return
THEN
  IF OperandSize = 32
  THEN
    IF second doubleword on stack is not within stack limits
      THEN #SS(0); FI;
    IF first or second doubleword on stack is not in canonical space
      THEN #SS(0); FI;
  ELSE
    IF OperandSize = 16
    THEN
      IF second word on stack is not within stack limits
        THEN #SS(0); FI;
      IF first or second word on stack is not in canonical space
        THEN #SS(0); FI;
    ELSE (* OperandSize = 64 *)
      IF first or second quadword on stack is not in canonical space
        THEN #SS(0); FI;
  FI
FI;

IF return code segment selector is NULL
THEN GP(0); FI;
IF return code segment selector addresses descriptor beyond descriptor table limit
THEN GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment selector addresses descriptor in non-canonical space
THEN GP(selector); FI;
Obtain descriptor to which return code segment selector points from descriptor table;
IF return code segment descriptor is not a code segment
THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment descriptor has L-bit = 1 and D-bit = 1
THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment selector RPL < CPL
THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment descriptor is conforming and return code segment DPL > return code segment selector RPL
THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment descriptor is non-conforming and return code segment DPL ≠ return code segment selector RPL
THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return code segment descriptor is not present
  THEN #NP(selector); Fl;
IF return code segment selector RPL > CPL
  THEN GOTO IA-32E-MODE-RETURN-TO-OUTER-PRIVILEGE-LEVEL;
  ELSE GOTO IA-32E-MODE-RETURN-TO-SAME-PRIVILEGE-LEVEL;
  Fl;
FI;

IA-32E-MODE-RETURN-TO-SAME-PRIVILEGE-LEVEL:
IF the return instruction pointer is not within the return code segment limit
  THEN #GP(0); Fl;
IF the return instruction pointer is not within canonical address space
  THEN #GP(0); Fl;
IF OperandSize = 32
  THEN
    EIP := Pop();
    CS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop, high-order 16 bits discarded *)
  ELSE
    IF OperandSize = 16
      THEN
        EIP := Pop();
        EIP := EIP AND 0000FFFFH;
        CS := Pop(); (* 16-bit pop *)
      ELSE (* OperandSize = 64 *)
        RIP := Pop();
        CS := Pop(); (* 64-bit pop, high-order 48 bits discarded *)
      FI;
    FI;
  FI;
IF instruction has immediate operand
  THEN (* Release parameters from stack *)
    IF StackAddressSize = 32
      THEN
        ESP := ESP + SRC;
      ELSE
        IF StackAddressSize = 16
          THEN
            SP := SP + SRC;
          ELSE (* StackAddressSize = 64 *)
            RSP := RSP + SRC;
          FI;
    FI;
  FI;
IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
  IF SSP AND 0x7 != 0 (* check if aligned to 8 bytes *)
    THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); Fl;
    tempSsCS = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP+16;
    tempSsLIP = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP+8;
    tempSSP = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP;
    SSP = SSP + 24;
    tempCS = CS; (* zero padded to 64 bit *)
    IF tempCS != tempSsCS (* 64 bit compare; CS zero padded to 64 bits *)
      THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); Fl;
    IF CSBASE + RIP != tempSsLIP (* 64 bit compare *)
      THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); Fl;
IF tempSSP AND 0×3 ≠ 0 (* check if aligned to 4 bytes *)
  THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
IF (CS.L = 0 AND tempSSP[63:32] ≠ 0) OR
  (CS.L = 1 AND tempSSP is not canonical relative to the current paging mode)
  THEN #GP(0); FI;
SSP := tempSSP
FI;

IA-32E-MODE-RETURN-TO-OUTER-PRIVILEGE-LEVEL:
IF top (16 + SRC) bytes of stack are not within stack limits (OperandSize = 32)
or top (8 + SRC) bytes of stack are not within stack limits (OperandSize = 16)
  THEN #SS(0); FI;
IF top (16 + SRC) bytes of stack are not in canonical address space (OperandSize = 32)
or top (8 + SRC) bytes of stack are not in canonical address space (OperandSize = 16)
or top (32 + SRC) bytes of stack are not in canonical address space (OperandSize = 64)
  THEN #SS(0); FI;
Read return stack segment selector;
IF stack segment selector is NULL
  THEN
    IF new CS descriptor L-bit = 0
      THEN #GP(selector);
    IF stack segment selector RPL = 3
      THEN #GP(selector);
    FI;
  IF return stack segment descriptor is not within descriptor table limits
    THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF return stack segment descriptor is in non-canonical address space
  THEN #GP(selector); FI;
Read segment descriptor pointed to by return segment selector;
IF stack segment selector RPL ≠ RPL of the return code segment selector
or stack segment is not a writable data segment
or stack segment descriptor DPL ≠ RPL of the return code segment selector
  THEN #GP(selector); FI;
IF stack segment not present
  THEN #SS(StackSegmentSelector); FI;
IF the return instruction pointer is not within the return code segment limit
  THEN #GP(0); FI;
IF the return instruction pointer is not within canonical address space
  THEN #GP(0); FI;
IF OperandSize = 32
  THEN
    EIP := Pop();
    CS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop, high-order 16 bits discarded, segment descriptor loaded *)
    CS(RPL) := ReturnCodeSegmentSelector(RPL);
    IF instruction has immediate operand
      THEN (* Release parameters from called procedure's stack *)
        IF StackAddressSize = 32
          THEN
            ESP := ESP + SRC;
          ELSE
            IF StackAddressSize = 16
              THEN
                SP := SP + SRC;
            ELSE (* StackAddressSize = 64 *)
        FI;
      FI;
    FI;
RSP := RSP + SRC;
FI;
FI;
FI;
tempESP := Pop();
tempSS := Pop(); (* 32-bit pop, high-order 16 bits discarded, segment descriptor loaded *)
ELSE
IF OperandSize = 16
THEN
EIP := Pop();
EIP := EIP AND 0000FFFFH;
CS := Pop(); (* 16-bit pop; segment descriptor loaded *)
CS(RPL) := ReturnCodeSegmentSelector(RPL);
IF instruction has immediate operand
THEN (* Release parameters from called procedure's stack *)
IF StackAddressSize = 32
THEN
ESP := ESP + SRC;
ELSE
IF StackAddressSize = 16
THEN
SP := SP + SRC;
ELSE (* StackAddressSize = 64 *)
RSP := RSP + SRC;
FI;
FI;
FI;
tempESP := Pop();
tempSS := Pop(); (* 16-bit pop; segment descriptor loaded *)
ELSE (* OperandSize = 64 *)
RIP := Pop();
CS := Pop(); (* 64-bit pop; high-order 48 bits discarded; seg. descriptor loaded *)
CS(RPL) := ReturnCodeSegmentSelector(RPL);
IF instruction has immediate operand
THEN (* Release parameters from called procedure's stack *)
RSP := RSP + SRC;
FI;
tempESP := Pop();
tempSS := Pop(); (* 64-bit pop; high-order 48 bits discarded; seg. desc. loaded *)
FI;
FI;
FI;
IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
(* check if 8 byte aligned *)
IF SSP AND 0x7 != 0
THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
IF ReturnCodeSegmentSelector(RPL) != 3
THEN
tempSSCS = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP+16;
tempSSLIP = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP+8;
tempSSSP = shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP;
SSP = SSP + 24;
(* Do 64 bit compare to detect bits beyond 15 being set *)
tempCS = CS; (* zero padded to 64 bit *)
IF tempCS != tempSsCS
    THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;

(* Do 64 bit compare; pad CSBASE+RIP with 0 for 32 bit LIP *)
IF CSBASE + RIP != tempSsLIP
    THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;

(* check if 4 byte aligned *)
IF tempSSP AND 0x3 != 0
    THEN #CP(FAR-RET/IRET); FI;
FI;
FI;
tempOldCPL = CPL;
CPL := ReturnCodeSegmentSelector(RPL);
ESP := tempESP;
SS := tempSS;
tempOldSSP = SSP;
IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
    IF CPL = 3
        THEN tempSSP := IA32_PL3_SSP; FI;
    IF (CS.L = 0 AND tempSSP[63:32] != 0) OR
        (CS.L = 1 AND tempSSP is not canonical relative to the current paging mode)
        THEN #GP(0); FI;
    SSP := tempSSP
FI;

(* Now past all faulting points; safe to free the token. The token free is done using the old SSP
* and using a supervisor override as old CPL was a supervisor privilege level *)
IF ShadowStackEnabled(tempOldCPL)
    expected_token_value = tempOldSSP | BUSY_BIT    (* busy bit - bit position 0 - must be set *)
    new_token_value = tempOldSSP                    (* clear the busy bit *)
    shadow_stack_lock_cmpxchg8b(tempOldSSP, new_token_value, expected_token_value)
FI;
FOR each of segment register (ES, FS, GS, and DS)
    DO
      IF segment register points to data or non-conforming code segment
          and CPL > segment descriptor DPL; (* DPL in hidden part of segment register *)
          THEN SegmentSelector := 0; (* SegmentSelector invalid *)
      FI;
    OD;

IF instruction has immediate operand
    THEN (* Release parameters from calling procedure's stack *)
        IF StackAddressSize = 32
            THEN
                ESP := ESP + SRC;
            ELSE
                IF StackAddressSize = 16
                    THEN
                        SP := SP + SRC;
                    ELSE (* StackAddressSize = 64 *)
                        RSP := RSP + SRC;
                    FI;
                FI;
        FI;
FI;
**Flags Affected**

None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If the return code or stack segment selector is NULL.
  - If the return instruction pointer is not within the return code segment limit.
  - If returning to 32-bit or compatibility mode and the previous SSP from shadow stack (when returning to CPL <3) or from IA32_PL3_SSP (returning to CPL 3) is beyond 4GB.

- **#GP(selector)** If the RPL of the return code segment selector is less then the CPL.
  - If the return code or stack segment selector index is not within its descriptor table limits.
  - If the return code segment descriptor does not indicate a code segment.
  - If the return code segment is non-conforming and the segment selector’s DPL is not equal to the RPL of the code segment’s segment selector.
  - If the return code segment is conforming and the segment selector’s DPL greater than the RPL of the code segment’s segment selector.

- **#SS(0)** If the top bytes of stack are not within stack limits.
  - If the return stack segment is not present.

- **#NP(selector)** If the return code segment is not present.

- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.

- **#AC(0)** If an unaligned memory access occurs when the CPL is 3 and alignment checking is enabled.

- **#CP(Far-RET/IRET)** If the previous SSP from shadow stack (when returning to CPL <3) or from IA32_PL3_SSP (returning to CPL 3) is not 4 byte aligned.
  - If return instruction pointer from stack and shadow stack do not match.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP** If the return instruction pointer is not within the return code segment limit.

- **#SS** If the top bytes of stack are not within stack limits.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If the return instruction pointer is not within the return code segment limit.

- **#SS(0)** If the top bytes of stack are not within stack limits.

- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.

- **#AC(0)** If an unaligned memory access occurs when alignment checking is enabled.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same as 64-bit mode exceptions.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0)  If the return instruction pointer is non-canonical.
        If the return instruction pointer is not within the return code segment limit.
        If the stack segment selector is NULL going back to compatibility mode.
        If the stack segment selector is NULL going back to CPL3 64-bit mode.
        If a NULL stack segment selector RPL is not equal to CPL going back to non-CPL3 64-bit mode.
        If the return code segment selector is NULL.
        If returning to 32-bit or compatibility mode and the previous SSP from shadow stack (when returning to CPL <3) or from IA32_PL3_SSP (returning to CPL 3) is beyond 4GB.

#GP(selector)  If the proposed segment descriptor for a code segment does not indicate it is a code segment.
        If the proposed new code segment descriptor has both the D-bit and L-bit set.
        If the DPL for a nonconforming-code segment is not equal to the RPL of the code segment selector.
        If CPL is greater than the RPL of the code segment selector.
        If the DPL of a conforming-code segment is greater than the return code segment selector RPL.
        If a segment selector index is outside its descriptor table limits.
        If a segment descriptor memory address is non-canonical.
        If the stack segment is not a writable data segment.
        If the stack segment descriptor DPL is not equal to the RPL of the return code segment selector.
        If the stack segment selector RPL is not equal to the RPL of the return code segment selector.

#SS(0)  If an attempt to pop a value off the stack violates the SS limit.
        If an attempt to pop a value off the stack causes a non-canonical address to be referenced.

#NP(selector)  If the return code or stack segment is not present.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#CP(Far-RET/IRET)  If the previous SSP from shadow stack (when returning to CPL <3) or from IA32_PL3_SSP (returning to CPL 3) is not 4 byte aligned.
        If return instruction pointer from stack and shadow stack do not match.
RORX — Rotate Right Logical Without Affecting Flags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F2.0F3A.W0 F0 r/i b RORX r32, r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
<td>Rotate 32-bit r/m32 right imm8 times without affecting arithmetic flags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F2.0F3A.W1 F0 r/i b RORX r64, r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
<td>Rotate 64-bit r/m64 right imm8 times without affecting arithmetic flags.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Rotates the bits of second operand right by the count value specified in imm8 without affecting arithmetic flags. The RORX instruction does not read or write the arithmetic flags.

This instruction is not supported in real mode and virtual-8086 mode. The operand size is always 32 bits if not in 64-bit mode. In 64-bit mode operand size 64 requires VEX.W1. VEX.W1 is ignored in non-64-bit modes. An attempt to execute this instruction with VEX.L not equal to 0 will cause #UD.

Operation

IF (OperandSize = 32)
  y := imm8 AND 1FH;
  DEST := (SRC >> y) | (SRC << (32-y));
ELSEIF (OperandSize = 64)
  y := imm8 AND 3FH;
  DEST := (SRC >> y) | (SRC << (64-y));
FI;

Flags Affected

None

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

Auto-generated from high-level language.

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

See Table 2-29, "Type 13 Class Exception Conditions".
ROUNDPD — Round Packed Double Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 09 /r ib</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Round packed double precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 and place the result in xmm1. The rounding mode is determined by imm8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A.WIG 09 /r ib</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Round packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 and place the result in xmm1. The rounding mode is determined by imm8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F3A.WIG 09 /r ib</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Round packed double-precision floating-point values in ymm2/m256 and place the result in ymm1. The rounding mode is determined by imm8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Round the 2 double-precision floating-point values in the source operand (second operand) using the rounding mode specified in the immediate operand (third operand) and place the results in the destination operand (first operand). The rounding process rounds each input floating-point value to an integer value and returns the integer result as a double-precision floating-point value.

The immediate operand specifies control fields for the rounding operation, three bit fields are defined and shown in Figure 4-24. Bit 3 of the immediate byte controls processor behavior for a precision exception, bit 2 selects the source of rounding mode control. Bits 1:0 specify a non-sticky rounding-mode value (Table 4-23 lists the encoded values for rounding-mode field).

The Precision Floating-Point Exception is signaled according to the immediate operand. If any source operand is an SNaN then it will be converted to a QNaN. If DAZ is set to ‘1’ then denormals will be converted to zero before rounding.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register destination are unmodified.

VEX.128 encoded version: the source operand second source operand or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

Note: In VEX-encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD.
ROUNDPD — Round Packed Double Precision Floating-Point Values

Figure 4-24. Bit Control Fields of Immediate Byte for ROUNDxx Instruction

Table 4-23. Rounding Modes and Encoding of Rounding Control (RC) Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rounding Mode</th>
<th>RC Field Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round to nearest (even)</td>
<td>00B</td>
<td>Rounded result is the closest to the infinitely precise result. If two values are equally close, the result is the even value (i.e., the integer value with the least-significant bit of zero).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round down (toward −∞)</td>
<td>01B</td>
<td>Rounded result is closest to but no greater than the infinitely precise result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round up (toward +∞)</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Rounded result is closest to but no less than the infinitely precise result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round toward zero (Truncate)</td>
<td>11B</td>
<td>Rounded result is closest to but no greater in absolute value than the infinitely precise result.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operation**

IF \( \text{imm}[2] = 1 \)

THEN // rounding mode is determined by MXCSR.RC

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{ConvertDPFPToInteger}_M(\text{SRC}[63:0]); \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{ConvertDPFPToInteger}_M(\text{SRC}[127:64]);
\end{align*}
\]

ELSE // rounding mode is determined by IMM8.RC

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{ConvertDPFPToInteger}_\text{Imm}(\text{SRC}[63:0]); \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{ConvertDPFPToInteger}_\text{Imm}(\text{SRC}[127:64]);
\end{align*}
\]

FI

**ROUNDPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{RoundToInteger}(\text{SRC}[63:0], \text{ROUND\_CONTROL}) \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{RoundToInteger}(\text{SRC}[127:64], \text{ROUND\_CONTROL}) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] & := 0
\end{align*}
\]

**VROUNDPD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{RoundToInteger}(\text{SRC}[63:0], \text{ROUND\_CONTROL}) \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{RoundToInteger}(\text{SRC}[127:64], \text{ROUND\_CONTROL}) \\
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] & := 0
\end{align*}
\]

**VROUNDPD (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DEST}[63:0] & := \text{RoundToInteger}(\text{SRC}[63:0], \text{ROUND\_CONTROL}) \\
\text{DEST}[127:64] & := \text{RoundToInteger}(\text{SRC}[127:64], \text{ROUND\_CONTROL}) \\
\text{DEST}[191:128] & := \text{RoundToInteger}(\text{SRC}[191:128], \text{ROUND\_CONTROL}) \\
\text{DEST}[255:192] & := \text{RoundToInteger}(\text{SRC}[255:192], \text{ROUND\_CONTROL})
\end{align*}
\]
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

__m128 _mm_round_pd(__m128d s1, int iRoundMode);
__m128 _mm_floor_pd(__m128d s1);
__m128 _mm_ceil_pd(__m128d s1)
__m256 _mm256_round_pd(__m256d s1, int iRoundMode);
__m256 _mm256_floor_pd(__m256d s1);
__m256 _mm256_ceil_pd(__m256d s1)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

Invalid (signaled only if SRC = SNaN)
Precision (signaled only if imm[3] = '0'; if imm[3] = '1, then the Precision Mask in the MXSCSR is ignored and precision exception is not signaled.)
Note that Denormal is not signaled by ROUNDPD.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-19, “Type 2 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
ROUNDPS — Round Packed Single Precision Floating-Point Values

### Opcode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 08</td>
<td>ROUNDPS xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F3A.WIG 08</td>
<td>VROUNDPS xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F3A.WIG 08</td>
<td>VROUNDPS ymm1, ymm2/m256, imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Round the 4 single-precision floating-point values in the source operand (second operand) using the rounding mode specified in the immediate operand (third operand) and place the results in the destination operand (first operand). The rounding process rounds each input floating-point value to an integer value and returns the integer result as a single-precision floating-point value.

The immediate operand specifies control fields for the rounding operation, three bit fields are defined and shown in Figure 4-24. Bit 3 of the immediate byte controls processor behavior for a precision exception, bit 2 selects the source of rounding mode control. Bits 1:0 specify a non-sticky rounding-mode value (Table 4-23 lists the encoded values for rounding-mode field).

The Precision Floating-Point Exception is signaled according to the immediate operand. If any source operand is an SNaN then it will be converted to a QNaN. If DAZ is set to ‘1’ then denormals will be converted to zero before rounding.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register destination are unmodified.

VEX.128 encoded version: the source operand second source operand or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

Note: In VEX-encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.
Operation

IF (imm[2] = '1')
    THEN // rounding mode is determined by MXCSR.RC
        DEST[31:0] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_M(SRC[31:0]);
        DEST[63:32] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_M(SRC[63:32]);
        DEST[95:64] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_M(SRC[95:64]);
        DEST[127:96] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_M(SRC[127:96]);
    ELSE // rounding mode is determined by IMM8.RC
        DEST[31:0] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_Imm(SRC[31:0]);
        DEST[63:32] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_Imm(SRC[63:32]);
        DEST[95:64] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_Imm(SRC[95:64]);
        DEST[127:96] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_Imm(SRC[127:96]);
    FI;

ROUNDPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := RoundToInteger(SRC[31:0], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[63:32] := RoundToInteger(SRC[63:32], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[95:64] := RoundToInteger(SRC[95:64], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[127:96] := RoundToInteger(SRC[127:96], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VROUNDPS (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := RoundToInteger(SRC[31:0], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[63:32] := RoundToInteger(SRC[63:32], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[95:64] := RoundToInteger(SRC[95:64], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[127:96] := RoundToInteger(SRC[127:96], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VROUNDPS (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := RoundToInteger(SRC[31:0], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[63:32] := RoundToInteger(SRC[63:32], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[95:64] := RoundToInteger(SRC[95:64], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[127:96] := RoundToInteger(SRC[127:96], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[159:128] := RoundToInteger(SRC[159:128], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[191:160] := RoundToInteger(SRC[191:160], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[223:192] := RoundToInteger(SRC[223:192], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[255:224] := RoundToInteger(SRC[255:224], ROUND_CONTROL)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
__m128 _mm_round_ps(__m128 s1, int iRoundMode);
__m128 _mm_floor_ps(__m128 s1);
__m128 _mm_ceil_ps(__m128 s1)
__m256 _mm256_round_ps(__m256 s1, int iRoundMode);
__m256 _mm256_floor_ps(__m256 s1);
__m256 _mm256_ceil_ps(__m256 s1)
**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

Invalid (signaled only if SRC = SNaN)

Precision (signaled only if imm[3] = '0; if imm[3] = '1, then the Precision Mask in the MXCSR is ignored and precision exception is not signaled.)

Note that Denormal is not signaled by ROUNDPS.

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-19, “Type 2 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:

#UD If VEX.vvv = 1111B.
ROUNDSD — Round Scalar Double Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 0B /r ib</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Round the low packed double precision floating-point value in xmm2/m64 and place the result in xmm1. The rounding mode is determined by imm8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.66:0F3A.WIG 0B /r ib</td>
<td>RVMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Round the low packed double precision floating-point value in xmm3/m64 and place the result in xmm1. The rounding mode is determined by imm8. Upper packed double precision floating-point value (bits[127:64]) from xmm2 is copied to xmm1[127:64].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX:vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Round the DP FP value in the lower qword of the source operand (second operand) using the rounding mode specified in the immediate operand (third operand) and place the result in the destination operand (first operand). The rounding process rounds a double-precision floating-point input to an integer value and returns the integer result as a double precision floating-point value in the lowest position. The upper double precision floating-point value in the destination is retained.

The immediate operand specifies control fields for the rounding operation, three bit fields are defined and shown in Figure 4-24. Bit 3 of the immediate byte controls processor behavior for a precision exception, bit 2 selects the source of rounding mode control. Bits 1:0 specify a non-sticky rounding-mode value (Table 4-23 lists the encoded values for rounding-mode field).

The Precision Floating-Point Exception is signaled according to the immediate operand. If any source operand is an SNaN then it will be converted to a QNaN. If DAZ is set to '1' then denormals will be converted to zero before rounding.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:64) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

### Operation

IF (imm[2] = '1')
  THEN // rounding mode is determined by MXCSR.RC
    DEST[63:0] := ConvertDPFPToInteger_M(SRC[63:0]);
  ELSE // rounding mode is determined by IMM8.RC
    DEST[63:0] := ConvertDPFPToInteger_Imm(SRC[63:0]);
FI;
DEST[127:63] remains unchanged;

**ROUNDSD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

DEST[63:0] := RoundToInteger(SRC[63:0], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)
VROUNDSD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := RoundToInteger(SRC2[63:0], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
ROUNDSD: __m128d mm_round_sd(__m128d dst, __m128d s1, int iRoundMode);
                 __m128d mm_floor_sd(__m128d dst, __m128d s1);
                 __m128d mm_ceil_sd(__m128d dst, __m128d s1);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Invalid (signaled only if SRC = SNaN)
Precision (signaled only if imm[3] = '0; if imm[3] = '1, then the Precision Mask in the MXCSR is ignored and precision exception is not signaled.)
Note that Denormal is not signaled by ROUNDSD.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-20, “Type 3 Class Exception Conditions”.
ROUNDSS — Round Scalar Single Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 3A 0A /r ib</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE4_1</td>
<td>Round the low packed single precision floating-point value in xmm2/m32 and place the result in xmm1. The rounding mode is determined by imm8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.66.0F3A.WIG 0A /r ib</td>
<td>RVMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Round the low packed single precision floating-point value in xmm3/m32 and place the result in xmm1. The rounding mode is determined by imm8. Also, upper packed single precision floating-point values (bits[127:32]) from xmm2 are copied to xmm1[127:32].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Round the single-precision floating-point value in the lowest dword of the source operand (second operand) using the rounding mode specified in the immediate operand (third operand) and place the result in the destination operand (first operand). The rounding process rounds a single-precision floating-point input to an integer value and returns the result as a single-precision floating-point value in the lowest position. The upper three single-precision floating-point values in the destination are retained.

The immediate operand specifies control fields for the rounding operation, three bit fields are defined and shown in Figure 4-24. Bit 3 of the immediate byte controls processor behavior for a precision exception, bit 2 selects the source of rounding mode control. Bits 1:0 specify a non-sticky rounding-mode value (Table 4-23 lists the encoded values for rounding-mode field).

The Precision Floating-Point Exception is signaled according to the immediate operand. If any source operand is an SNaN then it will be converted to a QNaN. If DAZ is set to ‘1’ then denormals will be converted to zero before rounding.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:32) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

**Operation**

```c
IF (imm[2] = ‘1’)
    THEN // rounding mode is determined by MXCSR.RC
        DEST[31:0] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_M(SRC[31:0]);
    ELSE // rounding mode is determined by IMM8.RC
        DEST[31:0] := ConvertSPFPToInteger_Imm(SRC[31:0]);
FI;
DEST[127:32] remains unchanged;
```

**ROUNDSS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

DEST[31:0] := RoundToInteger(SRC[31:0], ROUND_CONTROL)
DEST[MAXVL-1:32] (Unmodified)
VROUNDSS (VEX.128 encoded version)
\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{RoundToInteger} (\text{SRC2}[31:0], \text{ROUND}\_\text{CONTROL})
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[127:32] := \text{SRC1}[127:32]
\]
\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0
\]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
\[
\text{ROUNDSS}: \quad \text{__m128 mm_round_ss(__m128 dst, __m128 s1, int iRoundMode)};
\]
\[
\text{mm_floor_ss(__m128 dst, __m128 s1)};
\]
\[
\text{mm_ceil_ss(__m128 dst, __m128 s1)};
\]

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Invalid (signaled only if SRC = SNaN)
Precision (signaled only if imm[3] = '0; if imm[3] = '1, then the Precision Mask in the MXSCSR is ignored and precision exception is not signaled.)
Note that Denormal is not signaled by ROUNDSS.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-20, "Type 3 Class Exception Conditions".
RSM—Resume from System Management Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F AA</td>
<td>RSM</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Resume operation of interrupted program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Returns program control from system management mode (SMM) to the application program or operating-system procedure that was interrupted when the processor received an SMM interrupt. The processor's state is restored from the dump created upon entering SMM. If the processor detects invalid state information during state restoration, it enters the shutdown state. The following invalid information can cause a shutdown:

- Any reserved bit of CR4 is set to 1.
- Any illegal combination of bits in CR0, such as (PG=1 and PE=0) or (NW=1 and CD=0).
- (Intel Pentium and Intel486™ processors only.) The value stored in the state dump base field is not a 32-KByte aligned address.

The contents of the model-specific registers are not affected by a return from SMM. The SMM state map used by RSM supports resuming processor context for non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode. See Chapter 31, "System Management Mode," in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3C*, for more information about SMM and the behavior of the RSM instruction.

**Operation**

```
ReturnFromSMM;
IF (IA-32e mode supported) or (CPUID DisplayFamily_DisplayModel = 06H_0CH )
    THEN
        ProcessorState := Restore(SMMDump(IA-32e SMM STATE MAP));
    Else
        ProcessorState := Restore(SMMDump(Non-32-Bit-Mode SMM STATE MAP));
FI
```

**Flags Affected**

All.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

#UD If an attempt is made to execute this instruction when the processor is not in SMM. If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.
RSQRTPS—Compute Reciprocals of Square Roots of Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

**Op/En Instruction** | **Op/En** | **64/32 bit Mode Support** | **CPUID Feature Flag** | **Description**
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
NP 0F 52 /r | RM | V/V | SSE | Computes the approximate reciprocals of the square roots of the packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 and stores the results in xmm1.

VEX.128.0F.WIG 52 /r | RM | V/V | AVX | Computes the approximate reciprocals of the square roots of packed single-precision values in xmm2/mem and stores the results in xmm1.

VEX.256.0F.WIG 52 /r | RM | V/V | AVX | Computes the approximate reciprocals of the square roots of packed single-precision values in ymm2/mem and stores the results in ymm1.

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a SIMD computation of the approximate reciprocals of the square roots of the four packed single-precision floating-point values in the source operand (second operand) and stores the packed single-precision floating-point results in the destination operand. The source operand can be an XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. See Figure 10-5 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1, for an illustration of a SIMD single-precision floating-point operation.

The relative error for this approximation is:

\[ |\text{Relative Error}| \leq 1.5 \times 2^{-12} \]

The RSQRTPS instruction is not affected by the rounding control bits in the MXCSR register. When a source value is a 0.0, an \( \infty \) of the sign of the source value is returned. A denormal source value is treated as a 0.0 (of the same sign). When a source value is a negative value (other than \( -0.0 \)), a floating-point indefinite is returned. When a source value is an SNaN or QNaN, the SNaN is converted to a QNaN or the source QNaN is returned.

In 64-bit mode, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register destination are unmodified.

VEX.128 encoded version: the first source operand is an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding YMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

Note: In VEX-encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD.
Operation

RSQRTPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC[31:0]))
DEST[63:32] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC1[63:32]))
DEST[95:64] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC1[95:64]))
DEST[127:96] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC2[127:96]))
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VRSQRTPS (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC[31:0]))
DEST[63:32] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC1[63:32]))
DEST[95:64] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC1[95:64]))
DEST[127:96] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC2[127:96]))
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VRSQRTPS (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC[31:0]))
DEST[63:32] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC1[63:32]))
DEST[95:64] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC1[95:64]))
DEST[127:96] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC2[127:96]))
DEST[159:128] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC2[159:128]))
DEST[255:224] := APPROXIMATE(1/SQRT(SRC2[255:224]))

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
RSQRTPS: __m128 _mm_rsqrt_ps(__m128 a)
RSQRTPS: __m256 _mm256_rsqrt_ps (__m256 a);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
### RSQRTSS—Compute Reciprocal of Square Root of Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 OF 52 1r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Computes the approximate reciprocal of the square root of the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm2/m32 and stores the results in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.0F:WIG 52 1r</td>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes the approximate reciprocal of the square root of the low single precision floating-point value in xmm3/m32 and stores the results in xmm1. Also, upper single precision floating-point values (bits[127:32]) from xmm2 are copied to xmm1[127:32].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Computes an approximate reciprocal of the square root of the low single-precision floating-point value in the source operand (second operand) stores the single-precision floating-point result in the destination operand. The source operand can be an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The three high-order doublewords of the destination operand remain unchanged. See Figure 10-6 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1*, for an illustration of a scalar single-precision floating-point operation.

The relative error for this approximation is:

\[
|\text{Relative Error}| \leq 1.5 \times 2^{-12}
\]

The RSQRTSS instruction is not affected by the rounding control bits in the MXCSR register. When a source value is a 0.0, an ∞ of the sign of the source value is returned. A denormal source value is treated as a 0.0 (of the same sign). When a source value is a negative value (other than −0.0), a floating-point indefinite is returned. When a source value is an SNaN or QNaN, the SNaN is converted to a QNaN or the source QNaN is returned.

In 64-bit mode, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits this instruction to access additional registers (XMM8-XMM15).

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:32) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 encoded version: Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination YMM register are zeroed.

### Operation

**RSQRTSS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{APPROXIMATE}(1/\sqrt{\text{SRC}[31:0]})
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:32}] \text{ (Unmodified)}
\]

**VRSQRTSS (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{APPROXIMATE}(1/\sqrt{\text{SRC}[31:0]})
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[127:32] := \text{SRC}[127:32]
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL-1:128}] := 0
\]
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
RSQRTSS: __m128_mm_rsqrt_ss(__m128 a)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None.

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”.
RSTORSSP—Restore Saved Shadow Stack Pointer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 01 /5 (modf=11, /5, memory only) RSTORSSP m64</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>CET_SS</td>
<td>Restore SSP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r, w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Restores SSP from the shadow-stack-restore token pointed to by m64. If the SSP restore was successful then the instruction replaces the shadow-stack-restore token with a previous-ssp token. The instruction sets the CF flag to indicate whether the SSP address recorded in the shadow-stack-restore token that was processed was 4 byte aligned, i.e., whether an alignment hole was created when the restore-shadow-stack token was pushed on this shadow stack.

Following RSTORSSP if a restore-shadow-stack token needs to be saved on the previous shadow stack, use the SAVEPREVSSP instruction.

If pushing a restore-shadow-stack token on the previous shadow stack is not required, the previous-ssp token can be popped using the INCSSPQ instruction. If the CF flag was set to indicate presence of an alignment hole, an additional INCSSPD instruction is needed to advance the SSP past the alignment hole.

### Operation

IF CPL = 3
   IF (CR4.CET & IA32_U_CET.SH_STK_EN) = 0
       THEN #UD; Fl;
   ELSE
       IF (CR4.CET & IA32_S_CET.SH_STK_EN) = 0
           THEN #UD; Fl;
   FI;
FI;

SSP_LA = Linear_Address(mem operand)
IF SSP_LA not aligned to 8 bytes
    THEN #GP(0); Fl;

previous_ssp_token = SSP | (IA32_EFER.LMA AND CS.L) | 0x02
Start Atomic Execution
restore_ssp_token = Locked shadow_stack_load 8 bytes from SSP_LA
fault = 0

IF ((restore_ssp_token & 0x03) != (IA32_EFER.LMA & CS.L))
    THEN fault = 1; Fl; (* If L flag in token does not match IA32_EFER.LMA & CS.L or bit 1 is not 0 *)

IF ((IA32_EFER.LMA AND CS.L) = 0 AND restore_ssp_token[63:32] != 0)
    THEN fault = 1; Fl; (* If compatibility/legacy mode and SSP to be restored not below 4G *)

TMP = restore_ssp_token & ~0x01
TMP = (TMP - 8)
TMP = TMP & ~0x07
IF TMP != SSP_LA
    THEN fault = 1; FI;  (* If address in token does not match the requested top of stack *)

TMP = (fault == 0) ? previous_ssp_token : restore_ssp_token
shadow_stack_store 8 bytes of TMP to SSP_LA and release lock
End Atomic Execution

IF fault == 1
    THEN #CP(RSTORSSP); FI;

SSP = SSP_LA

// Set the CF if the SSP in the restore token was 4 byte aligned, i.e., there is an alignment hole
RFLAGS.CF = (restore_ssp_token & 0x04) ? 1 : 0;
RFLAGS.ZF,PF,AF,OF,SF := 0;

Flags Affected

CF is set to indicate if the shadow stack pointer in the restore token was 4 byte aligned, else it is cleared. ZF, PF, AF, OF, and SF are cleared.

C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

RSTORSSP void _rstorssp(void *);

Protected Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
   If CR4.CET = 0.
      IF CPL = 3 and IA32_U_CET.SH_STK_EN = 0.
      IF CPL < 3 and IA32_S_CET.SH_STK_EN = 0.

#GP(0) If linear address of memory operand not 8 byte aligned.
   If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
   If destination is located in a non-writeable segment.
   If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a NULL segment selector.

#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.

#CP(rstorssp) If L bit in token does not match (IA32_EFER.LMA & CS.L).
   If address in token does not match linear address of memory operand.
   If in 32-bit or compatibility mode and the address in token is not below 4G.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#UD The RSTORSSP instruction is not recognized in real-address mode.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#UD The RSTORSSP instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same as protected mode exceptions.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
    If CR4.CET = 0.
    If CPL = 3 and IA32_U_CET.SH_STK_EN = 0.
    If CPL < 3 and IA32_S_CET.SH_STK_EN = 0.

#GP(0) If linear address of memory operand not 8 byte aligned.
    If a memory address is in a non-canonical form.

#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.

#CP(rstorssp) If L bit in token does not match (IA32_EFER.LMA & CS.L).
    If address in token does not match linear address of memory operand.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
SAHF—Store AH into Flags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9E</td>
<td>SAHF</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Invalid*</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Loads SF, ZF, AF, PF, and CF from AH into EFLAGS register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:
* Valid in specific steppings. See Description section.

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Loads the SF, ZF, AF, PF, and CF flags of the EFLAGS register with values from the corresponding bits in the AH register (bits 7, 6, 4, 2, and 0, respectively). Bits 1, 3, and 5 of register AH are ignored; the corresponding reserved bits (1, 3, and 5) in the EFLAGS register remain as shown in the “Operation” section below.

This instruction executes as described above in compatibility mode and legacy mode. It is valid in 64-bit mode only if CPUID.80000001H:ECX.LAHF-SAHF[bit 0] = 1.

Operation

IF IA-64 Mode
THEN
IF CPUID.80000001H:ECX[0] = 1;
THEN
RFLAGS(SF:ZF:0:AF:0:PF:1:CF) := AH;
ELSE
#UD;
ELSE
EFLAGS(SF:ZF:0:AF:0:PF:1:CF) := AH;
FI;
ELSE
EFLAGS(SF:ZF:0:AF:0:PF:1:CF) := AH;
FI;

Flags Affected

The SF, ZF, AF, PF, and CF flags are loaded with values from the AH register. Bits 1, 3, and 5 of the EFLAGS register are unaffected, with the values remaining 1, 0, and 0, respectively.

Protected Mode Exceptions

None.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

None.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

None.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

None.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#UD If CPUID.80000001H.ECX[0] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.
### SAL/SAR/SHL/SHR—Shift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode***</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Comp/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D0 /4</td>
<td>SAL r/m8, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D0 /4</td>
<td>SAL r/m8**, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 /4</td>
<td>SAL r/m8, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D2 /4</td>
<td>SAL r/m8**, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0 /4 ib</td>
<td>SAL r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + C0 /4 ib</td>
<td>SAL r/m8**, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /4</td>
<td>SAL r/m16, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m16 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /4</td>
<td>SAL r/m16, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m16 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /4 ib</td>
<td>SAL r/m16, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m16 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX,W + C1 /4 ib</td>
<td>SAL r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m64 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D0 /7</td>
<td>SAR r/m8, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m8 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D0 /7</td>
<td>SAR r/m8**, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m8 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 /7</td>
<td>SAR r/m8, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m8 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D2 /7</td>
<td>SAR r/m8**, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m8 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0 /7 ib</td>
<td>SAR r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m8 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + C0 /7 ib</td>
<td>SAR r/m8**, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m8 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /7</td>
<td>SAR r/m16,1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m16 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /7</td>
<td>SAR r/m16, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m16 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /7 ib</td>
<td>SAR r/m16, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m16 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX,W + D1 /7</td>
<td>SAR r/m64, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m64 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /7</td>
<td>SAR r/m32, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m32 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX,W + D3 /7</td>
<td>SAR r/m64, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m64 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /7 ib</td>
<td>SAR r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m32 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX,W + C1 /7 ib</td>
<td>SAR r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Signed divide* r/m64 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D0 /4</td>
<td>SHL r/m8, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D0 /4</td>
<td>SHL r/m8**, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 /4</td>
<td>SHL r/m8, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D2 /4</td>
<td>SHL r/m8**, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0 /4 ib</td>
<td>SHL r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + C0 /4 ib</td>
<td>SHL r/m8**, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m8 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /4</td>
<td>SHL r/m16,1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m16 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /4</td>
<td>SHL r/m16, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m16 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /4 ib</td>
<td>SHL r/m16, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m16 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 /4</td>
<td>SHL r/m32,1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m32 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D1 /4</td>
<td>SHL r/m64,1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m64 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 /4</td>
<td>SHL r/m32, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m32 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SHL r/m64, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m64 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SHL r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Multiply r/m32 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + C1 /4 ib</td>
<td>SHL r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Multiply r/m64 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D0 /5</td>
<td>SHR r/m8,1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m8 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D0 /5</td>
<td>SHR r/m8**, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m8 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 /5</td>
<td>SHR r/m8, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m8 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + D2 /5</td>
<td>SHR r/m8**, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m8 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0 /5 ib</td>
<td>SHR r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m8 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + C0 /5 ib</td>
<td>SHR r/m8**, imm8</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m8 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D1 /5</td>
<td>SHR r/m16, 1</td>
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<td>Valid</td>
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<td>Valid</td>
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</tr>
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<td>D1 /5</td>
<td>SHR r/m32, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m32 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D1 /5</td>
<td>SHR r/m64, 1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m64 by 2, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SHR r/m32, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m32 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + D3 /5</td>
<td>SHR r/m64, CL</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m64 by 2, CL times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 /5 ib</td>
<td>SHR r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m32 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + C1 /5 ib</td>
<td>SHR r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Unsigned divide r/m64 by 2, imm8 times.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:
* Not the same form of division as IDIV; rounding is toward negative infinity.
** In 64-bit mode, r/m8 can not be encoded to access the following byte registers if a REX prefix is used: AH, BH, CH, DH.
***See IA-32 Architecture Compatibility section below.

InstructionOperand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r, w)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r, w)</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r, w)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Shifts the bits in the first operand (destination operand) to the left or right by the number of bits specified in the second operand (count operand). Bits shifted beyond the destination operand boundary are first shifted into the CF flag, then discarded. At the end of the shift operation, the CF flag contains the last bit shifted out of the destination operand.

The destination operand can be a register or a memory location. The count operand can be an immediate value or the CL register. The count is masked to 5 bits (or 6 bits if in 64-bit mode and REX.W is used). The count range is limited to 0 to 31 (or 63 if 64-bit mode and REX.W is used). A special opcode encoding is provided for a count of 1.

The shift arithmetic left (SAL) and shift logical left (SHL) instructions perform the same operation; they shift the bits in the destination operand to the left (toward more significant bit locations). For each shift count, the most significant bit of the destination operand is shifted into the CF flag, and the least significant bit is cleared (see Figure 7-7 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1).
The shift arithmetic right (SAR) and shift logical right (SHR) instructions shift the bits of the destination operand to the right (toward less significant bit locations). For each shift count, the least significant bit of the destination operand is shifted into the CF flag, and the most significant bit is either set or cleared depending on the instruction type. The SHR instruction clears the most significant bit (see Figure 7-8 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*); the SAR instruction sets or clears the most significant bit to correspond to the sign (most significant bit) of the original value in the destination operand. In effect, the SAR instruction fills the empty bit position’s shifted value with the sign of the unshifted value (see Figure 7-9 in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1*).

The SAR and SHR instructions can be used to perform signed or unsigned division, respectively, of the destination operand by powers of 2. For example, using the SAR instruction to shift a signed integer 1 bit to the right divides the value by 2.

Using the SAR instruction to perform a division operation does not produce the same result as the IDIV instruction. The quotient from the IDIV instruction is rounded toward zero, whereas the "quotient" of the SAR instruction is rounded toward negative infinity. This difference is apparent only for negative numbers. For example, when the IDIV instruction is used to divide -9 by 4, the result is -2 with a remainder of -1. If the SAR instruction is used to shift -9 right by two bits, the result is -3 and the "remainder" is +3; however, the SAR instruction stores only the most significant bit of the remainder (in the CF flag).

The OF flag is affected only on 1-bit shifts. For left shifts, the OF flag is set to 0 if the most-significant bit of the result is the same as the CF flag (that is, the top two bits of the original operand were the same); otherwise, it is set to 1. For the SAR instruction, the OF flag is cleared for all 1-bit shifts. For the SHR instruction, the OF flag is set to the most-significant bit of the original operand.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction's default operation size is 32 bits and the mask width for CL is 5 bits. Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.W promotes operation to 64-bits and sets the mask width for CL to 6 bits. See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

**IA-32 Architecture Compatibility**

The 8086 does not mask the shift count. However, all other IA-32 processors (starting with the Intel 286 processor) do mask the shift count to 5 bits, resulting in a maximum count of 31. This masking is done in all operating modes (including the virtual-8086 mode) to reduce the maximum execution time of the instructions.

**Operation**

IF 64-Bit Mode and using REX.W

THEN

\[
\text{countMASK} := 3FH;
\]

ELSE

\[
\text{countMASK} := 1FH;
\]

FI

\[
\text{tempCOUNT} := (\text{COUNT AND countMASK});
\]

\[
\text{tempDEST} := \text{DEST};
\]

WHILE (tempCOUNT \neq 0)

DO

IF instruction is SAL or SHL

THEN

\[
\text{CF} := \text{MSB(DEST)};
\]

ELSE (* Instruction is SAR or SHR *)

\[
\text{CF} := \text{LSB(DEST)};
\]

FI;

IF instruction is SAR or SHR

THEN

\[
\text{DEST} := \text{DEST} \times 2;
\]

ELSE

IF instruction is SAR
THEN
  DEST := DEST / 2; (* Signed divide, rounding toward negative infinity *)
ELSE (* Instruction is SHR *)
  DEST := DEST / 2; (* Unsigned divide *)
FI;
FI;
tempCOUNT := tempCOUNT - 1;
OD;

(* Determine overflow for the various instructions *)
IF (COUNT and countMASK) = 1
  THEN
    IF instruction is SAL or SHL
      THEN
        OF := MSB(DEST) XOR CF;
      ELSE
        IF instruction is SAR
          THEN
            OF := 0;
          ELSE (* Instruction is SHR *)
            OF := MSB(tempDEST);
        FI;
      FI;
ELSE IF (COUNT AND countMASK) = 0
  THEN
    All flags unchanged;
ELSE (* COUNT not 1 or 0 *)
  OF := undefined;
FI;
FI;

Flags Affected
The CF flag contains the value of the last bit shifted out of the destination operand; it is undefined for SHL and SHR instructions where the count is greater than or equal to the size (in bits) of the destination operand. The OF flag is affected only for 1-bit shifts (see "Description" above); otherwise, it is undefined. The SF, ZF, and PF flags are set according to the result. If the count is 0, the flags are not affected. For a non-zero count, the AF flag is undefined.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
  If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
  If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

- **#SS(0)** If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
- **#GP(0)** If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
SARX/SHLX/SHRX — Shift Without Affecting Flags

## Description
Shifts the bits of the first source operand (the second operand) to the left or right by a COUNT value specified in the second source operand (the third operand). The result is written to the destination operand (the first operand).

The shift arithmetic right (SARX) and shift logical right (SHRX) instructions shift the bits of the destination operand to the right (toward less significant bit locations), SARX keeps and propagates the most significant bit (sign bit) while shifting.

The logical shift left (SHLX) shifts the bits of the destination operand to the left (toward more significant bit locations).

This instruction is not supported in real mode and virtual-8086 mode. The operand size is always 32 bits if not in 64-bit mode. In 64-bit mode operand size 64 requires VEX.W1. VEX.W1 is ignored in non-64-bit modes. An attempt to execute this instruction with VEX.L not equal to 0 will cause #UD.

If the value specified in the first source operand exceeds OperandSize -1, the COUNT value is masked.

SARX, SHRX, and SHLX instructions do not update flags.

## Operation
```
TEMP := SRC1;
IF VEX.W1 and CS.L = 1
THEN
    countMASK := 3FH;
ELSE
    countMASK := 1FH;
FI
COUNT := (SRC2 AND countMASK)
DEST[OperandSize -1] = TEMP[OperandSize -1];
DO WHILE (COUNT ≠ 0)
    IF instruction is SHLX
    THEN
        DEST[] := DEST *2;
    FI
```

## Instruction Operand Encoding
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMV</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Opcode/Instruction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En Instruction</th>
<th>64/32-bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F3.0F38.W0 F7 /r SARX r32a, r/m32, r32b</td>
<td>RMV</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.66.0F38.W0 F7 /r SHLX r32a, r/m32, r32b</td>
<td>RMV</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F2.0F38.W0 F7 /r SHRX r32a, r/m32, r32b</td>
<td>RMV</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F3.0F38.W1 F7 /r SARX r64a, r/m64, r64b</td>
<td>RMV</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.66.0F38.W1 F7 /r SHLX r64a, r/m64, r64b</td>
<td>RMV</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.F2.0F38.W1 F7 /r SHRX r64a, r/m64, r64b</td>
<td>RMV</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>BMI2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ELSE IF instruction is SHRX
   THEN
      DEST[] := DEST /2; //unsigned divide
   ELSE // SARX
      DEST[] := DEST /2; // signed divide, round toward negative infinity
   FI;
   COUNT := COUNT - 1;
   OD

*Flags Affected*
None.

*Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent*
Auto-generated from high-level language.

*SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions*
None

*Other Exceptions*
See Table 2-29, "Type 13 Class Exception Conditions".
SAVEPREVSSP—Save Previous Shadow Stack Pointer

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 01 EA (mod#11, 1/5, RM=010) SAVEPREVSSP</td>
<td>ZO V/V CET SS</td>
<td>Save a restore-shadow-stack token on previous shadow stack.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Description

Push a restore-shadow-stack token on the previous shadow stack at the next 8 byte aligned boundary. The previous SSP is obtained from the previous-ssp token at the top of the current shadow stack.

#### Operation

IF CPL = 3
  IF (CR4.CET & IA32_U_CET.SH_STK_EN) = 0
    THEN #UD; Fl;
  ELSE
    IF (CR4.CET & IA32_S_CET.SH_STK_EN) = 0
      THEN #UD; Fl;
  FI;
FI;

IF SSP not aligned to 8 bytes
  THEN #GP(0); Fl;

(* Pop the "previous-ssp" token from current shadow stack *)
previous_ssp_token = ShadowStackPop8B(SSP)

(* If the CF flag indicates there was a alignment hole on current shadow stack then pop that alignment hole *)
(* Note that the alignment hole must be zero and can be present only when in legacy/compatibility mode *)
IF RFLAGS.CF == 1 AND (IA32_EFER.LMA AND CS.L) == 1 AND (IA32_EFER.LMA AND CS.L)
  #GP(0)
FI;
IF RFLAGS.CF == 1
  must_be_zero = ShadowStackPop4B(SSP)
  IF must_be_zero != 0 THEN #GP(0)
FI;

(* Previous SSP token must have the bit 1 set *)
IF ((previous_ssp_token & 0x02) == 0)
  THEN #GP(0); (* bit 1 was 0 *)

IF (IA32_EFER.LMA AND CS.L) = 0 AND previous_ssp_token [63:32] != 0
  THEN #GP(0); Fl; (* If compatibility/legacy mode and SSP not in 4G *)

(* Save Prev SSP from previous_ssp_token to the old shadow stack at next 8 byte aligned address *)
old_SSP = previous_ssp_token & ~0x03
temp := (old_SSP | (IA32_EFER.LMA AND CS.L));
Shadow_stack_store 4 bytes of 0 to (old_SSP - 4)
old_SSP := old_SSP & ~0x07;
Shadow_stack_store 8 bytes of temp to (old_SSP - 8)

Flags Affected

None.

C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

SAVEPREVSSP   void _saveprevssp(void);

Protected Mode Exceptions

#UD   If the LOCK prefix is used.
      If CR4.CET = 0.
      If CPL = 3 and IA32_U_CET.SH_STK_EN = 0.
      If CPL < 3 and IA32_S_CET.SH_STK_EN = 0.

#GP(0) If SSP not 8 byte aligned.
      If alignment hole on shadow stack is not 0.
      If bit 1 of the previous-ssp token is not set to 1.
      If in 32-bit/compatibility mode and SSP recorded in previous-ssp token is beyond 4G.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#UD   The SAVEPREVSSP instruction is not recognized in real-address mode.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#UD   The SAVEPREVSSP instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same as protected mode exceptions.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#UD   If the LOCK prefix is used.
      If CR4.CET = 0.
      If CPL = 3 and IA32_U_CET.SH_STK_EN = 0.
      If CPL < 3 and IA32_S_CET.SH_STK_EN = 0.

#GP(0) If SSP not 8 byte aligned.
      If carry flag is set.
      If bit 1 of the previous-ssp token is not set to 1.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
SBB—Integer Subtraction with Borrow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1C ib</td>
<td>SBB AL, imm8</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow imm8 from AL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D iw</td>
<td>SBB AX, imm16</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow imm16 from AX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D id</td>
<td>SBB EAX, imm32</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow imm32 from EAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 1D id</td>
<td>SBB RAX, imm32</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow sign-extended imm.32 to 64-bits from RAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 /3 ib</td>
<td>SBB r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow imm8 from r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 80 /3 ib</td>
<td>SBB r/m8*, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow imm8 from r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 /3 iw</td>
<td>SBB r/m16, imm16</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow imm16 from r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 /3 id</td>
<td>SBB r/m32, imm32</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow imm32 from r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 81 /3 id</td>
<td>SBB r/m64, imm32</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow sign-extended imm32 to 64-bits from r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83 /3 ib</td>
<td>SBB r/m16, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow sign-extended imm8 from r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83 /3 ib</td>
<td>SBB r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow sign-extended imm8 from r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 83 /3 ib</td>
<td>SBB r/m64, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow sign-extended imm8 from r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 /r</td>
<td>SBB r/m8, r8</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r8 from r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 18 /r</td>
<td>SBB r/m8*, r8</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r8 from r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 /r</td>
<td>SBB r/m16, r16</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r16 from r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 /r</td>
<td>SBB r/m32, r32</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r32 from r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 19 /r</td>
<td>SBB r/m64, r64</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r64 from r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A /r</td>
<td>SBB r8, r/m8</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r/m8 from r8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 1A /r</td>
<td>SBB r8*, r/m8*</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r/m8 from r8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B /r</td>
<td>SBB r16, r/m16</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r/m16 from r16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B /r</td>
<td>SBB r32, r/m32</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r/m32 from r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 1B /r</td>
<td>SBB r64, r/m64</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract with borrow r/m64 from r64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>AL/AX/EAX/RAX</td>
<td>imm8/16/32</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (w)</td>
<td>imm8/16/32</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

Adds the source operand (second operand) and the carry (CF) flag, and subtracts the result from the destination operand (first operand). The result of the subtraction is stored in the destination operand. The destination operand can be a register or a memory location; the source operand can be an immediate, a register, or a memory location. (However, two memory operands cannot be used in one instruction.) The state of the CF flag represents a borrow from a previous subtraction.

When an immediate value is used as an operand, it is sign-extended to the length of the destination operand format.

The SBB instruction does not distinguish between signed or unsigned operands. Instead, the processor evaluates the result for both data types and sets the OF and CF flags to indicate a borrow in the signed or unsigned result, respectively. The SF flag indicates the sign of the signed result.

The SBB instruction is usually executed as part of a multibyte or multiword subtraction in which a SUB instruction is followed by a SBB instruction.

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

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

Operation

\[ \text{DEST := (DEST} - (\text{SRC} + \text{CF});) \]

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

SBB: extern unsigned char _subborrow_u8(unsigned char c_in, unsigned char src1, unsigned char src2, unsigned char *diff_out);
SBB: extern unsigned char _subborrow_u16(unsigned char c_in, unsigned short src1, unsigned short src2, unsigned short *diff_out);
SBB: extern unsigned char _subborrow_u32(unsigned char c_in, unsigned int src1, unsigned char int, unsigned int *diff_out);
SBB: extern unsigned char _subborrow_u64(unsigned char c_in, unsigned __int64 src1, unsigned __int64 src2, unsigned __int64 *diff_out);

Flags Affected

The OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF, and CF flags are set according to the result.

Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used but the destination is not a memory operand.
Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

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

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

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

### Description

In non-64-bit modes and in default 64-bit mode: this instruction compares a byte, word, doubleword or quadword specified using a memory operand with the value in AL, AX, or EAX. It then sets status flags in EFLAGS recording the results. The memory operand address is read from ES:(E)DI register (depending on the address-size attribute of the instruction and the current operational mode). Note that ES cannot be overridden with a segment override prefix.

At the assembly-code level, two forms of this instruction are allowed. The explicit-operand form and the no-operands form. The explicit-operand form (specified using the SCAS mnemonic) allows a memory operand to be specified explicitly. The memory operand must be a symbol that indicates the size and location of the operand value. The register operand is then automatically selected to match the size of the memory operand (AL register for byte comparisons, AX for word comparisons, EAX for doubleword comparisons). The explicit-operand form is provided to allow documentation. Note that the documentation provided by this form can be misleading. That is, the memory operand symbol must specify the correct type (size) of the operand (byte, word, or doubleword) but it does not have to specify the correct location. The location is always specified by ES:(E)DI.

The no-operands form of the instruction uses a short form of SCAS. Again, ES:(E)DI is assumed to be the memory operand and AL, AX, or EAX is assumed to be the register operand. The size of operands is selected by the mnemonic: SCASB (byte comparison), SCASW (word comparison), or SCASD (doubleword comparison).

After the comparison, the (E)DI register is incremented or decremented automatically according to the setting of the DF flag in the EFLAGS register. If the DF flag is 0, the (E)DI register is incremented; if the DF flag is 1, the (E)DI register is decremented. The register is incremented or decremented by 1 for byte operations, by 2 for word operations, and by 4 for doubleword operations.

SCAS, SCASB, SCASW, SCASD, and SCASQ can be preceded by the REP prefix for block comparisons of ECX bytes, words, doublewords, or quadwords. Often, however, these instructions will be used in a LOOP construct that takes

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

* In 64-bit mode, only 64-bit (RDI) and 32-bit (EDI) address sizes are supported. In non-64-bit mode, only 32-bit (EDI) and 16-bit (DI) address sizes are supported.
some action based on the setting of status flags. See “REP/REPE/REPZ /REPNZ—Repeat String Operation Prefix” in this chapter for a description of the REP prefix.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction’s default address size is 64-bits, 32-bit address size is supported using the prefix 67H. Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.W promotes operation on doubleword operand to 64 bits. The 64-bit no-operand mnemonic is SCASQ. Address of the memory operand is specified in either RDI or EDI, and AL/AX/EAX/RAX may be used as the register operand. After a comparison, the destination register is incremented or decremented by the current operand size (depending on the value of the DF flag). See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

**Operation**

**Non-64-bit Mode:**

IF (Byte comparison)

THEN

\[ temp := AL - SRC; \]

SetStatusFlags(temp);

THEN IF DF = 0

THEN (E)DI := (E)DI + 1;

ELSE (E)DI := (E)DI - 1; FI;

ELSE IF (Word comparison)

THEN

\[ temp := AX - SRC; \]

SetStatusFlags(temp);

IF DF = 0

THEN (E)DI := (E)DI + 2;

ELSE (E)DI := (E)DI - 2; FI;

FI;

ELSE IF (Doubleword comparison)

THEN

\[ temp := EAX - SRC; \]

SetStatusFlags(temp);

IF DF = 0

THEN (E)DI := (E)DI + 4;

ELSE (E)DI := (E)DI - 4; FI;

FI;

FI;

**64-bit Mode:**

IF (Byte comparison)

THEN

\[ temp := AL - SRC; \]

SetStatusFlags(temp);

THEN IF DF = 0

THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 1;

ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 1; FI;

ELSE IF (Word comparison)

THEN

\[ temp := AX - SRC; \]

SetStatusFlags(temp);

IF DF = 0

THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 2;

ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 2; FI;

FI;
ELSE IF (Doubleword comparison)
   THEN
       temp := EAX - SRC;
       SetStatusFlags(temp);
       IF DF = 0
           THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 4;
           ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 4; FI;
   FI;
ELSE IF (Quadword comparison using REX.W)
   THEN
       temp := RAX - SRC;
       SetStatusFlags(temp);
       IF DF = 0
           THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 8;
           ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 8; FI;
   FI;

Flags Affected
The OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF, and CF flags are set according to the temporary result of the comparison.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the limit of the ES segment.
       If the ES register contains a NULL segment selector.
       If an illegal memory operand effective address in the ES segment is given.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
SERIALIZE — Serialize Instruction Execution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 01 E8 SERIALIZE</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SERIALIZE</td>
<td>Serialize instruction fetch and execution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Serializes instruction execution. Before the next instruction is fetched and executed, the SERIALIZE instruction ensures that all modifications to flags, registers, and memory by previous instructions are completed, draining all buffered writes to memory. This instruction is also a serializing instruction as defined in the section “Serializing Instructions” in Chapter 8 of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A*. SERIALIZE does not modify registers, arithmetic flags, or memory.

### Operation

Wait_On_Fetch_And_Execution_Of_Next_Instruction_Until(preceding_instructions_complete_and_preceding_stores_globally_visible);

### Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

SERIALIZE void _serialize(void);

### SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.

### Other Exceptions

- **#UD**
  
  If the LOCK prefix is used.

  If CPUID.07H.0H:EDX.SERIALIZE[bit 14] = 0.
## SETcc—Set Byte on Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Comp/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 97</td>
<td>SETA r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if above (CF=0 and ZF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 97</td>
<td>SETA r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if above or equal (CF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 93</td>
<td>SETAE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if above or equal (CF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 93</td>
<td>SETAE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if above or equal (CF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 92</td>
<td>SETB r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if below (CF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 92</td>
<td>SETB r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if below (CF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 96</td>
<td>SETBE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if below or equal (CF=1 or ZF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 96</td>
<td>SETBE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if below or equal (CF=1 or ZF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 92</td>
<td>SETC r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if carry (CF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 92</td>
<td>SETC r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if carry (CF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 94</td>
<td>SETE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if equal (ZF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 94</td>
<td>SETE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if equal (ZF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 9F</td>
<td>SETG r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if greater (ZF=0 and SF=OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 9F</td>
<td>SETG r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if greater (ZF=0 and SF=OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 9D</td>
<td>SETGE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if greater or equal (SF=OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 9D</td>
<td>SETGE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if greater or equal (SF=OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 9C</td>
<td>SETL r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if less (SF≠OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 9C</td>
<td>SETL r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if less (SF≠OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 9E</td>
<td>SETLE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if less or equal (ZF=1 or SF≠OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 9E</td>
<td>SETLE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if less or equal (ZF=1 or SF≠OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 96</td>
<td>SETNA r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not above (CF=1 or ZF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 96</td>
<td>SETNA r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not above (CF=1 or ZF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 92</td>
<td>SETNAE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not above or equal (CF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 92</td>
<td>SETNAE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not above or equal (CF=1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 93</td>
<td>SETNB r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not below (CF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 93</td>
<td>SETNB r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not below (CF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 97</td>
<td>SETNBE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not below or equal (CF=0 and ZF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 97</td>
<td>SETNBE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not below or equal (CF=0 and ZF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 93</td>
<td>SETNC r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not carry (CF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 93</td>
<td>SETNC r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not carry (CF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 95</td>
<td>SETNE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not equal (ZF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 95</td>
<td>SETNE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not equal (ZF=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 9E</td>
<td>SETNG r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not greater (ZF=1 or SF≠OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 9E</td>
<td>SETNG r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not greater (ZF=1 or SF≠OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 9C</td>
<td>SETNGE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not greater or equal (SF≠OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 9C</td>
<td>SETNGE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not greater or equal (SF≠OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 9D</td>
<td>SETNL r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not less (SF=OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 0F 9D</td>
<td>SETNL r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not less (SF=OF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F 9F</td>
<td>SETNLE r/m8*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Set byte if not less or equal (ZF=0 and SF=OF).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Sets the destination operand to 0 or 1 depending on the settings of the status flags (CF, SF, OF, ZF, and PF) in the EFLAGS register. The destination operand points to a byte register or a byte in memory. The condition code suffix (cc) indicates the condition being tested for.

The terms “above” and “below” are associated with the CF flag and refer to the relationship between two unsigned integer values. The terms “greater” and “less” are associated with the SF and OF flags and refer to the relationship between two signed integer values.

Many of the SETcc instruction opcodes have alternate mnemonics. For example, SETG (set byte if greater) and SETNLLE (set if not less or equal) have the same opcode and test for the same condition: ZF equals 0 and SF equals OF. These alternate mnemonics are provided to make code more intelligible. Appendix B, “EFLAGS Condition Codes,” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1, shows the alternate mnemonics for various test conditions.

Some languages represent a logical one as an integer with all bits set. This representation can be obtained by choosing the logically opposite condition for the SETcc instruction, then decrementing the result. For example, to test for overflow, use the SETNO instruction, then decrement the result.
The reg field of the ModR/M byte is not used for the SETCC instruction and those opcode bits are ignored by the processor.

In IA-64 mode, the operand size is fixed at 8 bits. Use of REX prefix enable uniform addressing to additional byte registers. Otherwise, this instruction’s operation is the same as in legacy mode and compatibility mode.

**Operation**

IF condition
    THEN DEST := 1;
    ELSE DEST := 0;
FI;

**Flags Affected**

None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
    If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
    If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
SETSSBSY—Mark Shadow Stack Busy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 OF 01 E8 SETSSBSY</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>CET_SS</td>
<td>Set busy flag in supervisor shadow stack token reference by IA32_PL0_SSP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

The SETSSBSY instruction verifies the presence of a non-busy supervisor shadow stack token at the address in the IA32_PL0_SSP MSR and marks it busy. Following successful execution of the instruction, the SSP is set to the value of the IA32_PL0_SSP MSR.

### Operation

IF (CR4.CET = 0)  
    THEN #UD; Fi;
IF (IA32_S.CET.SH_STK_EN = 0)  
    THEN #UD; Fi;
IF CPL > 0  
    THEN GP(0); Fi;

SSP_LA = IA32_PL0_SSP
If SSP_LA not aligned to 8 bytes  
    THEN GP(0); Fi;

expected_token_value = SSP_LA  (* busy bit must not be set *)
new_token_value = SSP_LA | BUSY_BIT  (* set busy bit; bit position 0 *)
IF shadow_stack_lock_cmpxchg8B(SSP_LA, new_token_value, expected_token_value) != expected_token_value  
    THEN #CP(SETSSBSY); Fi;
SSP = SSP_LA

### Flags Affected

None.

### C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

SETSSBSY void _setssbsy(void);

### Protected Mode Exceptions

#UD                 If the LOCK prefix is used.
If CR4.CET = 0.
If IA32_S.CET.SH_STK_EN = 0.

#GP(0)              If IA32_PL0_SSP not aligned to 8 bytes.
If CPL is not 0.

#CP(setssbsy)       If busy bit in token is set.
If in 32-bit or compatibility mode, and the address in token is not below 4G.

#PF(fault-code)     If a page fault occurs.
Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#UD The SETSSBSY instruction is not recognized in real-address mode.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#UD The SETSSBSY instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same as protected mode exceptions.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
Same as protected mode exceptions.
SFENCE—Store Fence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F AE F8</td>
<td>SFENCE</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Serializes store operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Op/En Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Orders processor execution relative to all memory stores prior to the SFENCE instruction. The processor ensures that every store prior to SFENCE is globally visible before any store after SFENCE becomes globally visible. The SFENCE instruction is ordered with respect to memory stores, other SFENCE instructions, MFENCE instructions, and any serializing instructions (such as the CPUID instruction). It is not ordered with respect to memory loads or the LFENCE instruction.

Weakly ordered memory types can be used to achieve higher processor performance through such techniques as out-of-order issue, write-combining, and write-collapsing. The degree to which a consumer of data recognizes or knows that the data is weakly ordered varies among applications and may be unknown to the producer of this data. The SFENCE instruction provides a performance-efficient way of ensuring store ordering between routines that produce weakly-ordered results and routines that consume this data.

This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

Specification of the instruction’s opcode above indicates a ModR/M byte of F8. For this instruction, the processor ignores the r/m field of the ModR/M byte. Thus, SFENCE is encoded by any opcode of the form 0F AE Fx, where x is in the range 8–F.

**Operation**

Wait_On_Following_Stores_Until(preceding_stores_globally_visible);

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

void _mm_sfence(void)

**Exceptions (All Operating Modes)**

#UD If CPUID.01H:EDX.SSE[bit 25] = 0.
If the LOCK prefix is used.
SGDT—Store Global Descriptor Table Register

Stores the content of the global descriptor table register (GDTR) in the destination operand. The destination operand specifies a memory location.

In legacy or compatibility mode, the destination operand is a 6-byte memory location. If the operand-size attribute is 16 or 32 bits, the 16-bit limit field of the register is stored in the low 2 bytes of the memory location and the 32-bit base address is stored in the high 4 bytes.

In 64-bit mode, the operand size is fixed at 8+2 bytes. The instruction stores an 8-byte base and a 2-byte limit.

SGDT is useful only by operating-system software. However, it can be used in application programs without causing an exception to be generated if CR4.UMIP = 0. See “LGDT/LIDT—Load Global/Interrupt Descriptor Table Register” in Chapter 3, Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 2A, for information on loading the GDTR and IDTR.

IA-32 Architecture Compatibility

The 16-bit form of the SGDT is compatible with the Intel 286 processor if the upper 8 bits are not referenced. The Intel 286 processor fills these bits with 1s; processor generations later than the Intel 286 processor fill these bits with 0s.

Operation

IF instruction is SGDT

IF OperandSize =16 or OperandSize = 32 (* Legacy or Compatibility Mode *)

THEN

DEST[0:15] := GDTR(Limit);
DEST[16:47] := GDTR(Base); (* Full 32-bit base address stored *)
FI;

ELSE (* 64-bit Mode *)

DEST[0:15] := GDTR(Limit);
DEST[16:79] := GDTR(Base); (* Full 64-bit base address stored *)
FI;

Fl;

Flags Affected

None.
Protected Mode Exceptions

- #UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
- #GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
  - If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
  - If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a NULL segment selector.
  - If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.
- #SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- #PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
- #AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

- #UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
- #GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- #SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

- #UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
- #GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
  - If CR4.UMIP = 1.
- #SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- #PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
- #AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

- #SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
- #UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
- #GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
  - If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.
- #PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
- #AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3.
SHA1RNDS4—Perform Four Rounds of SHA1 Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 3A CC r ib</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SHA</td>
<td>Performs four rounds of SHA1 operation operating on SHA1 state (A,B,C,D) from xmm1, with a pre-computed sum of the next 4 round message dwords and state variable E from xmm2/m128. The immediate byte controls logic functions and round constants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The SHA1RNDS4 instruction performs four rounds of SHA1 operation using an initial SHA1 state (A,B,C,D) from the first operand (which is a source operand and the destination operand) and some pre-computed sum of the next 4 round message dwords, and state variable E from the second operand (a source operand). The updated SHA1 state (A,B,C,D) after four rounds of processing is stored in the destination operand.

**Operation**

**SHA1RNDS4**

The function f() and Constant K are dependent on the value of the immediate.

IF ( imm8[1:0] = 0 )
    THEN f() := f0(), K := K0;
ELSE IF ( imm8[1:0] = 1 )
    THEN f() := f1(), K := K1;
ELSE IF ( imm8[1:0] = 2 )
    THEN f() := f2(), K := K2;
ELSE IF ( imm8[1:0] = 3 )
    THEN f() := f3(), K := K3;
FI;

A := SRC1[127:96];
B := SRC1[95:64];
C := SRC1[63:32];
D := SRC1[31:0];
W0E := SRC2[127:96];
W1 := SRC2[95:64];
W2 := SRC2[63:32];
W3 := SRC2[31:0];

Round i = 0 operation:
A₀ := f (B, C, D) + (A ROL 5) +W₀E +K;
B₀ := A;
C₀ := B ROL 30;
D₀ := C;
E₀ := D;

FOR i = 1 to 3
    Aₜ(i +1) := f (Bₜ, Cₜ, Dₜ(i)) + (Aₜ ROL 5) +Wᵢ + Eᵢ +K;
    Bₜ(i +1) := Aₜ;

SHA1RNDS4—Perform Four Rounds of SHA1 Operation
\[ C_{i+1} := B_i \text{ ROL } 30; \]
\[ D_{i+1} := C_i; \]
\[ E_{i+1} := D_i; \]
\[ \text{ENDFOR} \]

\[ \text{DEST}[127:96] := A_4; \]
\[ \text{DEST}[95:64] := B_4; \]
\[ \text{DEST}[63:32] := C_4; \]
\[ \text{DEST}[31:0] := D_4; \]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

SHA1RNDS4: __m128i _mm_sha1rnds4_epu32(__m128i, __m128i, const int);

**Flags Affected**
None

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**
None

**Other Exceptions**
See Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
SHA1NEXTE—Calculate SHA1 State Variable E after Four Rounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 3B CB /r SHA1NEXTE xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SHA</td>
<td>Calculates SHA1 state variable E after four rounds of operation from the current SHA1 state variable A in xmm1. The calculated value of the SHA1 state variable E is added to the scheduled dwords in xmm2/m128, and stored with some of the scheduled dwords in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**InstructionOperand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The SHA1NEXTE calculates the SHA1 state variable E after four rounds of operation from the current SHA1 state variable A in the destination operand. The calculated value of the SHA1 state variable E is added to the source operand, which contains the scheduled dwords.

**Operation**

**SHA1NEXTE**

\[
\text{TMP} := (\text{SRC1}[127:96] \text{ ROL 30});
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[127:96] := \text{SRC2}[127:96] + \text{TMP};
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[95:64] := \text{SRC2}[95:64];
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[63:32] := \text{SRC2}[63:32];
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{SRC2}[31:0];
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

SHA1NEXTE: __m128i _mm_sha1neste_epu32(__m128i, __m128i);

**Flags Affected**

None

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”. 
### SHA1MSG1—Perform an Intermediate Calculation for the Next Four SHA1 Message Dwords

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 C9 /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SHA</td>
<td>Performs an intermediate calculation for the next four SHA1 message dwords using previous message dwords from xmm1 and xmm2/m128, storing the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The SHA1MSG1 instruction is one of two SHA1 message scheduling instructions. The instruction performs an intermediate calculation for the next four SHA1 message dwords.

**Operation**

SHA1MSG1

\[
\begin{align*}
W_0 & := \text{SRC1}[127:96]; \\
W_1 & := \text{SRC1}[95:64]; \\
W_2 & := \text{SRC1}[63:32]; \\
W_3 & := \text{SRC1}[31:0]; \\
W_4 & := \text{SRC2}[127:96]; \\
W_5 & := \text{SRC2}[95:64]; \\
\text{DEST}[127:96] & := W_2 \oplus W_0; \\
\text{DEST}[95:64] & := W_3 \oplus W_1; \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] & := W_4 \oplus W_2; \\
\text{DEST}[31:0] & := W_5 \oplus W_3;
\end{align*}
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

SHA1MSG1: __m128i _mm_sha1msg1_epu32(__m128i, __m128i);

**Flags Affected**

None

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”. 
SHA1MSG2—Perform a Final Calculation for the Next Four SHA1 Message Dwords

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 CA /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SHA</td>
<td>Performs the final calculation for the next four SHA1 message dwords using intermediate results from xmm1 and the previous message words from xmm2/m128, storing the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The SHA1MSG2 instruction is one of two SHA1 message scheduling instructions. The instruction performs the final calculation to derive the next four SHA1 message dwords.

Operation

SHA1MSG2

W13 := SRC2[95:64];
W14 := SRC2[63:32];
W15 := SRC2[31:0];
W16 := (SRC1[127:96] XOR W13) ROL 1;
W17 := (SRC1[95:64] XOR W14) ROL 1;
W18 := (SRC1[63:32] XOR W15) ROL 1;
W19 := (SRC1[31:0] XOR W16) ROL 1;

DEST[127:96] := W16;
DEST[95:64] := W17;
DEST[63:32] := W18;
DEST[31:0] := W19;

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

SHA1MSG2: __m128i _mm_sha1msg2_epi32(__m128i, __m128i);

Flags Affected

None

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”. 
SHA256RNDS2—Perform Two Rounds of SHA256 Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 38 CB /r</td>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SHA</td>
<td>Perform 2 rounds of SHA256 operation using an initial SHA256 state (C,D,G,H) from xmm1, an initial SHA256 state (A,B,E,F) from xmm2/m128, and a pre-computed sum of the next 2 round message dwords and the corresponding round constants from the implicit operand XMM0, storing the updated SHA256 state (A,B,E,F) result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Implicit XMM0 (r)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The SHA256RNDS2 instruction performs 2 rounds of SHA256 operation using an initial SHA256 state (C,D,G,H) from the first operand, an initial SHA256 state (A,B,E,F) from the second operand, and a pre-computed sum of the next 2 round message dwords and the corresponding round constants from the implicit operand XMM0. Note that only the two lower dwords of XMM0 are used by the instruction.

The updated SHA256 state (A,B,E,F) is written to the first operand, and the second operand can be used as the updated state (C,D,G,H) in later rounds.

**Operation**

SHA256RNDS2

\[
\begin{align*}
A_0 &= \text{SRC2[127:96]}; \\
B_0 &= \text{SRC2[95:64]}; \\
C_0 &= \text{SRC1[127:96]}; \\
D_0 &= \text{SRC1[95:64]}; \\
E_0 &= \text{SRC2[63:32]}; \\
F_0 &= \text{SRC2[31:0]}; \\
G_0 &= \text{SRC1[63:32]}; \\
H_0 &= \text{SRC1[31:0]}; \\
WK_0 &= \text{XMM0[31:0]}; \\
WK_1 &= \text{XMM0[63:32]}; \\
\text{FOR i = 0 to 1} \\
A_{i+1} &= \text{Ch}(E_i, F_i, G_i) + \Sigma_1(E_i) + WK_i + H_i + \text{Maj}(A_i, B_i, C_i) + \Sigma_0(A_i); \\
B_{i+1} &= A_i; \\
C_{i+1} &= B_i; \\
D_{i+1} &= C_i; \\
E_{i+1} &= \text{Ch}(E_i, F_i, G_i) + \Sigma_1(E_i) + WK_i + H_i + D_i; \\
F_{i+1} &= E_i; \\
G_{i+1} &= F_i; \\
H_{i+1} &= G_i; \\
\text{ENDFOR}
\]

\[
\text{DEST}[127:96] := A_2; \\
\text{DEST}[95:64] := B_2; \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] := E_2; \\
\text{DEST}[31:0] := F_2;
\]
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
SHA256RND52: __m128i _mm_sha256rnds2_epu32(__m128i, __m128i, __m128i);

Flags Affected
None

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
SHA256MSG1—Perform an Intermediate Calculation for the Next Four SHA256 Message Dwords

SHA256MSG1 instruction is one of two SHA256 message scheduling instructions. The instruction performs an intermediate calculation for the next four SHA256 message dwords.

**Operation**

**SHA256MSG1**

\[
\begin{align*}
W_4 & := \text{SRC2}[31:0]; \\
W_3 & := \text{SRC1}[127:96]; \\
W_2 & := \text{SRC1}[95:64]; \\
W_1 & := \text{SRC1}[63:32]; \\
W_0 & := \text{SRC1}[31:0]; \\
\text{DEST}[127:96] & := W_3 + \sigma_0( W_4); \\
\text{DEST}[95:64] & := W_2 + \sigma_0( W_3); \\
\text{DEST}[63:32] & := W_1 + \sigma_0( W_2); \\
\text{DEST}[31:0] & := W_0 + \sigma_0( W_1);
\end{align*}
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

SHA256MSG1: `__m128i _mm_sha256msg1_epu32(__m128i, __m128i);`

**Flags Affected**

None

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
SHA256MSG2—Perform a Final Calculation for the Next Four SHA256 Message Dwords

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 3B CD /r</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SHA</td>
<td>Performs the final calculation for the next four SHA256 message dwords using previous message dwords from xmm1 and xmm2/m128, storing the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The SHA256MSG2 instruction is one of two SHA2 message scheduling instructions. The instruction performs the final calculation for the next four SHA256 message dwords.

**Operation**

SHA256MSG2

W14 := SRC2[95:64];
W15 := SRC2[127:96];
W16 := SRC1[31:0] + σ1(W14);
W17 := SRC1[63:32] + σ1(W15);
W18 := SRC1[95:64] + σ1(W16);
W19 := SRC1[127:96] + σ1(W17);

DEST[127:96] := W19;
DEST[95:64] := W18;
DEST[63:32] := W17;
DEST[31:0] := W16;

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

SHA256MSG2: __m128i __mm_sha256msg2_epu32(__m128i __m128i);

**Flags Affected**

None

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

See Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”.
SHLD—Double Precision Shift Left

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F A4 /r ib</td>
<td>SHLD r/m16, r16, imm8</td>
<td>MRI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Shift r/m16 to left imm8 places while shifting bits from r16 in from the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A5 /r</td>
<td>SHLD r/m16, r16, CL</td>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Shift r/m16 to left CL places while shifting bits from r16 in from the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A4 /r ib</td>
<td>SHLD r/m32, r32, imm8</td>
<td>MRI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Shift r/m32 to left imm8 places while shifting bits from r32 in from the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F A4 /r ib</td>
<td>SHLD r/m64, r64, imm8</td>
<td>MRI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Shift r/m64 to left imm8 places while shifting bits from r64 in from the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F A5 /r</td>
<td>SHLD r/m32, r32, CL</td>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Shift r/m32 to left CL places while shifting bits from r32 in from the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F A5 /r</td>
<td>SHLD r/m64, r64, CL</td>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Shift r/m64 to left CL places while shifting bits from r64 in from the right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**InstructionOperand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRI</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The SHLD instruction is used for multi-precision shifts of 64 bits or more.

The instruction shifts the first operand (destination operand) to the left the number of bits specified by the third operand (count operand). The second operand (source operand) provides bits to shift in from the right (starting with bit 0 of the destination operand).

The destination operand can be a register or a memory location; the source operand is a register. The count operand is an unsigned integer that can be stored in an immediate byte or in the CL register. If the count operand is CL, the shift count is the logical AND of CL and a count mask. In non-64-bit modes and default 64-bit mode; only bits 0 through 4 of the count are used. This masks the count to a value between 0 and 31. If a count is greater than the operand size, the result is undefined.

If the count is 1 or greater, the CF flag is filled with the last bit shifted out of the destination operand. For a 1-bit shift, the OF flag is set if a sign change occurred; otherwise, it is cleared. If the count operand is 0, flags are not affected.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction's default operation size is 32 bits. Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.W promotes operation to 64 bits (upgrading the count mask to 6 bits). See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

**Operation**

IF (In 64-Bit Mode and REX.W = 1)
   THEN COUNT := COUNT MOD 64;
   ELSE COUNT := COUNT MOD 32;
FI
SIZE := OperandSize;
IF COUNT = 0
   THEN
      No operation;
   ELSE
IF COUNT > SIZE
    THEN (* Bad parameters *)
        DEST is undefined;
        CF, OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF are undefined;
    ELSE (* Perform the shift *)
        CF := BIT[DEST, SIZE – COUNT];
        (* Last bit shifted out on exit *)
        FOR i := SIZE – 1 DOWN TO COUNT
            DO
                Bit(DEST, i) := Bit(DEST, i - COUNT);
                OD;
        FOR i := COUNT – 1 DOWN TO 0
            DO
                BIT[DEST, i] := BIT[SRC, i - COUNT + SIZE];
                OD;
    FI;
FI;

Flags Affected
If the count is 1 or greater, the CF flag is filled with the last bit shifted out of the destination operand and the SF, ZF, and PF flags are set according to the value of the result. For a 1-bit shift, the OF flag is set if a sign change occurred; otherwise, it is cleared. For shifts greater than 1 bit, the OF flag is undefined. If a shift occurs, the AF flag is undefined. If the count operand is 0, the flags are not affected. If the count is greater than the operand size, the flags are undefined.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0)  If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
        If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
        If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP  If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#SS(0)       If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0)       If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code)   If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)       If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the
current privilege level is 3.
#UD          If the LOCK prefix is used.
**SHRD—Double Precision Shift Right**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F AC /r ib</td>
<td>SHRD r/m16, r16, imm8</td>
<td>MRI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Shift r/m16 to right imm8 places while shifting bits from r16 in from the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F AD /r</td>
<td>SHRD r/m16, r16, CL</td>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Shift r/m16 to right CL places while shifting bits from r16 in from the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F AC /r ib</td>
<td>SHRD r/m32, r32, imm8</td>
<td>MRI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Shift r/m32 to right imm8 places while shifting bits from r32 in from the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F AC /r ib</td>
<td>SHRD r/m64, r64, imm8</td>
<td>MRI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Shift r/m64 to right imm8 places while shifting bits from r64 in from the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0F AD /r</td>
<td>SHRD r/m32, r32, CL</td>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Shift r/m32 to right CL places while shifting bits from r32 in from the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F AD /r</td>
<td>SHRD r/m64, r64, CL</td>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Shift r/m64 to right CL places while shifting bits from r64 in from the left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction Operand Encoding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Op/En</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The SHRD instruction is useful for multi-precision shifts of 64 bits or more.

The instruction shifts the first operand (destination operand) to the right the number of bits specified by the third operand (count operand). The second operand (source operand) provides bits to shift in from the left (starting with the most significant bit of the destination operand).

The destination operand can be a register or a memory location; the source operand is a register. The count operand is an unsigned integer that can be stored in an immediate byte or the CL register. If the count operand is CL, the shift count is the logical AND of CL and a count mask. In non-64-bit modes and default 64-bit mode, the width of the count mask is 5 bits. Only bits 0 through 4 of the count register are used (masking the count to a value between 0 and 31). If the count is greater than the operand size, the result is undefined.

If the count is 1 or greater, the CF flag is filled with the last bit shifted out of the destination operand. For a 1-bit shift, the OF flag is set if a sign change occurred; otherwise, it is cleared. If the count operand is 0, flags are not affected.

In 64-bit mode, the instruction's default operation size is 32 bits. Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.W promotes operation to 64 bits (upgrading the count mask to 6 bits). See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

**Operation**

IF (64-Bit Mode and REX.W = 1)
    THEN COUNT := COUNT MOD 64;
    ELSE COUNT := COUNT MOD 32;
FI
SIZE := OperandSize;
IF COUNT = 0
    THEN
        No operation;
    ELSE
IF COUNT > SIZE
    THEN (* Bad parameters *)
        DEST is undefined;
        CF, OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF are undefined;
    ELSE (* Perform the shift *)
        CF := BIT[DEST, COUNT - 1]; (* Last bit shifted out on exit *)
        FOR i := 0 TO SIZE - 1 - COUNT
            DO
                BIT[DEST, i] := BIT[DEST, i + COUNT];
            OD;
        FOR i := SIZE - COUNT TO SIZE - 1
            DO
                BIT[DEST, i] := BIT[SRC, i + COUNT - SIZE];
            OD;
        FI;
    FI;

Flags Affected

If the count is 1 or greater, the CF flag is filled with the last bit shifted out of the destination operand and the SF, ZF,
and PF flags are set according to the value of the result. For a 1-bit shift, the OF flag is set if a sign change occurred;
otherwise, it is cleared. For shifts greater than 1 bit, the OF flag is undefined. If a shift occurs, the AF flag is unde-
fined. If the count operand is 0, the flags are not affected. If the count is greater than the operand size, the flags
are undefined.

Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
    If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
    If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the
current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the
       current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
### SHUFPD—Packed Interleave Shuffle of Pairs of Double-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F C6 / r ib SHUFPD xmm1, xmm2/m128, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Shuffle two pairs of double-precision floating-point values from xmm1 and xmm2/m128 using imm8 to select from each pair, interleaved result is stored in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:Wig C6 / r ib VSHUFPD xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shuffle two pairs of double-precision floating-point values from xmm2 and xmm3/m128 using imm8 to select from each pair, interleaved result is stored in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:Wig C6 / r ib VSHUFPD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Shuffle four pairs of double-precision floating-point values from ymm2 and ymm3/m256 using imm8 to select from each pair, interleaved result is stored in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 C6 / r ib VSHUFPD ymm1{[k1]}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Shuffle two pairs of double-precision floating-point values from xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst using imm8 to select from each pair. Store interleaved results in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 C6 / r ib VSHUFPD ymm1{[k1]}[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Shuffle four pairs of double-precision floating-point values from ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst using imm8 to select from each pair. Store interleaved results in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 C6 / r ib VSHUFPD zmm1{[k1]}[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Shuffle eight pairs of double-precision floating-point values from zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst using imm8 to select from each pair. Store interleaved results in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Description

Selects a double-precision floating-point value of an input pair using a bit control and move to a designated element of the destination operand. The low-to-high order of double-precision element of the destination operand is interleaved between the first source operand and the second source operand at the granularity of input pair of 128 bits. Each bit in the imm8 byte, starting from bit 0, is the select control of the corresponding element of the destination to received the shuffled result of an input pair.

EVEN encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register updated according to the writemask. The select controls are the lower 8/4/2 bits of the imm8 byte.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The select controls are the bit 3:0 of the imm8 byte, imm8[7:4] are ignored.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed. The select controls are the bit 1:0 of the imm8 byte, imm8[7:2] are ignored.
128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination operand and the first source operand is the same and is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified. The select controls are the bit 1:0 of the imm8 byte, imm8[7:2] are ignored.

**Operation**

**VSHUFPD (EVEX encoded versions when SRC2 is a vector register)**

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

IF IMM0[0] = 0
   THEN TMP_DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
   ELSE TMP_DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64] FI;

IF IMM0[1] = 0
   THEN TMP_DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
   ELSE TMP_DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64] FI;

IF VL >= 256
   IF IMM0[2] = 0
   IF IMM0[3] = 0
   FI;

IF VL >= 512
   IF IMM0[4] = 0
   IF IMM0[5] = 0
   IF IMM0[6] = 0
   IF IMM0[7] = 0
   FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 64
   IF k1[j] OR "no writemask"
      THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_DEST[i+63:i]
   ELSE

![Figure 4-25. 256-bit VSHUFPD Operation of Four Pairs of DP FP Values](image-url)
IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
    THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
    DEST[i+63:i] := 0
FI

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 64
    IF (EVEX.b = 1)
        THEN TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[63:0]
        ELSE TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i]
    FI;
ENDFOR;

IF IMM0[0] = 0
    THEN TMP_DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
    ELSE TMP_DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64] FI;
IF IMM0[1] = 0
    THEN TMP_DEST[127:64] := TMP_SRC2[63:0]
IF VL >= 256
    IF IMM0[2] = 0
    IF IMM0[3] = 0
    FI;
IF VL >= 512
    IF IMM0[4] = 0
    IF IMM0[5] = 0
    IF IMM0[6] = 0
    IF IMM0[7] = 0
    FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 64
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_DEST[i+63:i]
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
        ELSE
            DEST[i+63:i] := 0
        FI
    FI;
ENDFOR;

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VSHUFPD (EVEX encoded versions when SRC2 is memory)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
ELSE *(zeroing-masking*) ; zeroing-masking
    DEST[i+63:i] := 0
  FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VSHUFPD (VEX.256 encoded version)
IF IMM0[0] = 0
    THEN DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
    ELSE DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64] FI;
IF IMM0[1] = 0
    THEN DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
    ELSE DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64] FI;
IF IMM0[2] = 0
IF IMM0[3] = 0
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

VSHUFPD (VEX.128 encoded version)
IF IMM0[0] = 0
    THEN DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
    ELSE DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64] FI;
IF IMM0[1] = 0
    THEN DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
    ELSE DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64] FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VSHUFPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
IF IMM0[0] = 0
    THEN DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
    ELSE DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64] FI;
IF IMM0[1] = 0
    THEN DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
    ELSE DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64] FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VSHUFPD __m512d _mm512_shuffle_pd(__m512d a, __m512d b, int imm);
VSHUFPD __m512d _mm512_mask_shuffle_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b, int imm);
VSHUFPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_shuffle_pd(__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b, int imm);
VSHUFPD __m256d _mm256_shuffle_pd (__m256d a, __m256d b, const int select);
VSHUFPD __m256d _mm256_mask_shuffle_pd(__m256d s, __mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b, int imm);
VSHUFPD __m256d _mm256_maskz_shuffle_pd( __mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b, int imm);
SHUFPD __m128d _mm_shuffle_pd (__m128d a, __m128d b, const int select);
VSHUFPD __m128d _mm_mask_shuffle_pd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int imm);
VSHUFPD __m128d _mm_maskz_shuffle_pd( __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int imm);
SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".
SHUFPS—Packed Interleave Shuffle of Quadruplets of Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F C6 /r ib SHUFPS xmm1, xmm3/m128, imm8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Select from quadruplet of single-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 using imm8, interleaved result pairs are stored in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F:WIG C6 /r ib VSHUFPS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Select from quadruplet of single-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 using imm8, interleaved result pairs are stored in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.0F:WIG C6 /r ib VSHUFPS ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256, imm8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Select from quadruplet of single-precision floating-point values in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 using imm8, interleaved result pairs are stored in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F:W0 C6 /r ib VSHUFPS xmm1[k1]{k1}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Select from quadruplet of single-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/m128 using imm8, interleaved result pairs are stored in xmm1, subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.0F:W0 C6 /r ib VSHUFPS ymm1[k1]{k1}[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Select from quadruplet of single-precision floating-point values in ymm2 and ymm3/m256 using imm8, interleaved result pairs are stored in ymm1, subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.0F:W0 C6 /r ib VSHUFPS zmm1[k1]{k1}[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst, imm8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Select from quadruplet of single-precision floating-point values in zmm2 and zmm3/m512 using imm8, interleaved result pairs are stored in zmm1, subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>Imm8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Selects a single-precision floating-point value of an input quadruplet using a two-bit control and move to a designated element of the destination operand. Each 64-bit element-pair of a 128-bit lane of the destination operand is interleaved between the corresponding lane of the first source operand and the second source operand at the granularity 128 bits. Each two bits in the imm8 byte, starting from bit 0, is the select control of the corresponding element of a 128-bit lane of the destination to received the shuffled result of an input quadruplet. The two lower elements of a 128-bit lane in the destination receives shuffle results from the quadruple of the first source operand. The next two elements of the destination receives shuffle results from the quadruple of the second source operand.

EVEX encoded versions: The first source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register. The second source operand can be a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register updated according to the writemask. Imm8[7:0] provides 4 select controls for each applicable 128-bit lane of the destination.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. Imm8[7:0] provides 4 select controls for the high and low 128-bit of the destination.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed. Imm8[7:0] provides 4 select controls for each element of the destination.
128-bit Legacy SSE version: The source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified. Imm8[7:0] provides 4 select controls for each element of the destination.

![Diagram of 256-bit VSHUFPS Operation](image)

**Operation**

Select4(SRC, control) {
  CASE (control[1:0]) OF
    0: TMP := SRC[31:0];
    1: TMP := SRC[63:32];
    2: TMP := SRC[95:64];
    3: TMP := SRC[127:96];
  ESAC;
  RETURN TMP
}

**VPSHUFPS (EVEX encoded versions when SRC2 is a vector register)**

(KE, VE) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)

TMP_DEST[31:0] := Select4(SRC1[127:0], imm8[1:0]);
TMP_DEST[95:64] := Select4(SRC2[127:0], imm8[5:4]);
TMP_DEST[127:96] := Select4(SRC2[127:0], imm8[7:6]);

IF VL >= 256
FI;

IF VL >= 512
  TMP_DEST[287:256] := Select4(SRC1[383:256], imm8[1:0]);
  TMP_DEST[415:384] := Select4(SRC1[511:384], imm8[1:0]);
  TMP_DEST[511:480] := Select4(SRC2[511:384], imm8[7:6]);
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+31:i] := 0
    FI;
FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VPSHUFPS (EVEX encoded versions when SRC2 is memory)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF (EVEX.b = 1)
        THEN TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0]
        ELSE TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i]
    FI;
ENDFOR;
TMP_DEST[31:0] := Select4(SRC1[127:0], imm8[1:0]);
TMP_DEST[95:64] := Select4(TMP_SRC2[127:0], imm8[5:4]);
TMP_DEST[127:96] := Select4(TMP_SRC2[127:0], imm8[7:6]);
IF VL >= 256
    FI;
IF VL >= 512
    TMP_DEST[287:256] := Select4(SRC1[383:256], imm8[1:0]);
    TMP_DEST[415:384] := Select4(SRC1[511:384], imm8[1:0]);
    FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
            ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
                DEST[i+31:i] := 0
            FI;
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VSHUFPS (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := Select4(SRC1[127:0], imm8[1:0]);
DEST[95:64] := Select4(SRC2[127:0], imm8[5:4]);
DEST[127:96] := Select4(SRC2[127:0], imm8[7:6]);
DEST[159:128] := Select4(SRC1[255:128], imm8[1:0]);
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VSHUFPS (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := Select4(SRC1[127:0], imm8[1:0]);
DEST[95:64] := Select4(SRC2[127:0], imm8[5:4]);
DEST[127:96] := Select4(SRC2[127:0], imm8[7:6]);
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

SHUFPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := Select4(SRC1[127:0], imm8[1:0]);
DEST[95:64] := Select4(SRC2[127:0], imm8[5:4]);
DEST[127:96] := Select4(SRC2[127:0], imm8[7:6]);
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VSHUFPS __m512 __mm512_shuffle_ps(__m512 a, __m512 b, int imm);
VSHUFPS __m512 __mm512_mask_shuffle_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int imm);
VSHUFPS __m512 __mm512_maskz_shuffle_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int imm);
VSHUFPS __m256 __mm256_shuffle_ps (__m256 a, __m256 b, const int select);
VSHUFPS __m256 __mm256_mask_shuffle_ps(__m256 s, __mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b, int imm);
VSHUFPS __m256 __mm256_maskz_shuffle_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b, int imm);
SHUFPS __m128 __mm_shuffle_ps (__m128 a, __m128 b, const int select);
VSHUFPS __m128 __mm_mask_shuffle_ps(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int imm);
VSHUFPS __m128 __mm_maskz_shuffle_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int imm);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-21, “Type 4 Class Exception Conditions”. EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-50, “Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions”.

SHUFPS—Packed Interleave Shuffle of Quadruplets of Single-Precision Floating-Point Values
SIDT—Store Interrupt Descriptor Table Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/ En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 01 /1</td>
<td>SIDT m</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Store IDTR to m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Stores the content the interrupt descriptor table register (IDTR) in the destination operand. The destination operand specifies a 6-byte memory location.

In non-64-bit modes, the 16-bit limit field of the register is stored in the low 2 bytes of the memory location and the 32-bit base address is stored in the high 4 bytes.

In 64-bit mode, the operand size fixed at 8+2 bytes. The instruction stores 8-byte base and 2-byte limit values.

SIDT is only useful in operating-system software; however, it can be used in application programs without causing an exception to be generated if CR4.UMIP = 0. See “LGDT/LIDT—Load Global/Interrupt Descriptor Table Register” in Chapter 3, *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 2A*, for information on loading the GDTR and IDTR.

**IA-32 Architecture Compatibility**

The 16-bit form of SIDT is compatible with the Intel 286 processor if the upper 8 bits are not referenced. The Intel 286 processor fills these bits with 1s; processor generations later than the Intel 286 processor fill these bits with 0s.

**Operation**

IF instruction is SIDT THEN

IF OperandSize =16 or OperandSize = 32 (* Legacy or Compatibility Mode *) THEN

DEST[0:15] := IDTR(Limit);
DEST[16:47] := IDTR(Base); (* Full 32-bit base address stored *)
ELSE (* 64-bit Mode *)

DEST[0:15] := IDTR(Limit);
DEST[16:79] := IDTR(Base); (* Full 64-bit base address stored *)

FI;

FI;

**Flags Affected**

None.
Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a NULL segment
selector.
If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If CR4.UMIP = 1.
#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3.
SLDT—Store Local Descriptor Table Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode*</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 00 /0</td>
<td>SLDT r/m16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Stores segment selector from LDTR in r/m16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Stores the segment selector from the local descriptor table register (LDTR) in the destination operand. The destination operand can be a general-purpose register or a memory location. The segment selector stored with this instruction points to the segment descriptor (located in the GDT) for the current LDT. This instruction can only be executed in protected mode.

Outside IA-32e mode, when the destination operand is a 32-bit register, the 16-bit segment selector is copied into the low-order 16 bits of the register. The high-order 16 bits of the register are cleared for the Pentium 4, Intel Xeon, and P6 family processors. They are undefined for Pentium, Intel486, and Intel386 processors. When the destination operand is a memory location, the segment selector is written to memory as a 16-bit quantity, regardless of the operand size.

In compatibility mode, when the destination operand is a 32-bit register, the 16-bit segment selector is copied into the low-order 16 bits of the register. The high-order 16 bits of the register are cleared. When the destination operand is a memory location, the segment selector is written to memory as a 16-bit quantity, regardless of the operand size.

In 64-bit mode, using a REX prefix in the form of REX.R permits access to additional registers (R8-R15). The behavior of SLDT with a 64-bit register is to zero-extend the 16-bit selector and store it in the register. If the destination operand is memory and operand size is 64, SLDT will write the 16-bit selector to memory as a 16-bit quantity, regardless of the operand size.

Operation

DEST := LDTR(SegmentSelector);

Flags Affected

None.

Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a NULL segment selector.
If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.

#SS(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.

#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.

#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3.

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#UD The SLDT instruction is not recognized in real-address mode.
Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#UD The SLDT instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
#SS(0) If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0) If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
    If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
**SMSW—Store Machine Status Word**

Stores the machine status word (bits 0 through 15 of control register CR0) into the destination operand. The destination operand can be a general-purpose register or a memory location.

In non-64-bit modes, when the destination operand is a 32-bit register, the low-order 16 bits of register CR0 are copied into the low-order 16 bits of the register and the high-order 16 bits are undefined. When the destination operand is a memory location, the low-order 16 bits of register CR0 are written to memory as a 16-bit quantity, regardless of the operand size.

In 64-bit mode, the behavior of the SMSW instruction is defined by the following examples:

- SMSW r16 operand size 16, store CR0[15:0] in r16
- SMSW r32 operand size 32, zero-extend CR0[31:0], and store in r32
- SMSW r64 operand size 64, zero-extend CR0[63:0], and store in r64
- SMSW m16 operand size 16, store CR0[15:0] in m16
- SMSW m16 operand size 32, store CR0[15:0] in m16 (not m32)
- SMSW m16 operands size 64, store CR0[15:0] in m16 (not m64)

SMSW is only useful in operating-system software. However, it is not a privileged instruction and can be used in application programs if CR4.UMIP = 0. It is provided for compatibility with the Intel 286 processor. Programs and procedures intended to run on IA-32 and Intel 64 processors beginning with the Intel386 processors should use the MOV CR instruction to load the machine status word.

See “Changes to Instruction Behavior in VMX Non-Root Operation” in Chapter 25 of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3C*, for more information about the behavior of this instruction in VMX non-root operation.

**Description**

Stores the machine status word (bits 0 through 15 of control register CR0) into the destination operand. The destination operand can be a general-purpose register or a memory location.

In non-64-bit modes, when the destination operand is a 32-bit register, the low-order 16 bits of register CR0 are copied into the low-order 16 bits of the register and the high-order 16 bits are undefined. When the destination operand is a memory location, the low-order 16 bits of register CR0 are written to memory as a 16-bit quantity, regardless of the operand size.

In 64-bit mode, the behavior of the SMSW instruction is defined by the following examples:

- SMSW r16 operand size 16, store CR0[15:0] in r16
- SMSW r32 operand size 32, zero-extend CR0[31:0], and store in r32
- SMSW r64 operand size 64, zero-extend CR0[63:0], and store in r64
- SMSW m16 operand size 16, store CR0[15:0] in m16
- SMSW m16 operand size 32, store CR0[15:0] in m16 (not m32)
- SMSW m16 operands size 64, store CR0[15:0] in m16 (not m64)

SMSW is only useful in operating-system software. However, it is not a privileged instruction and can be used in application programs if CR4.UMIP = 0. It is provided for compatibility with the Intel 286 processor. Programs and procedures intended to run on IA-32 and Intel 64 processors beginning with the Intel386 processors should use the MOV CR instruction to load the machine status word.

See “Changes to Instruction Behavior in VMX Non-Root Operation” in Chapter 25 of the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3C*, for more information about the behavior of this instruction in VMX non-root operation.

**Operation**

DEST := CR0[15:0];
(* Machine status word *)

**Flags Affected**

None.
Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0)  If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a NULL segment selector.
   If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.
#SS(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#GP  If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
#SS(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#GP(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
   If CR4.UMIP = 1.
#SS(0)  If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#SS(0)  If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
#GP(0)  If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
   If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while CPL = 3.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.
SQRTPD—Square Root of Double-Precision Floating-Point Values

**Opcode/Instruction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 51 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 and stores the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:W1 51 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 and stores the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:W1 51 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed double-precision floating-point values in ymm2/m256 and stores the result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 51 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128/m64bcst and stores the result in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 51 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed double-precision floating-point values in ymm2/m256/m64bcst and stores the result in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 51 /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed double-precision floating-point values in zmm2/m512/m64bcst and stores the result in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a SIMD computation of the square roots of the two, four or eight packed double-precision floating-point values in the source operand (the second operand) stores the packed double-precision floating-point results in the destination operand (the first operand).

**EVEX encoded versions**: The source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location, or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register updated according to the writemask.

**VEX.256 encoded version**: The source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**VEX.128 encoded version**: The source operand second source operand or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version**: The second source can be an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.
Operation

VSQRTPD (EVEX encoded versions)

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

IF (VL = 512) AND (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC *is register*)

THEN

SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);

ELSE

SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);

FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1

i := j * 64

IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN

IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC *is memory*)

THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SQRT(SRC[i+63:i])

ELSE DEST[i+63:i] := SQRT(SRC[i+63:i])

FI;

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*

ELSE ; zeroing-masking

DEST[i+63:i] := 0

FI

FI;

ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VSQRTPD (VEX.256 encoded version)

DEST[63:0] := SQRT(SRC[63:0])

DEST[127:64] := SQRT(SRC[127:64])


DEST[255:192] := SQRT(SRC[255:192])

DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VSQRTPD (VEX.128 encoded version)

DEST[63:0] := SQRT(SRC[63:0])

DEST[127:64] := SQRT(SRC[127:64])

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

SQRTPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)

DEST[63:0] := SQRT(SRC[63:0])

DEST[127:64] := SQRT(SRC[127:64])

DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VSQRTPD __m512d _mm512_sqrt_round_pd(__m512d a, int r);

VSQRTPD __m512d _mm512_mask_sqrt_round_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, int r);

VSQRTPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_sqrt_round_pd(__mmask8 k, __m512d a, int r);

VSQRTPD __m256d _mm256_sqrt_pd(__m256d a);

VSQRTPD __m256d _mm256_mask_sqrt_pd(__m256d s, __mmask8 k, __m256d a, int r);

VSQRTPD __m256d _mm256_maskz_sqrt_pd(__mmask8 k, __m256d a, int r);

SQRTPD __m128d _mm_sqrt_pd(__m128d a);

VSQRTPD __m128d _mm_mask_sqrt_pd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, int r);

VSQRTPD __m128d _mm_maskz_sqrt_pd(__mmask8 k, __m128d a, int r);
**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**
Invalid, Precision, Denormal

**Other Exceptions**
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-19, "Type 2 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:
#UD\[\text{If VEX.vvvv} \neq 1111B.\]
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-46, "Type E2 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:
#UD\[\text{If EVEX.vvvv} \neq 1111B.\]
SQRTPS—Square Root of Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 51 /r SQRTPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 and stores the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0F.W1G 51 /r VSQRTPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128 and stores the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.0F.W1G 51 /r VSQRTPS ymm1, ymm2/m256</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed single-precision floating-point values in ymm2/m256 and stores the result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F.W0 51 /r VSQRTPS xmm1 (k1)(z), xmm2/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V  AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm2/m128/m32bcst and stores the result in xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.0F.W0 51 /r VSQRTPS ymm1 (k1)(z), ymm2/m256/m32bcst</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V  AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed single-precision floating-point values in ymm2/m256/m32bcst and stores the result in ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.0F.W0 51 /r VSQRTPS zmm1 (k1)(z), zmm2/m512/m32bcst(er)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V  AVX512F</td>
<td>Computes Square Roots of the packed single-precision floating-point values in zmm2/m512/m32bcst and stores the result in zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
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<th>Operand 1</th>
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<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs a SIMD computation of the square roots of the four, eight or sixteen packed single-precision floating-point values in the source operand (second operand) stores the packed single-precision floating-point results in the destination operand.

**EVEX.512 encoded versions:** The source operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register, a 512/256/128-bit memory location or a 512/256/128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM/YMM/XMM register updated according to the writemask.

**VEX.256 encoded version:** The source operand is a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**VEX.128 encoded version:** The source operand second source operand or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version:** The second source can be an XMM register or 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b otherwise instructions will #UD.
Operation

**VSQRTPS (EVEX encoded versions)**

\[(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\]

IF \((VL = 512) \text{ AND } (EVEX.b = 1) \text{ AND } (\text{SRC *is register*})\)

THEN

```
SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
```

ELSE

```
SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
```

FI;

FOR \(j := 0\) TO \(KL-1\)

\(i := j \times 32\)

IF \(k1[j] \text{ OR *no writemask* THEN}\)

IF \((EVEX.b = 1) \text{ AND } (\text{SRC *is memory*})\)

THEN \(\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[31:0]}\)

ELSE \(\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[i+31:i]}\)

FI;

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN \(\text{DEST}[i+31:i] \text{ remains unchanged*}\)

ELSE ; zeroing-masking

\(\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0\)

FI

FI;

ENDFOR

\(\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0\)

**VSQRTPS (VEX.256 encoded version)**

\(\text{DEST}[31:0] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[31:0]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[63:32] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[63:32]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[95:64] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[95:64]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[127:96] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[127:96]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[159:128] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[159:128]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[191:160] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[191:160]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[223:192] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[223:192]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[255:224] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[255:224]}\)

**VSQRTPS (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\(\text{DEST}[31:0] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[31:0]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[63:32] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[63:32]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[95:64] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[95:64]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[127:96] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[127:96]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] := 0\)

**SQRTPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\(\text{DEST}[31:0] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[31:0]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[63:32] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[63:32]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[95:64] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[95:64]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[127:96] := \sqrt{\text{SRC}[127:96]}\)

\(\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:128] \text{ (Unmodified)}\)
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VSQRTPS __m512 _mm512_sqrt_round_ps(__m512 a, int r);
VSQRTPS __m512 _mm512_mask_sqrt_round_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, int r);
VSQRTPS __m512 _mm512_maskz_sqrt_round_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a, int r);
VSQRTPS __m256 _mm256_sqrt_ps (__m256 a);
VSQRTPS __m256 _mm256_mask_sqrt_ps(__m256 s, __mmask8 k, __m256 a, int r);
VSQRTPS __m256 _mm256_maskz_sqrt_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a, int r);
VSQRTPS __m128 _mm_sqrt_ps (__m128 a);
VSQRTPS __m128 _mm_mask_sqrt_ps(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, int r);
VSQRTPS __m128 _mm_maskz_sqrt_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, int r);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

Invalid, Precision, Denormal

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-19, "Type 2 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B.

EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-46, "Type E2 Class Exception Conditions"; additionally:
#UD If EVEX.vvvv != 1111B.
SQRTSD—Compute Square Root of Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2 0F 51/r SQRTSD xmm1,xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Computes square root of the low double-precision floating-point value in xmm2/m64 and stores the results in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F2.0F:WIG 51/r VSQRTSD xmm1,xmm2,m64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes square root of the low double-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m64 and stores the results in xmm1. Also, upper double-precision floating-point value (bits[127:64]) from xmm2 is copied to xmm1[127:64].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F2.0F:W1 51/r VSQRTSD xmm1 [k1][z], xmm2, xmm3/m64{er}</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Computes square root of the low double-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m64 and stores the results in xmm1 under writemask k1. Also, upper double-precision floating-point value (bits[127:64]) from xmm2 is copied to xmm1[127:64].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Computes the square root of the low double-precision floating-point value in the second source operand and stores the double-precision floating-point result in the destination operand. The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand are the same. The quadword at bits 127:64 of the destination operand remains unchanged. Bits (MAXVL-1:64) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded versions: Bits 127:64 of the destination operand are copied from the corresponding bits of the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low quadword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VSQRTSD is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VSQRTSD with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
Operation

**VSQRTSD (EVEX encoded version)**

IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is register*)
    THEN
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
    ELSE
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
    FI;

IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
    THEN 
        DEST[63:0] := SQRT(SRC2[63:0])
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged*
        ELSE ; zeroing-masking
            THEN DEST[63:0] := 0
        FI;
    FI;

DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VSQRTSD (VEX.128 encoded version)**

DEST[63:0] := SQRT(SRC2[63:0])
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**SQRTSD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

DEST[63:0] := SQRT(SRC[63:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VSQRTSD __m128d _mm_sqrt_round_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b, int r);
VSQRTSD __m128d _mm_mask_sqrt_round_sd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int r);
VSQRTSD __m128d _mm_maskz_sqrt_round_sd(__mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int r);
SQRTSD __m128d _mm_sqrt_sd (__m128d a, __m128d b)

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

Invalid, Precision, Denormal

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-20, “Type 3 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-47, “Type E3 Class Exception Conditions”.


SQRTSS—Compute Square Root of Scalar Single-Precision Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 51 /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Computes square root of the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm2/m32 and stores the results in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F3.0F.WIG 51 /r VSQRTSS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m32</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Computes square root of the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m32 and stores the results in xmm1. Also, upper single-precision floating-point values (bits[127:32]) from xmm2 are copied to xmm1[127:32].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LLIG.F3.0F.W0 51 /r VSQRTSS xmm1 {k1}[z], xmm2, xmm3/m32{er}</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Computes square root of the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m32 and stores the results in xmm1 under writemask k1. Also, upper single-precision floating-point values (bits[127:32]) from xmm2 are copied to xmm1[127:32].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Computes the square root of the low single-precision floating-point value in the second source operand and stores the single-precision floating-point result in the destination operand. The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are an XMM register.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The first source operand and the destination operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:32) of the corresponding YMM destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded versions: Bits 127:32 of the destination operand are copied from the corresponding bits of the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination ZMM register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low doubleword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VSQRTSS is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VSQRTSS with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
Operation

VSQRTSS (EVEX encoded version)
IF (EVEX.b = 1) AND (SRC2 *is register*)
    THEN
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
    ELSE
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
    FI;
IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
    THEN
        DEST[31:0] := SQRT(SRC2[31:0])
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN  *DEST[31:0] remains unchanged*
                ELSE ; zeroing-masking
                    DEST[31:0] := 0
            FI;
    FI;
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VSQRTSS (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := SQRT(SRC2[31:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

SQRSS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := SQRT(SRC2[31:0])
DEST[MAXVL-1:32] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VSQRTSS __m128 _mm_sqrt_round_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b, int r);
VSQRTSS __m128 _mm_mask_sqrt_round_ss(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int r);
VSQRTSS __m128 _mm_maskz_sqrt_round_ss( __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int r);
SQRSS __m128 _mm_sqrt_ss(__m128 a)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Invalid, Precision, Denormal

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-20, “Type 3 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instruction, see Table 2-47, “Type E3 Class Exception Conditions”.
STAC—Set AC Flag in EFLAGS Register

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Sets the AC flag bit in EFLAGS register. This may enable alignment checking of user-mode data accesses. This allows explicit supervisor-mode data accesses to user-mode pages even if the SMAP bit is set in the CR4 register. This instruction's operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode. Attempts to execute STAC when CPL > 0 cause #UD.

### Operation

EFLAGS.AC := 1;

### Flags Affected

AC set. Other flags are unaffected.

### Protected Mode Exceptions

- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
- If the CPL > 0.
- If CPUID.(EAX=07H, ECX=0H):EBX.SMAP[bit 20] = 0.

### Real-Address Mode Exceptions

- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
- If CPUID.(EAX=07H, ECX=0H):EBX.SMAP[bit 20] = 0.

### Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

- **#UD** The STAC instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

### Compatibility Mode Exceptions

- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
- If the CPL > 0.
- If CPUID.(EAX=07H, ECX=0H):EBX.SMAP[bit 20] = 0.

### 64-Bit Mode Exceptions

- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
- If the CPL > 0.
- If CPUID.(EAX=07H, ECX=0H):EBX.SMAP[bit 20] = 0.
STC—Set Carry Flag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F9</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Set CF flag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Sets the CF flag in the EFLAGS register. Operation is the same in all modes.

**Operation**

\[ CF := 1; \]

**Flags Affected**

The CF flag is set. The OF, ZF, SF, AF, and PF flags are unaffected.

**Exceptions (All Operating Modes)**

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
**STD—Set Direction Flag**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-bit Mode</th>
<th>Comp/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0D</td>
<td>STD</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Set DF flag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Sets the DF flag in the EFLAGS register. When the DF flag is set to 1, string operations decrement the index registers (ESI and/or EDI). Operation is the same in all modes.

**Operation**

DF := 1;

**Flags Affected**

The DF flag is set. The CF, OF, ZF, SF, AF, and PF flags are unaffected.

**Exceptions (All Operating Modes)**

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
STI—Set Interrupt Flag

**Opcode** | **Instruction** | **Op/En** | **64-Bit Mode** | **Compat/ Leg Mode** | **Description**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
FB | STI | ZO | Valid | Valid | Set interrupt flag; external, maskable interrupts enabled at the end of the next instruction.

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

In most cases, STI sets the interrupt flag (IF) in the EFLAGS register. This allows the processor to respond to maskable hardware interrupts.

If IF = 0, maskable hardware interrupts remain inhibited on the instruction boundary following an execution of STI. (The delayed effect of this instruction is provided to allow interrupts to be enabled just before returning from a procedure or subroutine. For instance, if an STI instruction is followed by a RET instruction, the RET instruction is allowed to execute before external interrupts are recognized. No interrupts can be recognized if an execution of CLI immediately follow such an execution of STI.) The inhibition ends after delivery of another event (e.g., exception) or the execution of the next instruction.

The IF flag and the STI and CLI instructions do not prohibit the generation of exceptions and nonmaskable interrupts (NMIs). However, NMIs (and system-management interrupts) may be inhibited on the instruction boundary following an execution of STI that begins with IF = 0.

Operation is different in two modes defined as follows:

- **PVI mode** (protected-mode virtual interrupts): CR0.PE = 1, EFLAGS.VM = 0, CPL = 3, and CR4.PVI = 1;
- **VME mode** (virtual-8086 mode extensions): CR0.PE = 1, EFLAGS.VM = 1, and CR4.VME = 1.

If IOPL < 3, EFLAGS.VIP = 1, and either VME mode or PVI mode is active, STI sets the VIF flag in the EFLAGS register, leaving IF unaffected.

Table 4-24 indicates the action of the STI instruction depending on the processor operating mode, IOPL, CPL, and EFLAGS.VIP.

#### Table 4-24. Decision Table for STI Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>IOPL</th>
<th>EFLAGS.VIP</th>
<th>STI Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real-address</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>IF = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected, not PVI&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>≥ CPL</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>IF = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected, PVI&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt; CPL</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>#GP fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>IF = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VIF = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>#GP fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual-8086, not VME&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>IF = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>#GP fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual-8086, VME&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>IF = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VIF = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>#GP fault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

1. X = This setting has no effect on instruction operation.
2. For this table, "protected mode" applies whenever CR0.PE = 1 and EFLAGS.VM = 0; it includes compatibility mode and 64-bit mode.
3. PVI mode and virtual-8086 mode each imply CPL = 3.

**Operation**

```plaintext
IF CR0.PE = 0 (* Executing in real-address mode *)
    THEN IF := 1; (* Set Interrupt Flag *)
ELSE
    IF IOPL ≥ CPL (* CPL = 3 if EFLAGS.VM = 1 *)
        THEN IF := 1; (* Set Interrupt Flag *)
    ELSE
        IF VME mode OR PVI mode
            THEN
                IF EFLAGS.VIP = 0
                    THEN VIF := 1; (* Set Virtual Interrupt Flag *)
                ELSE #GP(0);
            FI;
        ELSE #GP(0);
        FI;
    FI;
FI;
```

**Flags Affected**

Either the IF flag or the VIF flag is set to 1. Other flags are unaffected.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If CPL is greater than IOPL and PVI mode is not active.
- **#UD** If CPL is greater than IOPL and EFLAGS.VIP = 1.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If IOPL is less than 3 and VME mode is not active.
- **#UD** If IOPL is less than 3 and EFLAGS.VIP = 1.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
### STMXCSR—Store MXCSR Register State

#### Opcode Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F AE /3 STMXCSR m32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Store contents of MXCSR register to m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LZ.0F.WIG AE /3 VSTMXCSR m32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Store contents of MXCSR register to m32.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Description

Stores the contents of the MXCSR control and status register to the destination operand. The destination operand is a 32-bit memory location. The reserved bits in the MXCSR register are stored as 0s.

This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

VEX.L must be 0, otherwise instructions will #UD.

Note: In VEX-encoded versions, VEX.vvvv is reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD.

#### Operation

\[ m32 := \text{MXCSR}; \]

#### Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

.mm_getcsr(void)

#### SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None.

#### Other Exceptions

See Table 2-22, “Type 5 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:

- #UD
  - If VEX.L = 1,
  - If VEX.vvvv ≠ 1111B.
STOS/STOSB/STOSW/STOSD/STOSQ—Store String

In non-64-bit and default 64-bit mode; stores a byte, word, or doubleword from the AL, AX, or EAX register (respectively) into the destination operand. The destination operand is a memory location, the address of which is read from either the ES:EDI or ES:DI register (depending on the address-size attribute of the instruction and the mode of operation). The ES segment cannot be overridden with a segment override prefix.

At the assembly-code level, two forms of the instruction are allowed: the “explicit-operands” form and the “no-operands” form. The explicit-operands form (specified with the STOS mnemonic) allows the destination operand to be specified explicitly. Here, the destination operand should be a symbol that indicates the size and location of the destination value. The source operand is then automatically selected to match the size of the destination operand (the AL register for byte operands, AX for word operands, EAX for doubleword operands). The explicit-operands form is provided to allow documentation; however, note that the documentation provided by this form can be misleading. That is, the destination operand symbol must specify the correct type (size) of the operand (byte, word, or doubleword), but it does not have to specify the correct location. The location is always specified by the ES:(E)DI register. These must be loaded correctly before the store string instruction is executed.

The no-operands form provides “short forms” of the byte, word, doubleword, and quadword versions of the STOS instructions. Here also ES:(E)DI is assumed to be the destination operand and AL, AX, or EAX is assumed to be the source operand. The size of the destination and source operands is selected by the mnemonic: STOSB (byte read from register AL), STOSW (word from AX), STOSD (doubleword from EAX).

After the byte, word, or doubleword is transferred from the register to the memory location, the (E)DI register is incremented or decremented according to the setting of the DF flag in the EFLAGS register. If the DF flag is 0, the register is incremented; if the DF flag is 1, the register is decremented (the register is incremented or decremented by 1 for byte operations, by 2 for word operations, by 4 for doubleword operations).
NOTE: To improve performance, more recent processors support modifications to the processor’s operation during the string store operations initiated with STOS and STOSB. See Section 7.3.9.3 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1 for additional information on fast-string operation.

In 64-bit mode, the default address size is 64 bits, 32-bit address size is supported using the prefix 67H. Using a REX prefix in the form of REX.W promotes operation on doubleword operand to 64 bits. The promoted no-operand mnemonic is STOSQ. STOSQ (and its explicit operands variant) store a quadword from the RAX register into the destination addressed by RDI or EDI. See the summary chart at the beginning of this section for encoding data and limits.

The STOS, STOSB, STOSW, STOSD, STOSQ instructions can be preceded by the REP prefix for block stores of ECX bytes, words, or doublewords. More often, however, these instructions are used within a LOOP construct because data needs to be moved into the AL, AX, or EAX register before it can be stored. See “REP/REPE/REPZ/REPNE/REPNZ—Repeat String Operation Prefix” in this chapter for a description of the REP prefix.

Operation

Non-64-bit Mode:

IF (Byte store)
    THEN
        DEST := AL;
        THEN IF DF = 0
            THEN (E)DI := (E)DI + 1;
            ELSE (E)DI := (E)DI - 1;
            FI;
        ELSE IF (Word store)
            THEN
                DEST := AX;
                THEN IF DF = 0
                    THEN (E)DI := (E)DI + 2;
                    ELSE (E)DI := (E)DI - 2;
                    FI;
                FI;
            ELSE IF (Doubleword store)
                THEN
                    DEST := EAX;
                    THEN IF DF = 0
                        THEN (E)DI := (E)DI + 4;
                        ELSE (E)DI := (E)DI - 4;
                        FI;
                    FI;
                FI;
        FI;

64-bit Mode:

IF (Byte store)
    THEN
        DEST := AL;
        THEN IF DF = 0
            THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 1;
            ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 1;
            FI;
        ELSE IF (Word store)
            THEN
                DEST := AX;
                THEN IF DF = 0
                    THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 2;
                    ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 2;
                    FI;
                FI;
            ELSE IF (Doubleword store)
                THEN
                    DEST := EAX;
                    THEN IF DF = 0
                        THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 4;
                        ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 4;
                        FI;
                    FI;
                FI;
THEN IF DF = 0
    THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 2;
    ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 2;
    FI;
    FI;
ELSE IF (Doubleword store)
    THEN
        DEST := EAX;
        THEN IF DF = 0
            THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 4;
            ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 4;
            FI;
        FI;
ELSE IF (Quadword store using REX.W)
    THEN
        DEST := RAX;
        THEN IF DF = 0
            THEN (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI + 8;
            ELSE (R|E)DI := (R|E)DI - 8;
            FI;
        FI;
FI;

Flags Affected
None.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If the destination is located in a non-writable segment.
    If a memory operand effective address is outside the limit of the ES segment.
    If the ES register contains a NULL segment selector.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the
    current privilege level is 3.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP If a memory operand effective address is outside the ES segment limit.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If a memory operand effective address is outside the ES segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0) If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0)  If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code)  If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)  If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
#UD  If the LOCK prefix is used.
STR—Store Task Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 00 /1</td>
<td>STR r/m16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Stores segment selector from TR in r/m16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (w)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Stores the segment selector from the task register (TR) in the destination operand. The destination operand can be a general-purpose register or a memory location. The segment selector stored with this instruction points to the task state segment (TSS) for the currently running task.

When the destination operand is a 32-bit register, the 16-bit segment selector is copied into the lower 16 bits of the register and the upper 16 bits of the register are cleared. When the destination operand is a memory location, the segment selector is written to memory as a 16-bit quantity, regardless of operand size.

In 64-bit mode, operation is the same. The size of the memory operand is fixed at 16 bits. In register stores, the 2-byte TR is zero extended if stored to a 64-bit register.

The STR instruction is useful only in operating-system software. It can only be executed in protected mode.

### Operation

DEST := TR(SegmentSelector);

### Flags Affected

None.

### Protected Mode Exceptions

- **#GP(0)** If the destination is a memory operand that is located in a non-writable segment or if the effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.

  If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a NULL segment selector.

  If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.

- **#SS(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.

- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.

- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.

- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

### Real-Address Mode Exceptions

- **#UD** The STR instruction is not recognized in real-address mode.

### Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

- **#UD** The STR instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

### Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0)    If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
           If CR4.UMIP = 1 and CPL > 0.
#SS(0)    If the stack address is in a non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) If a page fault occurs.
#AC(0)    If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the
           current privilege level is 3.
#UD       If the LOCK prefix is used.
SUB—Subtract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2C ib</td>
<td>SUB AL, imm8</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract imm8 from AL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D iw</td>
<td>SUB AX, imm16</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract imm16 from AX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D id</td>
<td>SUB EAX, imm32</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract imm32 from EAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 2D id</td>
<td>SUB RAX, imm32</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract imm32 sign-extended to 64-bits from RAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 /5 ib</td>
<td>SUB r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract imm8 from r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 80 /5 ib</td>
<td>SUB r/m8*, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract imm8 from r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 /5 iw</td>
<td>SUB r/m16, imm16</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract imm16 from r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 /5 id</td>
<td>SUB r/m32, imm32</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract imm32 from r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 81 /5 id</td>
<td>SUB r/m64, imm32</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract imm32 sign-extended to 64-bits from r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83 /5 ib</td>
<td>SUB r/m16, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract sign-extended imm8 from r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 83 /5 ib</td>
<td>SUB r/m32, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract sign-extended imm8 from r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B /r</td>
<td>SUB r/m8, r8</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract r8 from r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 2B /r</td>
<td>SUB r/m8*, r8*</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract r8 from r/m8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 /r</td>
<td>SUB r/m16, r16</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract r16 from r/m16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 /r</td>
<td>SUB r/m32, r32</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract r32 from r/m32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 29 /r</td>
<td>SUB r/m64, r64</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract r64 from r/m64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A /r</td>
<td>SUB r8, r/m8</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract r/m8 from r8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 2A /r</td>
<td>SUB r8*, r/m8*</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract r/m8 from r8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B /r</td>
<td>SUB r16, r/m16</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract r/m16 from r16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B /r</td>
<td>SUB r32, r/m32</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Subtract r/m32 from r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 2B /r</td>
<td>SUB r64, r/m64</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>Subtract r/m64 from r64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>AL/AX/EAX/RAX</td>
<td>imm8/16/32</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r, w)</td>
<td>imm8/16/32</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM/reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM/r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Subtracts the second operand (source operand) from the first operand (destination operand) and stores the result in the destination operand. The destination operand can be a register or a memory location; the source operand can be an immediate, register, or memory location. (However, two memory operands cannot be used in one instruction.) When an immediate value is used as an operand, it is sign-extended to the length of the destination operand format.
The SUB instruction performs integer subtraction. It evaluates the result for both signed and unsigned integer operands and sets the OF and CF flags to indicate an overflow in the signed or unsigned result, respectively. The SF flag indicates the sign of the signed result.

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

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

**Operation**

DEST := (DEST – SRC);

**Flags Affected**

The OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF, and CF flags are set according to the result.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

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

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

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

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

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

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 5C /r SUBPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm2/mem from xmm1 and store result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG 5C /r VSUBPD xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed double-precision floating-point values in xmm3/mem from xmm2 and store result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG 5C /r VSUBPD ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed double-precision floating-point values in ymm3/mem from ymm2 and store result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 5C /r VSUBPD xmm1 (k1){z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract packed double-precision floating-point values from xmm3/m128/m64bcst to xmm2 and store result in xmm1 with writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 5C /r VSUBPD ymm1 (k1){z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract packed double-precision floating-point values from ymm3/m256/m64bcst to ymm2 and store result in ymm1 with writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 5C /r VSUBPD zmm1 (k1){z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst{er}</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract packed double-precision floating-point values from zmm3/m512/m64bcst to zmm2 and store result in zmm1 with writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX:vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX:vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Performs a SIMD subtract of the two, four or eight packed double-precision floating-point values of the second Source operand from the first Source operand, and stores the packed double-precision floating-point results in the destination operand.

VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions: The second source operand is an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions: The second source operand is an YMM register or an 256-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The second source operand is a ZMM register, a 512-bit memory location or a 512-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM registers. The destination operand is conditionally updated according to the writemask.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are unmodified.
Operation

**VSUBPD (EVEX encoded versions) when src2 operand is a vector register**

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

IF (VL = 512) AND (EVEX.b = 1)
    THEN
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
    ELSE
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
    FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 64
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged*
                ELSE ; zeroing-masking
                    DEST[63:0] := 0
            FI;
        FI;
    FI;
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VSUBPD (EVEX encoded versions) when src2 operand is a memory source**

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 64
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
        IF (EVEX.b = 1)
            THEN DEST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i] - SRC2[63:0];
            ELSE EST[i+63:i] := SRC1[i+63:i] - SRC2[i+63:i];
        FI;
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged*
                ELSE ; zeroing-masking
                    DEST[63:0] := 0
            FI;
        FI;
    FI;
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VSUBPD (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] - SRC2[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VSUBPD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] - SRC2[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

SUBPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[63:0] := DEST[63:0] - SRC[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VSUBPD __m512d _mm512_sub_pd (__m512d a, __m512d b);
VSUBPD __m512d __mm512_mask_sub_pd (__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VSUBPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_sub_pd (__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VSUBPD __m512d __mm512_mask_sub_round_pd (__m512d a, __m512d b, int);
VSUBPD __m512d __mm512_maskz_sub_pd (__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VSUBPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_sub_round_pd (__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b, int);
VSUBPD __m256d _mm256_sub_pd (__m256d a, __m256d b);
VSUBPD __m256d __mm256_mask_sub_pd (__m256d s, __mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b);
VSUBPD __m256d _mm256_maskz_sub_pd (__mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b);
SUBPD __m128d __mm_sub_pd (__m128d a, __m128d b);
VSUBPD __m128d __mm_mask_sub_pd (__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);
VSUBPD __m128d _mm_maskz_sub_pd (__mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Overflow, Underflow, Invalid, Precision, Denormal

Other Exceptions
VEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-19, “Type 2 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-46, “Type E2 Class Exception Conditions”.

SUBPD—Subtract Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values
SUBPS—Subtract Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 5C /r SUBPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Subtract packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm2/mem from xmm1 and store result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.0FwIG 5C /r VSUBPS xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed single-precision floating-point values in xmm3/mem from xmm2 and stores result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.0FwIG 5C /r VSUBPS ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract packed single-precision floating-point values in ymm3/mem from ymm2 and stores result in ymm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.0F:w0 5C /r VSUBPS xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract packed single-precision floating-point values from xmm3/m128/m32bcst to xmm2 and stores result in xmm1 with writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.0F:w0 5C /r VSUBPS ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract packed single-precision floating-point values from ymm3/m256/m32bcst to ymm2 and stores result in ymm1 with writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.0F:w0 5C /r VSUBPS zmm1 (k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst{er}</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract packed single-precision floating-point values from zmm3/m512/m32bcst from zmm2 and stores result in zmm1 with writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

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<tr>
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<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
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<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Performs a SIMD subtract of the packed single-precision floating-point values in the second Source operand from the First Source operand, and stores the packed single-precision floating-point results in the destination operand.

**VEX.128 and EVEX.128 encoded versions:** The second source operand is an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are XMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

**VEX.256 and EVEX.256 encoded versions:** The second source operand is an YMM register or an 256-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are YMM registers. Bits (MAXVL-1:256) of the corresponding destination register are zeroed.

**EVEX.512 encoded version:** The second source operand is a ZMM register, a 512-bit memory location or a 512-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are ZMM registers. The destination operand is conditionally updated according to the writemask.

**128-bit Legacy SSE version:** The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding register destination are unmodified.
Operation

**VSUBPS (EVEX encoded versions) when src2 operand is a vector register**

(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)

IF (VL = 512) AND (EVEX.b = 1)
    THEN
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
    ELSE
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
    FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] - SRC2[i+31:i]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[31:0] remains unchanged*
            ELSE ; zeroing-masking
                DEST[31:0] := 0
            FI;
        FI;
    FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VSUBPS (EVEX encoded versions) when src2 operand is a memory source**

(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256),(16, 512)

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j * 32
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask* THEN
        IF (EVEX.b = 1)
            THEN DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] - SRC2[31:0];
        ELSE DEST[i+31:i] := SRC1[i+31:i] - SRC2[i+31:i];
        FI;
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[31:0] remains unchanged*
            ELSE ; zeroing-masking
                DEST[31:0] := 0
            FI;
        FI;
    FI;
ENDFOR;
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VSUBPS (VEX.256 encoded version)**

DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] - SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64] - SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0
VSUBPS (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] - SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64] - SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

SUBPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] - SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[95:64] - SRC2[95:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VSUBPS __m512 _mm512_sub_ps (__m512 a, __m512 b);
VSUBPS __m512 __mm512_mask_sub_ps (__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VSUBPS __m512 __mm512_maskz_sub_ps (__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VSUBPS __m512 __mm512_sub_round_ps (__m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VSUBPS __m512 __mm512_mask_sub_round_ps (__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VSUBPS __m512 __mm512_maskz_sub_round_ps (__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b, int);
VSUBPS __m256 __mm256_sub_ps (__m256 a, __m256 b);
VSUBPS __m256 __mm256_mask_sub_ps (__m256 s, __mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VSUBPS __m256 __mm256_maskz_sub_ps (__mmask16 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
SUBPS __m128 __mm_sub_ps (__m128 a, __m128 b);
VSUBPS __m128 __mm_mask_sub_ps (__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VSUBPS __m128 __mm_maskz_sub_ps (__mmask16 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Overflow, Underflow, Invalid, Precision, Denormal

Other Exceptions
VEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-19, “Type 2 Class Exception Conditions”.
EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-46, “Type E2 Class Exception Conditions”.
### SUBSD—Subtract Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2 OF 5C /r SUBSD xmm1, xmm2/m64</td>
<td>A V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Subtract the low double-precision floating-point value in xmm2/m64 from xmm1 and store the result in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.F2.0F.WIG 5C /r VSUBSD xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m64</td>
<td>B V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract the low double-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m64 from xmm2 and store the result in xmm1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.F2.0F.W1 5C /r VSUBSD xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m64{er}</td>
<td>C V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract the low double-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m64 from xmm2 and store the result in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Subtract the low double-precision floating-point value in the second source operand from the first source operand and stores the double-precision floating-point result in the low quadword of the destination operand.

The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 64-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination and first source operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:64) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded versions: Bits (127:64) of the XMM register destination are copied from corresponding bits in the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low quadword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VSUBSD is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VSUBSD with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
Operation

VSUBSD (EVEX encoded version)
IF (SRC2 *is register*) AND (EVEX.b = 1)
    THEN
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);
    ELSE
        SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);
    FI;
IF k1[0] or *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] - SRC2[63:0]
    ELSE
        IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *DEST[63:0] remains unchanged*
        ELSE ; zeroing-masking
            THEN DEST[63:0] := 0
        FI;
    FI;
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

VSUBSD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0] - SRC2[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

SUBSD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[63:0] := DEST[63:0] - SRC[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:64] (Unmodified)

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VSUBSD __m128d _mm_mask_sub_sd (__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);
VSUBSD __m128d _mm_maskz_sub_sd (__mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);
VSUBSD __m128d _mm_sub_round_sd (__m128d a, __m128d b, int);
VSUBSD __m128d _mm_mask_sub_round_sd (__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int);
VSUBSD __m128d _mm_maskz_sub_round_sd (__mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b, int);
SUBSD __m128d _mm_sub_sd (__m128d a, __m128d b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Overflow, Underflow, Invalid, Precision, Denormal

Other Exceptions
VEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-20, "Type 3 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-47, "Type E3 Class Exception Conditions".
SUBSS—Subtract Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F 5C /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Subtract the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm2/m32 from xmm1 and store the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSUBSS xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Subtract the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m32 from xmm2 and store the result in xmm1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSUBSS xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m32[er]</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Subtract the low single-precision floating-point value in xmm3/m32 from xmm2 and store the result in xmm1 under writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Subtract the low single-precision floating-point value from the second source operand and the first source operand and store the double-precision floating-point result in the low doubleword of the destination operand.

The second source operand can be an XMM register or a 32-bit memory location. The first source and destination operands are XMM registers.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The destination and first source operand are the same. Bits (MAXVL-1:32) of the corresponding destination register remain unchanged.

VEX.128 and EVEX encoded versions: Bits (127:32) of the XMM register destination are copied from corresponding bits in the first source operand. Bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the destination register are zeroed.

EVEX encoded version: The low doubleword element of the destination operand is updated according to the writemask.

Software should ensure VSUBSS is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VSUBSD with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.
**Operation**

**VSUBSS (EVEX encoded version)**

IF (SRC2 *is register*) AND (EVEX.b = 1)

THEN

\[
\text{SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(EVEX.RC);} 
\]

ELSE

\[
\text{SET_ROUNDING_MODE_FOR_THIS_INSTRUCTION(MXCSR.RC);} 
\]

FI;

IF k1[0] or *no writemask*

THEN

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] - SRC2[31:0] 
\]

ELSE

IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking

THEN *DEST[31:0] remains unchanged* ; zeroing-masking

ELSE

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := 0 
\]

FI;

FI;

\[
\]

\[
\text{DEST[MAXVL-1:128]} := 0 
\]

**VSUBSS (VEX.128 encoded version)**

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := SRC1[31:0] - SRC2[31:0] 
\]

\[
\]

\[
\text{DEST[MAXVL-1:128]} := 0 
\]

**SUBSS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**

\[
\text{DEST}[31:0] := DEST[31:0] - SRC[31:0] 
\]

\[
\text{DEST[MAXVL-1:32]} \text{ (Unmodified)} 
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

\[
\text{VSUBSS __m128 _mm_mask_sub_ss (__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);} 
\]

\[
\text{VSUBSS __m128 _mm_maskz_sub_ss (__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);} 
\]

\[
\text{VSUBSS __m128 _mm_sub_round_ss (__m128 a, __m128 b, int);} 
\]

\[
\text{VSUBSS __m128 _mm_mask_sub_round_ss (__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int);} 
\]

\[
\text{VSUBSS __m128 _mm_maskz_sub_round_ss (__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b, int);} 
\]

\[
\text{SUBSS __m128 _mm_sub_ss (__m128 a, __m128 b);} 
\]

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

Overflow, Underflow, Invalid, Precision, Denormal

**Other Exceptions**

VEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-20, ”Type 3 Class Exception Conditions”.

EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-47, ”Type E3 Class Exception Conditions”.

SUBSS—Subtract Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Value
**SWAPGS—Swap GS Base Register**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Comp/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 01 F8</td>
<td>SWAPGS</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Exchanges the current GS base register value with the value contained in MSR address C0000102H.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

SWAPGS exchanges the current GS base register value with the value contained in MSR address C0000102H (IA32 KERNEL GS_BASE). The SWAPGS instruction is a privileged instruction intended for use by system software.

When using SYSCALL to implement system calls, there is no kernel stack at the OS entry point. Neither is there a straightforward method to obtain a pointer to kernel structures from which the kernel stack pointer could be read. Thus, the kernel cannot save general purpose registers or reference memory.

By design, SWAPGS does not require any general purpose registers or memory operands. No registers need to be saved before using the instruction. SWAPGS exchanges the CPL 0 data pointer from the IA32_KERNEL_GS_BASE MSR with the GS base register. The kernel can then use the GS prefix on normal memory references to access kernel data structures. Similarly, when the OS kernel is entered using an interrupt or exception (where the kernel stack is already set up), SWAPGS can be used to quickly get a pointer to the kernel data structures.

The IA32 KERNEL GS_BASE MSR itself is only accessible using RDMSR/WRMSR instructions. Those instructions are only accessible at privilege level 0. The WRMSR instruction ensures that the IA32_KERNEL_GS_BASE MSR contains a canonical address.

### Operation

IF CS.L ≠ 1 (* Not in 64-Bit Mode *)
   THEN
      #UD; F!

IF CPL ≠ 0
   THEN #GP(0); F!

   tmp := GS.base;
   GS.base := IA32_KERNEL_GS_BASE;
   IA32_KERNEL_GS_BASE := tmp;

### Flags Affected

None

### Protected Mode Exceptions

#UD If Mode ≠ 64-Bit.

### Real-Address Mode Exceptions

#UD If Mode ≠ 64-Bit.

### Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions

#UD If Mode ≠ 64-Bit.
Compatibility Mode Exceptions

#UD If Mode ≠ 64-Bit.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If CPL ≠ 0.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
**SYSCALL—Fast System Call**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Comp/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 05</td>
<td>SYSCALL</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Fast call to privilege level 0 system procedures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

SYSCALL invokes an OS system-call handler at privilege level 0. It does so by loading RIP from the IA32_LSTAR MSR (after saving the address of the instruction following SYSCALL into RCX). (The WRMSR instruction ensures that the IA32_LSTAR MSR always contain a canonical address.)

SYSCALL also saves RFLAGS into R11 and then masks RFLAGS using the IA32_FMASK MSR (MSR address C0000084H); specifically, the processor clears in RFLAGS every bit corresponding to a bit that is set in the IA32_FMASK MSR.

SYSCALL loads the CS and SS selectors with values derived from bits 47:32 of the IA32_STAR MSR. However, the CS and SS descriptor caches are not loaded from the descriptors (in GDT or LDT) referenced by those selectors. Instead, the descriptor caches are loaded with fixed values. See the Operation section for details. It is the responsibility of OS software to ensure that the descriptors (in GDT or LDT) referenced by those selector values correspond to the fixed values loaded into the descriptor caches; the SYSCALL instruction does not ensure this correspondence.

The SYSCALL instruction does not save the stack pointer (RSP). If the OS system-call handler will change the stack pointer, it is the responsibility of software to save the previous value of the stack pointer. This might be done prior to executing SYSCALL, with software restoring the stack pointer with the instruction following SYSCALL (which will be executed after SYSRET). Alternatively, the OS system-call handler may save the stack pointer and restore it before executing SYSRET.

When shadow stacks are enabled at a privilege level where the SYSCALL instruction is invoked, the SSP is saved to the IA32_PL3_SSP MSR. If shadow stacks are enabled at privilege level 0, the SSP is loaded with 0. Refer to Chapter 6, “Procedure Calls, Interrupts, and Exceptions” and Chapter 18, ”Control-Flow Enforcement Technology (CET)” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1 for additional CET details.

**Instruction ordering.** Instructions following a SYSCALL may be fetched from memory before earlier instructions complete execution, but they will not execute (even speculatively) until all instructions prior to the SYSCALL have completed execution (the later instructions may execute before data stored by the earlier instructions have become globally visible).

**Operation**

IF (CS.L ≠ 1) or (IA32_EFER.LMA ≠ 1) or (IA32_EFER.SCE ≠ 1)
(* Not in 64-Bit Mode or SYSCALL/SYSRET not enabled in IA32_EFER *)
THEN #UD;
FI;

RCX := RIP; (* Will contain address of next instruction *)
RIP := IA32_LSTAR;
R11 := RFLAGS;
RFLAGS := RFLAGS AND NOT(IA32_FMASK);

CS.Selector := IA32_STAR[47:32] AND FFFCH (* Operating system provides CS; RPL forced to 0 *)
(* Set rest of CS to a fixed value *)
CS.Base := 0; (* Flat segment *)
CS.Limit := FFFFFH; (* With 4-KByte granularity, implies a 4-GByte limit *)
CS.Type := 11; (* Execute/read code, accessed *)
CS.S := 1;
CS.DPL := 0;
CS.P := 1;
CS.L := 1; (* Entry is to 64-bit mode *)
CS.D := 0; (* Required if CS.L = 1 *)
CS.G := 1; (* 4-KByte granularity *)

IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
    THEN (* adjust so bits 63:N get the value of bit N−1, where N is the CPU’s maximum linear-address width *)
        IA32_PL3_SSP := LA_adjust(SSP);
            (* With shadow stacks enabled the system call is supported from Ring 3 to Ring 0 *)
            (* OS supporting Ring 0 to Ring 0 system calls or Ring 1/2 to ring 0 system call *)
            (* Must preserve the contents of IA32_PL3_SSP to avoid losing ring 3 state *)
    FI;

CPL := 0;

IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
    SSP := 0;
    FI;
IF EndbranchEnabled(CPL)
    IA32_S_CET.TRACKER = WAIT_FOR_ENDBRANCH
    IA32_S_CET.SUPPRESS = 0
    FI;

SS.Selector := IA32_STAR[47:32] + 8; (* SS just above CS *)
(* Set rest of SS to a fixed value *)
SS.Base := 0; (* Flat segment *)
SS.Limit := FFFFFH; (* With 4-KByte granularity, implies a 4-GByte limit *)
SS.Type := 3; (* Read/write data, accessed *)
SS.S := 1;
SS.DPL := 0;
SS.P := 1;
SS.B := 1; (* 32-bit stack segment *)
SS.G := 1; (* 4-KByte granularity *)

Flags Affected
All.

Protected Mode Exceptions
#UD The SYSCALL instruction is not recognized in protected mode.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#UD The SYSCALL instruction is not recognized in real-address mode.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
#UD The SYSCALL instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
#UD The SYSCALL instruction is not recognized in compatibility mode.
64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#UD  If IA32_EFER.SCE = 0.
     If the LOCK prefix is used.
SYSENTER—Fast System Call

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 34</td>
<td>SYSENTER</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Fast call to privilege level 0 system procedures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Executes a fast call to a level 0 system procedure or routine. SYSENTER is a companion instruction to SYSEXIT. The instruction is optimized to provide the maximum performance for system calls from user code running at privilege level 3 to operating system or executive procedures running at privilege level 0.

When executed in IA-32e mode, the SYSENTER instruction transitions the logical processor to 64-bit mode; otherwise, the logical processor remains in protected mode.

Prior to executing the SYSENTER instruction, software must specify the privilege level 0 code segment and code entry point, and the privilege level 0 stack segment and stack pointer by writing values to the following MSRs:

- **IA32_SYSENTER_CS** (MSR address 174H) — The lower 16 bits of this MSR are the segment selector for the privilege level 0 code segment. This value is also used to determine the segment selector of the privilege level 0 stack segment (see the Operation section). This value cannot indicate a null selector.

- **IA32_SYSENTER_EIP** (MSR address 176H) — The value of this MSR is loaded into RIP (thus, this value references the first instruction of the selected operating procedure or routine). In protected mode, only bits 31:0 are loaded.

- **IA32_SYSENTER_ESP** (MSR address 175H) — The value of this MSR is loaded into RSP (thus, this value contains the stack pointer for the privilege level 0 stack). This value cannot represent a non-canonical address. In protected mode, only bits 31:0 are loaded.

These MSRs can be read from and written to using RDMSR/WRMSR. The WRMSR instruction ensures that the IA32_SYSENTER_EIP and IA32_SYSENTER_ESP MSRs always contain canonical addresses.

While SYSENTER loads the CS and SS selectors with values derived from the IA32_SYSENTER_CS MSR, the CS and SS descriptor caches are not loaded from the descriptors (in GDT or LDT) referenced by those selectors. Instead, the descriptor caches are loaded with fixed values. See the Operation section for details. It is the responsibility of OS software to ensure that the descriptors (in GDT or LDT) referenced by those selector values correspond to the fixed values loaded into the descriptor caches; the SYSENTER instruction does not ensure this correspondence.

The SYSENTER instruction can be invoked from all operating modes except real-address mode.

The SYSENTER and SYSEXIT instructions are companion instructions, but they do not constitute a call/return pair. When executing a SYSENTER instruction, the processor does not save state information for the user code (e.g., the instruction pointer), and neither the SYSENTER nor the SYSEXIT instruction supports passing parameters on the stack.

To use the SYSENTER and SYSEXIT instructions as companion instructions for transitions between privilege level 3 code and privilege level 0 operating system procedures, the following conventions must be followed:

- The segment descriptors for the privilege level 0 code and stack segments and for the privilege level 3 code and stack segments must be contiguous in a descriptor table. This convention allows the processor to compute the segment selectors from the value entered in the SYSENTER_CS_MSR MSR.

- The fast system call “stub” routines executed by user code (typically in shared libraries or DLLs) must save the required return IP and processor state information if a return to the calling procedure is required. Likewise, the operating system or executive procedures called with SYSENTER instructions must have access to and use this saved return and state information when returning to the user code.
The SYSENTER and SYSEXIT instructions were introduced into the IA-32 architecture in the Pentium II processor. The availability of these instructions on a processor is indicated with the SYSENTER/SYSEXIT present (SEP) feature flag returned to the EDX register by the CPUID instruction. An operating system that qualifies the SEP flag must also qualify the processor family and model to ensure that the SYSENTER/SYSEXIT instructions are actually present. For example:

IF CPUID SEP bit is set
THEN IF (Family = 6) and (Model < 3) and (Stepping < 3)
    THEN
        SYSENTER/SYSEXIT_Not_Supported; Fl;
    ELSE
        SYSENTER/SYSEXIT_Supported; Fl;
ELSE
Fl;

When the CPUID instruction is executed on the Pentium Pro processor (model 1), the processor returns a the SEP flag as set, but does not support the SYSENTER/SYSEXIT instructions.

When shadow stacks are enabled at privilege level where SYSENTER instruction is invoked, the SSP is saved to the IA32_PL3_SSP MSR. If shadow stacks are enabled at privilege level 0, the SSP is loaded with 0. Refer to Chapter 6, "Procedure Calls, Interrupts, and Exceptions" and Chapter 18, "Control-Flow Enforcement Technology (CET)" in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1 for additional CET details.

**Instruction ordering.** Instructions following a SYSENTER may be fetched from memory before earlier instructions complete execution, but they will not execute (even speculatively) until all instructions prior to the SYSENTER have completed execution (the later instructions may execute before data stored by the earlier instructions have become globally visible).

**Operation**

IF CR0.PE = 0 OR IA32_SYSENTER_CS[15:2] = 0 THEN #GP(0); Fl;

RFLAGS.VM := 0; (* Ensures protected mode execution *)
RFLAGS.IF := 0; (* Mask interrupts *)
IF in IA-32e mode
THEN
    RSP := IA32_SYSENTER_ESP;
    RIP := IA32_SYSENTER_EIP;
ELSE
    ESP := IA32_SYSENTER_ESP[31:0];
    EIP := IA32_SYSENTER_EIP[31:0];
FI;

CS.Selector := IA32_SYSENTER_CS[15:0] AND FFFCH;
(* Operating system provides CS; RPL forced to 0 *)
CS.Base := 0;
(* Flat segment *)
CS.Limit := FFFFFFFH;
(* With 4-KByte granularity, implies a 4-GByte limit *)
CS.Type := 11;
(* Execute/read code, accessed *)
CS.S := 1;
CS.DPL := 0;
CS.P := 1;
IF in IA-32e mode
THEN
    CS.L := 1;
    (* Entry is to 64-bit mode *)
    CS.D := 0;
    (* Required if CS.L = 1 *)
ELSE
    CS.L := 0;
    CS.D := 1;
    (* 32-bit code segment*)
FI;
CS.G := 1; (* 4-KByte granularity *)

IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
    THEN
        IF IA32_EFER.LMA = 0
            THEN IA32.PL3.SSP := SSP;
        ELSE (* adjust so bits 63:N get the value of bit N–1, where N is the CPU's maximum linear-address width *)
            IA32.PL3.SSP := LA_adjust(SSP);
        FI;
    FI;
FI;
CPL := 0;

IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
    SSP := 0;
FI;
IF EndbranchEnabled(CPL)
    IA32_S.CET.TRACKER = WAIT_FOR_ENDBRANCH
    IA32_S.CET.SUPPRESS = 0
FI;

SS.Selector := CS.Selector + 8; (* SS just above CS *)
(* Set rest of SS to a fixed value *)
SS.Base := 0; (* Flat segment *)
SS.Limit := FFFFH; (* With 4-KByte granularity, implies a 4-GByte limit *)
SS.Type := 3; (* Read/write data, accessed *)
SS.S := 1;
SS.DPL := 0;
SS.P := 1;
SS.B := 1; (* 32-bit stack segment*)
SS.G := 1; (* 4-KByte granularity *)

Flags Affected
VM, IF (see Operation above)

Protected Mode Exceptions
#GP(0) If IA32_SYSENTER_CS[15:2] = 0.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions
#GP The SYSENTER instruction is not recognized in real-address mode.
#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions
Same exceptions as in protected mode.
SYSEXIT—Fast Return from Fast System Call

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 35</td>
<td>SYSEXIT</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Fast return to privilege level 3 user code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F 35</td>
<td>SYSEXIT</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Fast return to 64-bit mode privilege level 3 user code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Executes a fast return to privilege level 3 user code. SYSEXIT is a companion instruction to the SYSENDER instruction. The instruction is optimized to provide the maximum performance for returns from system procedures executing at protections levels 0 to user procedures executing at protection level 3. It must be executed from code executing at privilege level 0.

With a 64-bit operand size, SYSEXIT remains in 64-bit mode; otherwise, it either enters compatibility mode (if the logical processor is in IA-32e mode) or remains in protected mode (if it is not).

Prior to executing SYSEXIT, software must specify the privilege level 3 code segment and code entry point, and the privilege level 3 stack segment and stack pointer by writing values into the following MSR and general-purpose registers:

- **IA32_SYSENTER_CS** (MSR address 174H) — Contains a 32-bit value that is used to determine the segment selectors for the privilege level 3 code and stack segments (see the Operation section)

- **RDX** — The canonical address in this register is loaded into RIP (thus, this value references the first instruction to be executed in the user code). If the return is not to 64-bit mode, only bits 31:0 are loaded.

- **ECX** — The canonical address in this register is loaded into RSP (thus, this value contains the stack pointer for the privilege level 3 stack). If the return is not to 64-bit mode, only bits 31:0 are loaded.

The IA32_SYSENTER_CS MSR can be read from and written to using RDMSR and WRMSR.

While SYSEXIT loads the CS and SS selectors with values derived from the IA32_SYSENTER_CS MSR, the CS and SS descriptor caches are not loaded from the descriptors (in GDT or LDT) referenced by those selectors. Instead, the descriptor caches are loaded with fixed values. See the Operation section for details. It is the responsibility of OS software to ensure that the descriptors (in GDT or LDT) referenced by those selector values correspond to the fixed values loaded into the descriptor caches; the SYSEXIT instruction does not ensure this correspondence.

The SYSEXIT instruction can be invoked from all operating modes except real-address mode and virtual-8086 mode.

The SYSENDER and SYSEXIT instructions were introduced into the IA-32 architecture in the Pentium II processor. The availability of these instructions on a processor is indicated with the SYSENTER/SYSEXIT present (SEP) feature flag returned to the EDX register by the CPUID instruction. An operating system that qualifies the SEP flag must also qualify the processor family and model to ensure that the SYSENDER/SYSEXIT instructions are actually present. For example:

IF CPUID SEP bit is set
   THEN IF (Family = 6) and (Model < 3) and (Stepping < 3)
       THEN
           SYSENDER/SYSEXIT_Not_Supported; Fi;
       ELSE
           SYSENDER/SYSEXIT_Supported; Fi;
       Fi;

When the CPUID instruction is executed on the Pentium Pro processor (model 1), the processor returns a the SEP flag as set, but does not support the SYSENDER/SYSEXIT instructions.
When shadow stacks are enabled at privilege level 3 the instruction loads SSP with value from IA32_PL3_SSP MSR. Refer to Chapter 6, "Procedure Calls, Interrupts, and Exceptions" and Chapter 18, "Control-Flow Enforcement Technology (CET)" in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1 for additional CET details.

**Instruction ordering.** Instructions following a SYSEXIT may be fetched from memory before earlier instructions complete execution, but they will not execute (even speculatively) until all instructions prior to the SYSEXIT have completed execution (the later instructions may execute before data stored by the earlier instructions have become globally visible).

**Operation**

IF IA32_SYSENTER_CS[15:2] = 0 OR CR0.PE = 0 OR CPL ≠ 0 THEN #GP(0); FI;

IF operand size is 64-bit
   THEN (* Return to 64-bit mode *)
       RSP := RCX;
       RIP := RDX;
   ELSE (* Return to protected mode or compatibility mode *)
       RSP := ECX;
       RIP := EDX;
   FI;

IF operand size is 64-bit
   THEN CS.Selector := IA32_SYSENTER_CS[15:0] + 32;
   ELSE CS.Selector := IA32_SYSENTER_CS[15:0] + 16;
   FI;

   CS.Selector := CS.Selector OR 3; (* RPL forced to 3 *)
   (* Set rest of CS to a fixed value *)
   CS.Base := 0; (* Flat segment *)
   CS.Limit := FFFFFFFH; (* With 4-KByte granularity, implies a 4-GByte limit *)
   CS.Type := 11; (* Execute/read code, accessed *)
   CS.S := 1;
   CS.DPL := 3;
   CS.P := 1;

   IF operand size is 64-bit
       THEN (* return to 64-bit mode *)
           CS.L := 1; (* 64-bit code segment *)
           CS.D := 0; (* Required if CS.L = 1 *)
       ELSE (* return to protected mode or compatibility mode *)
           CS.L := 0;
           CS.D := 1; (* 32-bit code segment *)
       FI;

   CS.G := 1; (* 4-KByte granularity *)
   CPL := 3;

   IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)
       THEN SSP := IA32_PL3_SSP;
   FI;

   SS.Selector := CS.Selector + 8; (* SS just above CS *)
   (* Set rest of SS to a fixed value *)
   SS.Base := 0; (* Flat segment *)
   SS.Limit := FFFFFFFH; (* With 4-KByte granularity, implies a 4-GByte limit *)
   SS.Type := 3; (* Read/write data, accessed *)
   SS.S := 1;
   SS.DPL := 3;
SS.P := 1;
SS.B := 1; (* 32-bit stack segment *)
SS.G := 1; (* 4-KByte granularity *)

**Flags Affected**
None.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) If IA32_SYSENTER_CS[15:2] = 0.
If CPL ≠ 0.

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

#GP The SYSEXIT instruction is not recognized in real-address mode.

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) The SYSEXIT instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**
Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

#GP(0) If IA32_SYSENTER_CS = 0.
If CPL ≠ 0.
If RCX or RDX contains a non-canonical address.

#UD If the LOCK prefix is used.
SYSRET—Return From Fast System Call

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/ Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0F 07</td>
<td>SYSRET</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Return to compatibility mode from fast system call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 0F 07</td>
<td>SYSRET</td>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Return to 64-bit mode from fast system call</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Instruction Operand Encoding

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

SYSRET is a companion instruction to the SYSCALL instruction. It returns from an OS system-call handler to user code at privilege level 3. It does so by loading RIP from RCX and loading RFLAGS from R11. With a 64-bit operand size, SYSRET remains in 64-bit mode; otherwise, it enters compatibility mode and only the low 32 bits of the registers are loaded.

SYSRET loads the CS and SS selectors with values derived from bits 63:48 of the IA32_STAR MSR. However, the CS and SS descriptor caches are not loaded from the descriptors (in GDT or LDT) referenced by those selectors. Instead, the descriptor caches are loaded with fixed values. See the Operation section for details. It is the responsibility of OS software to ensure that the descriptors (in GDT or LDT) referenced by those selector values correspond to the fixed values loaded into the descriptor caches; the SYSRET instruction does not ensure this correspondence.

The SYSRET instruction does not modify the stack pointer (ESP or RSP). For that reason, it is necessary for software to switch to the user stack. The OS may load the user stack pointer (if it was saved after SYSCALL) before executing SYSRET; alternatively, user code may load the stack pointer (if it was saved before SYSCALL) after receiving control from SYSRET.

If the OS loads the stack pointer before executing SYSRET, it must ensure that the handler of any interrupt or exception delivered between restoring the stack pointer and successful execution of SYSRET is not invoked with the user stack. It can do so using approaches such as the following:

- External interrupts. The OS can prevent an external interrupt from being delivered by clearing EFLAGS.IF before loading the user stack pointer.
- Nonmaskable interrupts (NMIs). The OS can ensure that the NMI handler is invoked with the correct stack by using the interrupt stack table (IST) mechanism for gate 2 (NMI) in the IDT (see Section 6.14.5, “Interrupt Stack Table,” in Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 3A).
- General-protection exceptions (#GP). The SYSRET instruction generates #GP(0) if the value of RCX is not canonical. The OS can address this possibility using one or more of the following approaches:
  - Confirming that the value of RCX is canonical before executing SYSRET.
  - Using paging to ensure that the SYSCALL instruction will never save a non-canonical value into RCX.
  - Using the IST mechanism for gate 13 (#GP) in the IDT.

When shadow stacks are enabled at privilege level 3 the instruction loads SSP with value from IA32_PL3_SSP MSR. Refer to Chapter 6, “Procedure Calls, Interrupts, and Exceptions” and Chapter 18, “Control-Flow Enforcement Technology (CET)” in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1 for additional CET details.

1. Regardless of the value of R11, the RF and VM flags are always 0 in RFLAGS after execution of SYSRET. In addition, all reserved bits in RFLAGS retain the fixed values.
**Instruction ordering.** Instructions following a SYSRET may be fetched from memory before earlier instructions complete execution, but they will not execute (even speculatively) until all instructions prior to the SYSRET have completed execution (the later instructions may execute before data stored by the earlier instructions have become globally visible).

**Operation**

IF (CS.L \neq 1) or (IA32_EFER.LMA \neq 1) or (IA32_EFER.SCE \neq 1)  
(* Not in 64-Bit Mode or SYSCALL/SYSRET not enabled in IA32_EFER *)  
THEN #UD; FI;  
IF (CPL \neq 0) THEN #GP(0); FI;  

IF (operand size is 64-bit)  
THEN (* Return to 64-Bit Mode *)  
  IF (RCX is not canonical) THEN #GP(0);  
  RIP := RCX;  
  ELSE (* Return to Compatibility Mode *)  
  RIP := ECX;  
  FI;

RFLAGS := (R11 & 3C7FD7H) | 2;  
(* Clear RF, VM, reserved bits; set bit 1 *)

IF (operand size is 64-bit)  
THEN CS_SELECTOR := IA32_STAR[63:48]+16;  
ELSE CS_SELECTOR := IA32_STAR[63:48];

FI;

CS_SELECTOR := CS_SELECTOR OR 3;  
(* RPL forced to 3 *)

(* Set rest of CS to a fixed value *)
CS.Base := 0;  
(* Flat segment *)
CS.Limit := FFFFFH;  
(* With 4-KByte granularity, implies a 4-GByte limit *)
CS.Type := 11;  
(* Execute/read code, accessed *)
CS.S := 1;
CS.DPL := 3;
CS.P := 1;
FI;

CS.G := 1;  
(* 4-KByte granularity *)
CPL := 3;
IF ShadowStackEnabled(CPL)  
  SSP := IA32_PL3_SSP;
FI;

SS_SELECTOR := (IA32_STAR[63:48]+8) OR 3;  
(* RPL forced to 3 *)

(* Set rest of SS to a fixed value *)
SS.Base := 0;  
(* Flat segment *)
SS.Limit := FFFFFH;  
(* With 4-KByte granularity, implies a 4-GByte limit *)
SS.Type := 3;  
(* Read/write data, accessed *)
SS.S := 1;
SS.DPL := 3;
SS.P := 1;
SS.B := 1;  
(* 32-bit stack segment*)
SS.G := 1; (* 4-KByte granularity *)

**Flags Affected**
All.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**
#UD The SYSRET instruction is not recognized in protected mode.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**
#UD The SYSRET instruction is not recognized in real-address mode.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**
#UD The SYSRET instruction is not recognized in virtual-8086 mode.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**
#UD The SYSRET instruction is not recognized in compatibility mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**
#UD If IA32_EFER.SCE = 0.
   If the LOCK prefix is used.
#GP(0) If CPL ≠ 0.
   If the return is to 64-bit mode and RCX contains a non-canonical address.
## TEST—Logical Compare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64-Bit Mode</th>
<th>Compat/Leg Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A8 ib</td>
<td>TEST AL, imm8</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>AND imm8 with AL; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A9 iw</td>
<td>TEST AX, imm16</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>AND imm16 with AX; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A9 id</td>
<td>TEST EAX, imm32</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>AND imm32 with EAX; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + A9 id</td>
<td>TEST RAX, imm32</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>AND imm32 sign-extended to 64-bits with RAX; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F6 /0 ib</td>
<td>TEST r/m8, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>AND imm8 with r/m8; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + F6 /0 ib</td>
<td>TEST r/m8*, imm8</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>AND imm8 with r/m8; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7 /0 iw</td>
<td>TEST r/m16, imm16</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>AND imm16 with r/m16; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7 /0 id</td>
<td>TEST r/m32, imm32</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>AND imm32 with r/m32; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + F7 /0 id</td>
<td>TEST r/m64, imm32</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>AND imm32 sign-extended to 64-bits with r/m64; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84 /r</td>
<td>TEST r/m8, r8</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>AND r8 with r/m8; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX + 84 /r</td>
<td>TEST r/m8*, r8*</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>AND r8 with r/m8; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 /r</td>
<td>TEST r/m16, r16</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>AND r16 with r/m16; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 /r</td>
<td>TEST r/m32, r32</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>AND r32 with r/m32; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REX.W + 85 /r</td>
<td>TEST r/m64, r64</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>AND r64 with r/m64; set SF, ZF, PF according to result.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

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

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>AL/AX/EAX/RAX</td>
<td>imm8/16/32</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>imm8/16/32</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Computes the bit-wise logical AND of first operand (source 1 operand) and the second operand (source 2 operand) and sets the SF, ZF, and PF status flags according to the result. The result is then discarded.

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{TEMP} & := \text{SRC1 AND SRC2}; \\
\text{SF} & := \text{MSB(TEMP)}; \\
\text{IF } & \text{ TEMP} = 0 \\
\text{THEN } & \text{ ZF} := 1; \\
\text{ELSE } & \text{ ZF} := 0; \\
\text{FI:} \\
\text{PF} & := \text{BitwiseXNOR(TEMP[0:7])}; \\
\text{CF} & := 0; \\
\text{OF} & := 0; \\
\text{(* AF is undefined *)}
\end{align*}
\]

**Flags Affected**

The OF and CF flags are set to 0. The SF, ZF, and PF flags are set according to the result (see the “Operation” section above). The state of the AF flag is undefined.

**Protected Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Real-Address Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP** If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Virtual-8086 Mode Exceptions**

- **#GP(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the CS, DS, ES, FS, or GS segment limit.
- **#SS(0)** If a memory operand effective address is outside the SS segment limit.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.

**Compatibility Mode Exceptions**

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

**64-Bit Mode Exceptions**

- **#SS(0)** If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
- **#GP(0)** If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
- **#PF(fault-code)** If a page fault occurs.
- **#AC(0)** If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD** If the LOCK prefix is used.
TPAUSE—Timed PAUSE

Op / En 64/32 bit CPUID Description
Instruction Mode Feature Support Flag
66 0F AE /6 A V/V WAITPKG Directs the processor to enter an implementation-dependent optimized state until the TSC reaches the value in EDX:EAX.

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

TPAUSE instructs the processor to enter an implementation-dependent optimized state. There are two such optimized states to choose from: light-weight power/performance optimized state, and improved power/performance optimized state. The selection between the two is governed by the explicit input register bit[0] source operand.

TPAUSE is available when CPUID.7:0:ECX.WAITPKG[bit 5] is enumerated as 1. TPAUSE may be executed at any privilege level. This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and in 64-bit mode.

Unlike PAUSE, the TPAUSE instruction will not cause an abort when used inside a transactional region, described in the chapter Chapter 16, “Programming with Intel® Transactional Synchronization Extensions,” of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 1.

The input register contains information such as the preferred optimized state the processor should enter as described in the following table. Bits other than bit 0 are reserved and will result in #GP if non-zero.

Table 4-25. TPAUSE Input Register Bit Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit Value</th>
<th>State Name</th>
<th>Wakeup Time</th>
<th>Power Savings</th>
<th>Other Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bit[0] = 0</td>
<td>C0.2</td>
<td>Slower</td>
<td>Larger</td>
<td>Improves performance of the other SMT thread(s) on the same core.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit[0] = 1</td>
<td>C0.1</td>
<td>Faster</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bits[31:1]</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The instruction execution wakes up when the time-stamp counter reaches or exceeds the implicit EDX:EAX 64-bit input value.

Prior to executing the TPAUSE instruction, an operating system may specify the maximum delay it allows the processor to suspend its operation. It can do so by writing TSC-quanta value to the following 32-bit MSR (IA32_UMWAIT_CONTROL at MSR index E1H):

- IA32_UMWAIT_CONTROL[31:2] — Determines the maximum time in TSC-quanta that the processor can reside in either C0.1 or C0.2. A zero value indicates no maximum time. The maximum time value is a 32-bit value where the upper 30 bits come from this field and the lower two bits are zero.
- IA32_UMWAIT_CONTROL[0] — C0.2 is not allowed by the OS. Value of "1" means all C0.2 requests revert to C0.1.

If the processor that executed a TPAUSE instruction wakes due to the expiration of the operating system time-limit, the instructions sets RFLAGS.CF; otherwise, that flag is cleared.

The following additional events cause the processor to exit the implementation-dependent optimized state: a store to the read-set range within the transactional region, an NMI or SMI, a debug exception, a machine check exception, the BINIT# signal, the INIT# signal, and the RESET# signal.

1. The Mod field of the ModR/M byte must have value 11B.
Other implementation-dependent events may cause the processor to exit the implementation-dependent optimized state proceeding to the instruction following TPAUSE. In addition, an external interrupt causes the processor to exit the implementation-dependent optimized state regardless of whether maskable-interrupts are inhibited (EFLAGS.IF =0). It should be noted that if maskable-interrupts are inhibited execution will proceed to the instruction following TPAUSE.

**Operation**

\[
\text{os\_deadline} := \text{TSC} + (\text{IA32\_MWAIT\_CONTROL}[31:2]<<2)
\]
\[
\text{instr\_deadline} := \text{UINT64(EDX:EAX)}
\]

IF \text{os\_deadline} < \text{instr\_deadline}:
    \[
    \text{deadline} := \text{os\_deadline}
    \]
    \[
    \text{using\_os\_deadline} := 1
    \]
ELSE:
    \[
    \text{deadline} := \text{instr\_deadline}
    \]
    \[
    \text{using\_os\_deadline} := 0
    \]

WHILE \text{TSC} < \text{deadline}:
    \[
    \text{implementation\_dependent\_optimized\_state(Source\ register, deadline, IA32\_UMWAIT\_CONTROL[0])}
    \]

IF \text{using\_os\_deadline} AND \text{TSC} > \text{deadline}:
    \[
    \text{RFLAGS.CF} := 1
    \]
ELSE:
    \[
    \text{RFLAGS.CF} := 0
    \]

\[
\text{RFLAGS.AF,PF,SF,ZF,OF} := 0
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

\[
\text{TPAUSE uint8\_t t\_tpause(uint32\_t control, uint64\_t counter)};
\]

**Numeric Exceptions**

None.

**Exceptions (All Operating Modes)**

- **#GP(0)**
  - If src[31:1] != 0.
  - If CR4.TSD = 1 and CPL != 0.

- **#UD**
  - If CPUID.7.0:ECX.WAITPKG[bit 5]=0.
TZCNT — Count the Number of Trailing Zero Bits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32- bit Mode</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F BC lr</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>BMI1</td>
<td>Count the number of trailing zero bits in r/m16, return result in r16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TZCNT r16, r/m16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F BC lr</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>BMI1</td>
<td>Count the number of trailing zero bits in r/m32, return result in r32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TZCNT r32, r/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3 REX.W 0F BC lr</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/N.E.</td>
<td>BMI1</td>
<td>Count the number of trailing zero bits in r/m64, return result in r64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TZCNT r64, r/m64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

TZCNT counts the number of trailing least significant zero bits in source operand (second operand) and returns the result in destination operand (first operand). TZCNT is an extension of the BSF instruction. The key difference between TZCNT and BSF instruction is that TZCNT provides operand size as output when source operand is zero while in the case of BSF instruction, if source operand is zero, the content of destination operand are undefined. On processors that do not support TZCNT, the instruction byte encoding is executed as BSF.

Operation

temp := 0
DEST := 0
DO WHILE ( (temp < OperandSize) and (SRC[ temp] = 0) )

    temp := temp +1
    DEST := DEST + 1
OD

IF DEST = OperandSize
    CF := 1
ELSE
    CF := 0
FI

IF DEST = 0
    ZF := 1
ELSE
    ZF := 0
FI

Flags Affected

ZF is set to 1 in case of zero output (least significant bit of the source is set), and to 0 otherwise, CF is set to 1 if the input was zero and cleared otherwise. OF, SF, PF and AF flags are undefined.

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

TZCNT: unsigned __int32 _tzcnt_u32(unsigned __int32 src);
TZCNT: unsigned __int64 _tzcnt_u64(unsigned __int64 src);

TZCNT — Count the Number of Trailing Zero Bits

Vol. 2B 4-705
Protected Mode Exceptions

- **#GP(0)**: For an illegal memory operand effective address in the CS, DS, ES, FS or GS segments.
  - If the DS, ES, FS, or GS register is used to access memory and it contains a null segment selector.
- **#SS(0)**: For an illegal address in the SS segment.
- **#PF (fault-code)**: For a page fault.
- **#AC(0)**: If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD**: If LOCK prefix is used.

Real-Address Mode Exceptions

- **#GP(0)**: If any part of the operand lies outside of the effective address space from 0 to 0FFFFH.
- **#SS(0)**: For an illegal address in the SS segment.
- **#UD**: If LOCK prefix is used.

Virtual 8086 Mode Exceptions

- **#GP(0)**: If any part of the operand lies outside of the effective address space from 0 to 0FFFFH.
- **#SS(0)**: For an illegal address in the SS segment.
- **#PF (fault-code)**: For a page fault.
- **#AC(0)**: If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD**: If LOCK prefix is used.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in Protected Mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

- **#GP(0)**: If the memory address is in a non-canonical form.
- **#SS(0)**: If a memory address referencing the SS segment is in a non-canonical form.
- **#PF (fault-code)**: For a page fault.
- **#AC(0)**: If alignment checking is enabled and an unaligned memory reference is made while the current privilege level is 3.
- **#UD**: If LOCK prefix is used.
UCOMISD—Unordered Compare Scalar Double-Precision Floating-Point Values and Set EFLAGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 2E /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Compare low double-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/mem64 and set the EFLAGS flags accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.66.0F:WIG 2E /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare low double-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/mem64 and set the EFLAGS flags accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.66.0F:W1 2E /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare low double-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/m64 and set the EFLAGS flags accordingly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### InstructionOperand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRMreg (r)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRMreg (w)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Performs an unordered compare of the double-precision floating-point values in the low quadwords of operand 1 (first operand) and operand 2 (second operand), and sets the ZF, PF, and CF flags in the EFLAGS register according to the result (unordered, greater than, less than, or equal). The OF, SF, and AF flags in the EFLAGS register are set to 0. The unordered result is returned if either source operand is a NaN (QNaN or SNaN).

Operand 1 is an XMM register; operand 2 can be an XMM register or a 64 bit memory location.

The UCOMISD instruction differs from the COMISD instruction in that it signals a SIMD floating-point invalid operation exception (#I) only when a source operand is an SNaN. The COMISD instruction signals an invalid operation exception only if a source operand is either an SNaN or a QNaN.

The EFLAGS register is not updated if an unmasked SIMD floating-point exception is generated.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD.

Software should ensure VCOMISD is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VCOMISD with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.

### Operation

(V)UCOMISD (all versions)
RESULT := UnorderedCompare(DEST[63:0] <> SRC[63:0])
(* Set EFLAGS *) CASE (RESULT) OF
  UNORDERED: ZF,PF,CF := 111;
  GREATER_THAN: ZF,PF,CF := 000;
  LESS_THAN: ZF,PF,CF := 001;
  EQUAL: ZF,PF,CF := 100;
ESAC;
OF, AF, SF := 0;
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VCOMISD int _mm_comi_round_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b, int imm, int sae);
VCOMISD int _mm_ucomieq_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b)
VCOMISD int _mm_ucomilt_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b)
VCOMISD int _mm_ucomile_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b)
VCOMISD int _mm_ucomigt_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b)
VCOMISD int _mm_ucomige_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b)
VCOMISD int _mm_ucomineq_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b)
VCOMISD int _mm_ucomineq_sd(__m128d a, __m128d b)

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Invalid (if SNaN operands), Denormal

Other Exceptions
VEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-20, “Type 3 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B.
EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-48, “Type E3NF Class Exception Conditions”.
UCOMISS—Unordered Compare Scalar Single-Precision Floating-Point Values and Set EFLAGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 2E /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Compare low single-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/mem32 and set the EFLAGS flags accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCOMISS xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.LIG.0F:WIG 2E /r</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Compare low single-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/mem32 and set the EFLAGS flags accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUCOMISS xmm1, xmm2/m32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.LIG.0F:W0 2E /r</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Compare low single-precision floating-point values in xmm1 and xmm2/mem32 and set the EFLAGS flags accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUCOMISS xmm1, xmm2/m32{sae}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Tuple1 Scalar</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Compares the single-precision floating-point values in the low doublewords of operand 1 (first operand) and operand 2 (second operand), and sets the ZF, PF, and CF flags in the EFLAGS register according to the result (unordered, greater than, less than, or equal). The OF, SF and AF flags in the EFLAGS register are set to 0. The unordered result is returned if either source operand is a NaN (QNaN or SNaN).

Operand 1 is an XMM register; operand 2 can be an XMM register or a 32 bit memory location.

The UCOMISS instruction differs from the COMISS instruction in that it signals a SIMD floating-point invalid operation exception (#I) only if a source operand is an SNaN. The COMISS instruction signals an invalid operation exception when a source operand is either a QNaN or SNaN.

The EFLAGS register is not updated if an unmasked SIMD floating-point exception is generated.

Note: VEX.vvvv and EVEX.vvvv are reserved and must be 1111b, otherwise instructions will #UD.

Software should ensure VCOMISS is encoded with VEX.L=0. Encoding VCOMISS with VEX.L=1 may encounter unpredictable behavior across different processor generations.

Operation

(V)UCOMISS (all versions)
RESULT := UnorderedCompare(DEST[31:0] <> SRC[31:0]) |
(* Set EFLAGS *) CASE (RESULT) OF
   UNORDERED: ZF,PF,CF := 111;
   GREATER_THAN: ZF,PF,CF := 000;
   LESS_THAN: ZF,PF,CF := 001;
   EQUAL: ZF,PF,CF := 100;
ESAC;
OF, AF, SF := 0; 
}
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VUCOMISS int _mm_comi_round_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b, int imm, int sae);
UCOMISS int _mm_ucomieq_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b);
UCOMISS int _mm_ucomilt_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b);
UCOMISS int _mm_ucomile_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b);
UCOMISS int _mm_ucomigt_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b);
UCOMISS int _mm_ucomige_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b);
UCOMISS int _mm_ucomineq_ss(__m128 a, __m128 b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
Invalid (if SNaN Operands), Denormal

Other Exceptions
VEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-20, “Type 3 Class Exception Conditions”; additionally:
#UD If VEX.vvvv != 1111B.
EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-48, “Type E3NF Class Exception Conditions”.

UD—Undefined Instruction

### Description
Generates an invalid opcode exception. This instruction is provided for software testing to explicitly generate an invalid opcode exception. The opcodes for this instruction are reserved for this purpose.

Other than raising the invalid opcode exception, this instruction has no effect on processor state or memory.

Even though it is the execution of the UD instruction that causes the invalid opcode exception, the instruction pointer saved by delivery of the exception references the UD instruction (and not the following instruction).

This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and 64-bit mode.

### Operation
#UD (* Generates invalid opcode exception *);

### Flags Affected
None.

### Exceptions (All Operating Modes)
#UD Raises an invalid opcode exception in all operating modes.

---

#### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r)</td>
<td>ModRMr/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes:
1. Some processors decode the UD0 instruction without a ModR/M byte. As a result, those processors would deliver an invalid-opcode exception instead of a fault on instruction fetch when the instruction with a ModR/M byte (and any implied bytes) would cross a page or segment boundary.
UMONITOR—User Level Set Up Monitor Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode / Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3 0F AE /6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>WAITPKG</td>
<td>Sets up a linear address range to be monitored by hardware and activates the monitor. The address range should be a write-back memory caching type. The address is contained in r16/r32/r64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The UMONITOR instruction arms address monitoring hardware using an address specified in the source register (the address range that the monitoring hardware checks for store operations can be determined by using the CPUID monitor leaf function, EAX=05H). A store to an address within the specified address range triggers the monitoring hardware. The state of monitor hardware is used by UMWAIT.

The content of the source register is an effective address. By default, the DS segment is used to create a linear address that is monitored. Segment overrides can be used. The address range must use memory of the write-back type. Only write-back memory is guaranteed to correctly trigger the monitoring hardware. Additional information on determining what address range to use in order to prevent false wake-ups is described in Chapter 8, "Multiple-Processor Management" of the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3A.

The UMONITOR instruction is ordered as a load operation with respect to other memory transactions. The instruction is subject to the permission checking and faults associated with a byte load. Like a load, UMONITOR sets the A-bit but not the D-bit in page tables.

UMONITOR and UMWAIT are available when CPUID.7.0:ECX.WAITPKG[bit 5] is enumerated as 1. UMONITOR and UMWAIT may be executed at any privilege level. Except for the width of the source register, the instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and in 64-bit mode.

UMONITOR does not interoperate with the legacy MWAIT instruction. If UMONITOR was executed prior to executing MWAIT and following the most recent execution of the legacy MONITOR instruction, MWAIT will not enter an optimized state. Execution will continue to the instruction following MWAIT.

The UMONITOR instruction causes a transactional abort when used inside a transactional region.

The width of the source register (16b, 32b or 64b) is determined by the effective addressing width, which is affected in the standard way by the machine mode settings and 67 prefix.

Operation

UMONITOR sets up an address range for the monitor hardware using the content of source register as an effective address and puts the monitor hardware in armed state. A store to the specified address range will trigger the monitor hardware.

Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

UMONITOR void _umonitor(void *address);

Numeric Exceptions
None

1. The Mod field of the ModR/M byte must have value 11B.
Protected Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the specified segment is not SS and the source register is outside the specified segment limit.
   If the specified segment register contains a NULL segment selector.
#SS(0) If the specified segment is SS and the source register is outside the SS segment limit.
#PF(fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If CPUID.7.0:ECX.WAITPKG[bit 5]=0.

Real Address Mode Exceptions

#GP If the specified segment is not SS and the source register is outside of the effective address space from 0 to FFFFH.
#SS If the specified segment is SS and the source register is outside of the effective address space from 0 to FFFFH.
#UD If CPUID.7.0:ECX.WAITPKG[bit 5]=0.

Virtual 8086 Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in real address mode; additionally:
#PF(fault-code) For a page fault.

Compatibility Mode Exceptions

Same exceptions as in protected mode.

64-Bit Mode Exceptions

#GP(0) If the specified segment is not SS and the linear address is in non-canonical form.
#SS(0) If the specified segment is SS and the source register is in non-canonical form.
#PF(fault-code) For a page fault.
#UD If CPUID.7.0:ECX.WAITPKG[bit 5]=0.
UMWAIT—User Level Monitor Wait

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode / Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2 0F AE /6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>WAITPKG</td>
<td>A hint that allows the processor to stop instruction execution and enter an implementation-dependent optimized state until occurrence of a class of events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UMWAIT r32, <edx>, <eax>

Description

UMWAIT instructs the processor to enter an implementation-dependent optimized state while monitoring a range of addresses. The optimized state may be either a light-weight power/performance optimized state or an improved power/performance optimized state. The selection between the two states is governed by the explicit input register bit[0] source operand.

UMWAIT is available when CPUID.7.0:ECX.WAITPKG[bit 5] is enumerated as 1. UMWAIT may be executed at any privilege level. This instruction’s operation is the same in non-64-bit modes and in 64-bit mode.

The input register contains information such as the preferred optimized state the processor should enter as described in the following table. Bits other than bit 0 are reserved and will result in #GP if nonzero.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit Value</th>
<th>State Name</th>
<th>Wakeup Time</th>
<th>Power Savings</th>
<th>Other Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bit[0] = 0</td>
<td>C0.2</td>
<td>Slower</td>
<td>Larger</td>
<td>Improves performance of the other SMT thread(s) on the same core.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit[0] = 1</td>
<td>C0.1</td>
<td>Faster</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bits[31:1]</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The instruction wakes up when the time-stamp counter reaches or exceeds the implicit EDX:EAX 64-bit input value (if the monitoring hardware did not trigger beforehand).

Prior to executing the UMWAIT instruction, an operating system may specify the maximum delay it allows the processor to suspend its operation. It can do so by writing TSC-quanta value to the following 32bit MSR (IA32_UMWAIT_CONTROL at MSR index E1H):

- IA32_UMWAIT_CONTROL[31:2] — Determines the maximum time in TSC-quanta that the processor can reside in either C0.1 or C0.2. A zero value indicates no maximum time. The maximum time value is a 32-bit value where the upper 30 bits come from this field and the lower two bits are zero.
- IA32_UMWAIT_CONTROL[0] — C0.2 is not allowed by the OS. Value of “1” means all C0.2 requests revert to C0.1.

If the processor that executed a UMWAIT instruction wakes due to the expiration of the operating system time-limit, the instructions sets RFLAGS.CF; otherwise, that flag is cleared.

The UMWAIT instruction causes a transactional abort when used inside a transactional region.

The UMWAIT instruction operates with the UMOMITOR instruction. The two instructions allow the definition of an address at which to wait (UMONITOR) and an implementation-dependent optimized operation to perform while waiting (UMWAIT). The execution of UMWAIT is a hint to the processor that it can enter an implementation-dependent-optimized state while waiting for an event or a store operation to the address range armed by UMOMITOR. The UMWAIT instruction will not wait (will not enter an implementation-dependent optimized state) if any of the

1. The Mod field of the ModR/M byte must have value 11B.
following instructions were executed before UMWAIT and after the most recent execution of UMONITOR: IRET, MONITOR, SYSEXIT, SYSRET, and far RET (the last if it is changing CPL).

The following additional events cause the processor to exit the implementation-dependent optimized state: a store to the address range armed by the UMONITOR instruction, an NMI or SMI, a debug exception, a machine check exception, the BINIT# signal, the INIT# signal, and the RESET# signal. Other implementation-dependent events may also cause the processor to exit the implementation-dependent optimized state.

In addition, an external interrupt causes the processor to exit the implementation-dependent optimized state regardless of whether maskable-interrupts are inhibited (EFLAGS.IF =0).

Following exit from the implementation-dependent-optimized state, control passes to the instruction after the UMWAIT instruction. A pending interrupt that is not masked (including an NMI or an SMI) may be delivered before execution of that instruction.

Unlike the HLT instruction, the UMWAIT instruction does not restart at the UMWAIT instruction following the handling of an SMI.

If the preceding UMONITOR instruction did not successfully arm an address range or if UMONITOR was not executed prior to executing UMWAIT and following the most recent execution of the legacy MONITOR instruction (UMWAIT does not interoperate with MONITOR), then the processor will not enter an optimized state. Execution will continue to the instruction following UMWAIT.

A store to the address range armed by the UMONITOR instruction will cause the processor to exit UMWAIT if either the store was originated by other processor agents or the store was originated by a non-processor agent.

**Operation**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{os\_deadline} & := TSC+(\text{IA32\_MWAIT\_CONTROL}[31:2] \ll 2) \\
\text{instr\_deadline} & := \text{UINT64}(\text{EDX:EAX}) \\
\text{IF} \ os\_deadline < \ instr\_deadline & : \\
& \begin{cases} \\
& \text{deadline} := \text{os\_deadline} \\
& \text{using\_os\_deadline} := 1 \\
& \end{cases} \\
\text{ELSE} & : \\
& \begin{cases} \\
& \text{deadline} := \text{instr\_deadline} \\
& \text{using\_os\_deadline} := 0 \\
& \end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[\text{WHILE monitor hardware armed AND TSC < deadline:}
\]

\[\text{implementation\_dependent\_optimized\_state(Source register, deadline, IA32\_UMWAIT\_CONTROL[0])}
\]

\[\text{IF using\_os\_deadline AND TSC > deadline:}
\]

\[\text{RFLAGS.CF} := 1
\]

\[\text{ELSE:}
\]

\[\text{RFLAGS.CF} := 0
\]

\[\text{RFLAGS.AF,PF,SF,ZF,OF} := 0
\]

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

UMWAIT uint8_t _umwait(uint32_t control, uint64_t counter);

**Numeric Exceptions**

None

**Exceptions (All Operating Modes)**

#GP(0)  
If src[31:1] != 0.
If CR4.TSD = 1 and CPL != 0.

#UD  
If CPUID.7.0:ECX.WAITPKG[bit 5]=0.
UNPCKHPD—Unpack and Interleave High Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 15 /r UNPCKHPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of xmm1 and xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:Wig 15 /r VUNPCKHPD xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:Wig 15 /r VUNPCKHPD ymm1,ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/m256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 15 /r VUNPCKHPD xmm1 (k1)[z], xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double precision floating-point values from high quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 15 /r VUNPCKHPD ymm1 (k1)[z], ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double precision floating-point values from high quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 15 /r VUNPCKHPD zmm1 (k1)[z], zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs an interleaved unpack of the high double-precision floating-point values from the first source operand and the second source operand. See Figure 4-15 in the Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer’s Manual, Volume 2B.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified. When unpacking from a memory operand, an implementation may fetch only the appropriate 64 bits; however, alignment to 16-byte boundary and normal segment checking will still be enforced.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The first source operand is a ZMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM register, a 512-bit memory location, or a 512-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

EVEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register, a 256-bit memory location, or a 256-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

EVEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand is a XMM register, a 128-bit memory location, or a 128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.
Operation

VUNPCKHPD (EVEX encoded versions when SRC2 is a register)

(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

IF VL >= 128
    TMP_DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64]
    TMP_DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64]
FI;

IF VL >= 256
FI;

IF VL >= 512
    TMP_DEST[511:448] := SRC2[511:448]
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
    i := j \times 64
    IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_DEST[i+63:i]
        ELSE
            IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
                THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
                ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
                    DEST[i+63:i] := 0
            FI
    FI
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VUNPCKHPD (EVEX encoded version when SRC2 is memory)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF (EVEX.b = 1)
    THEN TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[63:0]
    ELSE TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i]
  FI;
ENDFOR;
IF VL >= 128
  TMP_DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64]
  TMP_DEST[127:64] := TMP_SRC2[127:64]
FI;
IF VL >= 256
FI;
IF VL >= 512
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_DEST[i+63:i]
    ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
        THEN *DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*
      ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
        DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
    FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VUNPCKHPD (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VUNPCKHPD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

UNPCKHPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[127:64]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[127:64]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent
VUNPCKHPD __m512d _mm512_unpackhi_pd(__m512d a, __m512d b);
VUNPCKHPD __m512d _mm512_mask_unpackhi_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VUNPCKHPD __m512d _mm512_maskz_unpackhi_pd(__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VUNPCKHPD __m256d _mm256_unpackhi_pd(__m256d a, __m256d b);
VUNPCKHPD __m256d _mm256_mask_unpackhi_pd(__m256d s, __mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b);
VUNPCKHPD __m256d _mm256_maskz_unpackhi_pd(__mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b);
UNPCKHPD __m128d _mm_unpackhi_pd(__m128d a, __m128d b);
VUNPCKHPD __m128d _mm_mask_unpackhi_pd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);
VUNPCKHPD __m128d _mm_maskz_unpackhi_pd(__mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions
None

Other Exceptions
Non-EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".
UNPCKHPS—Unpack and Interleave High Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

### Opcode/Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/Instruction</th>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP 0F 15 /r UNPCKHPS xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Unpacks and Interleaves single-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of xmm1 and xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66h.0F.11 /r VUNPCKHPS xmm1, xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Unpacks and Interleaves single-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66h.0F.11 /r VUNPCKHPS ymm1, ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Unpacks and Interleaves single-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/m256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66h.0F.31 /r VUNPCKHPS xmm1 {k1}{z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Unpacks and Interleaves single-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m32bcst and write result to xmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66h.0F.31 /r VUNPCKHPS ymm1 {k1}{z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Unpacks and Interleaves single-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m32bcst and write result to ymm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66h.0F.31 /r VUNPCKHPS zmm1 {k1}{z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m32bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Unpacks and Interleaves single-precision floating-point values from high quadwords of zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst and write result to zmm1 subject to writemask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instruction Operand Encoding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

Performs an interleaved unpack of the high single-precision floating-point values from the first source operand and the second source operand.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified. When unpacking from a memory operand, an implementation may fetch only the appropriate 64 bits; however, alignment to 16-byte boundary and normal segment checking will still be enforced.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The second source operand is an YMM register or an 256-bit memory location. The first source operand and destination operands are YMM registers.
EVEX.512 encoded version: The first source operand is a ZMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM register, a 512-bit memory location, or a 512-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

EVEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register, a 256-bit memory location, or a 256-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

EVEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand is a XMM register, a 128-bit memory location, or a 128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

**Operation**

**VUNPCKHPS (EVEX encoded version when SRC2 is a register)**

\[(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)\]

IF \(VL \geq 128\)
\[
\text{TMP\_DEST}[31:0] := \text{SRC1}[95:64] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[63:32] := \text{SRC2}[95:64] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[95:64] := \text{SRC1}[127:96] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[127:96] := \text{SRC2}[127:96]
\]

FI;

IF \(VL \geq 256\)
\[
\text{TMP\_DEST}[159:128] := \text{SRC1}[223:192] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[223:192] := \text{SRC1}[255:224] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[255:224] := \text{SRC2}[255:224]
\]

FI;

IF \(VL \geq 512\)
\[
\text{TMP\_DEST}[287:256] := \text{SRC1}[351:320] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[319:288] := \text{SRC2}[351:320] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[351:320] := \text{SRC1}[383:352] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[415:384] := \text{SRC1}[479:448] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[447:416] := \text{SRC2}[479:448] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[479:448] := \text{SRC1}[511:480] \\
\text{TMP\_DEST}[511:480] := \text{SRC2}[511:480]
\]

FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+31:i] := 0
  FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VUNPCKHPS (EVEX encoded version when SRC2 is memory)
(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF (EVEX.b = 1)
    THEN TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[31:0]
  ELSE TMP_SRC2[i+31:i] := SRC2[i+31:i]
  FI
ENDFOR;
IF VL >= 128
  TMP_DEST[31:0] := SRC1[95:64]
  TMP_DEST[95:64] := SRC1[127:96]
FI;
IF VL >= 256
FI;
IF VL >= 512
  TMP_DEST[479:448] := SRC1[511:480]
  TMP_DEST[511:480] := TMP_SRC2[511:480]
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
  IF k1[j] OR *no writemask*
    THEN DEST[i+31:i] := TMP_DEST[i+31:i]
  ELSE
    IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
      THEN *DEST[i+31:i] remains unchanged*
    ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
      DEST[i+31:i] := 0
  FI
ENDFOR
FI
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**VUNPCKHPS (VEX.256 encoded version)**
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[95:64]
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[95:64]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[127:96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**VUNPCKHPS (VEX.128 encoded version)**
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[95:64]
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[95:64]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[127:96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**UNPCKHPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[95:64]
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[95:64]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[127:96]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

VUNPCKHPS __m512 _mm512_unpackhi_ps(__m512 a, __m512 b);
VUNPCKHPS __m512 __m512_mask_unpackhi_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VUNPCKHPS __m512 __m512_maskz_unpackhi_ps(__mmask8 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);
VUNPCKHPS __m256 __m256_unpackhi_ps (__m256 a, __m256 b);
VUNPCKHPS __m256 __m256_mask_unpackhi_ps(__m256 s, __mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
VUNPCKHPS __m256 __m256_maskz_unpackhi_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);
UNPCKHPS __m128 __m128_unpackhi_ps (__m128 a, __m128 b);
VUNPCKHPS __m128 __m128_mask_unpackhi_ps(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);
VUNPCKHPS __m128 __m128_maskz_unpackhi_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".

UNPCKHPS—Unpack and Interleave High Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values
UNPCKLPD—Unpack and Interleave Low Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode/ Instruction</th>
<th>Op / En</th>
<th>64/32 bit Mode Support</th>
<th>CPUID Feature Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 0F 14 /r UNPCKLPD xmm1, xmm2/m128</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of xmm1 and xmm2/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.128.66.0F:WIG 14 /r VUNPCKLPD xmm1,xmm2, xmm3/m128</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/m128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEX.256.66.0F:WIG 14 /r VUNPCKLPD ymm1,ymm2, ymm3/m256</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/m256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.128.66.0F:W1 14 /r VUNPCKLPD xmm1 (k1){z}, xmm2, xmm3/m128/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double precision floating-point values from low quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/m128/m64bcst subject to write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.256.66.0F:W1 14 /r VUNPCKLPD ymm1 (k1){z}, ymm2, ymm3/m256/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512VL AVX512F</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double precision floating-point values from low quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/m256/m64bcst subject to write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVEX.512.66.0F:W1 14 /r VUNPCKLPD zmm1 (k1){z}, zmm2, zmm3/m512/m64bcst</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td>AVX512F</td>
<td>Unpacks and interleaves double-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m64bcst subject to write mask k1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction Operand Encoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs an interleaved unpack of the low double-precision floating-point values from the first source operand and the second source operand.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified. When unpacking from a memory operand, an implementation may fetch only the appropriate 64 bits; however, alignment to 16-byte boundary and normal segment checking will still be enforced.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL-1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.

EVEX.512 encoded version: The first source operand is a ZMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM register, a 512-bit memory location, or a 512-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

EVEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register, a 256-bit memory location, or a 256-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

EVEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is a XMM register, a 128-bit memory location, or a 128-bit vector broadcasted from a 64-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.
Operation

VUNPCKLPD (EVEX encoded versions when SRC2 is a register)

KL, VL = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)

IF VL >= 128
   TMP_DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
   TMP_DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
FI;

IF VL >= 256
FI;

IF VL >= 512
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
   i := j * 64
   IF k1[j] OR "*no writemask*"
      THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_DEST[i+63:i]
   ELSE
      IF "*merging-masking*" ; merging-masking
         THEN "DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged*"
      ELSE "zeroing-masking*" ; zeroing-masking
         DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
   FI
ENDFOR

DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0
VUNPCKLPD (EVEX encoded version when SRC2 is memory)
(KL, VL) = (2, 128), (4, 256), (8, 512)
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF (EVEX.b = 1)
    THEN TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i]
    ELSE TMP_SRC2[i+63:i] := SRC2[i+63:i]
  FI;
ENDFOR;
IF VL >= 128
  TMP_DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
  TMP_DEST[127:64] := TMP_SRC2[63:0]
FI;
IF VL >= 256
FI;
IF VL >= 512
FI;
FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 64
  IF k1[j] OR "no writemask"
    THEN DEST[i+63:i] := TMP_DEST[i+63:i]
    ELSE
      IF "merging-masking"
        THEN DEST[i+63:i] remains unchanged
      ELSE "zeroing-masking"
        DEST[i+63:i] := 0
      FI
  FI;
ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

VUNPCKLPD (VEX.256 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

VUNPCKLPD (VEX.128 encoded version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

UNPCKLPD (128-bit Legacy SSE version)
DEST[63:0] := SRC1[63:0]
DEST[127:64] := SRC2[63:0]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] (Unmodified)
Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent

VUNPCKLPD __m512d __mm512_unpacklo_pd(__m512d a, __m512d b);
VUNPCKLPD __m512d __mm512_mask_unpacklo_pd(__m512d s, __mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VUNPCKLPD __m512d __mm512_maskz_unpacklo_pd(__mmask8 k, __m512d a, __m512d b);
VUNPCKLPD __m256d __mm256_unpacklo_pd(__m256d a, __m256d b);
VUNPCKLPD __m256d __mm256_mask_unpacklo_pd(__m256d s, __mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b);
VUNPCKLPD __m256d __mm256_maskz_unpacklo_pd(__mmask8 k, __m256d a, __m256d b);
VUNPCKLPD __m128d __mm128_unpacklo_pd(__m128d a, __m128d b);
VUNPCKLPD __m128d __mm128_mask_unpacklo_pd(__m128d s, __mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);
VUNPCKLPD __m128d __mm128_maskz_unpacklo_pd(__mmask8 k, __m128d a, __m128d b);

SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions

None

Other Exceptions

Non-EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".
UNPCKLPS—Unpack and Interleave Low Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

**Opcode/Instruction** | **Op / En** | **64/32 bit Mode Support** | **CPUID Feature Flag** | **Description**
---|---|---|---|---
NP 0F 14 /r | A | V/V | SSE | Unpacks and interleaves single-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of xmm1 and xmm2/m128.
VEX.128.0F.WIG 14 /r | B | V/V | AVX | Unpacks and interleaves single-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/m128.
VEX.256.0F.WIG 14 /r | B | V/V | AVX | Unpacks and interleaves single-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/m256.
EVEX.128.0F.W0 14 /r | C | V/V | AVX512VL AVX512F | Unpacks and interleaves single-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of xmm2 and xmm3/mem and write result to xmm1 subject to write mask k1.
EVEX.256.0F.W0 14 /r | C | V/V | AVX512VL AVX512F | Unpacks and interleaves single-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of ymm2 and ymm3/mem and write result to ymm1 subject to write mask k1.
EVEX.512.0F.W0 14 /r | C | V/V | AVX512F | Unpacks and interleaves single-precision floating-point values from low quadwords of zmm2 and zmm3/m512/m32bcst and write result to zmm1 subject to write mask k1.

**InstructionOperandEncoding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Op/En</th>
<th>Tuple Type</th>
<th>Operand 1</th>
<th>Operand 2</th>
<th>Operand 3</th>
<th>Operand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (r, w)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>VEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>ModRM:reg (w)</td>
<td>EVEX.vvvv (r)</td>
<td>ModRM:r/m (r)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Performs an interleaved unpack of the low single-precision floating-point values from the first source operand and the second source operand.

128-bit Legacy SSE version: The second source can be an XMM register or an 128-bit memory location. The destination is not distinct from the first source XMM register and the upper bits (MAXVL=1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are unmodified. When unpacking from a memory operand, an implementation may fetch only the appropriate 64 bits; however, alignment to 16-byte boundary and normal segment checking will still be enforced.

VEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is a XMM register. The second source operand can be a XMM register or a 128-bit memory location. The destination operand is a XMM register. The upper bits (MAXVL=1:128) of the corresponding ZMM register destination are zeroed.

VEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand can be a YMM register or a 256-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register.
VUNPCKLPS—Unpack and Interleave Low Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

UNPCKLPS—Unpack and Interleave Low Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE, M-U

Vol. 2B 4-729

Figure 4-28. VUNPCKLPS Operation

EVEX.512 encoded version: The first source operand is a ZMM register. The second source operand is a ZMM register, a 512-bit memory location, or a 512-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a ZMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

EVEX.256 encoded version: The first source operand is a YMM register. The second source operand is a YMM register, a 256-bit memory location, or a 256-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is a YMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

EVEX.128 encoded version: The first source operand is an XMM register. The second source operand is an XMM register, a 128-bit memory location, or a 128-bit vector broadcasted from a 32-bit memory location. The destination operand is an XMM register, conditionally updated using writemask k1.

Operation

VUNPCKLPS (EVEX encoded version when SRC2 is a ZMM register)

(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)

IF VL >= 128
  TMP_DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0]
  TMP_DEST[63:32] := SRC2[31:0]
  TMP_DEST[95:64] := SRC1[63:32]
FI;

IF VL >= 256
FI;

IF VL >= 512
FI;

FOR j := 0 TO KL-1
  i := j * 32
IF $k1[j]$ OR *no writemask*
   THEN $\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[i+31:i]$
   ELSE
      IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
         THEN *$\text{DEST}[i+31:i]$ remains unchanged* 
         ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
            $\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0$
      FI
   FI;
ENDFOR
$\text{DEST}[\text{MAXVL}-1:VL] := 0$

$\text{VUNPCKLPS (EVEX encoded version when SRC2 is memory)}$
$(KL, VL) = (4, 128), (8, 256), (16, 512)$
FOR $j := 0$ TO $KL-1$
   $i := j \times 31$
   IF (EVEX.b = 1)
      THEN $\text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[i+31:i] := \text{SRC2}[31:0]$
      ELSE $\text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[i+31:i] := \text{SRC2}[i+31:i]$
   FI;
ENDFOR;
IF VL $\geq$ 128
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[31:0] := \text{SRC1}[31:0]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[63:32] := \text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[31:0]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[95:64] := \text{SRC1}[63:32]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[127:96] := \text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[63:32]$
FI;
IF VL $\geq$ 256
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[159:128] := \text{SRC1}[159:128]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[191:160] := \text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[159:128]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[223:192] := \text{SRC1}[191:160]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[255:224] := \text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[191:160]$
FI;
IF VL $\geq$ 512
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[287:256] := \text{SRC1}[287:256]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[319:288] := \text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[287:256]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[351:320] := \text{SRC1}[319:288]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[383:352] := \text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[319:288]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[415:384] := \text{SRC1}[415:384]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[447:416] := \text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[415:384]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[479:448] := \text{SRC1}[447:416]$
   $\text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[511:480] := \text{TMP}_\text{SRC2}[447:416]$
FI;
FOR $j := 0$ TO $KL-1$
   $i := j \times 32$
   IF $k1[j]$ OR *no writemask*
      THEN $\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := \text{TMP}_\text{DEST}[i+31:i]$
      ELSE
         IF *merging-masking* ; merging-masking
            THEN *$\text{DEST}[i+31:i]$ remains unchanged* 
            ELSE *zeroing-masking* ; zeroing-masking
               $\text{DEST}[i+31:i] := 0$
         FI
   FI
ENDFOR
UNPCKLPS—Unpack and Interleave Low Packed Single-Precision Floating-Point Values

ENDFOR
DEST[MAXVL-1:VL] := 0

**UNPCKLPS (VEX.256 encoded version)**
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0]
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[63:32]
DEST[MAXVL-1:256] := 0

**VUNPCKLPS (VEX.128 encoded version)**
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0]
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[63:32]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**UNPCKLPS (128-bit Legacy SSE version)**
DEST[31:0] := SRC1[31:0]
DEST[63:32] := SRC2[31:0]
DEST[95:64] := SRC1[63:32]
DEST[MAXVL-1:128] := 0

**Intel C/C++ Compiler Intrinsic Equivalent**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VUNPCKLPS __m512 _mm512_unpacklo_ps(__m512 a, __m512 b);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUNPCKLPS __m512 __mm512_mask_unpacklo_ps(__m512 s, __mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUNPCKLPS __m512 __mm512_maskz_unpacklo_ps(__mmask16 k, __m512 a, __m512 b);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUNPCKLPS __m256 __mm256_unpacklo_ps (__m256 a, __m256 b);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUNPCKLPS __m256 __mm256_mask_unpacklo_ps(__m256 s, __mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUNPCKLPS __m256 __mm256_maskz_unpacklo_ps(__mmask8 k, __m256 a, __m256 b);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPCKLPS __m128 __mm_unpacklo_ps (__m128 a, __m128 b);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUNPCKLPS __m128 __mm_mask_unpacklo_ps(__m128 s, __mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUNPCKLPS __m128 __mm_maskz_unpacklo_ps(__mmask8 k, __m128 a, __m128 b);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SIMD Floating-Point Exceptions**

None

**Other Exceptions**

Non-EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-21, "Type 4 Class Exception Conditions".
EVEX-encoded instructions, see Table 2-50, "Type E4NF Class Exception Conditions".