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M68000 Addressing Modes and Assembler Instructions

This chapter contains information specific to the Motorola M68000 processor architecture, including the MC68040, MC68030 processors, and the MC68882 floating point coprocessor. The first section, ^aM68000 Registers and Addressing Modes,^o lists the registers available and describes the addressing modes used by assembler instructions. The second section, ^aM68000 Assembler Instructions,^o lists each assembler instruction with NeXT and Motorola syntax.

M68000 Registers and Addressing Modes

This section describes the conventions used to specify instruction mnemonics and addressing modes. The instructions themselves are detailed in the next section, ^aM68000 Assembler Instructions.^o

Instruction Mnemonics

The instruction mnemonics that the assembler uses are based on the mnemonics described in the relevant Motorola processor manuals. However, the NeXT assembler uses the MIT assembler syntax, which deviates from the standard Motorola syntax in several areas. Points to be aware of include the following:

- Instead of using a qualifier of **.b**, **.w**, or **.l** to indicate byte, word, or long as in the Motorola assembler, **as** uses a suffix on the normal instruction mnemonic, thereby creating a separate mnemonic to indicate which length operand was intended. For example, there are three mnemonics for the Or instruction: **orb**, **orw**, and **orl**.
- Instruction mnemonics for instructions with unusual opcodes may have additional suffixes. Thus in addition to the normal Add variations, there also exist **addqb**, **addqw**, and **addql**, for the Add Quick instruction.
- Branch instructions are always long for non-local labels on the NeXT M68000 machines. This allows the link editor to do procedure ordering (see the description of the **-sectorder** option in the **ld(1)** man page, and the ^aLink Optimization^o paper in the directory **/NextLibrary/Documentation/NextDev/Concepts/Performance**).

Registers

Certain instructions accept a variety of special registers. The available registers are listed in this section.

Note: The assembler determines that an identifier is the name of a register based solely on its name, and not the context in which the identifier is used. Therefore, *all* register names are reserved, including those less commonly known register names for the control registers. In order to avoid problems, be careful not to pick a label name that's also the name of a register.

M68000 CPU Registers

a0-a7	address registers (a7 is reserved for the stack pointer)
sp	stack pointer (a7)

d0-d7	data registers
pc	program counter
zpc	hack for program space, but 0 addressing (GAS)
cc or ccr	condition code register
sr	status register
fp0-fp7	floating point registers
fpi or fpir	floating point instruction register
fpc or fpcr	floating point control register
fps or fpsr	floating point status register

M68000 Control Registers

sfc	source function control code register
dfc	destination function code register
usp	user stack pointer
vbr	vector base register
cacr	cache control register
msh	master stack pointer
isp	interrupt stack pointer

68040-Specific Control Registers

tc	MMU translation control register
itt0	instruction transparent translation register 0
itt1	instruction transparent translation register 1
dt0	data transparent translation register 0
dt1	data transparent translation register 1
mmusr or psr	MMU status register
urp	user root pointer
srp	supervisor root pointer
ic	instruction cache
dc	data cache
bc	both instruction and data cache

68030-Specific Control Registers

srp	supervisor root pointer
tc	translation control register
crp	CPU root pointer
caar	cache address register
mmusr or psr	MMU status register

tt0	transparent translation register 0
tt1	transparent translation register 1

Operands and Addressing Modes

Table 5-1 in this section describes the addressing modes that the assembler recognizes. The bulleted information below is intended to explain the notation used in the figure and give you the information you need in order to understand the contents of the figure.

Mode	Notation	Example
Register	<i>an</i> , <i>dn</i> , <i>sp</i> , <i>pc</i> , <i>cc</i> , <i>sr</i> , or <i>usp</i>	<code>movw a3,d2</code>
Register Indirect	<i>an</i> @	<code>movw a3@,d2</code>
Register List	<i>ri/rj</i> (that is., <i>ri</i> and <i>rj</i>) <i>ri-rj</i> (<i>ri</i> through <i>rj</i>)	<code>movem a0/a1/a2/a3,a6@-</code> <code>movem d0-d7,a6@-</code>
Floating-Point Register	<i>fpi</i>	<code>fmoves fp1,a3@(24)</code>
Postincrement	<i>an</i> @+	<code>movw a3@+,d2</code>
Predecrement	<i>an</i> @-	<code>movw a3@-,d2</code>
Displacement	<i>an</i> @(d)	<code>movw a3@(24),d2</code>
Word Index	<i>an</i> @(d, <i>ri</i> :w)	<code>movw a3@(16, d2:w),d3</code>
Long Index	<i>an</i> @(d, <i>ri</i> :l)	<code>movw a3@(16, d2:l),d3</code>
Absolute Short	<i>xxx</i> :w	<code>movw 14:w,d2</code>
Absolute Long	<i>xxx</i> :l	<code>movw 14:l,d2</code>
PC Displacement	<i>pc</i> @(d)	<code>movw pc@(20),d3</code>
PC Word Index	<i>pc</i> @(d, <i>ri</i> :w)	<code>movw pc@(14, d2:w),d3</code>
PC Long Index	<i>pc</i> @(d, <i>ri</i> :l)	<code>movw pc@(14, d2:l),d3</code>
PC-Memory Indirect Pre-Indexed	<i>pc</i> @(d':L, <i>ri</i> :L:s)@(d:L)	<code>movl pc@(2:w,d4:w:4)@(14:l),d3</code>
PC-Memory Indirect Post-Indexed	<i>pc</i> @(d:L)@(d':L, <i>ri</i> :L:s)	<code>movl pc@(d:l)@(3:w,d2:l:4),d3</code>

Memory Indirect Pre-Indexed	$an@(d':L,ri:L:s)@(d:L)$	<code>movl a1@(d:L,d2:1:4)@(14:w)</code>
Memory Indirect Post-Indexed	$an@(d:L)@(d':L,ri:L:s)$	<code>movl a2@(2:w)@(14:w,d4:w:2)</code>
Normal	<i>identifier</i>	<code>movw var,d3</code>
Immediate	<i>#xxx</i>	<code>movw #27+3,d3</code>

Table 5-1: Addressing Modes

Reading the Table

The following notation is used in the table:

<i>an</i>	An address register
<i>dn</i>	A data register
<i>ri</i>	An address register or a data register
<i>fi</i>	A floating-point register
<i>d</i>	A displacement, which is a constant expression. A length specifier may be appended to the displacement. Any forward or external references require the length specifier to be :l . All other references permit either :l or :w or nulls.
<i>L</i>	The index register's length. This may be either l (long), w (word), or null. If the only value permitted by a particular addressing mode or category is l or w , then <i>L</i> will be replaced by the appropriate value in the table notation.
<i>s</i>	A scale factor that may be used to multiply the index register's length. The scale factor may have a value of 1, 2, 4, or 8.

Colons precede items that may be optional. For example:

ri:L:s

In this example, you may not specify *:s* unless you have specified *:L*, which you may not specify unless you have specified *ri*. The items in the list must appear in the order shown.

xxx refers to a constant expression.

In each addressing mode, up to four user-specified values are used to generate the final operand address:

- base register
- base displacement
- index register
- outer displacement

All four user-specified values are optional. Both base and outer displacements may be null, word, or long. When a displacement is null or when an element is suppressed, its value is taken as zero in the effective address calculation.

In the table where both d and d' are specified, d corresponds to an outer displacement and d' corresponds to a base displacement.

To suppress displacements, write them as $^a0^o$ with no length qualifier. For example, the first expression shown here has a null base displacement and a null outer displacement, while the second has long displacements.:

```
a1@ (0, d2) @ (0)
a1@ (0x0:1, d2) @ (0x0:1)
```

To suppress the base register for modes that use address registers, omit the address register:

```
@ (base_disp, d2) @ (outer_disp)
```

For modes that use the program counter, use the pseudo register **zpc**:

```
zpc@ (base_disp, d2) @ (outer_disp)
```

Note: The assembler will never generate the addressing modes aA Register Indirect with Index o or aP rogram Counter Indirect with Index o when the index register is suppressed and the base displacement is word-sized. Instead, it will use aA ddress Register with Displacement o or aP rogram Counter with Displacement o .

In the case of aM emory Indirect o addressing, an address register (**an**) is used as a base register, and its value can be adjusted by an optional base displacement (d'). An index register (**ri**) specifies an index operand (**ri:L:s**) and finally, an outer displacement (d) can be added to the address operand, yielding the effective address.

^aProgram Counter Memory-Indirect^o mode is exactly the same. The only difference is that the program counter is used as the base register.

Normal mode assembles as absolute long.

The Motorola manuals present different mnemonics (and in fact different forms of the actual machine instructions) for instructions that use the literal effective address as data instead of using the contents of the effective address. For instance, they use the mnemonic **adda** for Add Address. The NeXT assembler doesn't make these distinctions because it can determine the type of opcode required, from the form of the operand. Thus, an instruction of the form:

```
avenue: .word 0
...
addl   #avenue,a0
```

assembles to the Add Address instruction because the assembler can determine that **a0** is an address register. Similarly,

```
var: = 40000
...
addl   #var,d0
```

assembles to the Add Immediate instruction because the assembler can determine that **var** is a constant. Because of this determination of operand forms, some of the mnemonics listed in the Motorola manuals are missing from the set of mnemonics that the assembler recognizes.

Certain classes of instructions accept only subsets of the addressing modes above. For example, the Add instruction doesn't accept a PC-relative address as a destination, and register lists may only be used with the **movem** and **fmovem** instructions. The assembler tries to check all these restrictions and generates the Illegal Operand error code for instructions that don't satisfy the address mode restrictions.

Currently the assembler doesn't accept immediate operands for floating-point instructions using the packed decimal format (this is because the assembler can't determine how to convert decimal floating-point format into packed decimal format).

The following tables show the differences between the NeXT and Motorola addressing mode syntax, and compares these to the equivalent format that would be used in the C programming language.

C Equivalent	NeXT Syntax	Motorola Syntax	Mode	Register
Dn	Dn	Dn	000	reg. number:Dn
An	An	An	001	reg. number:An
*(An)	An@	(An)	010	reg. number:An
*(An++)	An@+	(An)+	011	reg. number:An
*(-€-An)	An@-	-(An)	100	reg. number:An
*(An+d16)	An@(d16)	(d16,An)	101	reg. number:An
*(An+d8+Xn)	An@(d8,Xn)	(d8,An,Xn)	110	reg. number:An
*(An+bd+Xn)	An@(bd,Xn)	(bd,An,Xn)	110	reg. number:An
((An+bd)+od+Xn)	An@(bd)@(od,Xn)	([bd,An],Xn,od)	110	reg. number:An
((An+bd+Xn)+od)	An@(bd,Xn)@(od)	([bd,An,Xn],od)	110	reg. number:An
*(xxx)	xxx:w	(xxx).W	111	000
*(xxx)	xxx:l	(xxx).L	111	001
data	#data	#<data>	111	100
Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
*(pc+d16)	pc@(d16)	(d16,pc)	111	010
*(pc+d8+Xn)	pc@(d8,Xn)	(d8,pc,Xn)	111	011
*(pc+bd+Xn)	pc@(bd,Xn)	(bd,pc,Xn)	111	011
((pc+bd)+od+Xn)	pc@(bd)@(od,Xn)	([bd,pc],Xn,od)	111	011
((pc+bd+Xn)+od)	pc@(bd,Xn)@(od)	([bd,pc,Xn],od)	111	011

Table 5-2: Addressing Mode Syntactic Comparison

Addressing Categories

The 68030 and 68040 processors group the effective address modes into categories, derived from the manner in which they are used to address operands (note the distinction between address *modes* and address *categories*).

There are 18 addressing modes in the 68030 and 68040, and each addressing mode belongs to one or more of

four addressing categories. The addressing categories are described here, followed by a table summarizing the grouping of the addressing modes into categories. Note that register lists can be used only by the **movem** and **fmovem** instructions.

Category	Meaning
Data	means that the effective address mode is used to refer to data operands such as a d register or immediate data
Memory	means that the effective address mode can refer to memory operands. Examples include all the a-register indirect addressing modes and all the absolute addressing modes.
Alterable	means that the effective address mode refers to operands that are writeable (alterable). This category takes in every addressing mode except the PC-relative addressing modes and the immediate address mode.
Control	means that the effective address mode refers to memory operands with no explicit size specification.

Some addressing categories can be intersected to make more restrictive ones. For example, the Motorola manual mentions the ^aData Alterable Addressing Mode^o to mean that the particular instruction can only use those modes which provide data addressing and are alterable as well.

Addressing Mode	Assembler Syntax	Data	Memory	Control	Alterable
Register Direct	<i>an, dn, sp, pc, cc, sr, usp</i>	✓			✓
A-Register Indirect	<i>an@</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
A-Register Indirect with Displacement	<i>an@(d:L)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
A-Register Indirect with Word Index	<i>an@(d:L,ri:w:s)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
A-Register Indirect with Long Index	<i>an@(d:L,ri:l:s)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
A-Register Indirect with Post Increment	<i>an@+</i>	✓	✓		✓

A-Register Indirect with Pre Decrement	an@-	✓	✓		✓
A-Register Indirect with Displacement	an@(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓
A-Register Indirect with Word Index	an@(d,ri:w)	✓	✓	✓	✓
A-Register Indirect with Long Index	an@(d,ri:l)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Memory-Indirect Post-Indexed	an@(d:L)@(d':L,ri:L:s)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Memory-Indirect Pre-Indexed	an@(d':L,ri:L:s)@(d:L)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Absolute Short	xxx:w	✓	✓	✓	✓
Absolute Long	xxx:l	✓	✓	✓	
PC-Relative	pc@(d)	✓	✓	✓	
PC-Indirect with Displacement	pc@(d:L)	✓	✓	✓	
PC-Relative with Word Index	pc@(d,ri:w)	✓	✓	✓	
PC-Indirect with Word Index	pc@(d:L,ri:w:s)	✓	✓	✓	
PC-Relative with Long Index	pc@(d,ri:l)	✓	✓	✓	
PC-Indirect with Long Index	pc@(d:L,ri:l:s)	✓	✓	✓	
PC-Memory Indirect Post-Indexed	pc@(d:L)@(d':L,ri:L:s)	✓	✓	✓	✓
PC-Memory Indirect Pre-Indexed	pc@(d':L,ri:L:s)@(d:L)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Immediate Data	#nnn	✓	✓		

Table 5-3: Addressing Categories

M68000 Assembler Instructions

Note the following points about the information contained in this section:

- **Name** is the name that appears in the upper left and right corner of a page in the Motorola manuals.
- **Operation Name** is the name that appears at the upper center of a page in the Motorola manuals.
- An asterisk (*) following the **Operand** description indicates an instruction whose syntax on NeXT computers is different from the standard Motorola syntax.

Integer Instructions

Name	Operator	Operand	Operation Name
abcd	abcd abcd	Dn,Dn An@-,An@-	Add Decimal with Extend
add	add{b,w,l} add{b,w,l}	<ea>,Dn Dn,<ea>	Add
adda	adda{w,l} add{w,l}	<ea>,An <ea>,An	Add Address
addi	addi{b,w,l} add{b,w,l}	#data,<ea> #data,<ea>	Add Immediate

addq	addq{b,w,l}	#data,<ea>	Add Quick
addx	addx{b,w,l} addx{b,w,l}	Dn,Dn An@-,An@-	Add Extended
and	and{b,w,l} and{b,w,l}	<ea>,Dn Dn,<ea>	AND Logical
andi	andi{b,w,l} andi{b,w,l}	#data,<ea> #data,<ea>	AND Immediate
andi to ccr	andi{b} andi{b}	#data,ccr #data,ccr	AND Immediate to Condition Codes
andi to sr	andi{w} andi{w}	#data,sr #data,sr	AND Immediate to Status Register
asl	asl{b,w,l} asl{b,w,l} asl{w}	#data,Dn Dn,Dn <ea>	Arithmetic Shift Left
asr	asr{b,w,l} asr{b,w,l} asr{w}	#data,Dn Dn,Dn <ea>	Arithmetic Shift Right
bcc (and bccs)			Branch Conditionally
	bcc	<ea>	carry clear
	bcs	<ea>	carry set
	beq	<ea>	equal
	bge	<ea>	greater or equal

	bgt	<ea>	greater than
	bhi	<ea>	high
	ble	<ea>	less or equal
	bls	<ea>	low or same
	blt	<ea>	less than
	bmi	<ea>	minus
	bne	<ea>	not equal
	bpl	<ea>	plus
	bvc	<ea>	overflow clear
	bvs	<ea>	overflow set
bchg	bchg bchg	Dn,<ea> #data,<ea>	Test a Bit and Change
bclr	bclr bclr	Dn,<ea> #data,<ea>	Test a Bit and Clear
bfchg	bfchg bfchg bfchg bfchg	<ea>{#data:#data} <ea>{#data:Dn} <ea>{Dn:#data} <ea>{Dn:Dn}	Test Bit Field and Change
bfclr	bfclr bfclr bfclr bfclr	<ea>{#data:#data} <ea>{#data:Dn} <ea>{Dn:#data} <ea>{Dn:Dn}	Test Bit Field and Clear
bfxets	bfxets bfxets bfxets	<ea>{#data:#data}Dn <ea>{#data:Dn}Dn <ea>{Dn:#data}Dn	Extract Bit Field Signed

	bfexts	<ea>{Dn:Dn}Dn	
bfextu	bfextu	<ea>{#data:#data}Dn	Extract Bit Field Unsigned
	bfextu	<ea>{#data:Dn}Dn	
	bfextu	<ea>{Dn:#data}Dn	
	bfextu	<ea>{Dn:Dn}Dn	
bfffo	bfffo	<ea>{#data:#data}Dn	Find First One in Bit Field
	bfffo	<ea>{#data:Dn}Dn	
	bfffo	<ea>{Dn:#data}Dn	
	bfffo	<ea>{Dn:Dn}Dn	
bfins	bfins	Dn,<ea>{#data:#data}	Insert Bit Field
	bfins	Dn,<ea>{#data:Dn}	
	bfins	Dn,<ea>{Dn:#data}	
	bfins	Dn,<ea>{Dn:Dn}	
bfset	bfset	<ea>{#data:#data}	Test Bit Field and Set
	bfset	<ea>{#data:Dn}Dn	
	bfset	<ea>{Dn:#data}Dn	
	bfset	<ea>{Dn:Dn}Dn	
bftst	bftst	<ea>{#data:#data}	Test Bit Field
	bftst	<ea>{#data:Dn}Dn	
	bftst	<ea>{Dn:#data}Dn	
	bftst	<ea>{Dn:Dn}Dn	
bkpt	bkpt	#data	Breakpoint
bra	bra	<ea>	Branch Always

	bras	<ea>	(short form)
bset	bset bset	Dn,<ea> #data,<ea>	Test a Bit and Set
bsr	bsr bsrs	<ea> <ea>	Branch to Subroutine (short form)
btst	btst btst	Dn,<ea> #data,<ea>	Test a Bit
callm	callm	#data,<ea>	CALL Module
cas	cas{b,w,l} cas2{w,l}	Dn,Dn,<ea> Dn,Dn,Dn,Dn,Rn,Rn *	Compare and Swap with Operand
chk	chk{w,l} chk2{b,w,l}	<ea>,Dn <ea>,Rn	Check Register Against Bounds
clr	clr{b,w,l}	<ea>	Clear an Operand
cmp	cmp{b,w,l}	<ea>,Dn	Compare
cmpa	cmpa{w,l} cmp{w,l}	<ea>,An <ea>,An	Compare Address
cmpi	cmpi{b,w,l} cmp{b,w,l}	#data,<ea> #data,<ea>	Compare Immediate
cmpm	cmpm{b,w,l}	An@+,An@+	Compare Memory

cmp2	cmp2{b,w,l}	<ea>,Rn	Compare Register Against Bounds
dbcc			Test Cond., Decrement, Branch
	dbcc	Dn,<ea>	carry clear
	dbcs	Dn,<ea>	carry set
	dbeq	Dn,<ea>	equal
	dbf	Dn,<ea>	never equal
	dbge	Dn,<ea>	greater or equal
	dbgt	Dn,<ea>	greater than
	dbhi	Dn,<ea>	high
	dble	Dn,<ea>	less or equal
	dbls	Dn,<ea>	low or same
	dblt	Dn,<ea>	less than
	dbmi	Dn,<ea>	minus
	dbne	Dn,<ea>	not equal
	dbpl	Dn,<ea>	plus
	dbra	Dn,<ea>	always true
	dbt	Dn,<ea>	always true
	dbvc	Dn,<ea>	overflow clear
	dbvs	Dn,<ea>	overflow set
divs	divs{w,l}	<ea>,Dn	Signed Divide
	divs	<ea>,Dn	(same as <i>divsw</i>)
	divsl{l}	<ea>,Dn,Dn *	
divu	divu{w,l}	<ea>,Dn	Unsigned Divide
	divu	<ea>,Dn	(same as <i>divsw</i>)
	divul{l}	<ea>,Dn,Dn *	

eor	eor{b,w,l}	Dn,<ea>	Exclusive-OR Logical
eori	eori{b,w,l} eor{b,w,l}	#data,<ea> #data,<ea>	Exclusive-OR Immediate
eori to ccr	eori{b} eor{b}	#data,ccr #data,ccr	Exclusive-OR Immediate to Condition Code
eori to sr	eori{w} eor{w}	#data,sr #data,sr	Exclusive-OR Immediate to Status Register
exg	exg exg exg exg	Dn,Dn An,An Dn,An An,Dn	Exchange Registers
ext	ext{w,l} extb{l} extb.l	Dn Dn Dn	Sign Extend (same as extbl)
illegal	illegal		Take Illegal Instruction Trap
jcc (and jccs)			Jump or Branch Conditionally
	jhi	<ea>	high
	jls	<ea>	low or same
	jcc	<ea>	carry clear
	jcs	<ea>	carry set
	jne	<ea>	not equal
	jeq	<ea>	equal

	jvc	<ea>	overflow clear
	jvs	<ea>	overflow set
	jpl	<ea>	plus
	jmi	<ea>	minus
	jge	<ea>	greater or equal
	jlt	<ea>	less than
	jgt	<ea>	greater than
	jle	<ea>	less or equal
jmp	jmp	<ea>	Jump
	bra	<ea>	Jump or Branch
	bras	<ea>	Jump or Branch (<i>short form</i>)
jsr	jsr	<ea>	Jump to Subroutine
	jbsr	<ea>	Jump or Branch to Subroutine
	jbsrs	<ea>	(<i>short form</i>)
lea	lea	<ea>,An	Load Effective Address
link	link{w,l}	An,#data	Link and Allocate
	link	An,#data	(<i>same as linkw</i>)
lsl	lsl{b,w,l}	#data,Dn	Logical Shift Left
	lsl{b,w,l}	Dn,Dn	
	lsl{w}	<ea>	
lsr	lsr{b,w,l}	#data,Dn	Logical Shift Right
	lsr{b,w,l}	Dn,Dn	
	lsr{w}	<ea>	

move	move{b,w,l} mov{b,w,l}	<ea>,<ea> <ea>,<ea>	Move Data from Source to Destination
move from sr	move{w} mov{w}	sr,<ea> sr,<ea>	Move from the Status Register
move from ccr	move{w} mov{w}	ccr,<ea> ccr,<ea>	Move from the Condition Code Register
move to ccr	move{w} mov{w}	<ea>,ccr <ea>,ccr	Move to the Condition Code Register
move to sr	move{w} mov{w}	<ea>,sr <ea>,sr	Move to the Status Register
move usp	move{l} move{l}	An,usp usp,An	Move User Stack Pointer
movea	movea{w,l} move{w,l} mova{w,l} mov{w,l}	<ea>,An <ea>,An <ea>,An <ea>,An	Move Address (<i>alternate form</i>) (" ") (" ")
movec	movec movec movec movec movc movc movc	Rn,Rc Rc,Rn Rn,#data #data,Rn Rn,Rc Rc,Rn Rn,#data	Move Control Register (<i>alternate form</i>) (" ") (" ")

	movc	#data,Rn	(" ")
movem	movem{w,l} movem{w,l} movm{w,l} movm{w,l} movem{w,l} movem{w,l}	reglist,<ea> <ea>,reglist reglist,<ea> <ea>,reglist #data,<ea> <ea>,#data	Move Multiple Registers (alternate form) (" ") (reglist can be immediate data, as shown here)
movep	movep{w,l} movep{w,l} movp{w,l} movp{w,l}	(d,An),Dn Dn,(d,An) (d,An),Dn Dn,(d,An)	Move Peripheral Data (alternate form) (" ")
moveq	moveq movq movel movl moveql movql	#data,Dn #data,Dn #data,Dn #data,Dn #data,Dn #data,Dn	Move Quick (alternate form) (" ") (" ") (" ") (" ")
moves	moves{b,w,l} moves{b,w,l} movs{b,w,l} movs{b,w,l}	<ea>,Rn Rn,<ea> <ea>,Rn Rn,<ea>	Move Address Space (alternate form) (" ")
muls	muls{w,l} muls{l} muls	<ea>,Dn <ea>,Dn,Dn * <ea>,Dn	Signed Multiply (same as mulsw)

mulu	mulu{w,l} mulu{l} mulu	<ea>,Dn <ea>,Dn,Dn * <ea>,Dn	Unsigned Multiply (same as muluw)
nbcd	nbcd	<ea>	Negate Decimal with Extend
neg	neg{b,w,l}	<ea>	Negate
negx	negx{b,w,l}	<ea>	Negate with Extend
nop	nop		No Operation
not	not{b,w,l}	<ea>	Logical Complement
or	or{b,w,l} or{b,w,l}	<ea>,Dn Dn,<ea>	Inclusive-OR Logical
ori	ori{b,w,l} or{b,w,l}	#data,<ea> #data,<ea>	Inclusive-OR Immediate
ori to ccr	ori{b} or{b}	#data,ccr #data,ccr	Inclusive-OR Immediate to Condition Codes
ori to ssr	ori{w} or{w}	#data,sr #data,sr	Inclusive-OR Immediate to the Status Register
pack	pack pack	Dn,Dn,#data An@-,An@-,#data	Pack
pea	pea	<ea>	Push Effective Address

reset	reset		Reset External Devices
rol	rol{b,w,l} rol{b,w,l} rol{w}	#data,Dn Dn,Dn <ea>	Rotate Left without Extend
ror	ror{b,w,l} ror{b,w,l} ror{w}	#data,Dn Dn,Dn <ea>	Rotate Right without Extend
roxl	roxl{b,w,l} roxl{b,w,l} roxl{w}	#data,Dn Dn,Dn <ea>	Rotate Left with Extend
roxr	roxr{b,w,l} roxr{b,w,l} roxr{w}	#data,Dn Dn,Dn <ea>	Rotate Right with Extend
rtd	rtd	#data	Return and Deallocate
rte	rte		Return from Exception
rtm	rtm	Rn	Return from Module
rtr	rtr		Return and Restore Condition Codes
rts	rts		Return from Subroutine

sbcd	sbcd sbcd	Dn,Dn An@-,An@-	Subtract Decimal with Extend
scc	scc scs seq sf sge sgt shi sle sls slt smi sne spl st svc svs	<ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea> <ea>	Set According to Condition carry clear carry set equal never equal greater or equal greater than high less or equal low or same less than minus not equal plus always true overflow clear overflow set
stop	stop	#data	Load Status Register and Stop
sub	sub{b,w,l} sub{b,w,l}	<ea>,Dn Dn,<ea>	Subtract
suba	suba{w,l} sub{w,l}	<ea>,An <ea>,An	Subtract Address
subi	subi{b,w,l}	#data,<ea>	Subtract Immediate

	sub{b,w,l}	#data,<ea>	
subq	subq{b,w,l} sub{b,w,l}	#data,<ea> #data,<ea>	Subtract Quick
subx	subx{b,w,l} subx{b,w,l}	Dn,Dn An@-,An@-	Subtract with Extend
swap	swap	Dn	Swap Register Halves
tas	tas	<ea>	Test and Set an Operand
trap	trap	#data	Trap
trapcc			Trap on Condition (Unsize)
	trapcc		carry clear
	trapcs		carry set
	trapeq		equal
	trapf		never equal
	trapge		greater or equal
	trapgt		greater than
	traphi		high
	trape		less or equal
	trapls		low or same
	traplt		less than
	trapmi		minus
	trapne		not equal
	trappl		plus
	trapt		always true
	trapvc		overflow clear

	trapvs		overflow set
trapcc.			Trap on Condition (Sized)
	trapcc.{w,l}	#data	carry clear
	trapcs.{w,l}	#data	carry set
	trapeq.{w,l}	#data	equal
	trapf.{w,l}	#data	never equal
	trapge.{w,l}	#data	greater or equal
	trapgt.{w,l}	#data	greater than
	traphi.{w,l}	#data	high
	traple.{w,l}	#data	less or equal
	trapls.{w,l}	#data	low or same
	traplt.{w,l}	#data	less than
	trapmi.{w,l}	#data	minus
	trapne.{w,l}	#data	not equal
	trappl.{w,l}	#data	plus
	traptr.{w,l}	#data	always true
	trapvc.{w,l}	#data	overflow clear
	trapvs.{w,l}	#data	overflow set
trapv	trapv		Trap on Overflow
tst	tst{b,w,l}	<ea>	Test an Operand
unlk	unlk	An	Unlink
unpk	unpk	Dn,Dn,#data	Unpack BCD
	unpk	An@-,An@-,#data	

Floating-Point Instructions

In the following list of instructions, *condition_code* can be replaced by any of the following:

Code	Meaning
eq	Equal
ne	Not Equal
ueq	Unordered or Equal
ge	Greater Than or Equal
nge	Not (Greater Than or Equal)
oge	Ordered Greater Than or Equal
uge	Unordered or Greater or Equal
gl	Greater or Less Than
ngl	Not (Greater or Less Than)
ogl	Ordered Greater or Less Than
gle	Greater, Less or Equal
ngle	Not (Greater, Less or Equal)
gt	Greater Than
ngt	Not Greater Than
ogt	Ordered Greater Than
ugt	Unordered or Greater Than
le	Less Than or Equal
nle	Not (Less Than or Equal)
ole	Ordered Less Than or Equal
ule	Unordered Less Than or Equal
lt	Less Than
nlt	Not Less Than
olt	Ordered Less Than
ult	Unordered or Less Than
t	True

f	False
st	Signaling True
sf	Signaling False
seq	Signaling Equal
sne	Signaling Not Equal
or	Ordered
un	Unordered

Name	Operator	Operand	Operation Name
fabs	fabs{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fabs{x} fabs{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Floating-Point Absolute Value
facos	facos{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} facos{x} facos{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Arc Cosine
fadd	fadd{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fadd{x} fadd{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Floating-Point Add
fasin	fasin{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fasin{x} fasin{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Arc Sine
fatan	fatan{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fatan{x} fatan{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Arc Tangent
fatanh	fatanh{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Hyperbolic Arc Tangent

	fatanh{x} fatanh{x}	FPn,FPn FPn	
fbcc	fb{ <i>condition_code</i> }	<ea>	Floating-Point Branch Conditionally
fjcc	fj{ <i>condition_code</i> }	<ea>	Floating-Point Branch or Jump Conditionally
fcmp	fcmp{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fcmp{x} fcmp{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Floating-Point Compare
fcos	fcos{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fcos{x} fcos{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Cosine
fcosh	fcosh{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fcosh{x} fcosh{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Hyperbolic Cosine
fdbcc	fdb{ <i>condition_code</i> }	Dn,<ea>	Floating-Point Test Condition, Decrement, and Branch
fdiv	fdiv{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fdiv{x} fdiv{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Floating-Point Divide
fetox	fetox{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Floating-Point e^x

	fetox{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fetox{x}	FPn	
fetoxm1	fetoxm1{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Floating-Point ex_1
	fetoxm1{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fetoxm1{x}	FPn	
fgetexp	fgetexp{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Get Exponent
	fgetexp{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fgetexp{x}	FPn	
fgetman	fgetman{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Get Mantissa
	fgetman{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fgetman{x}	FPn	
fint	fint{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Integer Part
	fint{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fint{x}	FPn	
fintrz	fintrz{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Integer Part, Round-to-Zero
	fintrz{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fintrz{x}	FPn	
flog10	flog10{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Log ₁₀
	flog10{x}	FPn,FPn	
	flog10{x}	FPn	
flog2	flog2{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Log2

	flog2{x}	FPn,FPn	
	flog2{x}	FPn	
flogn	flogn{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Loge
	flogn{x}	FPn,FPn	
	flogn{x}	FPn	
flognp1	flognp1{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Loge ^(x+1)
	flognp1{x}	FPn,FPn	
	flognp1{x}	FPn	
fmod	fmod{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Modulo Remainder
	fmod{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fmod{x}	FPn	
fmove	fmove{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Move Floating-Point
	fmove{b,w,l,s,d,x}	FPn,<ea>	Data Register
	fmove{p}	FPn,<ea>{Dn}	
	fmove{p}	FPn,<ea>,{#k}	
	fmove{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fmove{x}	FPn	
fmove fcr	fmove{l}	FPcr,<ea>	Move Floating-Point
	fmove{l}	<ea>,FPcr	System Control Register
fmovecr	fmovecr{x}	#data,FPn	Move Constant ROM
	fmovecr	#data,FPn	(same as above)

fmovem	fmovem{l,x} fmovem{l,x} fmovem{l,x} fmovem{l,x}	reglist,<ea> <ea>,reglist #data,<ea> <ea>,#data	Move Multiple Floating-Point Data Registers (reglist can be immediate data, as shown here)
fpmovem ccr	fmovem{l} fmovem{l}	FPcrlist,<ea> <ea>,FPcrlist	Move Multiple Floating-Point Control Registers
fmul	fmul{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fmul{x} fmul{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Floating-Point Multiply
fneg	fneg{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fneg{x} fneg{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Floating-Point Negate
fnop	fnop		No Operation
frem	frem{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} frem{x} frem{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	IEEE Remainder
frestore	frestore	<ea>	Restore Internal Floating-Point State
fsave	fsave	<ea>	Save Internal Floating-Point State
fscale	fscale{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fscale{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn	Scale Exponent

	fscale{x}	FPn	
fsc	fs{ <i>condition_code</i> }	<ea>	Set According to Floating-Point Condition
fsgldiv	fsgldiv{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fsgldiv{x} fsgldiv{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Single Precision Divide
fsglmul	fsglmul{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fsglmul{x} fsglmul{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Single Precision Multiply
fsin	fsin{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fsin{x} fsin{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Sine
fsincos	fsincos{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fsincos{x}	<ea>,FPn,FPn * FPn,FPn,FPn *	Simultaneous Sine and Cosine
fsinh	fsinh{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fsinh{x} fsinh{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Hyperbolic Sine
fsqrt	fsqrt{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fsqrt{x} fsqrt{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Floating-Point Square Root
fsub	fsub{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} fsub{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn	Floating-Point Subtract

	fsub{x}	FPn	
ftan	ftan{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} ftan{x} ftan{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Tangent
ftanh	ftanh{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} ftanh{x} ftanh{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	Hyperbolic Tangent
ftentox	ftentox{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} ftentox{x} ftentox{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	10 ^x
ftrapcc			Trap on Floating-Point Condition
	ftrap{condition_code}		
	ftrap{condition_code}w	#data	
	ftrap{condition_code}l	#data	
ftst	ftst{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} ftst{x}	<ea> FPn	Test Floating-Point Operand
ftwotox	ftwotox{b,w,l,s,d,x,p} ftwotox{x} ftwotox{x}	<ea>,FPn FPn,FPn FPn	2x

68030-Specific Instructions

This section lists several miscellaneous instructions specific to the 68030 processor.

Name	Operator	Operand	Operation Name
pflush	pflusha030		Flush Entry in the ATC
	pflush	#data,#data	
	pflush	Dn,#data	
	pflush	sfc,#data	
	pflush	dfc,#data	
	pflush	#data,#data,<ea>	
	pflush	Dn,#data,<ea>	
	pflush	sfc,#data,<ea>	
	pflush	dfc,#data,<ea>	
pload	ploadr	#data,<ea>	Load an Entry into the ATC
	ploadr	Dn,<ea>	
	ploadr	sfc,<ea>	
	ploadr	dfc,<ea>	
	ploadw	#data,<ea>	
	ploadw	Dn,<ea>	
	ploadw	sfc,<ea>	

	ploadw	dfc,<ea>	
pmove	pmove	MRn,<ea>	Move to/from MMU registers
	pmove	<ea>,MRn	
	pmovefd	<ea>,MRn	
ptest	ptestr	#data,<ea>,#data	Test a Logical Address
	ptestr	Dn,<ea>,#data	
	ptestr	sfc,<ea>,#data	
	ptestr	dfc,<ea>,#data	
	ptestr	#data,<ea>,#data,An	
	ptestr	Dn,<ea>,#data,An	
	ptestr	sfc,<ea>,#data,An	
	ptestr	dfc,<ea>,#data,An	
	ptestw	#data,<ea>,#data	
	ptestw	Dn,<ea>,#data	
	ptestw	sfc,<ea>,#data	
	ptestw	dfc,<ea>,#data	
	ptestw	#data,<ea>,#data,An	
	ptestw	Dn,<ea>,#data,An	
	ptestw	sfc,<ea>,#data,An	

ptestw

dfc,<ea>,#data,An

68040-Specific Instructions

This section lists several miscellaneous instructions specific to the 68040 processor.

Name	Operator	Operand	Operation Name
cinv	cinvl	{ic,dc,bc},An@	Invalidate Cache Lines
	cinvp	{ic,dc,bc},An@	
	cinva	{ic,dc,bc}	
cpush	cpushl	{ic,dc,bc}	Push and Invalidate Cache Lines
	cpushp	{ic,dc,bc}	
	cpusha	{ic,dc,bc}	
fabs	fsabs{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Floating-Point Absolute Value
	fsabs{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fsabs{x}	FPn	
	fdabs{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	
	fdabs{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fdabs{x}	FPn	
fadd	fsadd{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Floating-Point Add

	fsadd{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fsadd{x}	FPn	
	fdadd{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	
	fdadd{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fdadd{x}	FPn	
fdiv	fsdiv{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Floating-Point Divide
	fsdiv{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fsdiv{x}	FPn	
	fddiv{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	
	fddiv{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fddiv{x}	FPn	
fmove	fsmove{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Move Floating-Point
	fsmove{x}	FPn,FPn	Data Register
	fsmove{x}	FPn	
	fdmove{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	
	fdmove{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fdmove{x}	FPn	
fmul	fsmul{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Floating-Point Multiply
	fsmul{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fsmul{x}	FPn	

	fdmul{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	
	fdmul{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fdmul{x}	FPn	
fneg	fsneg{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Floating-Point Negate
	fsneg{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fsneg{x}	FPn	
	fdneg{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	
	fdneg{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fdneg{x}	FPn	
fsqrt	fssqrt{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Floating-Point Square Root
	fssqrt	FPn,FPn	
	fssqrt	FPn	
	fdsqrt{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	
	fdsqrt	FPn,FPn	
	fdsqrt	FPn	
fsub	fssub{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	Floating-Point Subtract
	fssub{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fssub{x}	FPn	
	fdsub{b,w,l,s,d,x,p}	<ea>,FPn	
	fdsub{x}	FPn,FPn	
	fdsub{x}	FPn	

move16	move16	An@+,An@+	Move 16 Bytes Block
	move16	#data,An@	
	move16	#data,An@+	
	move16	An@,#data	
	move16	An@+,#data	
pflush	pflush	An@	Flush ATC Entries
	pflushn	An@	
	pflusha040		
	pflushan		
ptest	ptestr	An@	Test a Logical Address
	ptestw	An@	