

# **gputils 1.5.2**

**James Bowman, Craig Franklin, David Barnett, Borut Ražem and Molnár Károly**

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

gputils is a collection of tools for Microchip (TM) PIC microcontrollers. It includes gpasm, gplink, and gplib. Each tool is intended to be an open source replacement for a corresponding Microchip (TM) tool. This manual covers the basics of running the tools. For more details on a microcontroller, consult the manual for the specific PICmicro product that you are using.

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59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

### 1.1 Tool Flows

gputils can be used in two different ways: absolute asm mode and relocatable asm mode.

#### 1.1.1 Absolute Asm Mode

In absolute asm mode, an assembly language source file is directly converted into a hex file by gpasm. This method is absolute because the final addresses are hard coded into the source file.

#### 1.1.2 Relocatable Asm Mode

In relocatable asm mode, the microcontroller assembly source code is divided into separate modules. Each module is assembled into an object using gpasm. That object can be placed “anywhere” in microcontroller’s memory. Then gplink is used to resolve symbols references, assign final address, and to patch the machine code with the final addresses. The output from gplink is an absolute executable object.

#### 1.1.3 Which Tool Flow is best?

Absolute mode is simple to understand and to use. It only requires one tool, gpasm. Most of the examples on Microchip’s website use absolute mode. So why use relocatable mode?

- Code can be written without regard to addresses. This makes it easier to write and reuse.

- The objects can be archived to create a library, which also simplifies reuse.
- Recompiling a project can be faster, because you only compile the portions that have changed.
- Files can have local name spaces. The user chooses what symbols are global.

Most development tools use relocatable objects for these reasons. The few that don't are generally microcontroller tools. Their applications are so small that absolute mode isn't impractical. For PICs, relocatable mode has one big disadvantage. The bank and page control is a challenge.

## 1.2 Supported processors

The gputils currently supports most processors supported by MPLABX v3.61. This includes the following processors:

p10f200	p10f202	p10f204	p10f206	p10f220	p10f222
p12c508	p12c508a	p12c509	p12c509a	p12ce518	p12ce519
p12cr509a	p12f508	p12f509	p12f510	p12f519	p12f520
p12f529t39a	p12f529t48a	p16c5x	p16c52	p16c54	p16c54a
p16c54b	p16c54c	p16c55	p16c55a	p16c56	p16c56a
p16c57	p16c57c	p16c58a	p16c58b	p16c505	p16cr54
p16cr54a	p16cr54b	p16cr54c	p16cr56a	p16cr57a	p16cr57b
p16cr57c	p16cr58a	p16cr58b	p16f54	p16f57	p16f59
p16f505	p16f506	p16f526	p16f527	p16f570	p16hv540
p12c671	p12c672	p12ce673	p12ce674	p16c61	p16c62
p16c62a	p16c62b	p16c63	p16c63a	p16c64	p16c64a
p16c65	p16c65a	p16c65b	p16c66	p16c67	p16c71
p16c72	p16c72a	p16c73	p16c73a	p16c73b	p16c74
p16c74a	p16c74b	p16c76	p16c77	p16c84	p16c432
p16c433	p16c554	p16c557	p16c558	p16c620	p16c620a
p16c621	p16c621a	p16c622	p16c622a	p16c642	p16c662
p16c710	p16c711	p16c712	p16c715	p16c716	p16c717
p16c745	p16c765	p16c770	p16c771	p16c773	p16c774
p16c781	p16c782	p16c923	p16c924	p16c925	p16c926
p16ce623	p16ce624	p16ce625	p16cr62	p16cr63	p16cr64
p16cr65	p16cr72	p16cr83	p16cr84	p16cr620a	p16cxx
p10f320	p10f322	p10lf320	p10lf322	p12f609	p12f615
p12f617	p12f629	p12f635	p12f675	p12f683	p12f752
p12f1501	p12f1571	p12f1572	p12f1612	p12f1822	p12f1840
p12hv609	p12hv615	p12hv752	p12lf1501	p12lf1552	p12lf1571
p12lf1572	p12lf1612	p12lf1822	p12lf1840	p12lf1840t39a	p12lf1840t48a
p16f72	p16f73	p16f74	p16f76	p16f77	p16f83
p16f84	p16f84a	p16f87	p16f88	p16f610	p16f616
p16f627	p16f627a	p16f628	p16f628a	p16f630	p16f631
p16f636	p16f639	p16f648a	p16f676	p16f677	p16f684
p16f685	p16f687	p16f688	p16f689	p16f690	p16f707
p16f716	p16f720	p16f721	p16f722	p16f722a	p16f723
p16f723a	p16f724	p16f726	p16f727	p16f737	p16f747
p16f753	p16f767	p16f777	p16f785	p16f818	p16f819

p16f870	p16f871	p16f872	p16f873	p16f873a	p16f874
p16f874a	p16f876	p16f876a	p16f877	p16f877a	p16f882
p16f883	p16f884	p16f886	p16f887	p16f913	p16f914
p16f916	p16f917	p16f946	p16f1454	p16f1455	p16f1458
p16f1459	p16f1503	p16f1507	p16f1508	p16f1509	p16f1512
p16f1513	p16f1516	p16f1517	p16f1518	p16f1519	p16f1526
p16f1527	p16f1574	p16f1575	p16f1578	p16f1579	p16f1613
p16f1614	p16f1615	p16f1618	p16f1619	p16f1703	p16f1704
p16f1705	p16f1707	p16f1708	p16f1709	p16f1713	p16f1716
p16f1717	p16f1718	p16f1719	p16f1764	p16f1765	p16f1768
p16f1769	p16f1773	p16f1776	p16f1777	p16f1778	p16f1779
p16f1782	p16f1783	p16f1784	p16f1786	p16f1787	p16f1788
p16f1789	p16f1823	p16f1824	p16f1825	p16f1826	p16f1827
p16f1828	p16f1829	p16f1829lin	p16f1847	p16f1933	p16f1934
p16f1936	p16f1937	p16f1938	p16f1939	p16f1946	p16f1947
p16f15324	p16f15325	p16f15344	p16f15345	p16f15354	p16f15355
p16f15356	p16f15375	p16f15376	p16f15385	p16f15386	p16f18313
p16f18323	p16f18324	p16f18325	p16f18326	p16f18344	p16f18345
p16f18346	p16f18424	p16f18425	p16f18426	p16f18444	p16f18445
p16f18446	p16f18455	p16f18456	p16f18854	p16f18855	p16f18856
p16f18857	p16f18875	p16f18876	p16f18877	p16f19195	p16f19196
p16f19197	p16hv610	p16hv616	p16hv753	p16hv785	
p16lf74	p16lf76	p16lf77	p16lf83	p16lf84	p16lf84a
p16lf87	p16lf88	p16lf627	p16lf627a	p16lf628	p16lf628a
p16lf648a	p16lf707	p16lf720	p16lf721	p16lf722	p16lf722a
p16lf723	p16lf723a	p16lf724	p16lf726	p16lf727	p16lf747
p16lf767	p16lf777	p16lf818	p16lf819	p16lf870	p16lf871
p16lf872	p16lf873	p16lf873a	p16lf874	p16lf874a	p16lf876
p16lf876a	p16lf877	p16lf877a	p16lf1454	p16lf1455	p16lf1458
p16lf1459	p16lf1503	p16lf1507	p16lf1508	p16lf1509	p16lf1512
p16lf1513	p16lf1516	p16lf1517	p16lf1518	p16lf1519	p16lf1526
p16lf1527	p16lf1554	p16lf1559	p16lf1566	p16lf1567	p16lf1574
p16lf1575	p16lf1578	p16lf1579	p16lf1613	p16lf1614	p16lf1615
p16lf1618	p16lf1619	p16lf1703	p16lf1704	p16lf1705	p16lf1707
p16lf1708	p16lf1709	p16lf1713	p16lf1716	p16lf1717	p16lf1718
p16lf1719	p16lf1764	p16lf1765	p16lf1768	p16lf1769	p16lf1773
p16lf1776	p16lf1777	p16lf1778	p16lf1779	p16lf1782	p16lf1783
p16lf1784	p16lf1786	p16lf1787	p16lf1788	p16lf1789	p16lf1823
p16lf1824	p16lf1824t39a	p16lf1825	p16lf1826	p16lf1827	p16lf1828
p16lf1829	p16lf1847	p16lf1902	p16lf1903	p16lf1904	p16lf1906
p16lf1907	p16lf1933	p16lf1934	p16lf1936	p16lf1937	p16lf1938
p16lf1939	p16lf1946	p16lf1947	p16lf15324	p16lf15325	p16lf15344
p16lf15345	p16lf15354	p16lf15355	p16lf15356	p16lf15375	p16lf15376
p16lf15385	p16lf15386	p16lf18313	p16lf18323	p16lf18324	p16lf18325
p16lf18326	p16lf18344	p16lf18345	p16lf18346	p16lf18424	p16lf18425
p16lf18426	p16lf18444	p16lf18445	p16lf18446	p16lf18455	p16lf18456
p16lf18854	p16lf18855	p16lf18856	p16lf18857	p16lf18875	p16lf18876
p16lf18877	p16lf19195	p16lf19196	p16lf19197	p16f1xxx	

p17c42 p17c756a	p17c42a p17c762	p17c43 p17c766	p17c44 p17cr42	p17c752 p17cr43	p17c756 p17cxx
p18c242 p18c801	p18c252 p18c858	p18c442 p18cxx	p18c452	p18c601	p18c658
p18f13k22 p18f23k22 p18f24k40 p18f25k20 p18f26j11 p18f26k40 p18f43k20 p18f44k22 p18f45k40 p18f46j50 p18f46q10 p18f64j11 p18f65j50 p18f65k90 p18f66j55 p18f66j99 p18f67j11 p18f67k22 p18f84j15 p18f85j90 p18f86j15 p18f86j72 p18f86k90 p18f87j90 p18f96j60 p18f242 p18f452 p18f2220 p18f2420 p18f2458 p18f2525 p18f2610 p18f4220 p18f4420 p18f4458 p18f4525 p18f4610 p18f6310 p18f6520 p18f6622 p18f6723 p18f8493 p18f8621	p18f13k50 p18f24j10 p18f24q10 p18f25k22 p18f26j13 p18f26k80 p18f43k22 p18f45j10 p18f45k50 p18f46j53 p18f47j13 p18f64j15 p18f65j90 p18f66j10 p18f66j60 p18f66k22 p18f67j50 p18f67k40 p18f84j90 p18f85j94 p18f86j16 p18f86j90 p18f87j10 p18f87j93 p18f96j65 p18f248 p18f458 p18f2221 p18f2423 p18f2480 p18f2539 p18f2620 p18f4221 p18f4423 p18f4480 p18f4539 p18f4620 p18f6390 p18f6525 p18f6627 p18f8310 p18f8520 p18f8622	p18f14k22 p18f24j11 p18f24k50 p18f25k40 p18f26j50 p18f26q10 p18f44j10 p18f45j11 p18f45k80 p18f46k20 p18f47j53 p18f64j90 p18f65j94 p18f66j11 p18f66j65 p18f66k40 p18f67j60 p18f67k90 p18f85j10 p18f85k22 p18f86j50 p18f86j93 p18f87j11 p18f87j94 p18f96j94 p18f252 p18f1220 p18f2320 p18f2431 p18f2510 p18f2550 p18f2680 p18f4320 p18f4431 p18f4510 p18f4550 p18f4680 p18f6393 p18f6527 p18f6628 p18f8390 p18f8525 p18f8627	p18f14k22lin p18f24j50 p18f25j10 p18f25k50 p18f26j53 p18f27j13 p18f44j11 p18f45j50 p18f45q10 p18f46k22 p18f47k40 p18f65j10 p18f65k22 p18f66j15 p18f66j90 p18f66k80 p18f67j90 p18f83j11 p18f85j11 p18f85k90 p18f86j55 p18f86j94 p18f87j50 p18f87k22 p18f96j99 p18f258 p18f1230 p18f2321 p18f2439 p18f2515 p18f2553 p18f2681 p18f4321 p18f4439 p18f4515 p18f4553 p18f4681 p18f6410 p18f6585 p18f6680 p18f8393 p18f8527 p18f8628	p18f14k50 p18f24k20 p18f25j11 p18f25k80 p18f26k20 p18f27j53 p18f44j50 p18f45k20 p18f46j11 p18f46k40 p18f63j11 p18f65j11 p18f65k40 p18f66j16 p18f66j93 p18f66k90 p18f67j93 p18f83j90 p18f85j15 p18f86j10 p18f86j60 p18f86j99 p18f87j60 p18f87k90 p18f97j60 p18f442 p18f1320 p18f2331 p18f2450 p18f2520 p18f2580 p18f2682 p18f4331 p18f4450 p18f4520 p18f4580 p18f4682 p18f6490 p18f6620 p18f6720 p18f8410 p18f8585 p18f8680	p18f23k20 p18f24k22 p18f25j50 p18f25q10 p18f26k22 p18f27k40 p18f44k20 p18f45k22 p18f46j13 p18f46k80 p18f63j90 p18f65j15 p18f65k80 p18f66j50 p18f66j94 p18f67j10 p18f67j94 p18f84j11 p18f85j50 p18f86j11 p18f86j65 p18f86k22 p18f87j72 p18f95j94 p18f97j94 p18f448 p18f1330 p18f2410 p18f2455 p18f2523 p18f2585 p18f2685 p18f4410 p18f4455 p18f4523 p18f4585 p18f4685 p18f6493 p18f6621 p18f6722 p18f8490 p18f8620 p18f8720

p18f8722	p18f8723	p181f13k22	p181f13k50	p181f14k22	p181f14k50
p181f23k22	p181f24j10	p181f24j11	p181f24j50	p181f24k22	p181f24k40
p181f24k50	p181f25j10	p181f25j11	p181f25j50	p181f25k22	p181f25k40
p181f25k50	p181f25k80	p181f26j11	p181f26j13	p181f26j50	p181f26j53
p181f26k22	p181f26k40	p181f26k80	p181f27j13	p181f27j53	p181f27k40
p181f43k22	p181f44j10	p181f44j11	p181f44j50	p181f44k22	p181f45j10
p181f45j11	p181f45j50	p181f45k22	p181f45k40	p181f45k50	p181f45k80
p181f46j11	p181f46j13	p181f46j50	p181f46j53	p181f46k22	p181f46k40
p181f46k80	p181f47j13	p181f47j53	p181f47k40	p181f65k40	p181f65k80
p181f66k40	p181f66k80	p181f67k40	p181f242	p181f248	p181f252
p181f258	p181f442	p181f448	p181f452	p181f458	p181f1220
p181f1230	p181f1320	p181f1330	p181f2220	p181f2221	p181f2320
p181f2321	p181f2331	p181f2410	p181f2420	p181f2423	p181f2431
p181f2439	p181f2450	p181f2455	p181f2458	p181f2480	p181f2510
p181f2515	p181f2520	p181f2523	p181f2525	p181f2539	p181f2550
p181f2553	p181f2580	p181f2585	p181f2610	p181f2620	p181f2680
p181f2682	p181f2685	p181f4220	p181f4221	p181f4320	p181f4321
p181f4331	p181f4410	p181f4420	p181f4423	p181f4431	p181f4439
p181f4450	p181f4455	p181f4458	p181f4480	p181f4510	p181f4515
p181f4520	p181f4523	p181f4525	p181f4539	p181f4550	p181f4553
p181f4580	p181f4585	p181f4610	p181f4620	p181f4680	p181f4682
p181f4685	p181f6310	p181f6390	p181f6393	p181f6410	p181f6490
p181f6493	p181f6520	p181f6525	p181f6527	p181f6585	p181f6620
p181f6621	p181f6622	p181f6627	p181f6628	p181f6680	p181f6720
p181f6722	p181f6723	p181f8310	p181f8390	p181f8393	p181f8410
p181f8490	p181f8493	p181f8520	p181f8525	p181f8527	p181f8585
p181f8620	p181f8621	p181f8622	p181f8627	p181f8628	p181f8680
p181f8720	p181f8722	p181f8723			
p14000					
eeeprom8	eeeprom16				
gen					
hcs1365	hcs1370				
mcv08a	mcv14a	mcv18a	mcv28a		
ps500	ps810				
rf509af	rf509ag	rf675f	rf675h	rf675k	
sx18	sx20	sx28	sx48	sx52	



## Chapter 2

# gpasm

### 2.1 Running gpasm

The general syntax for running gpasm is

```
gpasm [options] asm-file
```

Where options can be one of:

Option	Long option	Meaning
-a <format>	-hex-format <format>	Produce hex file in one of four formats: inhx8m, inhx8s, inhx16, inhx32 (the default).
-c	-object	Output a relocatable object in the older version of the Microchip COFF format.
-C	-old-coff	Output a relocatable object in the old Microchip COFF format.
-d	-debug	Output debug messages.
-D symbol[=value]	-define symbol[=value]	Equivalent to “#define <symbol> <value>”.
-e [ON/OFF]	-expand [ON/OFF]	Expand macros in listing file.
-f	-full-address	Show full address in .lst file at the memory map region.
-g	-debug-info	Use debug directives for COFF.
-h	-help	Display the help message.
-i	-ignore-case	Ignore case in source code. By default gpasms treats “fooYa” and “FOOYA” as being different.
-I <directory>	-include <directory>	Specify an include directory.
-j	-sdcc-dev16-list	Help to the extension of the pic16devices.txt file in the sdcc project. Using by itself, displays the all '16e' devices. Along with the '-p' option, shows only the specified device.
-k	-error	Enables the creation of the error file.
-l[12[ce] 14[cef] 16[ce]]	-list-chips[=(12[ce] 14[cef] 16[ce])]	List the supported processors based on various aspects. ('f' mean 'x')
-L	-force-list	Ignore nolist directives.
-m	-dump	Memory dump.
	-mpasm-compatible	MPASM(X) compatibility mode.
-M	-deps	Output a dependency file.
-n	-dos	Use DOS style newlines (CRLF) in hex file. This option is disabled on win32 systems.
-o <file>	-output <file>	Alternate name of output files. Option effect of: – If the “-c” option included in the command line: file.o, file.lst, file.err (The “file.o” should specified.) – If the “-c” option <i>not</i> included in the command line: file.hex, file.cod, file.lst, file.err (The “file.hex” should specified.)
-p <processor>	-processor <processor>	Select target processor.
-P <file>	-preprocess <file>	Write preprocessed asm file to <file>.
-q	-quiet	Suppress anything sent to standard output.
-r <radix>	-radix <radix>	Set the radix, i.e. the number base that gpasm uses when interpreting numbers.<radix> can be one of “oct”, “dec” and “hex” for bases eight, ten, and sixteen respectively. Default is “hex”.
-s[12[ce] 14[cef] 16[ce]]	-list-processor-properties[=(12[ce] 14[cef] 16[ce])]	Lists properties of the processors. Using by itself, displays the all devices or group of the devices. Along with the '-p' option, shows only the specified device. ('f' mean 'x')
-S [0 1 2]	-strict [0 1 2]	Set the strict level of the recommended instruction-parameters (W or F and A or B) and the "Undefined Processor" messages. The "strict messages" have higher priority than the warnings. (See: -w [0 1 2]) 0: Is the default. No strict messages. 1: Show warning messages if one of is missing. 2: Show error messages if one of is missing.

Option	Long option	Meaning
-t	–sdcc-dev14-list	Help to the extension of the pic14devices.txt file in the sdcc project. Using by itself, displays the all '14', '14e' and '14f' devices. Along with the '-p' option, shows only the specified device.
	–strict-options	If this is set, then an option may not be parameter of an another option. For example: -I -c
-u	–absolute	Use absolute paths.
-v	–version	Show version information and exit.
-w [0 1 2]	–warning [0 1 2]	Set the message level. 0: Is the default. It will allow all messages, warnings, and errors to be reported. 1: Will suppress the messages. 2: Will suppress the messages and warnings.
-X	–macro-dereference	Use the source from where the macro was invoked for errors.
-y	–extended	Enable 18xx extended mode.

Unless otherwise specified, gpasm removes the “.asm” suffix from its input file, replacing it with “.lst” and “.hex” for the list and hex output files respectively. On most modern operating systems case is significant in filenames. For this reason you should ensure that filenames are named consistently, and that the “.asm” suffix on any source file is in lower case.

gpasm always produces a “.lst” file. If it runs without errors, it also produces a “.hex” file or a “.o” file.

### 2.1.1 MPASM(X) compatibility mode

When the `–mpasm-compatible` command line option is specified gpasm tries to mimic MPASM(X) behaviour:

- `code_pack` section doesn't generate line symbols in coff file; the consequence is missing object file info in the generated linker listing file.
- `x << n` is actually `x << (n % (sizeof(int) * 8))` on x86 architectures, so `0x1234 << 32` results `0x1234` which is wrong but compatible with MPASM(X)
- Can not use these directives: `ASSUME`, `ELIF`, `ELIFNDEF`, `ELIFDEF`
- Can not use almost all the “Predefined constants”.
- Can not use the “Built-in variables”.

### 2.1.2 Using gpasm with “make”

On most operating systems, you can build a project using the make utility. To use gpasm with make, you might have a “makefile” like this:

```
tree.hex: tree.asm treedef.inc
    gpasm tree.asm
```

This will rebuild “tree.hex” whenever either of the “tree.asm” or “treedef.inc” files change. A more comprehensive example of using gpasm with makefiles is included as `example1` in the gpasm source distribution.

### 2.1.3 Dealing with errors

gpasm doesn't specifically create an error file. This can be a problem if you want to keep a record of errors, or if your assembly produces so many errors that they scroll off the screen. To deal with this if your shell is "sh", "bash" or "ksh", you can do something like:

```
gpasm tree.asm 2>&1 | tee tree.err
```

This redirects standard error to standard output ("2>&1"), then pipes this output into "tee", which copies it input to "tree.err", and then displays it.

## 2.2 Syntax

### 2.2.1 File structure

The gpasm source files consist of a series of lines. Lines can contain a label (starting in column 1) or an operation (starting in any column after 1), both, or neither. Comments follow a ";" character, and are treated as a newline. Labels may be any series of the letters A-z, digits 0-9, and the underscore ("\_"); they may not begin with a digit. Labels may be followed by a colon (":").

An operation is a single identifier (the same rules as for a label above) followed by a space, and a comma-separated list of parameters. For example, the following are all legal source lines:

```

                                ; Blank line
loop    sleep                  ; Label and operation
        incf    6,1            ; Operation with 2 parameters
        goto    loop          ; Operation with 1 parameter
```

The length of the label and symbol names it is recommended to restrict less than 256 characters. This is mainly worth doing because of the .COD files built-in limitations (e.g. Long Symbol Table).

### 2.2.2 Expressions

The gpasm expressions are implemented using 32-bit arithmetic. gpasm supports a full set of operators, based on the C operator set. The operators in the following table are arranged in groups of equal precedence, but the groups are arranged in order of increasing precedence. When gpasm encounters operators of equal precedence, it always evaluates from left to right.

Operator	Description
=	assignment
	logical or
&&	logical and
&	bitwise and
	bitwise or
^	bitwise exclusive-or
<	less than
>	greater than
==	equals
!=	not equals
>=	greater than or equal
<=	less than or equal
<<	left shift
>>	right shift
+	addition
-	subtraction
*	multiplication
/	division
%	modulo
UPPER	upper byte
HIGH	high byte
LOW	low byte
-	negation
!	logical not
~	bitwise no

Any symbol appearing in column 1 may be assigned a value using the assignment operator (=) in the previous table. Additionally, any value previously assigned may be modified using one of the operators in the table below. Each of these operators evaluates the current value of the symbol and then assigns a new value based on the operator.

Operator	Description
=	assignment
++	increment by 1
--	decrement by 1
+=	increment
-=	decrement
*=	multiply
/=	divide
%=	modulo
<<=	left shift
>>=	right shift
&=	bitwise and
=	bitwise or
^=	bitwise exclusive-or

### 2.2.3 Numbers

gpasm gives you several ways of specifying numbers. You can use a syntax that uses an initial character to indicate the number's base. The following table summarizes the alternatives. Note the C-style option for specifying hexadecimal numbers.

base	general syntax	21 decimal written as
binary	B'[01]*'	B'10101'
octal	O'[0-7]*'	O'25'
decimal	D'[0-9]*'	D'21'
hex	H'[0-F]*'	H'15'
hex	0x[0-F]*	0x15

When you write a number without a specifying prefix such as “45”, gpasm uses the current radix (base) to interpret the number. You can change this radix with the RADIX directive, or with the “-r” option on gpasm's command-line. The default radix is hexadecimal.

If you do not start hexadecimal numbers with a digit, gpasm will attempt to interpret what you've written as an identifier. For example, instead of writing C2, write either 0C2, 0xC2 or H'C2'.

Case is not significant when interpreting numbers: 0ca, 0CA, h'CA' and H'ca' are all equivalent.

Several legacy mpasm number formats are also supported. These formats have various shortcomings, but are still supported. The table below summarizes them.

base	general syntax	21 decimal written as
binary	[01]*b	10101b
octal	q'[0-7]*'	q'25'
octal	[0-7]*o	25o
octal	[0-7]*q	25q
decimal	[0-9]*d	21d
decimal	.[0-9]*	.21
hex	[0-F]*h	15h

You can write the ASCII code for a character X using 'X', or A'X'.

### 2.2.4 Preprocessor

A line such as:

```
include foo.inc
```

Will make gpasm fetch source lines from the file “foo.inc” until the end of the file, and then return to the original source file at the line following the include.

Lines beginning with a “#” are preprocessor directives, and are treated differently by gpasm. They may contain a “#define”, or a “#undef” directive.

Once gpasm has processed a line such as:

```
#define X Y
```

Every subsequent occurrence of X is replaced with Y, until the end of file or a line

```
#undef X
```

appears. The preprocessor will replace an occurrence of #v(expression) in a symbol with the value of “expression” in decimal. In the following expression:

```
number equ 5
label_#v((number + 1) * 5)_suffix equ 0x10
```

The gpasm will place the symbol “label\_30\_suffix” with a value of 0x10 in the symbol table. The preprocessor in gpasm is only *like* the C preprocessor; its syntax and semantic is rather different from that of the C preprocessor.

### 2.2.5 Processor header files

gputils distributes the Microchip processor header files. These files contain processor specific data that is helpful in developing PIC applications. The location of these files is reported in the gpasm help message. Use the INCLUDE directive to utilize the appropriate file in your source code. Only the name of the file is required. gpasm will search the default path automatically.

### 2.2.6 Predefined constants

The device ID:

```
__18F4520 -- If the type of the processor is P18F4520.
```

The following constants exist *only* in the “gpasm” mode (if the command line is *not* included the “-mpasm-compatible” option).

The version numbers of gputils:

```
__GPUTILS_SVN_VERSION    -- e.g. 1181
__GPUTILS_VERSION_MAJOR -- e.g. 1
__GPUTILS_VERSION_MINOR -- e.g. 4
__GPUTILS_VERSION_MICRO -- e.g. 2
```

The size of the instruction set of processor (of course, at the same time only one exists):

```
__12_BIT      -- e.g. p10f222
__14_BIT      -- e.g. p16f887
__16_BIT      -- e.g. p18f2523
```

The sign of advanced types:

```
__ENHANCED      -- e.g. p12f1501, p16f527, p16f1519
__EXTENDED      -- all PIC18XXX
```

The bounds of the Lower Access RAM area (*only* in the Extended 16 bit core: PIC18XXX):

```
__ACC_RAM_LOW_START -- 0x00
__ACC_RAM_LOW_END   -- e.g. 0x5F, 0x7F
```

The properties of RAM Banks:

```
__BANK_BITS      -- These bits select the active RAM Bank.
                  (e.g. 0x20, 0x180, 0xF00)
__BANK_MASK      -- These bits give the address of a register within a RAM Bank.
                  (e.g. 0x1F, 0x7F, 0xFF)
__BANK_SHIFT     -- This is shift value of bank number in full RAM address.
                  (e.g. 12 bit core: 5; 14 bit core: 7; 16 bit core: 8)
__BANK_SIZE      -- This is a RAM Bank size.
```

```

                (e.g. 32 {0x20}, 128 {0x80}, 256 {0x100}) -- (1 << __BANK_SHIFT)
__BANK_INV      -- This the invalid RAM Bank value (-1).
__NUM_BANKS     -- Number of RAM Banks.
__BANK_0        -- Address of first RAM Bank (0x000). This definitely exists.
__BANK_n        -- Address of last RAM Bank, if more than one exists. (n = __NUM_BANKS - 1)
__BANK_FIRST    -- Address of first RAM Bank (0x000). This definitely exists.
__BANK_LAST     -- Address of last RAM Bank. This definitely exists. (This in some cases identical w

```

The properties of ROM Pages (only in the 12 and 14 bit core: PIC12XXX, PIC16XXX):

```

__PAGE_BITS     -- These bits select the active ROM Page.
                (e.g. 0x600, 0x1800, 0x7800, etc)
__PAGE_MASK     -- These bits give the address of an instruction within a ROM Page.
                (e.g. 0x1FF, 0x7FF)
__PAGE_SHIFT    -- This is shift value of page number in full ROM address.
                (e.g. 12 bit core: 9; 14 bit core: 11; 16 bit old core: 13)
__PAGE_SIZE     -- This is a ROM Page size.
                (e.g. 512 {0x200}, 2048 {0x800}) -- (1 << __PAGE_SHIFT)
__PAGE_INV      -- This the invalid ROM Page value (-1).
__NUM_PAGES     -- Number of ROM Pages.
__PAGE_0        -- Address of first ROM Page (0x0000). This definitely exists.
__PAGE_n        -- Address of last ROM Page, if more than one exists. (n = __NUM_PAGES - 1)
__PAGE_FIRST    -- Address of first ROM Page (0x0000). This definitely exists.
__PAGE_LAST     -- Address of last ROM Page. This definitely exists. (This in some cases identical w

```

The bounds of the Common RAM area, *if this memory exists* (in the 12, 14 and 16 bit core: PIC12XXX, PIC16XXX, PIC18XXX):  
(This exists, only in the bank 0, the same can be achieved from other banks.)

```

__COMMON_RAM_START -- Start address of the Common RAM area. (e.g. 0x07, 0x0C, 0x70, 0x000)
                (The implementation of the Common RAM inconsistent in some old processors:
                PIC16F72, PIC16F73, ...)
__COMMON_RAM_END   -- End address of the Common RAM area. (e.g. 0x0F, 0x2F, 0x7F)
                (The implementation of the Common RAM inconsistent in some old processors:
                PIC16F72, PIC16F73, ...)
__COMMON_RAM_MAX    -- Maximum address of the Common RAM area. (e.g. 0x6F) (This rarely exists.)
                (Only in in the 12 and 14 bit core: PIC12XXX, PIC16XXX)

```

The bounds of the Linear RAM area, *if this memory exists* (only in the Enhanced 14 bit core: PIC16XXX):

```

__LINEAR_RAM_START -- Start address of the Linear RAM area. (e.g. 0x2000, 0x2000)
__LINEAR_RAM_END   -- End address of the Linear RAM area. (e.g. 0x202F, 0x23EF)

```

The bounds of the IDLOCS area, *if this memory exists* (These constants generally are not necessary, nevertheless exists if should be somebody.):

```

__IDLOCS_START    -- Start address of the IDLOCS area. (e.g. 0x0440, 0x2000, 0x8000, 0x200000)
__IDLOCS_END      -- End address of the IDLOCS area. (e.g. 0x0443, 0x2003, 0x8003, 0x200007)

```

The bounds of the CONFIG area (These constants generally are not necessary, nevertheless exists if should be somebody.):



```
__CONFIG_START    -- Start address of the CONFIG area. (e.g. 0x0FFF, 0x2007, 0x8007, 0x300000)
__CONFIG_END      -- End address of the CONFIG area.   (e.g. 0x0FFF, 0x2007, 0x800A, 0x30000D)
```

The bounds of the EEPROM area, *if* this memory *exists*:

```
__EEPROM_START    -- Start address of the EEPROM area. (e.g. 0x0400, 0x2100, 0xF000, 0x310000, 0xF00000)
__EEPROM_END      -- End address of the EEPROM area.   (e.g. 0x043F, 0x21FF, 0xF0FF, 0x3103FF, 0xF000FF)
```

The bounds of the program memory:

```
__CODE_START      -- Start address of the instruction area.
__CODE_END        -- End address of the instruction area.
```

Addresses of the vectors:

```
__VECTOR_RESET    -- Address of the Reset Vector. (all pic)
__VECTOR_INT       -- Address of the Interrupt Vector. (14 bit core: PIC12XXX, PIC16XXX)
__VECTOR_INT_EXT   -- Address of the External Interrupt Vector. (PIC17XXX)
__VECTOR_INT_TMRO  -- Address of the Timer0 Interrupt Vector. (16 bit core: PIC17XXX)
__VECTOR_INT_TOCKI -- Address of the TOCKI Pin Interrupt Vector. (16 bit core: PIC17XXX)
__VECTOR_INT_PERI  -- Address of the Peripheral Interrupt Vector. (16 bit core: PIC17XXX)
__VECTOR_INT_HIGH  -- Address of the High Priority Interrupt Vector. (Extended 16 bit core:
                    PIC18XXX)
__VECTOR_INT_LOW   -- Address of the Low Priority Interrupt Vector. (Extended 16 bit core:
                    PIC18XXX)
```

Maximum count of loop for the WHILE directive:

```
__WHILE_LOOP_COUNT_MAX
```

## 2.2.7 Built-in variables

The following variables exist *only* in the “gpasm” mode (if the command line is *not* included the “-mpasm-compatible” option).

The last time selected (with BANKSEL directive, or MOVLB instruction) RAM Bank. Partially or completely is still usable: bcf/bcf FSR, [5-7] (12 bit), bcf/bsf STATUS, RP[0-1] (14 bit)

– This value becomes invalid (\_\_BANK\_INV) after the following instructions, in the (Enhanced and Regular) 12 bit and 14 bit core – PIC12XXX, PIC16XXX:

BRA, BRW, CALL, CALLW, GOTO, RESET, RETFIE, RETLW, RETURN, (SX: RETI, RETIW, RETP)

– This value becomes invalid (\_\_BANK\_INV) after the following instructions, in the Regular 16 bit core – PIC17XXX:

CALL, GOTO, LCALL, RETFIE, RETLW, RETURN

– This value becomes invalid (\_\_BANK\_INV) after the following instructions, in the Extended 16 bit core – PIC18XXX:

BRA, CALL, CALLW, GOTO, RCALL, RESET, RETFIE, RETLW, RETURN, TRET

Except: “CALL label, FAST” (The important thing is the presence of the “FAST” modifier.)

```
__ACTIVE_BANK_ADDR -- e.g. 0x20, 0x080, 0xE00, etc (may __BANK_INV also)
```

See also: BANKSEL (primarily in absolute mode)

The last time assumed (with ASSUME directive) RAM Bank.

`__ASSUMED_BANK_ADDR` -- e.g. 0x20, 0x080, 0xE00, etc (may `__BANK_INV` also)  
 See also: `ASSUME` (primarily in absolute mode)

The last time selected (with `PAGESEL` or `PAGESELW` directive, or `MOVLW` instruction) ROM Page in the (Enhanced and Regular) 12 and 14 bit core – PIC12XXX, PIC16XXX. Partially or completely is still usable: `bcf/bcf STATUS, PA[0-2]` (12 bit), `bcf/bsf PCLATH, [3-4]` (14 bit)

– This value becomes invalid (`__PAGE_INV`) after the following instructions:  
`CALL, CALLW, RESET`

`__ACTIVE_PAGE_ADDR` -- e.g. 0x400, 0x800, 0x2800, etc (may `__PAGE_INV` also)  
 See also: `PAGESEL` (only in absolute mode)

## 2.3 Directives

### 2.3.1 Code generation

In absolute mode, use the `ORG` directive to set the PIC memory location where `gpasm` will start assembling code. If you don't specify an address with `ORG`, `gpasm` assumes 0x0000. In relocatable mode, use the `CODE` directive.

### 2.3.2 Configuration

You can choose the fuse settings, also known as Configuration Bits, for your PIC implementation using the `__CONFIG`, `__FUSES` (alias for `__CONFIG`) and `CONFIG` directive, so that the hex file set the fuses explicitly. Naturally you should make sure that these settings match your PIC hardware design. `CONFIG` and `__CONFIG` (or `__FUSES`) directives cannot both be used in the same project. `__CONFIG` and `__FUSES` directives are deprecated for 16-bit PIC MCU devices (PIC18FXXX), `CONFIG` directive should be used instead if in the command line is included the "`-mpasm-compatible`" option. Otherwise in the "`gpasm`" mode (if in the command line is *not* included the "`-mpasm-compatible`" option) these directives are deprecated for *all* PIC MCU devices.

In the "`gpasm`" mode (if the command line is *not* included the "`-mpasm-compatible`" option), in the case of each processor (PIC12XXX, PIC14XXX, PIC18XXX) it is possible to use the `CONFIG` directive.

The `__MAXRAM` and `__BADRAM` directives specify which RAM locations are legal. These directives are mostly used in processor-specific configuration files.

### 2.3.3 Conditional assembly

The `IF`, `IFDEF`, `IFDEF`, `ELIF`, `ELIFNDEF`, `ELIFDEF`, `ELSE` and `ENDIF` directives enable you to assemble certain sections of code only if a condition is met. In themselves, they do not cause `gpasm` to emit any PIC code. The example in section 2.3.4 for demonstrates conditional assembly.

### 2.3.4 Macros

`gpasm` supports a simple macro scheme; you can define and use macros like this:

```
any    macro parm
        movlw parm
        endm
...
any    33
```

A more useful example of some macros in use is:

```

; Shift reg left
slf    macro    reg
        clrc
        rlf     reg,f
endm

; Scale W by "factor". Result in "reg", W unchanged.
scale  macro    reg, factor
        if (factor == 1)
            movwf reg                ; 1 X is easy
        else
            scale    reg, (factor / 2) ; W * (factor / 2)
            slf      reg,f            ; double reg
            if ((factor & 1) == 1)    ; if lo-bit set ..
                addwf    reg,f        ; .. add W to reg
            endif
        endif
endm

```

This recursive macro generates code to multiply W by a constant “factor”, and stores the result in “reg”. So writing:

```
scale    tmp,D'10'
```

is the same as writing:

```

movwf    tmp        ; tmp = W
clrc
rlf      tmp,f      ; tmp = 2 * W
clrc
rlf      tmp,f      ; tmp = 4 * W
addwf    tmp,f      ; tmp = (4 * W) + W = 5 * W
clrc
rlf      tmp,f      ; tmp = 10 * W

```

It is possible to define symbols local to a macro using the `local` directive, as shown in the `spin2` macro below:

```

spin    macro    n
        movlw    n
        addlw    0xff
        btfss    STATUS,Z
        goto     $-2
        endm

spin2   macro    a,b
        local    s2s
        movlw    a
        movwf    spinreg
s2s     spin     b
        decfsz   spinreg,f
        goto     s2s
        endm

```

### 2.3.5 \$

\$ expands to the address of the instruction currently being assembled. If it's used in a context other than an instruction, such as a conditional, it expands to the address the next instruction would occupy, since the assembler's idea of current address is incremented after an instruction is assembled. \$ may be manipulated just like any other number:

```
$
$ + 1
$ - 2
```

and can be used as a shortcut for writing loops without labels.

```
LOOP:  BTFSS flag,0x00
        GOTO LOOP

        BTFSS flag,0x00
        GOTO $ - 1
```

### 2.3.6 Suggestions for structuring your code

Nested IF operations can quickly become confusing. Indentation is one way of making code clearer. Another way is to add braces on IF, ELSE and ENDIF, like this:

```
IF (this) ; {
    ...
ELSE      ; }{
    ...
ENDIF     ; }
IF (this) ; {
    ...
ELIF      ; }{
    ...
ELSE      ; }{
    ...
ENDIF     ; }
```

After you've done this, you can use your text editor's show-matching-brace to check matching parts of the IF structure. In vi this command is "%", in emacs it's M-C-f and M-C-b.

### 2.3.7 Directive summary

#### \_\_BADRAM

```
__BADRAM <expression> [, <expression>]*
```

Instructs gpasm that it should generate an error if there is any use of the given RAM locations. Specify a range of addresses with <lo>-<hi>. See any processor-specific header file for an example.

See also: \_\_MAXRAM

**\_\_BADROM**

```
__BADROM <expression> [, <expression>]*
```

Instructs gpasm that it should generate an error if there is any use of the given ROM locations. Specify a range of addresses with <lo>-<hi>. See any processor-specific header file for an example.

See also: \_\_MAXROM

**\_\_CONFIG**

```
__CONFIG <expression>
```

Sets the PIC processor's configuration fuses.

See also: CONFIG, \_\_FUSES

NOTE: \_\_CONFIG and \_\_FUSES directives are deprecated for 16-bit PIC MCU devices (PIC18FXXX), CONFIG directive should be used instead if in the command line is included the "--mpasm-compatible" option.

Otherwise in the "gpasm" mode (if in the command line is *not* included the "--mpasm-compatible" option) these directives are deprecated for *all* PIC MCU devices.

**\_\_FUSES**

```
__FUSES <expression>
```

Alias for \_\_CONFIG. Sets the PIC processor's configuration fuses

See also: CONFIG

NOTE: \_\_CONFIG and \_\_FUSES directives are deprecated for 16-bit PIC MCU devices (PIC18FXXX), CONFIG directive should be used instead if in the command line is included the "--mpasm-compatible" option.

Otherwise in the "gpasm" mode (if in the command line is *not* included the "--mpasm-compatible" option) these directives are deprecated for *all* PIC MCU devices.

**\_\_IDLOCS**

```
__IDLOCS <expression> or __IDLOCS <expression1>,<expression2>
```

Sets the PIC processor's identification locations. For 12 and 14 bit processors, the four id locations are set to the hexadecimal value of expression. For 18cxx devices idlocation expression1 is set to the hexadecimal value of expression2.

See also: IDLOCS

**\_\_MAXRAM**

```
__MAXRAM <expression>
```

Instructs gpasm that an attempt to use any RAM location above the one specified should be treated as an error. See any processor specific header file for an example.

See also: \_\_BADRAM

**\_\_MAXROM**

```
__MAXROM <expression>
```

Instructs gpasm that an attempt to use any ROM location above the one specified should be treated as an error. See any processor specific header file for an example.

See also: \_\_BADROM

**ASSUME**

```
ASSUME <label>
```

This is a helper directive for advanced users. It tells the compiler which bank will be the default. This directive does not create any code, rather helps eliminate the unnecessary and confusing bank warnings. Worth using is primarily in the absolute mode. This directive can not be used in “mpasm compatible” mode!

**BANKISEL**

```
BANKISEL <label>
```

This directive generates bank selecting code for indirect access of the address specified by <label>. The directive is not available for all devices. It is only available for 14 bit and 16 bit devices. For 14 bit devices, the bank selecting code will set/clear the IRP bit of the STATUS register. It will use MOVLB or MOVLR in 16 bit devices.

See also: BANKSEL, PAGESEL

**BANKSEL**

```
BANKSEL <label>
```

This directive generates bank selecting code to set the bank to the bank containing <label>. The bank selecting code will set/clear bits in the FSR for 12 bit devices. It will set/clear bits in the STATUS register for 14 bit devices. It will use MOVLB or MOVLR in 16 bit devices. MOVLB will be used for enhanced 16 bit devices.

See also: BANKISEL, PAGESEL

**CONFIG**

```
CONFIG <expression>[, <expression>]*
```

Sets configuration fuses only on 16-bit PIC MCU devices (PIC18FXXX) if the command line is included the “-mpasm-compatible” option.

In the “gpasm” mode (if in the command line is *not* included the “-mpasm-compatible” option), in the case of each processor (PIC12XXX, PIC14XXX, PIC18XXX) it is possible to use this directive.

See also: \_\_CONFIG

**CBLOCK**

```
CBLOCK [<expression>]
    <label>[:<increment>] [,<label>[:<increment>]]
ENDC
```

Marks the beginning of a block of constants <label>. gpasm allocates values for symbols in the block starting at the value <expression> given to CBLOCK. An optional <increment> value leaves space after the <label> before the next <label>.

See also: EQU

**CODE**

```
<label> CODE <expression>
```

Only for relocatable mode. Creates a new machine code section in the output object file. <label> specifies the name of the section. If <label> is not specified the default name “.code” will be used. <expression> is optional and specifies the absolute address of the section.

See also: IDATA, UDATA, CODE\_PACK

**CODE\_PACK**

```
<label> CODE_PACK <expression>
```

Only for relocatable mode. Creates a new byte-packed machine code section in the output object file. <label> specifies the name of the section. If <label> is not specified the default name “.code” will be used. <expression> is optional and specifies the absolute address of the section.

See also: IDATA, UDATA, CODE

**CONSTANT**

```
CONSTANT <label>=<expression> [, <label>=<expression>]*
```

Permanently assigns the value obtained by evaluating <expression> to the symbol <label>. Similar to SET and VARIABLE, except it can not be changed if once assigned.

(The default value is 0.) See also: EQU, SET, VARIABLE

**DA**

```
<label> DA <expression> [, <expression>]*
```

Stores Strings in program memory. The data is stored as one 14 bit word representing two 7 bit ASCII characters.

See also: DT

**DATA**

```
DATA <expression> [, <expression>]*
```

Generates the specified data.

See also: DA, DB, DE, DW

**DB**

```
<label> DB <expression> [, <expression>]*
```

Declare data of one byte. The values are packed two per word.

See also: DA, DATA, DE, DW

**DE**

```
<label> DE <expression> [, <expression>]*
```

Define EEPROM data. Each character in a string is stored in a separate word.

See also: DA, DATA, DB, DW

**DT**

```
DT <expression> [, <expression>]*
```

Generates the specified data as bytes in a sequence of RETLW instructions.

See also: DATA

**DW**

```
<label> DW <expression> [, <expression>]*
```

Declare data of one word.

See also: DA, DATA, DB, DW

**ELIF**

```
ELIF <expression>
```

A conditional assembly block after an IF... or ELIF... statement. If the value obtained by evaluating <expression> is true (i.e. non-zero), code up to the following ELIF..., ELSE or ENDIF is assembled. If the value is false (i.e. zero), code is not assembled until the corresponding ELIF..., ELSE or ENDIF. This directive can not be used in “mpasm compatible” mode!

See also: IF, IFDEF, IFNDEF, ELIFDEF, ELIFNDEF, ELSE, ENDIF

**ELIFDEF**

```
ELIFDEF <symbol>
```

A conditional assembly block after an IF... or ELIF... statement. If <symbol> appears in the symbol table, gpasm assembles the following code. This directive can not be used in “mpasm compatible” mode!

See also: IF, IFDEF, IFNDEF, ELIF, ELIFNDEF, ELSE, ENDIF

**ELIFNDEF**

```
ELIFNDEF <symbol>
```

A conditional assembly block after an IF... or ELIF... statement. If <symbol> does not appear in the symbol table, gpasm assembles the following code. This directive can not be used in “mpasm compatible” mode!

See also: IF, IFDEF, IFNDEF, ELIF, ELIFDEF, ELSE, ENDIF

**ELSE**

```
ELSE
```

Marks the alternate section of a conditional assembly block.

See also: IF, IFDEF, IFNDEF, ELIF, ELIFDEF, ELIFNDEF, ENDIF

**END**

```
END
```

Marks the end of the source file.



**ENDC**

ENDC

Marks the end of a CBLOCK.

See also: CBLOCK

**ENDIF**

ENDIF

Ends a conditional assembly block.

See also: IF, IFDEF, IFNDEF, ELIF, ELIFDEF, ELIFNDEF, ELSE

**ENDM**

ENDM

Ends a macro definition.

See also: MACRO

**ENDW**

ENDW

Ends a while loop.

See also: WHILE

**EQU**

<label> EQU <expression>

Permanently assigns the value obtained by evaluating <expression> to the symbol <label>. Similar to SET and VARIABLE, except it can not be changed if once assigned.

(The default value is 0.) See also: CONSTANT, SET

**ERROR**

ERROR <string>

Issues an error message. The directive - inside of the parameter string - recognize and execute the #v() macro.

See also: MESSG

**ERRORLEVEL**

ERRORLEVEL {0 | 1 | 2 | +<msgnum> | +<msgnum0-msgnum1> | -<msgnum> | -<msgnum0-msgnum1>}[, ...]

Sets the types of messages that are printed.

Setting	Affect	Comment
0	Messages, warnings and errors printed.	
1	Warnings and error printed.	
2	Errors printed.	
-<msgnum>	Inhibits the printing of message <msgnum>.	
-<msgnum0-msgnum1>	Inhibits the printing of messages from <msgnum0> to <msgnum1>.	This can not be used in “mpasm comp
+<msgnum>	Enables the printing of message <msgnum>.	
+<msgnum0-msgnum1>	Enables the printing of messages from <msgnum0> to <msgnum1>.	This can not be used in “mpasm comp

See also: LIST

## EXTERN

```
EXTERN <symbol> [ , <symbol> ]*
```

Only for relocatable mode. Delcare a new symbol that is defined in another object file.

See also: GLOBAL

## EXITM

```
EXITM
```

Immediately return from macro expansion during assembly.

See also: ENDM

## EXPAND

```
EXPAND
```

Expand the macro in the listing file.

See also: ENDM

## FILL

```
<label> FILL <expression>,<count>
```

Generates <count> occurrences of the program word or byte <expression>. If expression is enclosed by parentheses, expression is a line of assembly.

See also: DATA DW ORG

## GLOBAL

```
GLOBAL <symbol> [ , <symbol> ]*
```

Only for relocatable mode. Delcare a symbol as global.

See also: GLOBAL

## IDATA

`<label> IDATA <expression>`

Only for relocatable mode. Creates a new initialized data section in the output object file. `<label>` specifies the name of the section. If `<label>` is not specified the default name `“.idata”` will be used. `<expression>` is optional and specifies the absolute address of the section. Data memory is allocated and the initialization data is placed in ROM. The user must provide the code to load the data into memory.

See also: CODE, UDATA

## IDLOCS

`IDLOCS <expression> or IDLOCS <expression1>,<expression2>`

In “gpasm” mode (if the command line is *not* included the “`-mpasm-compatible`” option), in the case of PIC18FXXX processors it is possible to use this directive.

The expressions may be as follows: string (“abcdef”), character (‘a’), constant (0x37), symbol (NUM1)

These may be used simultaneously: IDLOCS “abcd”, 0x76, ‘D’, NUM1

The length of IDLOCS can be at most 8 bytes.

See also: CONFIG, \_\_IDLOCS

## IF

`IF <expression>`

Begin a conditional assembly block. If the value obtained by evaluating `<expression>` is true (i.e. non-zero), code up to the following ELSE or ENDIF is assembled. If the value is false (i.e. zero), code is not assembled until the corresponding ELSE or ENDIF.

See also: IFDEF, IFNDEF, ELIF, ELIFDEF, ELIFNDEF, ELSE, ENDIF

## IFDEF

`IFDEF <symbol>`

Begin a conditional assembly block. If `<symbol>` appears in the symbol table, gpasm assembles the following code.

See also: IF, IFNDEF, ELIF, ELIFDEF, ELIFNDEF, ELSE, ENDIF

## IFNDEF

`IFNDEF <symbol>`

Begin a conditional assembly block. If `<symbol>` does not appear in the symbol table, gpasm assembles the following code.

See also: IF, IFDEF, ELIF, ELIFDEF, ELIFNDEF, ELSE, ENDIF

## LIST

`LIST <expression> [ , <expression> ] *`

Enables output to the list (“.lst”) file. All arguments are interpreted as decimal regardless of the current radix setting. “list n=0” may be used to prevent page breaks in the code section of the list file. Other options are listed in the table below:

option	description
b=nnn	Sets the tab spaces
f=<format>	Set the hex file format. Can be inhx8m, inhx8s, inhx16, or inhx32.
m=<expression>	Set the maximum ROM address.
mm=[ON OFF]	Memory Map on or off
n=nnn	Sets the number of lines per page
p = <symbol>	Sets the current processor
pe = <symbol>	Sets the current processor and enables the 18xx extended mode
r= [ oct   dec   hex ]	Sets the radix
st = [ ON   OFF ]	Symbol table dump on or off
w=[0   1   2]	Sets the message level.

See also: NOLIST, RADIX, PROCESSOR

## LOCAL

```
LOCAL <symbol>[[=<expression>], [<symbol>[=<expression>]]*]
```

Declares <symbol> as local to the macro that's currently being defined. This means that further occurrences of <symbol> in the macro definition refer to a local variable, with scope and lifetime limited to the execution of the macro.

See also: MACRO, ENDM

## MACRO

```
<label> MACRO [ <symbol> [ , <symbol> ]* ]
```

Declares a macro with name <label>. gpasm replaces any occurrences of <symbol> in the macro definition with the parameters given at macro invocation.

See also: LOCAL, ENDM

## MESSG

```
MESSG <string>
```

Writes <string> to the list file, and to the standard error output. The directive - inside of the parameter string - recognize and execute the #v() macro.

See also: ERROR

## NOEXPAND

```
NOEXPAND
```

Turn off macro expansion in the list file.

See also: EXPAND

## NOLIST

```
NOLIST
```

Disables list file output.

See also: LIST

## ORG

ORG <expression>

Sets the location at which instructions will be placed. If the source file does not specify an address with ORG, gpasm assumes an ORG of zero.

## PAGE

PAGE

Causes the list file to advance to the next page.

See also: LIST

## PAGESEL

PAGESEL <label>

This directive will generate page selecting code to set the page bits to the page containing the designated <label>. The page selecting code will set/clear bits in the STATUS for 12 bit and 14 bit devices. For 16 bit devices, it will generate MOVLW and MOVWF to modify PCLATH. The directive is ignored for enhanced 16 bit devices.

See also: BANKISEL, BANKSEL, PAGESELW

## PAGESELW

PAGESELW <label>

This directive will generate page selecting code to set the page bits to the page containing the designated <label>. The page selecting code will generate MOVLW and MOVWF to modify PCLATH. The directive is ignored for enhanced 16 bit devices.

See also: BANKISEL, BANKSEL, PAGESEL

## PROCESSOR

PROCESSOR <symbol>

Selects the target processor. See section 1.2 for more details.

See also: LIST

## RADIX

RADIX <symbol>

Selects the default radix from “oct” for octal, “dec” for decimal or “hex” for hexadecimal. gpasm uses this radix to interpret numbers that don’t have an explicit radix.

See also: LIST

## RES

RES <mem\_units>

Causes the memory location pointer to be advanced <mem\_units>. Can be used to reserve data storage.

See also: FILL, ORG

## SET

`<label> SET <expression>`

Temporarily assigns the value obtained by evaluating `<expression>` to the symbol `<label>`.  
(The default value is 0.) See also: `CONSTANT`, `EQU`, `VARIABLE`

## SPACE

`SPACE <expression>`

Inserts `<expression>` number of blank lines into the listing file.  
See also: `LIST`

## SUBTITLE

`SUBTITLE <string>`

This directive establishes a second program header line for use as a subtitle in the listing output. `<string>` is an ASCII string enclosed by double quotes, no longer than 60 characters.

See also: `TITLE`

## TITLE

`TITLE <string>`

This directive establishes a program header line for use as a title in the listing output. `<string>` is an ASCII string enclosed by double quotes, no longer than 60 characters.

See also: `SUBTITLE`

## UDATA

`<label> UDATA <expression>`

Only for relocatable mode. Creates a new uninitialized data section in the output object file. `<label>` specifies the name of the section. If `<label>` is not specified the default name “.udata” will be used. `<expression>` is optional and specifies the absolute address of the section.

See also: `CODE`, `IDATA`, `UDATA_ACS`, `UDATA_OVR`, `UDATA_SHR`

## UDATA\_ACS

`<label> UDATA_ACS <expression>`

Only for relocatable mode. Creates a new uninitialized accessbank data section in the output object file. `<label>` specifies the name of the section. If `<label>` is not specified the default name “.udata\_acs” will be used. `<expression>` is optional and specifies the absolute address of the section.

See also: `CODE`, `IDATA`, `UDATA`

**UDATA\_OVR**

```
<label> UDATA_OVR <expression>
```

Only for relocatable mode. Creates a new uninitialized overlaid data section in the output object file. <label> specifies the name of the section. If <label> is not specified the default name “.udata\_ovr” will be used. <expression> is optional and specifies the absolute address of the section.

See also: CODE, IDATA, UDATA

**UDATA\_SHR**

```
<label> UDATA_SHR <expression>
```

Only for relocatable mode. Creates a new uninitialized sharebank data section in the output object file. <label> specifies the name of the section. If <label> is not specified the default name “.udata\_shr” will be used. <expression> is optional and specifies the absolute address of the section.

See also: CODE, IDATA, UDATA

**VARIABLE**

```
VARIABLE <label>[=<expression>, <label>[=<expression>]]*
```

Declares variable with the name <label>. The value of <label> may later be reassigned. The value of <label> does not have to be assigned at declaration.

(The default value is 0.) See also: CONSTANT

**WHILE**

```
WHILE <expression>
```

Performs loop while <expression> is true.

See also: ENDW

**2.3.8 High level extensions**

gpasm supports several directives for use with high level languages. These directives are easily identified because they start with “.”. They are only available in relocatable mode.

These features are advanced and require knowledge of how gputils relocatable objects work. These features are intended to be used by compilers. Nothing prevents them from being used with assembly.

**.DEF**

```
.DEF <symbol> [, <expression> ]*
```

Create a new COFF <symbol>. Options are listed in the table below:

option	description
absolute	Absolute symbol keyword.
class=nnn	Sets the symbol class (byte sized).
debug	Debug symbol keyword.
extern	External symbol keyword.
global	Global symbol keyword.
size=nnn	Reserve words or bytes for the symbol.
static	Static Symbol keyword.
type=nnn	Sets the symbol type (short sized).
value=nnn	Sets the symbol value.

This directive gives the user good control of the symbol table. This control is necessary, but if used incorrectly it can have many undesirable consequences. It can easily cause errors during linking or invalid machine code. The user must fully understand the operation of gputils COFF symbol table before modifying its contents.

For best results, only one of the single keywords should be used. The keyword should follow the symbol name. The keyword should then be followed by any expressions that directly set the values. Here is an example:

```
.def global_clock, global, type = T_ULONG, size = 4
```

See also: .DIM

## .DIM

```
.DIM <symbol>, <number>, <expression> [, <expression> ] *
```

Create <number> auxiliary symbols, attached to <symbol>. Fill the auxiliary symbols with the values specified in <expression>. The expressions must result in byte sized values when evaluated or be strings. The symbol must be a COFF symbol.

This directive will generate an error if the symbol already has auxiliary symbols. This prevents the user from corrupting automatically generated symbols.

Each auxiliary symbol is 18 bytes for Microchip COFF version 1 or 20 bytes for Microchip COFF version 2. If the byte size of contents specified by the expressions is greater than symbol size, several auxiliary symbols are generated. The last auxiliary symbol is zero byte padded to the auxiliary symbol length.

gpasm does not use auxiliary symbols. So the contents have no effect on its operation. However, the contents may be used by gplink or a third party tool.

See also: .DEF

## .DIRECT

```
.DIRECT <command>, <string>
```

Provides a mechanism for direct communication from the program to the debugging environment. This method has no impact on the executable. The symbols will appear in both the COFF files and the COD files.

Each directive creates a new COFF symbol “.direct”. An auxiliary symbol is attached that contains <command> and <string>. The string must be less than 256 bytes. The command must have a value 0 to 255. There are no restrictions on the content, however these messages must conform to the debugging environment. The directive - inside of the <string> - recognize and execute the #v() macro. The typical values are summarized in the table below:



ASCII command	description
a	User defined assert.
A	Assembler/Compiler defined assert.
e	User defined emulator commands.
E	Assembler/Compiler defined emulator commands.
f	User defined printf.
F	Assembler/Compiler defined printf.
l	User defined log command.
L	Assembler/Compiler/Code verification generated log command.

The symbols also contain the address where the message was inserted into the assembly. The symbols, with the final relocated addresses, are available in executable COFF. The symbols are also written to the COD file. They can be viewed using gpvc.

See also: .DEF, .DIM

## **.EOF**

`.EOF`

This directive causes an end of file symbol to be placed in the symbol table. Normally this symbol is automatically generated. This directive allows the user to manually generate the symbol. The directive is only processed if the “-g” command line option is used. When that option is used, the automatic symbol generation is disabled.

See also: .EOF, .FILE, .LINE

## **.FILE**

`.FILE <string>`

This directive causes a file symbol to be placed in the symbol table. Normally this symbol is automatically generated. This directive allows the user to manually generate the symbol. The directive is only processed if the “-g” command line option is used. When that option is used, the automatic symbol generation is disabled.

See also: .EOF, .FILE, .LINE

## **.IDENT**

`.IDENT <string>`

Creates an .ident COFF symbol and appends an auxiliary symbol. The auxiliary symbol points to an entry in the string table. The entry contains <string>. It is an ASCII comment of any length. This symbol has no impact on the operation of gputils. It is commonly used to store compiler versions.

See also: .DEF, .DIM

## **.LINE**

`.LINE <expression>`

This directive causes and COFF line number to be generated. Normally they are automatically generated. This directive allows the user to manually generate the line numbers. The directive is only processed if the “-g” command line option is used. When that option is used, the automatic symbol generation is disabled. The <expression> is always evaluated as decimal regardless of the current radix setting.

See also: .EOF, .FILE, .LINE

**.TYPE**

`.TYPE <symbol>, <expression>`

This directive modifies the COFF type of an existing <symbol>. The symbol must be defined. The type must be 0 to 0xffff. Common types are defined in `coff.inc`.

COFF symbol types default to NULL in `gpasm`. Although the type has no impact linking or generating an executable, it does help in the debug environment.

See also: `.DEF`

## 2.4 Instructions

### 2.4.1 Instruction set summary

#### 12 Bit Devices (PIC12C5XX)

Syntax	Description
ADDLW <imm8>	Add immediate to W
ADDWF <f>,<dst>	Add W to <f>, result in <dst>
ANDLW <imm8>	And W and literal, result in W
ANDWF <f>,<dst>	And W and <f>, result in <dst>
BCF <f>,<bit>	Clear <bit> of <f>
BSF <f>,<bit>	Set <bit> of <f>
BTFSC <f>,<bit>	Skip next instruction if <bit> of <f> is clear
BTFSS <f>,<bit>	Skip next instruction if <bit> of <f> is set
CALL <addr>	Call subroutine
CLRF <f>,<dst>	Write zero to <dst>
CLRW	Write zero to W
CLRWD	Reset watchdog timer
COMF <f>,<dst>	Complement <f>, result in <dst>
DECF <f>,<dst>	Decrement <f>, result in <dst>
DECFSZ <f>,<dst>	Decrement <f>, result in <dst>, skip if zero
GOTO <addr>	Go to <addr>
INCF <f>,<dst>	Increment <f>, result in <dst>
INCFSSZ <f>,<dst>	Increment <f>, result in <dst>, skip if zero
IORLW <imm8>	Or W and immediate
IORWF <f>,<dst>	Or W and <f>, result in <dst>
MOVF <f>,<dst>	Move <f> to <dst>
MOVLW <imm8>	Move literal to W
MOVWF <f>	Move W to <f>
NOP	No operation
OPTION	
RETLW <imm8>	Load W with immediate and return
RLF <f>,<dst>	Rotate <f> left, result in <dst>
RRF <f>,<dst>	Rotate <f> right, result in <dst>
SLEEP	Enter sleep mode
SUBWF <f>,<dst>	Subtract W from <f>, result in <dst>
SWAPF <f>,<dst>	Swap nibbles of <f>, result in <dst>
TRIS	
XORLW	Xor W and immediate
XORWF	Xor W and <f>, result in <dst>

#### 12 Bit Devices Enhanced Instruction Set

Syntax	Description
MOVLB <k>	Move literal to BSR register
RETFIE	Return from interrupt
RETURN	Return, maintain W

**14 Bit Devices (PIC16CXX)**

Syntax	Description
ADDLW <imm8>	Add immediate to W
ADDWF <f>,<dst>	Add W to <f>, result in <dst>
ANDLW <imm8>	And immediate to W
ANDWF <f>,<dst>	And W and <f>, result in <dst>
BCF <f>,<bit>	Clear <bit> of <f>
BSF <f>,<bit>	Set <bit> of <f>
BTFSC <f>,<bit>	Skip next instruction if <bit> of <f> is clear
BTFSS <f>,<bit>	Skip next instruction if <bit> of <f> is set
CALL <addr>	Call subroutine
CLRF <f>,<dst>	Write zero to <dst>
CLRW	Write zero to W
CLRWDI	Reset watchdog timer
COMF <f>,<dst>	Complement <f>, result in <dst>
DECF <f>,<dst>	Decrement <f>, result in <dst>
DECFSZ <f>,<dst>	Decrement <f>, result in <dst>, skip if zero
GOTO <addr>	Go to <addr>
INCF <f>,<dst>	Increment <f>, result in <dst>
INCFSSZ <f>,<dst>	Increment <f>, result in <dst>, skip if zero
IORLW <imm8>	Or W and immediate
IORWF <f>,<dst>	Or W and <f>, result in <dst>
MOVF <f>,<dst>	Move <f> to <dst>
MOVLW <imm8>	Move literal to W
MOVWF <f>	Move W to <f>
NOP	No operation
OPTION	
RETFIE	Return from interrupt
RETLW <imm8>	Load W with immediate and return
RETURN	Return from subroutine
RLF <f>,<dst>	Rotate <f> left, result in <dst>
RRF <f>,<dst>	Rotate <f> right, result in <dst>
SLEEP	Enter sleep mode
SUBLW	Subtract W from literal
SUBWF <f>,<dst>	Subtract W from <f>, result in <dst>
SWAPF <f>,<dst>	Swap nibbles of <f>, result in <dst>
TRIS	
XORLW	Xor W and immediate
XORWF	Xor W and <f>, result in <dst>

**14 Bit Devices Enhanced Instruction Set**

Syntax	Description
ADDFSR <n>, <k>	Add Literal <k> to FSR<n>
ADDWFC <f>, <dst>	Add with Carry W and <f>
ASRF <f>, <dst>	Arithmetic Right Shift
BRA <k>	Relative Branch
BRW	Relative Branch with W
CALLW	Call Subroutine with W
LSLF <f>, <dst>	Logical Left Shift
LSRF <f>, <dst>	Logical Right Shift
MOVIW ++FSR<n>	Move Indirect FSR<n> to W with preincrement
MOVIW --FSR<n>	Move Indirect FSR<n> to W with predecrement
MOVIW FSR<n>++	Move Indirect FSR<n> to W with postincrement
MOVIW FSR<n>--	Move Indirect FSR<n> to W with postdecrement
MOVIW <k>[<n>]	Move INDFn to W, Indexed Indirect
MOVWI ++FSR<n>	Move W to Indirect FSR<n> with preincrement
MOVWI --FSR<n>	Move W to Indirect FSR<n> with predecrement
MOVWI FSR<n>++	Move W to Indirect FSR<n> with postincrement
MOVWI FSR<n>--	Move W to Indirect FSR<n> with postdecrement
MOVWI <k>[<n>]	Move W to INDF<n>, Indexed Indirect
MOVLB <k>	Move literal to BSR
MOVLW <k>	Move literal to PCLATH
RESET	Software device Reset
SUBWFB <f>, <dst>	Subtract with Borrow W from <f>

**Ubicom Processors**

For Ubicom (Scenix) processors, the assembler supports the following instructions, in addition to those listed under “12 Bit Devices” above.

Syntax	Description
BANK <imm3>	
IREAD	
MODE <imm4>	
MOVW	
MOVW	
PAGE <imm3>	
RETI	
RETIW	
RETP	
RETURN	

**Special Macros**

There are also a number of standard additional macros. These macros are:

Syntax	Description
ADDCF <f>,<dst>	Add carry to <f>, result in <dst>
B <addr>	Branch
BC <addr>	Branch on carry
BZ <addr>	Branch on zero
BNC <addr>	Branch on no carry
BNZ <addr>	Branch on not zero
CLRC	Clear carry
CLRZ	Clear zero
SETC	Set carry
SETZ	Set zero
MOVFW <f>	Move file to W
NEGF <f>	Negate <f>
SKPC	Skip on carry
SKPZ	Skip on zero
SKPNC	Skip on no carry
SKPNZ	Skip on not zero
SUBCF <f>,<dst>	Subtract carry from <f>, result in <dst>
TSTF <f>	Test <f>

## 2.5 Errors/Warnings/Messages

gpasm writes every error message to two locations:

- the standard error output
- the list file (“`.lst`”)

The format of error messages is:

```
Error <src-file> <line> : <code> <description>
```

where:

**<src-file>** is the source file where gpasm encountered the error

**<line>** is the line number

**<code>** is the 3-digit code for the error, given in the list below

**<description>** is a short description of the error. In some cases this contains further information about the error.

Error messages are suitable for parsing by emacs’ “compilation mode”. This chapter lists the error messages that gpasm produces.

### 2.5.1 Errors

#### 101 ERROR directive

A user-generated error. See the ERROR directive for more details.

#### 105 Cannot open file.

#### 106 String substitution too complex.

**108** Illegal character.

gpasm encountered an illegal character in a source file.

**109** Unmatched (**110** Unmatched )**113** Symbol not previously defined.

gpasm encountered an unrecognized symbol.

**114** Divide by zero.

gpasm encountered a divide by zero.

**115** Duplicate label or redefining symbol that cannot be redefined.**116** Address label duplicated or different in second pass.

Label resolved to a different address on gpasm's second pass.

**117** Address wrapped around 0.**118** Overwriting previous address contents.

gpasm was instructed to write different values into the same address.

**120** Call or jump not allowed at this address (must be in low half of page)

gpasm was instructed to write different values into the same address.

**121** Illegal label.

gpasm encountered an illegal label.

**123** Illegal directive (Not Valid for this processor).

The specified directive is not valid for this processor.

**124** Illegal Argument.

gpasm encountered an illegal argument in an expression.

**125** Illegal Condition.

An illegal condition like a missing ENDIF or ENDW has been encountered.

**126** Argument out of range.

The expression has an argument that was out of range.

**127** Too many arguments.

gpasm encountered an expression with too many arguments.

**128** Missing argument(s).

gpasm encountered an expression with at least one missing argument.

**129** Expected

Expected a certain type of argument.

**130** Processor type previously defined.

The processor is being redefined.

**131** Processor type is undefined.

The processor type has not been defined.

**132** Unknown processor.

The selected processor is not valid. Check the processors listed in section 1.2.

**133** Hex file format INHX32 required.

An address above 32K was specified.

**135** Macro name missing.

A macro was defined without a name.

**136** Duplicate macro name.

A macro name was duplicated.

**140** WHILE must terminate within 256 iterations.

gpasm encountered an infinite loop or a loop with too many iterations (more than 256).

**143** Illegal nesting.

**145** Unmatched ENDM.

ENDM found without a macro definition.

**149** Directive only allowed when generating an object file.

Attempt to use relocatable-mode directive when generating HEX file directly.

**150** Labels must be defined in a code or data section when making an object file.

**151** Operand contains unresolvable labels or is too complex.

Labels must be resolvable to a relocatable address plus a constant.

**152** Executable code and data must be defined in an appropriate section.

Code or data defined in an invalid section.

**154** Each object file section must be contiguous.

**156** Operand must be an address label.

gpasm encountered a non-label operand where an address label was expected.

**157** ORG at odd address.

ORG directive must take an even address as the start of an absolute section.

**159** Cannot use FILL Directive with odd number of bytes.



In PIC18CXX devices the number of bytes must be even.

**163** \_\_CONFIG directives must be contiguous.

**164** \_\_IDLOC directives must be contiguous.

**165** Extended mode not available for this device.

**168** Square brackets required around offset operand.

**170** Expression within brackets must be constant.

**175** \_\_IDLOCS directives must be listed in ascending order.

**176** An error with the CONFIG directive occurred.

**177** You cannot mix CONFIG and \_\_CONFIG directives.

CONFIG and \_\_CONFIG directives cannot both be used in the same project.

**180** RES directive cannot reserve odd number of bytes in PIC18 absolute mode.

**1101** Internal error.

**1102** Parser error.

**1103** Scanner error.

**1501** IDLOCS directive use solely to the pic18 family.

**1502** The destination of the storage is not selected (W or F).

**1503** The access of RAM is not selected (A or B).

**1504** A string too length.

**1505** A register is located on the Access RAM.

**1506** A register is not located on the Access RAM.

**1507** Register in operand not in bank 0. Ensure bank bits are correct.

Accessing a register outside of bank 0. User must select the appropriate bank with banksel or similar directives.

**1508** Invalid RAM location specified.

gpasm encountered an invalid RAM location as specified by the \_\_MAXRAM and \_\_BADRAM directives.

**1509** Invalid ROM location specified.

gpasm encountered an invalid ROM location as specified by the \_\_MAXROM and \_\_BADROM directives.

**1510** Address exceeds maximum range for this processor.

Data emitted past maximum ROM address.

**1511** A symbol has no value.

## 2.5.2 Warnings

### 201 Symbol not previously defined.

The symbol being #undefined was not previously defined.

### 202 Argument out of range. Least significant bits used.

The argument does not fit in the allocated space.

### 203 Found opcode in column 1.

Opcodes should be indented to distinguish them from labels.

### 205 Found directive in column 1.

Directives should be indented to distinguish them from labels.

### 206 Found call to macro in column 1.

Macro calls should be indented to distinguish them from labels.

### 207 Found label after column 1.

Labels should be unindented to distinguish them from directives and opcodes.

### 209 Missing quote.

Inserted close quote after quoted string.

### 211 Extraneous arguments on the line.

Extra arguments were found on the line.

### 212 Expected.

### 215 Processor superseded by command line.

The processor was specified on the command line and in the source file. The command line has precedence.

### 216 Radix superseded by command line.

The radix was specified on the command line and in the source file. The command line has precedence.

### 217 Hex file format specified on command line.

The hex file format was specified on the command line and in the source file. The command line has precedence.

### 218 Expected dec, oct, hex. Will use hex.

gpasm encountered an invalid radix.

### 219 Invalid RAM location specified.

gpasm encountered an invalid RAM location as specified by the \_\_MAXRAM and \_\_BADRAM directives.

### 220 Address exceeds maximum range for this processor.

Data emitted past maximum ROM address.

### 222 Error messages can not be disabled.

Error messages can not be disabled using the ERRORLEVEL directive.

**223** Redefining processor.

The processor is being reselected by the LIST or PROCESSOR directive.

**224** Use of this instruction is not recommended.

Use of the TRIS and OPTION instructions is not recommended for a PIC16CXX device.

**226** Destination address must be word aligned.

**228** Invalid ROM location specified.

gpasm encountered an invalid ROM location as specified by the \_\_MAXROM and \_\_BADROM directives.

**1201** RAM Bank selection after skip instruction.

**1202** Processor type is undefined.

**1203** A register is located on the Access RAM.

**1204** A register is not located on the Access RAM.

**1205** The destination of the storage is not selected (W or F).

**1206** Register in operand not in bank 0. Ensure bank bits are correct.

Accessing a register outside of bank 0. User must select the appropriate bank with banksel or similar directives.

**1207** A string too long, will be truncated.

**1208** A symbol has no value.

**1299** A user-generated warning.

### 2.5.3 Messages

**301** User Message

User message, invoked with the MESSG directive.

**302** Register in operand not in bank 0. Ensure bank bits are correct.

Accessing a register outside of bank 0. User must select the appropriate bank with banksel or similar directives.

**303** Program word too large. Truncated to core size.

gpasm has encounter a program word larger than the core size of the selected device.

**304** ID Locations value too large. Last four hex digits used.

The ID locations value specified is too large.

**305** Using default destination of 1 (file).

No destination was specified so the default location was used.

**306** Crossing page boundary – ensure page bits are set.

ROM address crossed boundary between pages. User must select appropriate page with `pagesel` or similar directives when using `call` or `goto` directives.

**307** Setting page bits.

**308** Warning level superceded by command line value.

The warning level was specified on the command line and in the source file. The command line has precedence.

**309** Macro expansion superceded by command line value.

Macro expansion was specified on the command line and in the source file. The command line has precedence.

**310** Superceding current maximum RAM and RAM map

**312** Page or Bank selection not needed for this device.

This device does not use special page or bank selection code.

**313** CBLOCK constants will start with a value of 0.

First CBLOCK has no initial value. Assuming a value of 0.

**316** W register modified.

Hidden use of the W register overwrites previous value. User may need to save and restore the original value.

**318** Special Instruction Mnemonic used.

Using special instruction mnemonic which may map to one or several instructions.

**1301** Using default access of 0 (Access Bank).

**1302** RAM Bank undefined in this chunk of code. Ensure that bank bits are correct.

**1303** Bank selection not needed for this device.

This device does not use special bank selection code.

**1304** Page selection not needed for this device.

This device does not use special page selection code.

## Chapter 3

# gplink

gplink relocates and links gpasm COFF objects and generates an absolute executable COFF.

### 3.1 Running gplink

The general syntax for running gplink is

```
gplink [options] [objects] [libraries]
```

Where options can be one of:

Option	Long option	Meaning
-a <format>	-hex-format <format>	Produce hex file in one of four formats: inhx8m, inhx8s, inhx16, inhx32 (the default)
-b <level>	-optimize-banksel <level>	Remove unnecessary Banksel directives. [0]
-B	-experimental-banksel	Use experimental Banksel removal.
-c	-object	Output an executable object.
-C	-no-cinit-warnings	Disable this warnings of _cinit section with -O2 option: "Relocation symbol _cinit has no section."
-d	-debug	Display debug messages.
-f <value>	-fill <value>	Fill unused unprotected program memory with <value>
-h	-help	Show the help message.
-I <directory>	-include <directory>	Specify an include directory.
-j	--no-save-local	Disable the save of local registers to COD file.
-l	-no-list	Disable the list file output.
-m	-map	Output a map file.
	-mplink-compatible	MPLINK compatibility mode.
-o <file>	-output <file>	Alternate name of hex output file.
-O <level>	-optimize <level>	Optimization level. [1]
-p <level>	-optimize-pagesel <level>	Remove unnecessary Pagesel directives. [0]
-P	-experimental-pagesel	Use experimental Pagesel removal.
-q	-quiet	Quiet.
-r	-use-shared	Attempt to relocate unshared data sections to shared memory if relocation fails.
-s <file>	-script <file>	Specify linker script.
-t <size>	-stack <size>	Create a stack section.
-S [0 1 2]	--strict [0 1 2]	Set the strict level of the missing symbol. 0: This is the default. No message. 1: Show warning message if there is missing symbol. 2: Show error message if there is missing symbol.
	-strict-options	If this is set, then an option may not be parameter of an another option. For example: -s -quiet
-u	-macro <symbol[=value]>	Add macro value for script.
-v	-version	Print gplink version information and exit.
-w	-processor-mismatch	Disable processor mismatch warning.
-W	-experimental-pcallw	Remove unnecessary PCALLW stubs created by SDCC.

## 3.2 MPLINK compatibility mode

When the `-mplink-compatible` command line option is specified gpl tries to mimic MPLINK behaviour:

- `.cinit` initialized data section is generated always, even if initialized data is not defined
- `.cinit` initialized data section is generated at the lowest possible address in the nonvolatile program memory (ROM)

### 3.3 gplink outputs

gplink creates an absolute executable COFF. From this COFF a hex file and cod file are created. The executable COFF is only written when the “-c” option is added. This file is useful for simulating the design with mpsim. The cod file is used for simulating with gpsim.

gplink can also create a map file. The map file reports the final addresses gplink has assigned to the COFF sections. This is the same data that can be viewed in the executable COFF with gpvo.

### 3.4 Linker scripts

gplink requires a linker script. This script tells gplink what memory is available in the target processor. A set of Microchip generated scripts are installed with gputils. These scripts were intended as a starting point, but for many applications they will work as is.

If the user does not specify a linker script, gplink will attempt to use the default script for the processor reported in the object file. The default location of the scripts is reported in the gplink help message.

### 3.5 Stacks

gplink can create a stack section at link time using a stack directive in the linker script. The same feature can be utilized with a -t option on the command line. gplink will create the section and two symbols. `_stack` points to the beginning of the stack section and `_stack_end` points to the end.

### 3.6 Optimization

gplink is an optimizing linker. There are four different optimization levels. Each level includes all optimizations of lower levels. Increasing the level typically increases the link time required.

#### 3.6.1 Level 0

No optimizations.

#### 3.6.2 Level 1 (default)

##### Weak Symbols

A weak symbol is an external symbol declaration that isn't used. These symbols are typically created by declaring functions or data that isn't used. Including these symbols might lead to extra objects being extracted from archives for symbol resolution. That will increase the data and program memory used. This optimization removes all weak symbols when the object file is read by the linker.

#### 3.6.3 Level 2

##### Dead Sections + Weak Symbols

A dead section is any section that doesn't have relocations pointing to its symbols. This means the code or data in the section is never accessed. This optimization removes the section and its symbols to reduce program and data memory. This optimization will not remove any absolute sections.

#### 3.6.4 Pagesel Level 0

No Pagesel optimizations.

### 3.6.5 Pagesel Level 1

#### Unnecessary Pagesel Directives

The Pagesel directive must use before a “**call label**” or a “**goto label**” instructions, if the **label** is located in another code section. This address is not known at compile time in the non-absolute mode. It is possible that during linking the caller and the called objects will be located same page. In this case, there is no need for the Pagesel directive. This optimization removes the unnecessary Pagesel directives. In fact deletes the instructions which was created by this directive.

### 3.6.6 Banksel Level 0

No Banksel optimizations.

### 3.6.7 Banksel Level 1

#### Unnecessary Banksel Directives

The Banksel directive must apply before use that registers, if these not located in the Common RAM or Access RAM area. These addresses is not known at compile time in the non-absolute mode. It is possible that during linking more register will be located a same RAM Bank. In this case, there is no need for the Banksel directive if these registers located in the same RAM Bank. This optimization removes the unnecessary Banksel directives. In fact deletes the instructions which was created by this directive.



## Chapter 4

# gplib

gplib creates, modifies and extracts COFF archives. This allows a related group of objects to be combined into one file. Then this one file is passed to gplink.

### 4.1 Running gplib

The general syntax for running gplib is

```
gplib [options] library [member]
```

Where options can be one of:

Option	Long option	Meaning
-c	--create	Create a new library.
-d	--delete	Delete member from library.
-h	--help	Show the help message.
-n	--no-index	Don't add the symbol index.
-q	--quiet	Quiet mode.
-r	--replace	Add or replace member from library.
-s	--symbols	List global symbols in library.
-t	--list	List member in library.
-v	--version	Print gplib version information and exit.
-x	--extract	Extract member from library.

### 4.2 Creating an archive

The most common operation is to create a new archive:

```
gplib -c math.a mult.o add.o sub.o
```

This command will create a new archive “math.a” that contains “mult.o add.o sub.o”.

The name of the archive “math.a” is arbitrary. The tools do not use the file extension to determine file type. It could just as easily been “math.lib” or “math”.

When you use the library, simply add it to the list of object passed to gplink. gplink will scan the library and only extract the archive members that are required to resolve external references. So the application won't necessarily contain the code of all the archive members.

### 4.3 Other gplib operations

Most of the other are useful , but will be used much less often. For example you can replace individual archive members, but most people elect to delete the old archive and create a new one.

### 4.4 Archive format

The file format is a standard COFF archive. A header is added to each member and the unmodified object is copied into the archive.

Being a standard archive they do include a symbol index. It provides a simple way to determine which member should be extract to resolve external references. This index is not included in mplib archives. So using gplib archives with Microchip Tools will probably cause problems unless the “-n” option is added when the archive is created.

## Chapter 5

# Utilities

### 5.1 gpdasm

gpdasm is a disassembler for gputils. It converts hex files generated by gpasm and gplink into disassembled instructions.

#### 5.1.1 Running gpdasm

The general syntax for running gpdasm is

```
gpdasm [options] hex-file
```

Where options can be one of:

Option	Long option	Meaning
-c	-mnemonics	Decode the special mnemonics.
-h	-help	Display the help message.
-i	-hex-info	Show the informations of the input hex file.
-j	-mov-fsrn	In the MOVIW or MOVWI instructions show as base the FSRn register instead of the INDFn. [INDFn]
-k <file>	-label-list <file>	A file which lists the names and addresses of the labels in the disassembled program code. (With the -n, -o and -s options.)
-l	-list-chips	List the supported processors.
-m	-dump	Memory dump of the input hex file.
-n	-show-names	For some case of SFR, shows the name of instead of the address. In addition shows the labels also.
-o	-show-config	Show the CONFIG and IDLOCS - or __idlocs - directives.
-p<processor>	-processor <processor>	Select the processor.
-s	-short	Print short form output. (Creates a compilable source. See also the -k, -n and -o options.)
-t	-use-tab	Uses tabulator character in the written disassembled text.
-v	-version	Print the gpdasm version information and exit.
-y	-extended	Enable 18xx extended mode.
	-strict	Disassemble only opcodes generated by gpasm in case of instructions with several opcodes.
	-strict-options	If this is set, then an option may not be parameter of an another option. For example: -p -dump

gpdasm doesn't specifically create an output file. It dumps its output to the screen. This helps to reduce the risk that a good source file will be unintentionally overwritten. If you want to create an output file and your shell is "sh", "bash" or "ksh", you can do something like:

```
gpdasm test.hex > test.dis
```

This redirects standard output to the file "test.dis".

### 5.1.2 Comments on Disassembling

- The gpdasm only uses a hex file as an input. Because of this it has no way to distinguish between instructions and data in program memory.
- If gpdasm encounters an unknown instruction it uses the DW directive and treats it as raw data.
- There are DON'T CARE bits in the instruction words. Normally, this isn't a problem. It could be, however, if a file with data in the program memory space is disassembled and then reassembled. Example: gpdasm will treat 0x0060 in a 14 bit device as a NOP. If the output is then reassembled, gpasm will assign a 0x0000 value. The value has changed and both tools are behaving correctly.
- In this case helps the "-k <list\_file>" or "-label-list" <list\_file> command line options (with the -n, -o and -s options). The description of the format of the list file can be found in the *gpdasm\_sample.ulist*  
For example: `gpdasm -nos -k test.ulist -p12f1822 test.hex > test.dis`

## 5.2 gpstrip

gpstrip manipulates the sections and symbol tables of gputils object files.

### 5.2.1 Running gpstrip

The general syntax for running gpstrip is

```
gpstrip [options] object-file
```

Where options can be one of:

Option	Long option	Meaning
-g	-strip-debug	Strip debug symbols.
-h	-help	Show the help message.
-k <symbol>	-keep-symbol <symbol>	Keep symbol.
-n <symbol>	-strip-symbol <symbol>	Remove symbol.
-o <file>	-output <file>	Alternate output file.
-p	-preserve-dates	Preserve dates.
-r <section>	-remove-section <section>	Remove section.
	-strict-options	If this is set, then an option may not be parameter of an another option. For example: -o -version
-s	-strip-all	Remove all symbols.
-u	-strip-unneeded	Remove all symbols not needed for relocations.
-v	-version	Show version.
-V	-verbose	Verbose mode.
-x	-discard-all	Remove non-global symbols.

## 5.3 gpvc

gpvc is cod file viewer for gputils. It provides an easy way to view the contents of the cod files generated by gpasm and gplink.

### 5.3.1 Running gpvc

The general syntax for running gpvc is

```
gpvc [options] cod-file
```

Where options can be one of:

Option	Long option	Meaning
-a	-all	Display all information.
-d	-directory	Display directory header.
-h	-help	Show the help message.
-l	-listing	Display source listing.
-m	-message	Display debug message area.
-r	-rom	Display ROM.
-s	-symbols	Display symbols.
-v	-version	Print gpvc version information and exit.
-w	-wide	Show code table in wider (16 columns) view.

gpvc doesn't specifically create an output file. It dumps its output to the screen. If you want to create an output file and your shell is "sh", "bash" or "ksh", you can do something like:

```
gpvc test.cod > test.dump
```

This redirects standard output to the file "test.dump".

## 5.4 gpvo

gpvo is COFF object file viewer for gputils. It provides an easy way to view the contents of objects generated by gpasm and gplink.

### 5.4.1 Running gpvo

The general syntax for running gpvo is

```
gpvo [options] object-file
```

Where options can be one of:

Option	Long option	Meaning
-b	-binary	Binary data.
-c	-mnemonics	Decode special mnemonics.
-f	-file	File header.
-h	-help	Show the help message.
-n	-no-names	Suppress filenames.
-s	-section	Section data.
	-strict-options	If this is set, then an option may not be parameter of an another option. For example: -x -symbol
-t	-symbol	Symbol data.
-v	-version	Print gpvo version information and exit.
-x <file>	-export <file>	Export symbols to an include file.
-y	-extended	Enable 18xx extended mode.

gpvo doesn't specifically create an output file. It dumps its output to the screen. If you want to create an output file and your shell is "sh", "bash" or "ksh", you can do something like:

```
gpvo test.obj > test.dump
```

This redirects standard output to the file "test.dump".

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