

File Formats

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Generic file format

The Assembler can generate three different output file formats:

- Generic
- Motorola S-Records
- Intel Intellec 8/MDS

The formats of the latter two are assumed known. The Generic file format is a simple, self defined format, where each line has the following format:

ADR:OPCODE

Where ADR is a 6 digit (24 bit) hexadecimal number and OPCODE is a 4 digit (16 bit) hexadecimal number. ADR defines an address in the Program memory, and OPCODE defines the contents of this address.

Example

Given the following assembly file `gen_demo.asm`:

```
; Demonstration of the Generic file format
    mov r0,r1
    inc r1
    call oursub
.org 0x50                ; Set Program space
                        ; address to 50 (Hex)
oursub: add r1,r2        ; Do something
ret
```

Then the following output file `gen_demo.rom` will be produced:

```
000000:2c01
000001:9413
000002:940e
000003:0050
000050:0c12
000051:9508
```

Note that the two-word instructions (`CALL` and `JMP`) need two lines of coding.

Object file format

The object (`.obj`) file produced by the Assembler is also represented in a self defined format. The object file contains some limited debug information, and can be used together with AVR Studio

The object file has a header section, a record section and a trailer section. The header section has the following format:

- Offset to source file names (4 bytes)
- Offset to object records (4 bytes)
- Number of bytes in each record (1 byte)
- Number of file names stored in the Trailer (1 byte)
- The string "AVR Object File\0" (\0 means zero terminated)

The records are currently 9 bytes long. Each record has the following format:

- Program memory address (3 bytes)
- Opcode (2 bytes)
- Source file number of the instruction (1 byte, first file numbered 0)
- Line number in the source file (2 bytes, first line numbered 1)
- Macro indicator (1 byte, 1 if instruction is in a macro, 0 if not)

Finally, the trailer section has the following format:

- File names (Zero terminated, number of file names in header)
- ASCII 0

Example

Given the following assembly file `obj_demo.asm`:

```
; Demonstration of the Object file format (obj_demo.asm)
.equ const1=0x15
.equ const2=0x40
.macro SWIN                      ; SWIN - swap and increment
    swap @0
    inc @0
.endmacro                       ; End macro
start: ldi r16,const1
        SWIN r16                ; Call macro
        ldi r16,const2
        SWIN r16                ; Call macro
        rjmp start
.include "delay.asm"            ; Include another assembly file delay.asm

; Include file, demonstration of the Object file format
; (delay.asm)
delay:  dec r16                  ; Decrement counter
        breq delay              ; If not zero branch to delay
        ret                     ; Return from subroutine
```

Then the following output file `obj_demo.obj` would be produced (the file is a binary file which has been converted into hexadecimal representation, the offset column and the line shifts are manually inserted for reasons of clarity):

| Offset: | File contents: | Comment: |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 00000000: | 00000074 | Offset to file names |
| 00000004: | 0000001A | Offset to records |
| 00000008: | 09 | #Bytes/record |
| 00000009: | 02 | #File names |
| 0000000A: | 415652204F626A6563742046696C6500 | AOF string |
| 0000001A: | 000000E10500000B00 | First record |
| 00000023: | 000001950200000C01 | |
| 0000002C: | 000002950300000C01 | |
| 00000035: | 000003E40000000D00 | |
| 0000003E: | 000004950200000E01 | |
| 00000047: | 000005950300000E01 | |
| 00000050: | 000006CFF900000F00 | |
| 00000059: | 000007950A01000400 | |
| 00000062: | 000008F3F101000500 | |
| 0000006B: | 000009950801000600 | |
| 00000074: | 4F424A5F44454D4F2E41534D00 | Last record |
| 00000081: | 44454C41592E41534D00 | "OBJ_DEMO.ASM\0" |
| 0000008B: | 00 | "DELAY.ASM\0" |
| | | End of object file |