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GNU

가

가

가

See section [_____](#)

[.abort](#)

가

as

가

.abort

가

[.ABORT](#)

COFF

, as ``.abort'`. ``b.out'`

,

When producing b.out output, as accepts this directive, but ignores it.

[.align *abs - expr* , *abs - expr*](#)

)

가

가

8

가

가 8

.align 3'

(

)

.

(

)

.

.

,

0

. For the alpha, if the section is marked as containing code and the padding expression is omitted, then the space is filled with no - ops.

The way the required alignment is specified varies from system to system. For the a29k, hppa, m68k, m88k, w65, sparc, and Hitachi SH, and i386 using ELF format, the first expression is the alignment request in bytes. For example ``.align 8'` advances

the location counter until it is a multiple of 8. If the location counter is already a multiple of 8, no change is needed.

For other systems, including the i386 using a.out format, it is the number of low-order zero bits the location counter must have after advancement. For example `align 3` advances the location counter until it is a multiple of 8. If the location counter is already a multiple of 8, no change is needed.

This inconsistency is due to the different behaviors of the various native assemblers for these systems which GAS must emulate. GAS also provides `.balign` and `.p2align` directives, described later, which have a consistent behavior across all architectures (but are specific to GAS).

[`.app - file string`](#)

```
.app - file ('.file'          ) as
,          \""          .          , ""
.          .          as
.
```

[`.ascii "string"...`](#)

```
.ascii          0          (see section ____).
가          .          0          가
가          .
```

[`.asciz "string"...`](#)

```
.asciz .ascii          0          가          가          . .asciz
"z"   "zero"          .
```

[`.balign\[wl\] abs - expr , abs - expr`](#)

Pad the location counter (in the current subsection) to a particular storage boundary. The first expression (which must be absolute) is the alignment request in bytes. For example `.balign 8` advances the location counter until it is a multiple of 8. If the location counter is already a multiple of 8, no change is needed.

The second expression (also absolute) gives the value to be stored in the padding bytes. It (and the comma) may be omitted. If it is omitted, the padding bytes are

zero.

The `.balignw` and `.balignl` directives are variants of the `.balign` directive. The `.balignw` directive treats the fill pattern as a two byte word value. The `.balignl` directives treats the fill pattern as a four byte longword value. For example, `.balignw 4,0x368d` will align to a multiple of 4. If it skips two bytes, they will be filled in with the value 0x368d (the exact placement of the bytes depends upon the endianness of the processor). If it skips 1 or 3 bytes, the fill value is undefined.

[.byte expressions](#)

```
.byte          0          .
```

[.comm symbol , length](#)

```
.comm  bss          .      ld          .comm
          ,          가          . .comm
      ld          length          . ld
comm          .comm
          . length          .
```

The syntax for `.comm` differs slightly on the HPPA. The syntax is ``symbol .comm, length'`; *symbol* is optional.

[.data subsection](#)

```
.data  as          subsection (          )      가      data
subsection          .      subsection      ,
0          .
```

[.def name](#)

```
      name          .      .endif      가
.      as 가 COFF          . b.out
      `def'          .
```

[.desc symbol, abs - expression](#)

absolute expression 16 . (see section _____)

``.desc'` as 가 COFF . a.out
b.out , as COFF

[.dim](#)

가 . It is only permitted inside `.def/.endif` pairs.

`.dim` COFF 가 . as 가 b.out

[.double flonums](#)

`.double` 0 flonums .
as 가 . See section _____.

[.eject](#)

[.else](#)

`.else` as 가 . see section [.if absolute expression](#) .
`.if`

[.endif](#)

`.def` .
``.endif'` COFF 가 . as가 b.out

.endif

`.endif` as 가

. See section [.if absolute expression](#).

.equ symbol, expression

`symbol expression . '.set'` ; see section [.set symbol, expression](#).

The syntax for equ on the HPPA is `'symbol .equ expression'`.

.extern

`.extern` as external .

.file string

`.file ('.app - file' .) as`
`. string` ,
`as` as `.file`
. See section [_____](#).

.fill repeat, size, value

`result, size, value` . `size` . Repeat
0 . `Size 0` 8
. `repeat` 8 . 4
0 . 4 as가 `value`
. `size` `size` 가

`size value` . `value가` , `value 0` 가
. `size 1` 가 .

.float *flonums*

flonums 0 .single
 as가 . See section

.global *symbol*, .globl *symbol*

.global *ld* . *symbol*
 ,
 , *symbol*
 가

``globl'` ``global'` . On the HPPA, .
 global is not always enough to make it accessible to other partial programs. You may
 need the HPPA - only .EXPORT directive as well. See section [HPPA Assembler](#)
[Directives](#).

.hword *expressions*

0 *expressions* . 16 .
``short'` , ``word'`

.ident

. as

.if *absolute expression*

.if (*absolute expression*)가 0 .endif
 . (see section [.endif](#)). .else
 . (see section [.else](#))

`.if`

`.ifdef symbol`

`symbol`

`.ifndef symbol`

`.ifnotdef symbol`

`symbol`

[.include "*file*"](#)

file

`.include`

`.`-l'`

(see section [_____](#))

`. file`

가

[.int *expressions*](#)

0

expressions

32

가

`. expression`

가

[.irp *symbol*,*values*...](#)

Evaluate a sequence of statements assigning different values to *symbol*. The sequence of statements starts at the `.irp` directive, and is terminated by an `.endr` directive. For each *value*, *symbol* is set to *value*, and the sequence of statements is assembled. If no *value* is listed, the sequence of statements is assembled once, with *symbol* set to the null string. To refer to *symbol* within the sequence of statements, use `#symbol`.

For example, assembling

```
.irp  param,1,2,3
move  dWparam,sp@ -
.endr
```

is equivalent to assembling

```
move  d1,sp@ -
```

```

move    d2,sp@ -
move    d3,sp@ -

```

[.irpc *symbol*,*values*...](#)

Evaluate a sequence of statements assigning different values to *symbol*. The sequence of statements starts at the `.irpc` directive, and is terminated by an `.endr` directive. For each character in *value*, *symbol* is set to the character, and the sequence of statements is assembled. If no *value* is listed, the sequence of statements is assembled once, with *symbol* set to the null string. To refer to *symbol* within the sequence of statements, use `#Wsymbol`.

For example, assembling

```

.irpc    param,123
move     dWparam,sp@ -
.endr

```

is equivalent to assembling

```

move     d1,sp@ -
move     d2,sp@ -
move     d3,sp@ -

```

[.lcomm *symbol* , *length*](#)

<i>symbol</i>	<i>length</i> ()	
<code>. <i>symbol</i></code>			<code>bss</code>
<code>, 0</code>	<code>. <i>Symbol</i></code>	<code>global</code>	
<code>. (see section .global <i>symbol</i>, .globl <i>symbol</i>)</code>	<code><i>Symbol</i></code>	<code>ld</code>	

The syntax for `.lcomm` differs slightly on the HPPA. The syntax is ``symbol .lcomm, length'`; *symbol* is optional.

[.iflags](#)

as

[.line *line - number*](#)

```

as                                . line - number
가                                (
                                line - number - 1
                                )
                                가
.
.
: as    AMD29K                    .line    .ln    .ln
a.out    b.out                    , as    COFF
                                , .line'    COFF `'.ln'
.
.def     `.line'                    ,
.

```

[.linkonce \[*type*\]](#)

Mark the current section so that the linker only includes a single copy of it. This may be used to include the same section in several different object files, but ensure that the linker will only include it once in the final output file. The `.linkonce` pseudo - op must be used for each instance of the section. Duplicate sections are detected based on the section name, so it should be unique.

This directive is only supported by a few object file formats; as of this writing, the only object file format which supports it is the Portable Executable format used on Windows NT.

The *type* argument is optional. If specified, it must be one of the following strings. For example:

```
.linkonce same_size
```

Not all types may be supported on all object file formats.

`discard`

Silently discard duplicate sections. This is the default.

`one_only`

Warn if there are duplicate sections, but still keep only one copy.

`same_size`

Warn if any of the duplicates have different sizes.

`same_contents`

Warn if any of the duplicates do not have exactly the same contents.

[.ln line - number](#)

``ln'`line' .`

[.mri val](#)

If *val* is non - zero, this tells as to enter MRI mode. If *val* is zero, this tells as to exit MRI mode. This change affects code assembled until the next `.mri` directive, or until the end of the file. See section [Assemble in MRI Compatibility Mode: - M](#).

[.list](#)

`.nolist (0) .list 가 , .nolist .`
`가 0 .`

See section [_____](#).
`1 (' - a' .`

[.long expressions](#)

`.long `int' .` see section [.int expressions](#).

[.macro](#)

The commands `.macro` and `.endm` allow you to define macros that generate assembly output. For example, this definition specifies a macro `sum` that puts a sequence of numbers into memory:

```
.macro sum from=0, to=5
.long Wfrom
.if Wto - Wfrom
sum "(Wfrom+1)",Wto
.endif
.endm
```

With that definition, ``SUM 0,5'` is equivalent to this assembly input:

```
.long 0
.long 1
.long 2
.long 3
.long 4
.long 5
```

`.macro macname`

`.macro macname macargs ...`

Begin the definition of a macro called *macname*. If your macro definition requires arguments, specify their names after the macro name, separated by commas or spaces. You can supply a default value for any macro argument by following the name with `=deflt`. For example, these are all valid `.macro` statements:

`.macro comm`

Begin the definition of a macro called `comm`, which takes no arguments.

`.macro plus1 p, p1`

`.macro plus1 p p1`

Either statement begins the definition of a macro called `plus1`, which takes two arguments; within the macro definition, write ``Wp'` or ``Wp1'` to evaluate the arguments.

`.macro reserve_str p1=0 p2`

Begin the definition of a macro called `reserve_str`, with two arguments.

The first argument has a default value, but not the second. After the definition is complete, you can call the macro either as ``reserve_str a, b'` (with ``Wp1'` evaluating to *a* and ``Wp2'` evaluating to *b*), or as ``reserve_str ,b'` (with ``Wp1'` evaluating as the default, in this case `'0'`, and ``Wp2'` evaluating to *b*).

When you call a macro, you can specify the argument values either by position, or by keyword. For example, ``sum 9,17'` is equivalent to ``sum to=17, from=9'`.

`.endm`

Mark the end of a macro definition.

`.exitm`

Exit early from the current macro definition.

`W@`

as maintains a counter of how many macros it has executed in this pseudo-variable; you can copy that number to your output with ``W@'`, but *only within a macro definition*.

.nolist

```
.list
(0)
)
가 0
. .list
가
, .nolist
.
```

.octa bignums

```
0 bignums
. bignum 16
```

The term "octa" comes from contexts in which a "word" is two bytes; hence *octa* - word for 16 bytes.

.org new - lc , fill

```
.org
new - lc
. new - lc
가
.org
. new - lc 가
가
, .org
as
new - lc
.
.org
가
. .org
.
as (one pass )
new - lc
.
.
가
.
가
,
fill
fill
0
.
```

.p2align[wl] abs - expr , abs - expr

Pad the location counter (in the current subsection) to a particular storage boundary. The first expression (which must be absolute) is the number of low - order zero bits the location counter must have after advancement. For example ``p2align 3'` advances

the location counter until it a multiple of 8. If the location counter is already a multiple of 8, no change is needed.

The second expression (also absolute) gives the value to be stored in the padding bytes. It (and the comma) may be omitted. If it is omitted, the padding bytes are zero.

The `.p2alignw` and `.p2alignl` directives are variants of the `.p2align` directive. The `.p2alignw` directive treats the fill pattern as a two byte word value. The `.p2alignl` directives treats the fill pattern as a four byte longword value. For example, `.p2alignw 2,0x368d` will align to a multiple of 4. If it skips two bytes, they will be filled in with the value 0x368d (the exact placement of the bytes depends upon the endianness of the processor). If it skips 1 or 3 bytes, the fill value is undefined.

[.psize *lines* , *columns*](#)

```

(
.
.psize          60          .          columns
                200          .

```

as generates formfeeds whenever the specified number of lines is exceeded (or whenever you explicitly request one, using `.eject`).

```

lines    0          ,          .

```

[.quad *bignums*](#)

```

.quad          0          bignums          .          bignum    8
. bignum    8          ,
"quad"    2          "word"          .          quad - word    8
.

```

[.rept *count*](#)

Repeat the sequence of lines between the `.rept` directive and the next `.endr` directive *count* times.

For example, assembling

```
.rept 3
.long 0
.endr
```

is equivalent to assembling

```
.long 0
.long 0
.long 0
```

[.sbttl "subheading"](#)

```
(
) subheading
.
10
.
```

[.scl class](#)

```
(storage - class) .def/.endef
가
.
`scl' COFF . b.out
as
```

[.section name, subsection](#)

```
COFF name subsection
subsection, as 0 . `section .text' .text
. `section .data' .data . This directive is only supported
for targets that actually support arbitrarily named sections; on a.out targets, for
example, it is not accepted, even with a standard a.out section name as its parameter.
```

[.set symbol, expression](#)

symbol *expression* *symbol*
expression *symbol*
 . (See section _____.)

.set .

.set .

The syntax for set on the HPPA is '*symbol* .set *expression*'.

[.short expressions](#)

.short '.word' . See section [.word expressions](#).

, .short .word . see section _____.

[.single flonums](#)

0 flonums .float . See
 as가
 section _____.

[.size](#)

가
 .def/.endif .
 '.size' COFF 가 . b.out
 .

[.skip size , fill](#)

This directive emits *size* bytes, each of value *fill*. Both *size* and *fill* are absolute expressions. If the comma and *fill* are omitted, *fill* is assumed to be zero. This is the same as '.space'.

[.space size , fill](#)

size fill , *fill* 0 가 . This is the same as ``.skip'`.

: GNU .space .block
HP9000 Series 800 Assembly
Language Reference Manual (HP 92432 - 90001) . See
 section [HPPA Assembler Directives](#).

AMD 29K . AMD29K

Warning: In most versions of the GNU assembler, the directive `.space` has the effect of `.block` See section [_____](#).

[.stabd, .stabn, .stabs](#)

``.stab'`
 (see section [_____](#)) as 가 .
 . 5 .

string
 . ~~W~~000' .

type
 . 8 .
 Id (silly) .
other "other" 8 .
desc . 16 .
value .

`.stabd, .stabn, .stabs` 가 ,

`.stabd type , other , desc`

" "

```

, .stdbd 가
.stabn type , other , desc , value
      ""
.stabs string , type , other , desc , value
      가

```

.string "str"

Copy the characters in *str* to the object file. You may specify more than one string to copy, separated by commas. Unless otherwise specified for a particular machine, the assembler marks the end of each string with a 0 byte. You can use any of the escape sequences described in section [_____](#).

.tag structname

```

endif                가                      . .def/.
.                    .
`.tag'               COFF                    . as가 b.out

```

.text subsection

```

subsection      text
.              subsection      ,      0      .

```

.title "heading"

heading . (2)

(subsequent) .

10 ..

.type int

```
.def/.endef                                     int
```

```
` .type' COFF , b.out
```

.val addr

```
.def/.endef addr
```

```
` .val' COFF , b.out
```

.word expressions

```
0 expressions .
```

```
, 가 가
```

Warning: Special Treatment to support Compilers

```
32 가 32 , (
), . see section _____.
```

```
, as
`.word' . `.word sym1 - sym2'
, as 가 `.word sym1 - sym2'
, sym1 sym2 16 . as
2 2
short - jump . short - jump
long - jump가 . `.word' sym1 - (sym2 long - jump sym2)
`.word sym1 - sym2'가 2
. `.word sym3 - sym4' , 16
. sym4 long - jump 2 , .word
sym3 - (sym4 long - jump ) .
```

가

.

.

.abort

.app - file

.line

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