### **NAME**

rgbasm — Game Boy assembler

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
rgbasm [-EhLVvw] [-b chars] [-D name[=value]] [-g chars] [-i path]
        [-M depend_file] [-MG] [-MP] [-MT target_file] [-MQ target_file]
        [-o out_file] [-p pad_value] [-r recursion_depth] [-W warning]
        file . . .
```

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The **rgbasm** program creates an RGB object file from an assembly source file. The input *file* can be a file path, or **-** denoting **stdin**.

Note that options can be abbreviated as long as the abbreviation is unambiguous: **--verb** is **--verbose**, but **--ver** is invalid because it could also be **--version**. The arguments are as follows:

### -b chars, --binary-digits chars

Change the two characters used for binary constants. The defaults are 01.

-D name[=value], --define name[=value]

Add a string symbol to the compiled source code. This is equivalent to name **EQUS** "value" in code, or name **EQUS** "1" if value is not specified.

### -E, --export-all

Export all labels, including unreferenced and local labels.

-g chars, --gfx-chars chars

Change the four characters used for gfx constants. The defaults are 0123.

#### -h, --halt-without-nop

By default, **rgbasm** inserts a **nop** instruction immediately after any **halt** instruction. The **-h** option disables this behavior.

-i path, --include path

Add an include path.

# -L, --preserve-ld

Disable the optimization that turns loads of the form LD [\$FF00+n8], A into the opcode LD [H \$FF00+n8], A in order to have full control of the result in the final ROM.

-M depend\_file, --dependfile depend\_file

Print make(1) dependencies to depend\_file.

- -MG To be used in conjunction with -M. This makes rgbasm assume that missing files are auto-generated: when INCLUDE or INCBIN is attempted on a non-existent file, it is added as a dependency, then rgbasm exits normally instead of erroring out. This feature is used in automatic updating of makefiles.
- **-MP** When enabled, this causes a phony target to be added for each dependency other than the main file. This prevents make(1) from erroring out when dependency files are deleted.
- **-MT** target\_file

Add a target to the rules emitted by **-M**. The exact string provided will be written, including spaces and special characters.

```
-MT fileA -MT fileB
```

is equivalent to

-MT 'fileA fileB'.

If neither this nor **-MQ** is specified, the output file name is used.

### -MQ target\_file

Same as **-MT**, but additionally escapes any special make(1) characters, essentially '\$'.

### -o out\_file, --output out\_file

Write an object file to the given filename.

### -p pad\_value, --pad-value pad\_value

When padding an image, pad with this value. The default is 0x00.

### -r recursion depth, --recursion-depth recursion depth

Specifies the recursion depth at which RGBASM will assume being in an infinite loop.

## -V, --version

Print the version of the program and exit.

#### -v, --verbose

Be verbose.

### -W warning, --warning warning

Set warning flag warning. A warning message will be printed if warning is an unknown warning flag. See the **DIAGNOSTICS** section for a list of warnings.

-w Disable all warning output, even when turned into errors.

#### DIAGNOSTICS

Warnings are diagnostic messages that indicate possibly erroneous behavior that does not necessarily compromise the assembling process. The following options alter the way warnings are processed.

#### -Werror

Make all warnings into errors.

#### -Werror=

Make the specified warning into an error. A warning's name is appended (example: **-Werror=obsolete**), and this warning is implicitly enabled and turned into an error. This is an error if used with a meta warning, such as **-Werror=all**.

The following warnings are "meta" warnings, that enable a collection of other warnings. If a specific warning is toggled via a meta flag and a specific one, the more specific one takes priority. The position on the command-line acts as a tie breaker, the last one taking effect.

#### -Wall

This enables warnings that are likely to indicate an error or undesired behavior, and that can easily be fixed.

#### -Wextra

This enables extra warnings that are less likely to pose a problem, but that may still be wanted.

### -Weverything

Enables literally every warning.

The following warnings are actual warning flags; with each description, the corresponding warning flag is included. Note that each of these flag also has a negation (for example, **-Wcharmap-redef** enables the warning that **-Wno-charmap-redef** disables). Only the non-default flag is listed here. Ignoring the "no-" prefix, entries are listed alphabetically.

# -Wno-assert

Warns when **WARN**-type assertions fail. (See "Aborting the assembly process" in rgbasm(5) for **ASSERT**).

### -Wbuiltin-args

Warn about incorrect arguments to built-in functions, such as **STRSUB**() with indexes outside of the string's bounds. This warning is enabled by **-Wall**.

#### -Wcharmap-redef

Warn when re-defining a charmap mapping. This warning is enabled by **-Wall**.

#### -Wdiv

Warn when dividing the smallest negative integer by -1, which yields itself due to integer overflow.

## -Wempty-macro-arg

Warn when a macro argument is empty. This warning is enabled by -Wextra.

### -Wempty-strrpl

Warn when **STRRPL**() is called with an empty string as its second argument (the substring to replace). This warning is enabled by **-wall**.

#### -Wlarge-constant

Warn when a constant too large to fit in a signed 32-bit integer is encountered. This warning is enabled by **-Wall**.

#### -Wlong-string

Warn when a string too long to fit in internal buffers is encountered. This warning is enabled by **-Wall**.

### -Wmacro-shift

Warn when shifting macro arguments past their limits. This warning is enabled by -Wextra.

#### -Wno-obsolete

Warn when obsolete constructs such as the \_PI constant or PRINTT directive are encountered.

#### -Wshift

Warn when shifting right a negative value. Use a division by 2^N instead.

#### -Wshift-amount

Warn when a shift's operand is negative or greater than 32.

#### -Wno-truncation

Warn when an implicit truncation (for example, LD [B @]) loses some bits.

#### -Wno-user

Warn when the **WARN** built-in is executed. (See "Aborting the assembly process" in rgbasm(5) for **WARN**)

## **EXAMPLES**

You can assemble a source file in two ways.

Straightforward way:

```
$ rgbasm -o bar.o foo.asm
```

#### Pipes way:

```
$ cat foo.asm | rgbasm -o bar.o -
$ rgbasm -o bar.o - < foo.asm</pre>
```

The resulting object file is not yet a usable ROM image—it must first be run through rgblink(1) and then rgbfix(1).

# **BUGS**

Please report bugs on GitHub: https://github.com/gbdev/rgbds/issues

## **SEE ALSO**

rgbasm(5), rgbfix(1), rgblink(1), rgbds(5), rgbds(7), gbz80(7)

## **HISTORY**

rgbasm was originally written by Carsten Sørensen as part of the ASMotor package, and was later packaged in RGBDS by Justin Lloyd. It is now maintained by a number of contributors at https://github.com/gbdev/rgbds