NAME

genccode – generate C or platform specific assembly code from an ICU data file.

SYNOPSIS

genccode [**–h**, **–?**, **––help**] [**–a**, **––assembly** *name*] [**–d**, **––destdir** *destination*] [**–n**, **––name** *name*] [**–e**, **––entrypoint** *name*] [**–f**, **––filename** *name*] [*filename* ...]

DESCRIPTION

genccode reads each of the supplied *filename* and writes out a C file containing a compilable definition of the data in the data file. The C file name is made by taking the base name of the data *filename*, replacing dots by underscores, and adding a *.c* file extension.

If the **-a** option is used, platform specific assembly code is generated instead of C code. Most C compilers will accept both C and assembly files. Instead of writing a filename with a *.c* file extension, a filename with a *.s* will be written instead.

If **genccode** is called with no *filename* it terminates gracefully.

OPTIONS

–h, **–?**, **––help**
: Print help about usage and exit.

–a, **––assembly** *name*
: Output assembly code instead of C code. Use **-h** to see the list of available types of assembly to generate and to specify for this option.

–d, **––destdir** *destination*
: Set the destination directory to *destination*. The default destination directory is the current directory.

–n, **––name** *name*
: Set the data name to *name* instead of the default. This name is also used as the base name of the output. The default name is made of the *icudt* prefix, followed by a two-digit version number corresponding to the current version of the ICU release, and a single letter indicating the endianness of the data (the letter *b* indicated big endian data, and the letter *l* indicates little endian ones).

–f, **––filename** *name*
: Normally, an ICU data file such as mydata.icu will be turned into mydata_icu.c and mydata_icu.o. However, if this parameter was set to "somedata", the output files will be somedata.o and somedata.c, respectively.

–e, **––entrypoint** *name*
: Set the data entry point (used for linking against the data in a shared library form) to *name*. The default entry point name is made of the data (set by the **–n**, **––name** option) followed by an underscore and the type of the data (set by the **–t**, **––type** option).

VERSION

63.2

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