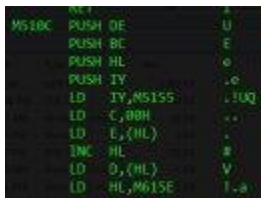


# Z80Disasm — Z80 Disassembler Windows

## Description



Z80Disasm is a freeware command-line Z80 disassembler for Windows. It is a symbolic labeling disassembler that supports all Z80 instructions and can read either TRS-80 CMD files or Intel HEX files.

**Note:** Z80Disasm is freeware but remember that it is not public domain software. All copyrights connected with the program and its accompanying document files remain with Matthew Reed.

Z80Disasm is a Windows console application.

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## Command line

The Z80Disasm command line looks like this:

---

```
Z80DISASM [options] [file]
```

---

### Options

The following options are supported:

- **-v:** Read file from a TRS-80 virtual disk instead of a Windows directory.
- **-s:** Use as a screening data file.
- **-o:** Write disassembly to instead of screen.
- **-r** Don't generate symbolic labels during disassembly.

### Examples

For example, to disassemble the program SCRIPSIT.CMD to the screen, the command line would look like this:

---

```
Z80DISASM SCRIPSIT.CMD
```

---

To disassemble the program ROBOT.CMD to the file ROBOT.ASM, using the screening file ROBOT.SCR, the command line would look like this:

---

```
Z80DISASM -o:ROBOT.ASM -s:ROBOT.SCR ROBOT.CMD
```

---

To disassemble the program VC/CMD which is contained on VISICALC.DSK, the command line would look like this:

---

```
Z80DISASM -v:VISICALC.DSK VC/CMD
```

---

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## Screening files

Z80Disasm supports the use of screening files to separate data from code. By using a well-designed screening file, data areas can be properly marked using **DB** and **DW** pseudo-ops instead of meaningless instructions.

A screening file follows a well-defined format, consisting of address ranges separated by commas. (Long time TRS-80 users may remember this format as similar to that used by DSMBLR, the MISOSYS disassembler for the TRS-80.)

Four different types of address ranges are supported:

**aaaa**        one byte at **aaaa**  
**bbbb-cccc** a range from **bbbb** to **cccc**  
**-dddd**       a range from 0x0000 to **dddd**  
**eeee-**       a range from **eeee** to 0xFFFF

Two types of prefixes are supported for ranges:

\$ identify as byte data (the default)  
# identify as word data

## Example

For example, here is a valid (albeit meaningless) sample screening file:

---

```
$3000,$3A1B-3A1D  
#3010-3014,#E000-  
$-1000
```

---

That screening file indicates the following areas of data:

- One byte of data at 0x3000
- Byte data between 0x3A1B and 0x3A1D
- Word data between 0x3010 and 0x3014
- Word data between 0xE000 and 0xFFFF
- Byte data between 0x0000 and 0x1000



[At this page](#) you can download the freeware disassembler.