NAME

rgbasm — Game Boy assembler

SYNOPSIS

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 LDH [\$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, -Wempty-entry enables the warning that -Wno-empty-entry 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.

-Wdiv

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

-Wempty-entry

Warn when an empty entry is encountered in a **db**, **dw**, **dl** list. This warning is enabled by -Wextra.

-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.

-Wno-obsolete

Warn when obsolete constructs such as the jp [hl] instruction or HOME section type 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, **db**) 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 rgblink(1).

BUGS

Please report bugs on *GitHub*: https://github.com/rednex/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/rednex/rgbds.