

NAME

gencode - generate C or platform specific assembly code from an ICU data file.

SYNOPSIS

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

DESCRIPTION

gencode 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 **gencode** 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

73.2

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