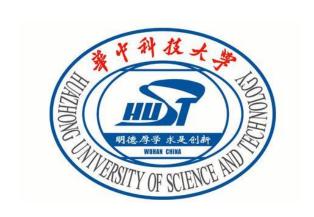
华中科技大学计算机科学与技术学院 C语言课程设计报告



题目: C语言课程设计报告(提高部分)

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C输入输出库函数的程序设计

一、系统需求分析

一、 总体要求:

- 1. 给定 getchar 和 putchar 函数,实现其它 C 输入输出库函数。如: gets, puts, printf, scanf 等。并且在原函数名前加 my 构成新函数名。如: mygets, myputs, myprintf, myscanf 等。
- 2. 创建 mylibrary.lib 库,将自己实现的库函数加入到该库中。
- 3. 对自行设计的每个库函数,编写实验程序,调用 mylibrary.lib 库自行设计的库函数,要求得到正确结果。

二、输入数据

- 1. 将不同类型的数据用 myprintf 读入。
- 2. 将字符串类型的数据用 mygets 读入。

三、 输出数据

- 1. 用 gdb 调试观察 myprintf 和 myscanf 读入的变量。
- 2. 用 myprintf 和 myputs 观察读入的变量以测试函数功能的完整性。

四、 功能要求

- 1. myscanf 要求支持%c, %d, %s, %f, %Lf, 并支持域宽和精度控制。
- 2. myprintf 要求支持%c, %d, %s, %f, %lf, 并支持域宽控制和精度控制。



- 3. mygets 和 myputs 与 gets 和 puts 实现相同的功能即可。
- 4. 将编译好的函数打包为.a 库文件,并在另一个文件中进行测试。

五、 性能要求

- 1. 由于 scanf 和 printf 的健壮性并不是非常强,主要又程序员来控制程序的 健壮性,因此本例实现的 myscanf 和 myprintf 只要求对所有能够支持的 数据类型和精度类型保证处理结果的正确即可。mygets 和 myputs 要求 读入和输出的数据正确。
- 2. .a 文件能够正确的被连接到测试文件上一起编译。



二、总体设计

一、 myprintf 和 myscanf 的设计

对于 myprintf 和 myscanf 来说,需要实现的就是根据当前状态和当前读入的字符来决定下一个状态的有限状态机。myprintf 和 myscanf 的区别仅在于少许状态的不同(如%Lf 和%lf),和输入输出的形式的不同: myprintf的输入是字符串额而输出是 stdout,myscanf 的输入是 mystdin,输出将读入量存入各个变量中。由于变量的个数不确定,需要使用 stdarg.h 中的不定传参进行处理。

因此,使用 if 开关、switch...case 以及其嵌套即可对每一种情况进行判断,从而决定读入和输出的状态。具体的逻辑设计见详细设计部分。

二、 mygets 和 myputs 的设计

mygets 和 myputs 相对于 myscanf 和 myprintf 而言较为简单, mygets 从标准输入流中读入一个字符串(以空白字符作为结束), 而 myputs 仅仅把一个字符串输出到屏幕上即可。

因此,mygets 函数只需判断函数的输入是够为空白字符,myputs 只需判断函数的输入是否到达字符串的结尾即可。



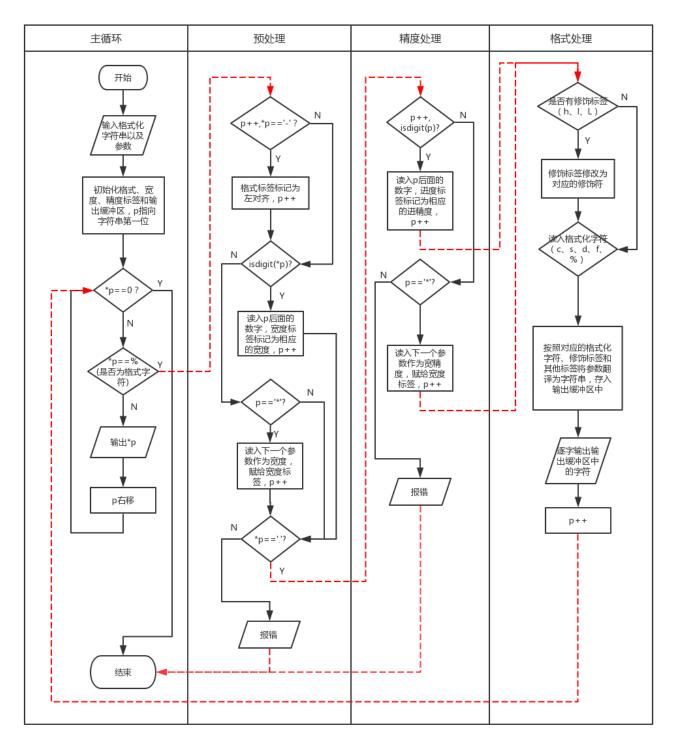
三、数据结构设计

- 一、 对于 myprintf 和 myscanf 而言,不采用特殊的数据结构,仅用一个字符数组来存放待输出的特殊变量,用一个指针来指向当前格式化字符串中的字符,以及用一系列的 int 变量来表示状态机的当前状态。
- 二、 对于 mygets 和 myputs 而言也不需要使用特殊数据结构,简单地从字符 串读入数据或输入数据到字符串即可。



四、详细设计

一、 myprintf: 输入格式化字符串和一系列的参数,通过分析格式化字符串中的格式字符%与对应的参数,将参数转化为字符串输出,其余部分作为普通字符串输出即可,但格式处理的部分较为复杂,具体流程图如下:



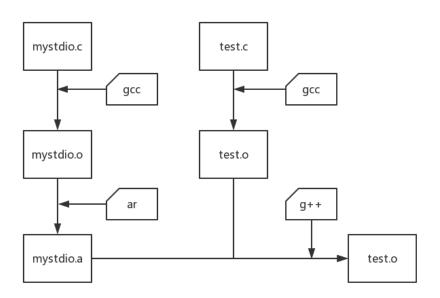


- 二、 myscanf: 与 myprinf 处理的方式基本相同,不同的是讲格式处理中的 "按照对应的格式化字符、修饰标签和其他标签将参数翻译为字符串,存入 输出缓冲区中"改为"按照对应的格式化字符、修饰标签和其他标签将输入 流中的字符(以空白字符分隔)翻译为对应的常量,存入参数所给的地址中",然后将"逐字输出输出缓冲区的字符"删去即可。
- 三、 mygets: mygets 的具体实现就是不断地从标准输入流中读取数据,然后存入传参进来的字符串指针中,直到遇到空白字符(空格,换行,回车,回车换行等)。
- 四、 myputs: myputs 的具体实现就是简单地一个一个输出传入字符串的所有字符,直到遇到结束符'\0'为止。



五、系统实现

系统实现分为两个部分,第一部分: 先将 mystdio.c 编译为 mystdio.o 用 ar 将 mystdio.o 打包为静态链接库 mystdio.a。第二部分: 先将测试文件 test.c 编译为 test.o,然后再用 g++将 test.o 和 mystdio.a 链接为二进制文件 test, 原理图如下 (省去头文件, 其中仅为 mystdio.c 中的函数原型):



其中 mystdio.c 到 mystdio.o 的编译命令为:

```
gcc -c mystdio.c -o mystdio.o
```

mystdio.o 到 mystdio.a 的打包命令为:

```
ar rc mystdio.a mystdio.o
```

test.c 到 test.o 的编译命令为:

```
gcc -Wall -std=c99 -c test.c -o test.o
```

g++的链接命令为:

```
g++ -o test test.o mystdio.a
```



各个程序的源码如下:

mystdio.c

```
#include "mylibrary.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <float.h>
#include <math.h>
#define LEFT
                   0x01
#define SHORT
                   0 \times 02
#define LONG
                    0 \times 04
#define LONG DOUBLE 0x08
/* my implementation of itoa */
void myitoa(int n, char s[]);
/* my implementation of dtoa */
void mydtoa(double n, char s[]);
int myprintf(const char *string, ...){
    const char *pointer = string;
    /* record the current format-string format */
    int format;
    /* record the precision of the format-string */
    int width;
    /* record the precision of the character */
    int precision;
    /* the string buffer to store the int and float
argumentation */
    char buffer[50];
```



```
/* the pointer point to string argumentation */
char *str;
/* the list of argumentation */
va list args;
/* count the argumentation number */
int counter = 0;
/* initialize the argumentation list */
va start(args, string);
for(; *pointer!='\0'; pointer++){
    format
              = 0;
    width
              =
                  -1;
   precision = -1;
    /** if is not the format-string */
    if(*pointer != '%'){
       putchar(*pointer);
       continue;
    }
    /** if is the format-string **/
   pointer++, counter++;
    /* get the margin */
    if(*pointer=='-')
        format |= LEFT, pointer++;
    /* get width */
    if(isdigit(*pointer)){
       width = 0;
        for(;isdigit(*pointer);)
           width = width*10 + *(pointer++) - '0';
    }
    /* if width is in the arg list*/
    else if(*pointer=='*'){
```



```
width = va arg(args,int);
            if(width<0){</pre>
                width = -width;
                format |= LEFT;
            }
            pointer++;
        }
        /* get the precision */
        if(*pointer == '.'){
            pointer++;
            if(isdigit(*pointer)){
                precision = 0;
                for(;isdigit(*pointer);)
                    precision = precision*10 +
*(pointer++) - '0';
            /* if precision is in the arg list */
            else if(*pointer=='*'){
                precision = va arg(args,int);
                if(precision<0)</pre>
                    precision = 0;
                pointer++;
            }
        }
        /* get the modifier */
        switch(*pointer){
            case 'h':
                format |= SHORT;
                pointer++;
                break;
            case '1':
```



```
format |= LONG;
                 pointer++;
                 break;
             case 'L':
                 format |= LONG DOUBLE;
                 pointer++;
                 break;
        }
        /* get the format character and puts to the stdout
* /
        switch(*pointer){
            /* char */
            case 'c':
                 /* if left aligned */
                 if(format&LEFT) {
                     int i=0;
                     putchar(va arg(args,int));
                     for(;i<width-1;i++)</pre>
                         putchar(' ');
                 }
                 /* else if right aligned */
                 else{
                     int i=0;
                     for(;i<width-1;i++)</pre>
                         putchar(' ');
                     putchar(va arg(args,int));
                 }
                 break;
             /* int */
```



```
case 'd':
                 myitoa(va arg(args,int), buffer);
                 /* if left aligned */
                 if(format&LEFT) {
                     int i=0;
                     for(i=0; buffer[i]!='\0'; i++)
                          putchar(buffer[i]);
                     for(; i<width; i++);</pre>
                          putchar(' ');
                 }
                 /* right aligned */
                 else{
                     int i=0;
                     /* in order not to use strlen */
                     for(; buffer[i]!='\0'; i++);
                     for(; i<width; i++)</pre>
                          putchar(' ');
                     for (i=0; buffer[i]!='\0'; i++)
                          putchar(buffer[i]);
                 }
                 break;
             /* string */
             case 's':
                 str = va arg(args,char *);
                 if(format&LEFT) {
                     int i=0;
                     for(i=0; (precision<0 || i<precision)</pre>
&& str[i]!='\0'; i++)
                          putchar(str[i]);
                     for(; i<width; i++);</pre>
                         putchar(' ');
```



```
}
                 /* right aligned */
                 else{
                     int i=0;
                     /* in order not to use strlen */
                     for(; str[i]!='\0'; i++);
                     for(; i<width; i++)</pre>
                          putchar(' ');
                     for(i=0; (precision<0 || i<precision)</pre>
&& str[i]!='\0'; i++)
                         putchar(str[i]);
                 }
                 break;
             /* float */
             case 'f':
                 mydtoa(va arg(args,double),buffer);
                 if(precision<0)</pre>
                     precision = 6;
                 /* if left aligned */
                 if(format&LEFT) {
                     int i=0, j=0;
                     for(; buffer[i]!='\0' &&
buffer[i]!='.'; i++)
                          putchar(buffer[i]);
                     putchar('.');
                     if(buffer[i]!='\0')
                          i++;
                     for(; jjjision; j++, i++) {
                          /* if reach the end, print the
remaining '0' */
                          if (buffer[i] == '\0') {
```



```
for(;j<precision;j++,i++)</pre>
                                    putchar('0');
                                break;
                           }
                           /* if didn't reach the end */
                           else
                                putchar(buffer[i]);
                       }
                       for(; i<width;i++)</pre>
                           putchar(' ');
                  }
                  /* if right aligned */
                  else{
                       int i=0, j=0;
                       for(;buffer[i]!='\0' &&
buffer[i]!='.'; i++);
                       i+=precision;
                       for(;i<width;i++)</pre>
                           putchar(' ');
                       for(i=0; buffer[i]!='\0' &&
buffer[i]!='.'; i++)
                           putchar(buffer[i]);
                       putchar('.');
                       if (buffer[i]!='\0')
                           i++;
                       for(; j < precision; j ++, i ++) {</pre>
                           if (buffer[i] == '\0') {
                                for(;j<precision;j++,i++)</pre>
                                    putchar('0');
                                break;
                           }
```



```
/* if didn't reach the end */
                         else
                             putchar(buffer[i]);
                     }
                }
                break;
            case '%':
                putchar('%');
                break;
            default:
                putchar('%');
                break;
        }
    }
    return counter;
}
int myscanf(const char *fmt, ...){
    va list args;
    va start(args, fmt);
    char temp;
    int counter=0;
    for(;*fmt != '\0';){
        if (*(fmt) == '%'){
            counter++;
            switch (*++fmt) {
                /* char */
                case 'c':{
                     char *pointer = va arg(args,char
*);
```



```
*pointer = getchar();
               }
               break;
               /* integer */
               case 'd':{
                   int *pointer = va arg(args,int
*);
                   *pointer = 0;
                   for(; isspace(temp=getchar()););
                   /* judge if the number is nagative*/
                   int is negative = 0;
                   if(temp=='-')
                       is negative = 1;
                   else if(isdigit(temp))
                       *pointer += temp-'0';
                   for(; isdigit(temp=getchar()); )
                       *pointer
(*pointer) *10+temp-'0';
                   if(is negative)
                   *pointer = -(*pointer);
                   ungetc(temp, stdin);
               }
               break;
               /* string */
               case 's':{
                   char *pointer = va arg(args, char *);
                   for(; isspace(temp=getchar()););
                   for(*pointer=temp, pointer++;
isspace(temp=getchar())==0;){
                       *pointer = temp;
                       pointer++;
```



```
}
                    *pointer = '\0';
                    ungetc(temp, stdin);
                }
                break;
                /* double */
                case '1':{
                    if(*++fmt!='f')
                        break;
                    double *pointer = va arg(args,
double *);
                    *pointer = 0;
                    for(; isspace(temp=getchar()); );
                    /* is negative number */
                    int is negative = 0;;
                    if (temp=='-')
                        is negative = 1;
                    else if (isdigit(temp))
                        *pointer += temp - '0';
                    for(; isdigit(temp=getchar());)
                        *pointer
(*pointer) *10+temp-'0';
                    /* get digits after the dot */
                    if (temp=='.'){
                        int count = 10;
                        for(; isdigit(temp=getchar()); )
                             *pointer += (double) (temp-
'0')/count, count*=10;
                    if(is negative)
                        *pointer = -(*pointer);
```



```
ungetc(temp, stdin);
                }
                break;
                /* float ,deal the same as double*/
                case 'f':{
                    float *pointer = va arg(args, float
*);
                    *pointer = 0;
                    for(; isspace(temp=getchar()); );
                    /* is negative number */
                    int is negative = 0;;
                    if (temp=='-')
                         is negative = 1;
                    else if (isdigit(temp))
                         *pointer += temp - '0';
                    for(; isdigit(temp=getchar());)
                         *pointer
(*pointer) *10+temp-'0';
                    /* get digits after the dot */
                    if (temp=='.'){
                        int count = 10;
                         for(; isdigit(temp=getchar()); )
                             *pointer += (float) (temp-
'0')/count, count*=10;
                    if(is negative)
                         *pointer = -(*pointer);
                    ungetc(temp, stdin);
                }
                break;
            }/* switch */
```



```
}/* if */
        /* if not '%' */
        else{
            for(;isspace(temp=getchar()););
            ungetc(temp,stdin);
        }
        fmt++;
    }
    return counter;
}
char *mygets(char *dst){
    char *pointer = dst;
    char temp;
    for(;;){
        temp = getchar();
        /* if met EOF */
        if (temp==EOF) {
            *pointer='\0';
            return NULL;
        }
        /* if met the space character */
        else if(temp=='\r' || temp=='\n' || temp==' '){
            if(temp=='\r'){
                putchar('\n');
                break;
            }
            else if(temp=='\n')
                break;
            else if(temp==' ')
```



```
break;
            /* writer the character */
        }
        *pointer++ = temp;
    }
    *pointer = '\0';
    return dst;
}
int myputs(const char *string){
    for(; *string ; string++)
       putchar(*string);
   putchar('\n');
   return 0;
}
/* convert n to characters in s */
void myitoa(int n, char s[]){
   int i,j,k, sign;
    char c;
    /* if n is negative, convert it to positive */
    if ((sign = n) < 0)
       n = -n;
    i = 0;
    /* generate digits in reverse order */
    do{
        s[i++] = n%10+'0';
    while ((n/=10) > 0);
```



```
/* if is negative, add the negative sign */
    if (sign < 0)
    s[i++] = '-';
    s[i] = ' \setminus 0';
    /*in order not to use strlen */
    for (j=0;s[j]!='\0';j++);
    /* reverse s to the correct order */
    for (k=0, j--; k<j; k++, j--) {
               = s[k];
        С
               = s[j];
        s[k]
        s[j] = c;
    }
}
static double PRECISION = 0.0000000000001;
/* my dtoa (double to string), convert double and float to
string */
void mydtoa(double n, char s[]){
    /* if is a special number */
    if(isnan(n))
        s[0]='n', s[1]='a', s[2]='n', s[3]='\0';
    else if(isinf(n))
        s[0]='i', s[1]='n', s[2]='f', s[3]='\setminus0';
    else if (n==0.0)
        s[0]='0', s[1]='\setminus0';
    else{
        int digit, m, m1;
        char *c = s;
```



```
int neg = (n<0);
       if (neg)
          n
             = -n;
       /* calculate magnitude */
       m = log10(n);
       int useExp = (m>=14 | (neg && m>=9) | |
m \le -9);
       if (neq)
          *(c++) = '-';
       /* if use the scientific notation */
       if (useExp) {
          if (m<0)
              m = 1.0;
           n = n/pow(10.0, m);
           m1 = m;
           m = 0;
       }
       if (m<1.0)
           m = 0;
       /* convert numbers */
       while (n>PRECISION || m>=0) {
           double weight = pow(10.0, m);
           if (weight>0 && !isinf(weight)) {
              digit = floor(n / weight);
                     -= (digit * weight);
              *(c++) = '0' + digit;
           }
           if (m==0 && n>0)
              *(c++) = '.';
           m--;
       }
```



```
if(useExp) {
          /* convert the exponent */
          int i, j;
          *(c++) = 'e';
          if (m1>0)
             *(c++) = '+';
          else{
             *(c++) = '-';
             m1 = -m1;
          }
          m = 0;
          for(;m1>0;) {
             *(C++) = '0'+m1%10;
             m1 /= 10;
            m++;
          }
          c -= m;
          /* reverse the string */
          for (i=0, j=m-1; i<j; i++, j--) {</pre>
             c[i] ^= c[j];
             c[i] ^= c[j];
          }
          С
             += m;
      }
      *(c) = '\0';
   }
}
```



test.c:

```
#include "mylibrary.h"
#include "string.h"
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void){
   char c;
   int i;
         f;
   float
   double d;
   char s[100];
   myscanf("%c %d %f %lf %s",&c, &i, &f, &d,
s);getchar();
   myprintf( "\ngeneral format-----
       ----\n"
              "the char is : %c\n"
              "the int is : %d\n"
              "the float is : f\n"
              "the double is : f\n"
              "the string is : %s\n",
              c,i,f,d,s);
   myprintf( "\noutput with width 20-----
          ----\n"
              "the char is : %20c\n"
              "the int is : 20d\n"
              "the float is : %20f\n"
              "the double is : %20f\n"
              "the string is : 20s\n",
```



```
c,i,f,d,s);
   myprintf( "\noutput with width 20 and aligned left--
            ----\n"
               "the char is : %-20c\n"
               "the int is : \%-20d\n"
               "the float is : %-20f\n"
               "the double is : %-20f\n"
               "the string is : %-20s\n",
               c,i,f,d,s);
   myprintf( "\noutput with width 20 and precision 3---
         ----\n"
               "the char is : 20.3c\n"
               "the int is 20.3d\n"
               "the float is : 20.3f\n"
               "the double is : 20.3f\n"
               "the string is : 20.3s\n",
               c,i,f,d,s);
   myprintf ( "\noutput with width 20 aligned left and
precision 3----\n"
               "the char is : %-20.3c\n"
               "the int is : \%-20.3d\n"
               "the float is : %-20.3f\n"
               "the double is : %-20.3f\n"
               "the string is : %-20.3s\n",
               c,i,f,d,s);
```



```
myputs( "\nmygets and myputs

test=======\n");

mygets(s);

myputs(s);

return 0;
}
```



六、运行测试与结果分析

运行结果充分说明了函数的可用性以及正确性,能够对不同的格式输出正确的结果,以下为运行截图:

```
a 2 123.4567 1.2345678 hello world
general format----
the char is : a
the int is
the float is : 123.456703 the double is : 1.234567
the string is : hello_world
output with width 20----
the char is :
the int is :
the float is :
the double is :
the string is :
                         123. 456703
                             1. 234567
                         hello_world
output with width 20 and aligned left-----
the char is : a
the int is : 2
the float is : 123.456703
the double is : 1.234567 the string is : hello_world
output with width 20 and precision 3-
the char is :
the int is :
the float is :
                                123.456
the double is :
the string is :
                                  1.234
output with width 20 aligned left and precision 3-----
the char is : a
the int is
the float is : 123.456
the double is : 1.234
the string is : hel
mygets and myputs test======
echo_this_sentense
echo_this_sentense
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time: 58.176 s
Press any key to continue.
```



七、总结

通过这个实验,我对标准输入输出库的底层实现有了更深入的了解,并用 getchar 与 putchar 实现了较为完整的输入输出出库,经过测试代码能实现的功能 的运行结果与 stdio.h 中的 printf 和 scanf 一致,没有出现差错。

对比 linux 源码中的 vsprintf 代码,我了解到了自己代码功能的不完善,不能 很好的实现 scanf 和 printf 的所有格式化输出功能,并且也没有调用更底层的 read 和 write 来编写 myprintf 和 myscanf 函数,此外还可以利用位运算来简化格 式标签,这也是值得注意的地方。



Simulator and Assembler

一、系统需求分析

一、 总体需求和计划

- 1. 编写一个汇编器和一个模拟器,汇编器能够将指定的汇编源码编译成二进制代码,而模拟器能够执行这种二进制代码运行得到正确的结果。
- 2. 汇编器和模拟器编写成一个程序,使用命令行参数来决定使用编译器还 是模拟器,编译的文件名等等。

二、输入数据

- 1. Assembler 的输入数据为一个汇编文件,其编写格式不定(即空格、制表符、命令或注释的位置是任意的,只要合法即可)。
- 2. Simulator 的输入文件是 Assembler 的输出二进制文件。

三、 输出数据

- 1. Assembler 的输出数据是一个 Simulator 能够执行的二进制文件,包含指令与初始化的数据,需保证其正确性。
- 2. Simulator 的输出是运行二进制文件的输出结果,依赖于源汇编文件的内容。



四、功能要求

- 1. 对任意编写的合法的汇编文件要能够运行汇编器将其编译成正确的二进制文件。
- 2. 二进制文件要能够被正确的执行,其执行结果应与按照数学逻辑推理得到的程序执行结果一致。
- 3. 对于不合法的汇编文件,编译时要指出错误的类型,错误出现的位置, 方便程序员修改。
- 4. 程序段,数据段的大小编译时需要决定,同时决定堆栈段和附加段的总大小。堆栈段和附加段在运行时地址不能重叠。
- 5. 对于运行时错误,模拟器要能给出错误原因和错误地址。

五、 性能要求

- 1. 编译器要能以线性时间复杂度完成对整个程序的编译,否则当程序过大时,时间会过长。
- 2. 编译器和模拟器的健壮性要高,本身不能出现崩溃,错误处理要全面。
- 3. 编译器和模拟器对于汇编文件的编译和模拟不能出现逻辑错误。



二、总体设计

- 一、 Assembler (汇编器) 总体设计
 - 1. 汇编器输入文件后,先进行三步预处理:
 - 1) 第一步, 去除所有的注释和空行
 - 2) 第二步,为所有的变量声明(BYTE 和 WORD)分配空间并记录变量名 与数据地址,为所有语句注明地址并记录所有标签(LABEL)的名称 与所在语句的地址,在每一次记录时删除该声明或标签。
 - 3) 第三步,根据 2) 的结果,将程序语句中的所有变量和跳转语句中的标签换为对应的地址。
 - 2. 然后进行编译:将所有的程序语句合成为对应的二进制代码,将初始化的变量写入二进制文件。
 - 3. 在预处理和编译的过程中采用哈希表存储数据,以减少编译所需时间。
 - 4. 在上述所有过程中,遇到任何源文件不合法,目标文件不能打开,空间 不足等情况都需要做错误处理,并以统一的一个结构返回,方便上层函 数处理。
- 二、 Simulator (模拟器) 总体设计
 - 1. 相对于汇编器,模拟器的实现较为容易。读入二进制文件后,为初始化的数据分配空间,为程序分配内存空间。然后依照质量大小一次读入指令并执行即可。
 - 2. 在上述过程中需要检查运行时错误,尤其是地址重叠、内存溢出等错误。





三、数据结构设计

一、 对于编译时错误处理的数据结构:

每个函数的返回值类型为 error_t,并使用了一个结构体定义了具体错误的位置,作为最后一个参数将其指针传递给一个函数,便于通过参数返回值确定错误的类型。其声明如下:

```
typedef char error t;
#define no error
                                         0x00
#define error open file
                                         0 \times 01
/* grammar error*/
#define error gramma label not first 0x02
#define error gramma declare incomplete 0x03
#define error gramma duplicate symbol
                                         0x04
#define error token not get
                                         0x05
#define error gramma declare is keyword 0x06
#define error gramma lack symbol
                                         0 \times 07
#define error gramma duplicate command 0x08
#define error gramma unidentified
                                         0x09
#define error gramma too less argument 0x0A
#define error gramma too much argument 0x0B
#define error gramma declare is digit 0x0C
#define error gramma reg illegal
                                         0x0D
#define error malloc
                                         0x0E
#define error stack overflow
                                         0x0F
#define error how could it be
                                         0x10
#define MAX ERROR STRLEN
                            200
typedef struct Error{
```



```
/* the error line or error message */
char error_line[MAX_ERROR_STRLEN];
/* point to the position when grammar error occurs */
char error_pos;
}Error;
```



通用的函数原型为

error t prototype(..., ..., *Error);

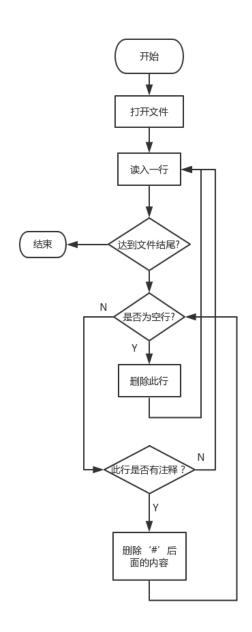
- 二、 变量地址和标签(LABEL:)地址临时存储的数据结构:
 - 1. 采用哈希表存储。由于要频繁的查找命令所对应的二进制代码,标签和变量所对应的二进制地址以及标签是否重复,用链表或数组存储非常费时,每一次都需要遍历整个链表。因此,本程序采用哈希表存储,能够在 O(1)时间复杂度内找到所需的信息,使得能够在线性时间复杂度内完成编译。
 - 2. 对于指令集的 32 条指令名,经测试,HASH_MASK 只需要达到 0x03FF,即只需要 1024 条指令的空间即可达到完全无碰撞,省去了哈 希表上硬碰撞而产生接的链表,空间利用率达到 1/32,但总空间不大,而且是固定大小的。
 - 3. 对于变量地址和标签地址,采用哈希表+链表存储结构体的方式,亦可以大大减少编译所需时间。



四、详细设计

一、 第一遍预处理

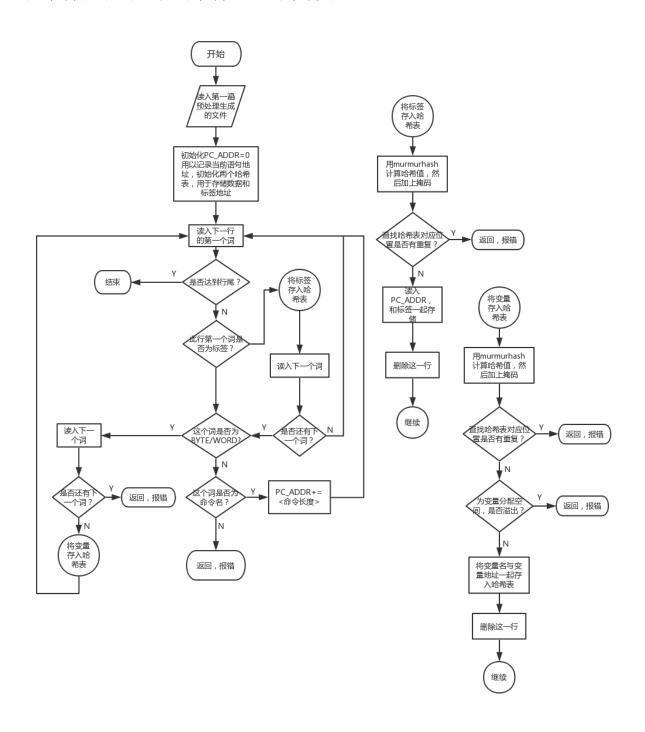
删除所有的注释和空行,如果删除注释后是一条空行,则也删除此行。 具体的流程图如下:





二、 第二遍预处理

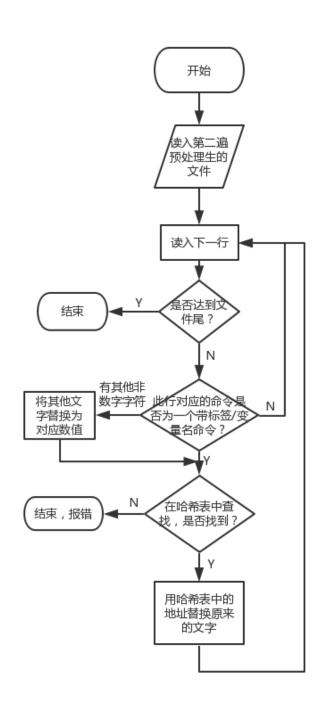
扫描整个文件,为所有的变量声明分配空间,为所有的跳转标签找到地址,并将二者记录在哈希表中,同时查重。一下流程图所说的"词"指以空白字符分隔的连续的字符组成的字符串。





三、 第三次预处理

将命令中所有的跳转标签和变量替换为对应的地址,寄存器等字符也替 换为对应的值。若发现未存储的变量名或标签则报错。





四、 编译

将所有的命令及其参数合成为二进制代码,如果有参数类型错误,则报错,由于预处理已经比较完善,用简单的位运算即可实现,故不再各处流程图。

五、模拟

读入二进制文件,初始化内存和各个寄存器,每次读取一条命令,用位运算(&MASK)分别取出命令值,参数值,然后根据命令值调用不同的函数即可,期间若有运行时错误则报错。



五、系统实现

将所有源文件编译为可执行文件即可。编译命令:

```
export CPATH=$(INC_DIRS)
gcc -Wall -g -std=c99 -o$(TARGET) $(SRC)
```

其中 TARGET 为编译目标,SRC 为所有源文件,INC_DIRS 为头文件目录,以':'分隔。下面给出程序源码。

main.h

```
#ifndef MAIN_H_INCLUDED

#define MAIN_H_INCLUDED

void show_help(void);

#endif // MAIN_H_INCLUDED
```

main.c

```
#include "main.h"
#include "assembler.h"
#include "simulator.h"
#include "hash.h"
#include "common.h"
#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define MASK 0x03FF

error_t p_error(error_t error_type);
```



```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
    /* do the pretreatment */
    if(argc==1){
        show help();
        return 0;
    }
    if(argv[1][0]!='-' || strlen(argv[1])!=2){
        show help();
        return 0;
    }
    char a[1000];
    char b[1000];
    switch (argv[1][1]) {
        /* Assembler (compiler) */
        case 'c':
            /* read the src and dst file name*/
            if(argc!=3 && argc!=4) {
                printf("USAGE : asm-sim -c <src>
[dst] \n");
                break;
            }
            strcpy(a,argv[2]);
            /* if no dst name */
            if(argc==3){
                strcpy(b,a);
                strcat(b,".s");
            }
            /* if has dst name */
            else
```



```
strcpy(b,argv[3]);
            assembler init();
            Error error;
            /* do the compile job and output the error */
            if(p error(assembler(a, b, &error)) !=
no error)
                printf("%-
*s\n",error.error pos,"^~~~here\n");
            break;
        /* Simulator */
        case 's':
            if(argc!=3) {
                printf("USAGE : asm-sim -s <file> \n");
                break;
            }
            strcpy(b,argv[2]);
            simulator_init();
            if(p error(simulator(b, &error))!=no error)
                printf("%-
*s\n",error.error pos,"^~~~here\n");
            break;
        /* help */
        case 'h':
            show help();
            break;
    }
```



```
return 0;
}
void show help(void){
   printf(
    "\n USAGE: asm-sim <COMMAND> [arg1] [arg2] \n"
    "\n COMMAND:\n"
    "\n -h : show this help doc\n"
    "\ -c : compile the assembler file to binary file \ n"
          arg1 : the source asm file\n"
           arg2 : the dst file\n"
           if arg2 is not specified, the assembler will
create argl.s\n"
    "\n -s : loade a binary file and simulate it\n"
           arg1 : the file to excute\n"
    "\nemail : husixu1@hotmail.com\n"
    "github : github.com/husixu1\n\n");
}
/* output the errors */
inline error_t p_error(error_t error_type){
    switch(error type) {
        /* common error */
        case no error
            printf("no error occurred.\n");
            return error type;
```



```
case error open file
            printf("cannot open file.\n");
            break:
        /* grammar error*/
        case error gramma label not first :
            printf("label must be the first of a
command: \n");
            break;
        case error gramma declare incomplete:
            printf("declaration incomplete:\n");
            break;
        case error gramma duplicate symbol :
            printf("duplicate symbol:\n");
            break;
        case error token not get
            printf("incomplete command:\n");
            break;
        case error gramma declare is keyword:
            printf("declaration can not be a keyword:\n");
            break;
        case error gramma lack symbol
            printf("incomplete command:\n");
            break;
        case error gramma duplicate command :
            printf("there should be no command after a
declaration: \n");
            break:
        case error gramma unidentified
            printf("unidentified command:\n");
            break;
        case error gramma too less argument :
```



```
printf("too less argument:\n");
            break:
        case error gramma too much argument :
            printf("too many argument: \n");
            break;
        case error gramma declare is digit :
            printf("a declaration cannot start with a
digit:\n");
            break;
        case error gramma reg illegal
            printf("illegal register:\n");
            break;
        /* memory error */
        case error malloc
            printf("no more spaces for mallocing!\n");
            break;
        case error stack overflow
            printf("stack overflow.\n");
            break;
        case error how could it be
            printf("unknown error, please contact the
author.\n");
            break;
    }
    return error type;
}
```

common.h



```
#ifndef COMMON H INCLUDED
#define COMMON H INCLUDED
#include <stdio.h>
typedef char error t;
#define no error
                                         0 \times 0 = 0
#define error open file
                                         0 \times 01
/* grammar error*/
#define error gramma label not first 0x02
#define error gramma declare incomplete 0x03
#define error gramma duplicate symbol 0x04
#define error token not get
                                         0 \times 05
#define error gramma declare is keyword 0x06
#define error gramma lack symbol
                                         0x07
#define error gramma duplicate command 0x08
#define error gramma unidentified
                                     0x09
#define error gramma too less argument 0x0A
#define error gramma too much argument 0x0B
#define error gramma declare is digit 0x0C
#define error gramma reg illegal
                                         0x0D
#define error malloc
                                         0x0E
#define error stack overflow
                                         0x0F
#define error how could it be
                                         0x10
typedef unsigned char uint8 t;
typedef unsigned short uint16 t;
typedef unsigned int     uint32 t;
typedef short
                        int16 t;
```



```
#define MAX_ERROR_STRLEN 200

typedef struct _Error{
    /* the error line or error message */
    char error_line[MAX_ERROR_STRLEN];
    /* point to the position when grammar error occurs */
    char error_pos;
}Error;

/* the length of data stack*/
#define MAX_DATA_SPACE (1<<23)

#endif // COMMON_H_INCLUDED</pre>
```

assembler.h



```
#define OP NUM 32
/* the max length of operator*/
#define OP MXLEN 8
/* stores the command format
* /
/* 'o' for operator, 'r' for register, 'a' for address,
'i' for immediate */
/* 'p' for padding, 't'for port, the number follows stands
for bits
               * /
typedef char format t;
#define o5 p27
                     0x01
#define o5_p3 a24 0x02
#define o5 r3 p24 0x03
#define o5 r3 a24 0x04
#define o5 r3 p8 i16 0x05
#define o5 r3 r4 r4 p16 0x07
#define o5 r3 r4 p20 0x08
/* the operator */
typedef struct _Op{
   char
             name[OP MXLEN]; /* the name of the
operator */
                                 /* the value of the
   uint32 t value;
operator (use with '|') */
   format t format;
                                /* the format of the
operator*/
}Op;
/* the hash table that stores the operator value(key is
the name) */
```



```
extern Op op_hash[HASH_MASK];
=======*/
/* initialize the operator hash table */
error t assembler init(void);
/* the main assembler function */
error t assembler (const char *src, const char *dst, Error
*error);
/* get next token on buffer from *temp position */
/* buffer must end with \n\0 and *temp must be on the
buffer */
error t get nth token (const char *buffer, char
*buffer sub, char n);
#endif // ASSEMBLER H INCLUDED
```

assembler.c

```
#include "assembler.h"
#include "assembler_pretreatment.h"
#include "assembler_replacement.h"
#include "hash.h"
#include "common.h"
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```



```
/* the operator set */
const Op op set[OP NUM] = {
  \{"HLT", (0<<27), o5 p27 \}, \{"JMP",
(1<<27), o5 p3 a24
                       },
   {"CJMP", (2<<27), o5_p3_a24 }, {"OJMP",
(3<<27), o5 p3 a24
                       },
   {"CALL", (4<<27), o5_p3_a24 }, {"RET",
(5<<27), o5 p27
                       },
   {"PUSH", (6<<27),
                      o5 r3 p24
                                    }, {"POP",
(7<<27), o5_r3_p24
                       },
   {"LOADB", (8<<27),
                      o5 r3 a24
                                    }, {"LOADW",
(9 << 27), o5 r3 a24
                       },
   {"STOREB", (10<<27), o5 r3 a24 }, {"STOREW",
(11<<27), o5_r3_a24
                       },
   {"LOADI", (12<<27), o5 r3 p8 i16 }, {"NOP",
(13<<27), o5 p27
                       },
   {"IN"}, (14 << 27), o5 r3 p16 t8 }, {"OUT"},
(15<<27), o5 r3 p16 t8
                       },
   {"ADD", (16<<27), o5 r3 r4 r4 p16 }, {"ADDI",
(17<<27), o5 r3 p8 i16
                      },
   {"SUB", (18<<27), o5_r3_r4_r4_p16 }, {"SUBI",
(19<<27), o5_r3_p8_i16
                      },
   {"MUL", (20<<27), o5_r3_r4_r4_p16 }, {"DIV",
(21<<27), o5 r3 r4 r4 p16 },
   {\text{"AND"}}, (22 << 27), o5 r3 r4 r4 p16 }, {\text{"OR"}},
(23<<27), o5 r3 r4 r4 p16 },
   {"NOR", (24<<27), o5 r3 r4 r4 p16 }, {"NOTB",
(25<<27), o5 r3 r4 p20
                      },
   {"SAL", (26<<27), o5_r3_r4_r4_p16 }, {"SAR",
(27<<27), o5_r3_r4_r4_p16 },
 {"EQU", (28<<27), o5 r3 r4 p20 }, {"LT",
```



```
(29<<27), o5 r3 r4 p20
                            },
    {"LTE", (30<<27), o5_r3_r4_p20 }, {"NOTC",
(31 << 27), o5 p27
};
/* the hash table that stores the operator value and
formate (key is the name) */
/* HASH MASK is big enough to ensure there's no collide in
the hash table */
Op op hash[HASH MASK];
error t assembler init(void){
   memset(op hash, 0, sizeof(Op) *HASH MASK);
    /* initialize the op hash table */
    for (int i=0; i<OP NUM; i++)</pre>
        op hash[hash 32(op set[i].name, HASH SEED) &
HASH MASK] = op set[i];
    return no error;
}
/* the main assembler function */
error t assembler (const char *src, const char *dst, Error
*error) {
    error t error type;
    char *temp1 = (char)
*) malloc(sizeof(char) * (strlen(dst)+3));
    char *temp2 = (char)
*) malloc(sizeof(char) * (strlen(dst)+6));
    strcpy(temp1,dst);
    strcpy(temp2,dst);
    /* do the pretreatment stage 0 */
```



```
if((error type=assembler pretreatment stage0(src,
strcat(temp1," s0") ))!=no error)
        return error type;
    /* do the pretreatment stage 1 */
    if((error type=assembler pretreatment stage1(temp1,
strcat(temp2," s1"), error))!=no error)
        return error type;
    /* do the replacement */
    if((error type=assembler replacement(temp2, dst,
error))!=no error)
        return error type;
    return no error;
}
/* get the Nth(start from 0) token on buffer */
/* buffer must end with \n\0 */
error_t __get_nth_token(const char *buffer, char
*buffer sub, char n) {
    /* initialize the format string */
    char *fmt = (char *)malloc(sizeof(char)*4*(n+1));
    fmt[0] = ' \setminus 0';
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
        strcat(fmt, "%*s ");
    strcat(fmt,"%s");
    /* get the nth token */
    if(sscanf(buffer,fmt,buffer sub)!=1)
        return error token not get;
    return no error;
}
```



assembler_pretreatment.h

```
#ifndef ASSEMBLER PRETREATMENT H INCLUDED
#define ASSEMBLER PRETREATMENT H INCLUDED
#include "common.h"
#include <stdio.h>
/* struct that stores the label/variable and its address
* /
typedef struct Addr{
    char
                    is set; /* if the symbol is a
declaration, mark if it's a set (2 for label) */
    char
                   symbol[MAX BUF LEN];
   uint32 t
                   addr;
   struct Addr *next;
}Addr;
error t assembler pretreatment stage0 (const char *src,
const char *dst);
error t assembler pretreatment stage1 (const char *src,
const char *dst, Error *error);
/* the temporary data stack */
/* the structure of data stack: |space|val|space|val|...|
* /
extern int16 t data stack[MAX DATA SPACE];
/* store the current reading address (metric: 2Byte)
(for :LABEL) */
extern uint32 t pc addr;
```



```
#endif // ASSEMBLER_PRETREATMENT_H_INCLUDED
```

assembler_pretreatment.c

```
#include "assembler.h"
#include "assembler pretreatment.h"
#include "hash.h"
#include "common.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <math.h>
/* the hash table of label address */
Addr *addr_table[HASH MASK];
/* the temporary data stack */
int16 t data stack[MAX DATA SPACE];
/* store the current reading address (metric: 2Byte)
(for :LABEL) */
uint32 t pc addr = 0;
/* function that stores the label or declaration in hash
table*/
static error t hash store (const char *symbol, const
uint32 t addr);
#define return error(error code) \
{strcpy(error->error line,buffer);\
error->error pos = (char)(strstr(buffer,buffer sub)-
```



```
buffer); \
return error code; }
/* delete all the comments and empty lines int the source
file */
error t assembler pretreatment stage0 (const char *src,
const char *dst) {
    /* opening necessary files */
    FILE *file src = fopen(src, "r");
    FILE *file dst = fopen(dst, "w");
    if(!file src || !file dst)
        return error open file;
    /* for analyze the line */
           buffer[MAX BUF LEN];
    char
    char buffer sub[MAX BUF LEN];
    char *temp;
    for(;fgets(buffer, MAX_BUF_LEN, file_src);){
        if((temp=strchr(buffer, '#'))!=NULL){
            *temp = '\n';
            *++temp = '\0';
        }
        if ( get nth token (buffer, buffer sub,
0) == error token not get);
        else
            fputs(buffer, file dst);
    }
    fclose(file src);
    fclose(file dst);
    return no error;
}
  substitute the BYTE, WORD declaration and :LABEL */
```



```
/* returning temp dst(the temp file of pre-treatment */
error t assembler pretreatment stage1 (const char *src,
const char *dst, Error *error) {
    /* initialize the address table */
    for(int i=0; i<HASH MASK; i++){</pre>
        addr table[i] = malloc(sizeof(Addr));
        addr table[i]->next = NULL;
    }
    /* initialize the temp data stack */
   memset(data stack, 0, sizeof(int16 t) *MAX DATA SPACE);
    /* open necessary files */
    FILE *file src = fopen(src, "r");
    FILE *file dst = fopen(dst, "w");
    if(!file src || !file dst)
        return error open file;
    /* store the reading line */
    char buffer[MAX BUF LEN];
    /* analyze the reading line */
    char buffer sub[MAX BUF LEN];
    /* store the current data distribution address
(metric: 2Byte) (relative addr, start from DS) */
    uint32 t data addr = 0;
    /* mark if this line has a label */
    char flag label = 0;
    /*** stage one, find the labels and declarations ***/
    for(; fgets(buffer, MAX BUF LEN, file src)!=NULL;
pc addr+=2) {
```



```
flag label = 0;
        /* if is the empty line */
        if(__get_nth_token(buffer, buffer sub,
0) == error token not get) {
            pc addr=2;
            continue; /* next line */
        }
        /* switch(the first token) */
        /* if this line *has* a label */
        if(buffer sub[strlen(buffer sub)-1]==':'){
            /* store the label into hash table */
            buffer sub[strlen(buffer sub)-1] = ' \ 0';
            /* if find duplicate symbol */
            if( hash store(buffer sub,
pc addr) == error gramma duplicate symbol)
 return error (error gramma duplicate symbol);
            /* get the next token */
            if ( get nth token (buffer, buffer sub,
1) == error token not get) {
                pc addr=2;
                continue;
            }
            flag label = 1;
        /* if this line is a byte or world declaration */
        if(strcmp(buffer sub, "BYTE") == 0 ||
strstr(buffer, "WORD")){
            /* if there noting next */
            if ( get nth token (buffer, buffer sub,
flag label+1) == error token not get)
```



```
return error (error gramma lack symbol);
            /* distribute data space */
            int space = 0;
            char *temp = strstr(buffer, buffer sub);
            /* make sure the symbol is legal */
            if(isdigit(*temp))
 return error (error gramma declare is digit);
            int i=0;
            for(; isalnum(*temp) || *temp==' '; temp++,
i++)
                buffer sub[i] = *temp;
            buffer sub[i]='\0';
            /* if the symbol is a keyword */
            if(strcmp(op hash[hash 32(buffer sub,
HASH SEED) & HASH_MASK].name,buffer_sub) == 0)
return error (error gramma declare is keyword);
            /* store the name and continue */
            if( hash store(buffer sub,
data addr) == error gramma duplicate symbol)
__return_error(error gramma duplicate symbol);
            /* if it is not a set */
            if( get nth token(temp, buffer sub,
0) == error token not get) {
                /* mark that it's not a set */
                data stack[data addr] = 1;
                space = 1;
```



```
goto end;
            }
            temp = strstr(buffer, buffer sub);
            /* otherwise */
            if(*temp=='['){
                temp++;
                for(; isspace(*temp); temp++);
                for(; isdigit(*temp); temp++)
                    space = space*10 + (*temp) - '0';
                for(; isspace(*temp); temp++);
                if(*temp != ']')
 _return_error(error gramma declare incomplete);
                temp++;
                /* mark that it's a set */
                data stack[data addr] = space;
            }
            /* if not set the value */
            if ( get nth token (temp, buffer sub,
0) == error token not get) {
                goto end;
            }
            temp = strstr(buffer, buffer sub);
            if(*temp=='='){
                temp++;
                for(; isspace(*temp); temp++);
                /* if it is a set */
                if(*temp=='{'){
                    int counter = 0;
```



```
uint32 t data;
                     char fmt[MAX BUF LEN] = "%d";
                     for(;sscanf(temp,fmt,&data)==1 &&
counter<=space ;counter++) {</pre>
                         data stack[data addr+counter+1] =
data;
                         fmt[0] = ' \setminus 0';
                         for(int i=0; i<counter; i++)</pre>
                              strcat(fmt,"%*d");
                         strcat(fmt,"%d");
                     }
                     /* make the pointer be out of the set
* /
                     for(; *temp!='}'; temp++);
                     temp++;
                 }
                 /* if it is a string */
                 else if(*temp=='"'){
                     int counter = 0;
                     temp++;
                     for(; *temp!='"' && counter <= space;</pre>
temp++,counter++)
                         data stack[data addr+counter+1] =
*temp;
                     temp++;
                 }
                 /* if it's a number */
                 else if(isdigit(*temp)){
                     space = 1;
                     sscanf(temp, "%hd",
&data stack[data addr+1]);
```



```
for(; isdigit(*temp); temp++);
                }
                else
 return error (error gramma too less argument);
            else
 return error (error gramma too much argument);
            end:
            /* distribute space(relative addr ) */
            data addr+=(space+1);
            if(data addr>=MAX DATA SPACE)
                return error stack overflow;
            /* if there's still token after the
declaration and it's not comment */
            if( get nth token(temp, buffer sub,
0) == no error) {
 return error (error gramma duplicate command);
            }
            pc addr -= 2;
            continue; /* next line */
        }
        /* if is a keyword (test if the number of token is
right ) */
        if(strcmp(op hash[hash 32(buffer sub, HASH SEED) &
```



```
HASH MASK].name, buffer sub) ==0) {
            int num=0, counter=0;
            switch(op hash[hash 32(buffer sub, HASH SEED)
& HASH MASK].format){
                case o5 p27:
                    num = 0;
                    break;
                case o5 p3 a24:
                case o5 r3 p24:
                    num = 1;
                    break;
                case o5 r3 a24:
                case o5 r3 p16 t8:
                case o5 r3 p8 i16:
                case o5 r3 r4 p20:
                    num = 2;
                    break;
                case o5 r3 r4 r4 p16:
                    num = 3;
                    break;
            }
            /* make sure the number of argument is correct
* /
            for(counter=0; counter<num; counter++)</pre>
                if ( get nth token (buffer, buffer sub,
flag label+counter+1) == error token not get)
return error (error gramma too less argument);
            if( get nth token(buffer,
buffer sub,flag label+counter+1) == no error)
```



```
return error (error gramma too much argument);
            continue;
        /* it is noting */
        else
            return error (error gramma unidentified);
    }
    /*** stage two, replace all the symbols with address,
write into temp dst ***/
    rewind(file src);
    for(;fgets(buffer, MAX BUF LEN, file src);){
        flag label = 0;
        /* ignore empty line */
        if ( get nth token (buffer, buffer sub,
0) == error token not get)
            continue;
        /* has label */
        if(buffer sub[strlen(buffer sub)-1]==':'){
            flag label = 1;
            /* get next token */
            if ( get nth token (buffer, buffer sub,
1) == error token not get)
                continue;
        }
        /* ignore declaration */
        if(strcmp(buffer sub, "BYTE") == 0 | |
strcmp(buffer sub, "WORD") == 0)
            continue;
        /* replace label and declarations */
        if(strcmp(op hash[hash 32(buffer sub, HASH SEED) &
HASH MASK].name, buffer sub) ==0) {
```



```
Addr
                  *temp;
            int i=0:
            /* print the operator into temp dst */
            i = flag label?1:0;
            get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, i);
            fprintf(file dst,"\t%s",buffer sub);
            /* print the next argument */
            for(i=0; get nth token(buffer, buffer sub,
i+flag label+1) == no error; i++) {
temp=addr table[hash 32(buffer sub, HASH SEED) &
HASH MASK];
                /* try to find the symbol in hash
(whatever it is) */
                for(temp=temp->next; temp!=NULL;
temp=temp->next) {
                    if(strcmp(temp->symbol,buffer sub)==0)
                        break;
                }
                if(temp==NULL)
                    fprintf(file dst, "\t%s", buffer sub);
                else
                    fprintf(file dst, "\t%u", temp->addr);
            fprintf(file dst, "\n");
        }
        else
            return error how could it be;
    }
    fclose(file src);
    fclose(file dst);
```



```
Addr *temp, *temp shadow;
    for(int i=0; i<HASH MASK; i++){</pre>
                   = addr table[i];
        temp shadow = temp;
        for(;temp!=NULL;){
            temp shadow = temp;
            temp
                       = temp->next;
            free(temp shadow);
        }
    }
    return no error;
}
static error t hash store (const char *symbol, const
uint32 t addr) {
    Addr *addr temp = addr table[hash 32(symbol,
HASH SEED) & HASH MASK];
    for(; addr temp->next!=NULL; addr temp=addr temp-
>next)
        /* find the duplicate */
        if(!strcmp(addr temp->next->symbol,symbol))
            return error gramma duplicate symbol;
    /* store into the table */
    addr temp->next = malloc(sizeof(Addr));
    addr temp
                          addr temp->next;
    strcpy(addr temp->symbol,symbol);
   addr temp->addr
                      = addr;
   addr temp->next = NULL;
   return no error;
}
```



assembler_replacement.h

```
#ifndef ASSEMBLER_REPLACEMENT_H_INCLUDED

#define ASSEMBLER_REPLACEMENT_H_INCLUDED

#include "common.h"

/* translate all the tokens to machine code*/
   /* assuming the file already passed stage 0&1&2 */
   /* file structure:
   |data_len(uint32_t)|data[data_len]|commands|EOF| */
   error_t assembler_replacement(const char *src, const char *dst, Error *error);

#endif // ASSEMBLER_REPLACEMENT_H_INCLUDED
```

assembler_replacement.c

```
#include "assembler.h"
#include "assembler_pretreatment.h"
#include "assembler_replacement.h"
#include "common.h"
#include "assembler.h"
#include "hash.h"
#include "common.h"
#include <string.h>
#include <stdib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

/* get the register name according to its name */
```



```
static error t get reg value (const char *name, uint32 t
*value);
#define __return_error(error_code) \
{strcpy(error->error line, buffer); \
error->error pos = (char) (strstr(buffer,buffer sub)-
buffer); \
return error code; }
/* translate all the tokens to machine code*/
/* assuming the file already passed stage 0&1&2 */
error t assembler replacement (const char *src, const char
*dst, Error *error) {
    /* open necessary files */
   FILE *file src = fopen(src, "r");
    FILE *file dst = fopen(dst, "wb");
    if(!file src || !file dst)
        return error open file;
   /* the string used for analyze */
   char buffer[MAX BUF LEN];
   char buffer sub[MAX BUF LEN];
    /* store the formatted machine code */
   uint32 t code;
    Оp
               op temp;
    uint32 t reg value;
   pc addr++;
   /* write the size of the data */
    fwrite(&pc addr, sizeof(uint32 t), 1, file dst);
    /* dump the predefined data into file */
    for (uint32 t i=0; i<pc addr; i++)</pre>
```



```
fwrite(&data stack[i], sizeof(int16 t), 1,
file dst);
    /* translate and write the commands */
    for(; fgets(buffer, MAX BUF LEN, file src);){
        __get_nth_token(buffer, buffer sub, 0);
        op temp = op hash[hash 32 (buffer sub, HASH SEED) &
HASH MASK];
             = op temp.value;
        /* different code format */
        switch(op temp.format){
            case o5 p27:
                break;
            case o5 p3 a24:
                __get_nth_token(buffer, buffer sub, 1);
                code |= atoi(buffer sub);
                break;
            case o5 r3 a24:
                __get_nth_token(buffer, buffer sub, 1);
                if( get reg value(buffer sub,
&reg value) == error gramma reg illegal)
return error (error gramma reg illegal);
                code
                      |= (reg value<<24);
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 2);
                code |= (uint32 t)atoi(buffer sub);
                break;
            case o5 r3 p16 t8:
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 1);
                if( get reg value(buffer sub,
```



```
&reg value) == error gramma reg illegal)
 return error (error gramma reg illegal);
                code \mid = \text{(reg value} << 24);
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 2);
                code |= (uint32 t) (atoi(buffer sub)) &
0xFF;
                break;
            case o5 r3 p24:
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 1);
                if( get reg value(buffer sub,
&reg value) == error gramma reg illegal)
 return error (error gramma reg illegal);
                code |= (reg_value<<24);</pre>
                break;
            case o5 r3 p8 i16:
                __get_nth_token(buffer, buffer sub, 1);
                if ( get reg value (buffer sub,
&reg_value) == error_gramma_reg_illegal)
return error (error gramma reg illegal);
                code \mid = (reg value << 24);
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 2);
                code |= (uint32 t) (atoi(buffer sub)) &
0xFFFF;
                break;
            case o5 r3 r4 p20:
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 1);
```



```
if(__get_reg_value(buffer_sub,
&reg value) == error gramma reg illegal)
return error (error gramma reg illegal);
                code \mid = \text{(reg value} << 24);
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 2);
                if ( get reg value (buffer sub,
&reg value) == error gramma reg illegal)
return error (error gramma reg illegal);
                code |= (reg value<<20);
                break;
            case o5 r3 r4 r4 p16:
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 1);
                if( get reg value(buffer sub,
&reg_value) == error_gramma_reg_illegal)
return error (error gramma reg illegal);
                code \mid = (reg value << 24);
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 2);
                if ( get reg value (buffer sub,
&reg value) == error gramma reg illegal)
return error (error gramma reg illegal);
                code \mid = \text{(reg value} << 20);
                get nth token (buffer, buffer sub, 3);
                if( get reg value(buffer sub,
&reg_value) == error_gramma_reg illegal)
```



```
return error (error gramma reg illegal);
                 code \mid = \text{(reg value} << 16);
                 break;
        }
        fwrite(&code, sizeof(uint32 t), 1, file dst);
    }
    fclose(file src);
    fclose(file dst);
    return no error;
}
static error t get reg value (const char *name, uint32 t
*value) {
    if (strlen (name) !=1)
        return error gramma reg illegal;
    else if('A' <=name[0] && name[0] <= 'G'){</pre>
        *value = (uint32 t) (name[0]-'A'+1);
        return no error;
    }
    else if(name[0] == 'Z'){
        *value = 0;
        return no error;
    }
    else
        return error gramma reg illegal;
}
```



hash.h

```
#ifndef MURMURHASH_H_INCLUDED

#define MURMURHASH_H_INCLUDED

#include "common.h"

/* do not change it if not necessary */
#define HASH_SEED 0

/* use the murmurhash3 algorithm */

/* you can change the hash algorithm without worrying damaging the program */
uint32_t hash_32(const char *key, uint32_t seed);

#endif // MURMURHASH_H_INCLUDED
```

hash.c

```
#include "common.h"
#include <string.h>
#define ROT32(x, y) ((x << y) | (x >> (32 - y)))

uint32_t hash_32(const char *key, uint32_t seed){
    uint32_t len = strlen(key);
    static const uint32_t c1 = 0xcc9e2d51;
    static const uint32_t c2 = 0x1b873593;
    static const uint32_t r1 = 15;
    static const uint32_t r2 = 13;
    static const uint32_t r2 = 13;
    static const uint32_t n = 5;
    static const uint32_t n = 0xe6546b64;
```



```
uint32 t hash = seed;
    const int nblocks = len / 4;
    const uint32 t *blocks = (const uint32 t *) key;
    int i;
    uint32 t k;
    for (i = 0; i < nblocks; i++) {</pre>
        k = blocks[i];
        k *= c1;
        k = ROT32(k, r1);
        k = c2;
        hash ^= k;
        hash = ROT32 (hash, r2) * m + n;
    }
   const uint8 t *tail = (const uint8 t *) (key + nblocks
* 4);
    uint32 t k1 = 0;
    switch (len & 3) {
    case 3:
        k1 ^= tail[2] << 16;
    case 2:
        k1 ^= tail[1] << 8;
    case 1:
        k1 ^= tail[0];
        k1 *= c1;
        k1 = ROT32(k1, r1);
        k1 *= c2;
```



```
hash ^= k1;
}

hash ^= len;
hash ^= (hash >> 16);
hash *= 0x85ebca6b;
hash ^= (hash >> 13);
hash *= 0xc2b2ae35;
hash ^= (hash >> 16);

return hash;
}
```

simulator.h

```
#ifndef SIMULATOR_H_INCLUDED

#define SIMULATOR_H_INCLUDED

#include "common.h"

#include "simulator.h"

/* memory */
extern int16_t *mem;

/* Z A B C D E F G */
extern int16_t reg[8];

/* stack register */
extern uint32_t CS, DS, ES, SS;

/* program register */
extern uint32_t PC, IR;

/* program status word */
extern uint16_t PSW;
```



```
/* control on overflow flag*/
#define SETO (PSW|=0 \times 0001)
#define UNSETO (PSW&=0xFFFE)
#define GETO (PSW&0x0001)
/* control on compare flag*/
#define SETC (PSW|=0 \times 0002)
#define UNSETC (PSW&=0xFFFD)
#define GETC ((PSW&0x02)>>1)
/* the the nth reg in the command */
#define REG0 (reg[((IR \& 0x07000000)>>24)])
#define REG1 (reg[((IR & 0x00F00000)>>20)])
#define REG2 (reg[((IR & 0x000F0000)>>16)])
#define ADDR ((IR & 0x00FFFFFF))
#define IMMD ((int16 t)(IR & 0 \times 00000 \text{FFFF}))
#define IMMD MAX ((int16 t)(0x7FFF))
/* judge if a number is a negative number */
#define ISNEG(reg) (((reg) &0x8000000)>>31)
error t simulator init(void);
error t simulator (const char *path, Error *error);
#endif // SIMULATOR H INCLUDED
```

simulator.c

```
#include "simulator.h"
#include "simulator_op_bitcalculate.h"
#include "simulator_op_control.h"
#include "simulator_op_data.h"
```



```
#include "simulator_op_logic.h"
#include "simulator op math.h"
#include "simulator op others.h"
#include "common.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
//========
#include "assembler.h"
extern Op op set[32];
//========
/* memory */
int16 t *mem;
/* Z A B C D E F G */
int16 t reg[8];
/* stack register */
uint32 t CS, DS, ES, SS;
/* program register */
uint32 t PC, IR;
/* program status word */
uint16 t PSW;
/* distribute spaces and initialize the registers */
error t simulator init(void){
   mem = (int16 t *)malloc(sizeof(int16 t)*(1<<24));
    if(!mem)
       return error malloc;
    PC = 0;
    IR = 0;
    PSW = 0;
    return no error;
```



```
/* free the spaces of the simulator*/
error t simulator deinit(void){
    free (mem);
    return no error;
}
error t simulator(const char *path, Error *error) {
           = error;
    error
           *file = fopen(path, "rb");
    FILE
    /* read the size of the data*/
    fread(&ES, sizeof(uint32 t), 1, file);
    /* set the pointer to the program part */
    fseek (file,
sizeof(int16 t) *ES+sizeof(uint32 t), SEEK SET);
    /* read the program into CS stack and set DS */
    for(CS=0, DS=0; fread(&IR, sizeof(uint32 t), 1, file);
DS+=2) {
        mem[DS] = ((IR \& 0xFFFF0000) >> 16);
        mem[DS+1] = (IR & OxFFFF);
    }
    fseek(file, sizeof(uint32 t), SEEK SET);
    /* load the predefined data */
    for (uint32 t i=0; i<ES; i++)</pre>
        fread(&mem[DS+i], sizeof(int16 t), 1, file);
    ES += (DS+1);
    SS = (1 << 24) -1;
    fclose(file);
    /* run the simulator */
    for (;; PC+=2) {
```



```
IR =
       ((mem[PC] << 16) \mid mem[PC+1]);
switch((IR & 0xF8000000)>>27){
   case 0:
              HLT();
                          goto halt;
   case 1:
              JMP();
                         break;
   case 2:
              CJMP();
                         break;
   case 3:
              OJMP();
                         break;
   case 4:
              CALL();
                         break;
                         break;
   case 5:
              RET ();
   case 6:
              PUSH();
                         break;
   case 7:
              POP();
                         break;
              LOADB();
   case 8:
                         break;
   case 9:
              LOADW(); break;
   case 10:
              STOREB(); break;
   case 11:
              STOREW(); break;
   case 12:
              LOADI(); break;
   case 13:
              NOP ();
                         break;
   case 14:
              IN();
                         break;
   case 15:
              OUT();
                         break;
              ADD();
   case 16:
                         break;
   case 17:
              ADDI();
                         break;
   case 18:
              SUB();
                         break;
   case 19:
              SUBI();
                         break;
   case 20:
              MUL();
                         break;
   case 21:
              DIV();
                         break;
   case 22:
              AND();
                         break;
   case 23:
              OR ();
                         break;
```



```
case 24:
                    NOR(); break;
          case 25: NOTB(); break;
          case 26: SAL(); break;
          case 27: SAR(); break;
                   EQU();
          case 28:
                              break;
          case 29:
                    LT();
                              break;
          case 30:
                    LTE ();
                              break;
          case 31: NOTC(); break;
       }
   }
   halt:
   return no error;
}
```

simulator_op_bitcalculate.h

```
#ifndef SIMULATOR_OP_BITCALCULATE_H_INCLUDED

#define SIMULATOR_OP_BITCALCULATE_H_INCLUDED

void AND(void);
void OR(void);
void NOR(void);
void NOTB(void);
void SAL(void);

toid SAR(void);

#endif // SIMULATOR_OP_BITCALCULATE_H_INCLUDED
```



simulator_op_bitcalculate.c

```
#include"simulator.h"
#include"simulator op bitcalculate.h"
void AND(void){
   REG0 = REG1 \& REG2;
}
void OR(void){
   REG0 = REG1 \mid REG2;
void NOR(void){
   REG0 = REG1 ^ REG2;
}
void NOTB(void) {
   REG0 = \sim REG1;
}
void SAL(void){
   REG0 = REG1 << REG2;
void SAR(void){
   REG0 = REG1 >> REG2;
}
```

simulator_op_control.h

```
#ifndef SIMULATOR_OP_CONTROL_H_INCLUDED
#define SIMULATOR_OP_CONTROL_H_INCLUDED
#include "common.h"
```



```
void HLT(void);
void JMP(void);
void CJMP(void);
void OJMP(void);
void CALL(void);
void RET(void);
#endif // SIMULATOR_OP_CONTROL_H_INCLUDED
```

simulator_op_control.c

```
#include "simulator.h"
#include "simulator op control.h"
/* the implementation of control command */
inline void HLT(void){
    return;
}
inline void JMP(void) {
    PC = (IR\&0x00FFFFFF) - 2;
inline void CJMP(void){
    PC = GETC? (IR&0x00FFFFFF) -2:PC;
}
inline void OJMP(void){
    PC = GETO?(IR&0x00FFFFFF)-2:PC;
}
inline void CALL(void) {
    for(int i=0; i<8; ES++, i++)</pre>
        mem[ES] = reg[i];
```



```
mem[ES] = PSW; ES++;
mem[ES] = (PC&OxFFFF0000)>>16; ES++;
mem[ES] = (PC&Ox0000FFFF); ES++;
PC = (IR&Ox00FFFFFF)-2;
}
inline void RET(void) {
    ES--; PC = mem[ES];
    ES--; PC |= (mem[ES]<<16);
    ES--; PSW = mem[ES];
    for(int i=0; i<8; i++)
        ES--, reg[7-i] = mem[ES];
}</pre>
```

simulator_op_data.h

```
#ifndef SIMULATOR_OP_DATA_H_INCLUDED

#define SIMULATOR_OP_DATA_H_INCLUDED

void LOADB(void);

void LOADW(void);

void STOREB(void);

void STOREW(void);

void LOADI(void);

void NOP(void);

#endif // SIMULATOR_OP_DATA_H_INCLUDED
```



simulator_op_data.c

```
#include "simulator.h"
#include "simulator op data.h"
/* reg[7] is the 'G' register , replace the relative addr
to absolute addr */
void LOADB(void){
   /* if it's not a set or the length of the set is 1 */
   if (mem[ADDR+DS]==1)
       REG0 = mem[ADDR+DS+1] & 0xFF;
   /* otherwise if it's a set */
   REG0 = mem[ADDR+reg[7]+DS+1] & 0xFF;
}
void LOADW(void){
   /* if it's not a set or the length of the set is 1 */
   if (mem[ADDR+DS]==1)
       REG0 = mem[ADDR+DS+1];
   /* otherwise if it's a set */
   REG0 = mem[ADDR+req[7]+DS+1];
}
void STOREB(void) {
   if (mem[ADDR+DS]==1)
       mem[ADDR+DS+1] = REG0 & 0xFF;
   mem[ADDR+reg[7]+DS+1] = REG0 & OxFF;
}
void STOREW(void) {
   if (mem[ADDR+DS]==1)
       mem[ADDR+DS+1] =
                          REG0;
   mem[ADDR+req[7]+DS+1] = REG0;
}
void LOADI(void) {
```



```
REG0 = IMMD&OxFF;

void NOP(void) {
   return;
}
```

simulator_op_logic.h

```
#ifndef SIMULATOR_OP_LOGIC_H_INCLUDED

#define SIMULATOR_OP_LOGIC_H_INCLUDED

void EQU(void);

void LT(void);

void LTE(void);

void NOTC(void);

#endif // SIMULATOR_OP_LOGIC_H_INCLUDED
```

simulator_op_logic.c

```
#include "simulator.h"
#include "simulator_op_logic.h"

void EQU(void) {
    (REG0 == REG1)?SETC:UNSETC;
}
void LT(void) {
    (REG0 < REG1)?SETC:UNSETC;</pre>
```



```
void LTE(void) {
    (REG0 <= REG1)?SETC:UNSETC;
}
void NOTC(void) {
    GETC?UNSETC:SETC;
}
</pre>
```

simulator_op_math.h

```
#ifndef SIMULATOR_OP_MATH_H_INCLUDED

#define SIMULATOR_OP_MATH_H_INCLUDED

#include "common.h"

void ADD(void);
void ADDI(void);
void SUB(void);
void SUB(void);
void SUBI(void);
void MUL(void);

void DIV(void);

#endif // SIMULATOR_OP_MATH_H_INCLUDED
```



simulator_op_math.c

```
#include "simulator.h"
#include "simulator op math.h"
inline void ADD(void){
   UNSETO;
   REG0 = REG1 + REG2;
   /* if the sign of two number is the same and overflows
* /
    if( !(ISNEG(REG1)^ISNEG(REG2)) &&
(ISNEG(REG0) ^ISNEG(REG1)) )
        SETO:
}
inline void ADDI(void){
   UNSETO;
   uint16 t temp = REGO;
   REG0 += IMMD;
    if (ISNEG(REGO) ^ISNEG(temp))
        SETO;
inline void SUB(void){
   UNSETO:
   REG0 = REG1-REG2;
   /* if the sign of the two number is different and
overflows */
    if((ISNEG(REG1)^ISNEG(REG2) &&
(ISNEG(REG0) ^ISNEG(REG1))) )
        SETO;
}
inline void SUBI(void){
    UNSETO;
```



```
uint16 t temp = REG0;
   REGO -= IMMD;
   if(ISNEG(REG0)^ISNEG((-temp)))
       SETO;
}
inline void MUL(void){
   UNSETO;
   REG0 = REG1*REG2;
   if (REG1!=0 && REG0/REG1 != REG2)
       SETO;
}
inline void DIV(void){
   UNSETO;
   if (REG2==0) {
       SETO;
      return;
    }
   REG0 = REG1/REG2;
}
```

simulator_op_others.h

```
#ifndef SIMULATOR_OP_OTHERS_H_INCLUDED

#define SIMULATOR_OP_OTHERS_H_INCLUDED

void PUSH(void);

void POP(void);

void IN(void);

void OUT(void);
```



```
#endif // SIMULATOR_OP_OTHERS_H_INCLUDED
```

simulator_op_others.c

```
#include "simulator.h"
#include "simulator_op_others.h"
#include <stdio.h>

void PUSH(void) {
    mem[SS--] = REGO;
}
void POP(void) {
    REGO = mem[++SS];
}
void IN(void) {
    REGO = getchar();
}
void OUT(void) {
    putchar(REGO);
}
```

用于测试的汇编程序如下:

queen.txt

```
# 八皇后问题

WORD cnt = 0 # 解计数器

BYTE sltn[8] = {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0} # 存放解的

数组,元素值依次为各行上皇后的位置

BYTE cell[64] # 元素值表示对应
```



单元位置受	皇后攻击状况]			
	# 将数组 c	ell 的元素值	直初始化为 0		
	LOADI	А	64	# 设置	量数组下标的
上界为 64 	LOADI	G	0	# 数组	目下标初始化
为 <mark>0</mark>					
init: 入cell[G]	STOREB	Z	cell	# 将署	寄存器 Z的值存
\(Cerr[G]	ADDI	G	1	# 下核	示增加 1
	LT	G	A	# 关系	系运算 G <
64	CJMP	init		# + /4	交结果为真则
转至标号 in:				∥ レロナ	
		_		,, J&.	<u> </u>
 存器B中	LOADI	В	0	# 行	5号 ○ 存入寄
13 44- 1	PUSH	В		# 将 B	值压入堆栈
	CALL	dfs		# 调月	月子程序 dfs
	HLT			# 终1	上程序运行
	# 深度优势	进索算法,	采用递归实现		
dfs:	POP	В		# 从均	性栈中取出行
号值存入寄存 	子 喬 B LOADI	С	8	# 将行	5号 的上界值
8 存入寄存器					
 c , 比较行号	LT L目本批田	В	С	# 关系	系 运 算 B <
		next		# 没有	頁越界则转至
标号next,					3 ± 1
到了一个解	CALL . 调用子程序	prnt prnt 输出	· 解星	# 行ち	号越界表明得
1 /UT	RET	·Priic / mic	17U T	# 控制	制返回子程序
被调用处					
next:			0	# 将(存入寄存器
A,从B行的	第 0 列开始》	则试			



n1:	MUL	D	В	С	# 计 算 D = B *
c ,计算第B	行元素的起始	計下标			
	ADD	G	А	D	# 计算 G = A +
D , 得到第B	行第A列的元	素下标值			
	LOADB	D	cell		# 将cell[G]取
出,存入寄存	字器D				
	EQU	D	Z		# 关系运算 D ==
⁰ (Z) , 为真	表明第8行第	ia列没有受到	则皇后攻击		
	NOTC				# 将比较标志位的
值反转					
	CJMP	_n2 			# 此时比较标志为
真表示D不等	于 0 , 转至村	亦号 n2,否见	则可在此处的	双置星后	
N 10 115	PUSH	A			# 将寄存器A的值归
入堆桟					
N 10-15	PUSH	В			# 将寄存器B的值日
入堆桟					\CC
/- Tul-		tag TCAKTA + TU	4412 cm 1 /1/		# 调用子程序taga
B 行 A 列放置 :	皇,并在皇后				
\ 	ADD	D -	В	Z	# 将寄存器8的值存
入寄存器D	D = B + 2				
1664日 a	ADDI		___ ___		# 将寄存器D中的值
増加 1		1 , 得到下-	一行打苦		
) 	PUSH	D			# 将下一行行号D日
入堆桟	C. T. T.	.1 C -			
 /二 <u>/二人</u> 〉千台//	CALL 文字 L 故字自	dfs I ⊏			# 递归调用,在下
—1丁亩1点时31. 	立置上放置皇				炒別므▽⊏ ⟩₩₩
	PUSH	A			# 将列号A压入堆树
	PUSH	В			# 将行号B压入堆档
 	CALL	tag			# 再次调用 tag , 技
去标 记 					
72.	7 DDT	7\	1		# 別旦+歯+巾 1
n2:	ADDI	A	1 C		# 列号增加 1 # 关系运算 列号
0	LT	A	C		# 大於ك异 沙亏
8	C TMD	n1			# 为真则转至标号
n1 , 继续测	CJMP 计空后—— 万 山	11 1			# /以县则农土你亏
	としずし ジョ				
	DEM				# 否则返回子程序
	RET				# 口则必凹丁性净



被调用处					
	# 输出解				
prnt:	LOADI	G	0		# 下标置为 ○
1	LOADW	С	cnt		# 将解计数器的值
加载到寄存署	器c中				
	ADDI	С	1		# 计数器的值增加
1					
	STOREW	С	cnt		# 存入计数器
	LOADI	E	1		# 将 1 存入寄存器
□ 用作按位	与运算的屏幕	荻码 0×1			
	AND	D	С	E	# 按位与运算,将c
的最低位取出	出,存入寄存	器D中			
	PUSH	D			# D 中值为 1 ,表明
解的个数为部	奇数,为 🕠 🕠	1是偶数,先	将□入栈		
	LOADI	D	10		# D = 10 , 十进制
进位值					
loop1:	DIV	E	С	D	# E = C / D, E
中为c除以 1	○ 的商,整数	效除,切掉ci	的个位数字		
	MUL	F	D	E	# F = D * E
	SUB	F	C	F	# F = C - F,得
到 c 除以 10	的余数				
	PUSH	F			# 将余数『入栈
	ADDI	G	1		# G用来为余数压栈
次数进行计数	数				
	ADD	C	E	Z	# 将商E存入C
	LT	Z	C		# 关系运算 Z < C
	CJMP	loop1			# 为真表示商大于
	p1 ,继续求				- ANG 11.115 - - \
loop2:	POP	C			# 余数出栈 , 存入c
16446-441 Y	ADDI	С	48		# C = C + 48,
将数字转为数			4 -		<i>" +</i> △111 - 1 4/2/- 2 - 2
/ s/-	OUT	С	15		# 输出c中的数字字
符	0115 -		1		
	SUBI	G	1		# 余数计数器减 1
	LT	Ζ	G		# 关系运算符 Z <
G	C TME	1 0			"Υ₽∓™Υ₩
	СЈМР	loop2			# 为真表明入栈的



余数还未取完	訁,转 loop2	继续取余数	并转换为数字字符输出	出	
	LOADI	С	58	#	将字符 ':' 存
入寄存器c					
	OUT	C	15	#	输出字符 ':'
	LOADI	C	10	#	将换行符 '\n'
存入寄存器c					
	OUT	C	15	#	输出换行符
	# 依次输出	:八行上皇后:	 约位置		
	LOADI	A	8	#	将数组下标上限
8 存入寄存器					1320-113-12
150 00 515 40	LOADI	G	0	#	将下标置为 0
loop3:	LOADB	С	sltn		<pre>C = sltn[G],</pre>
每个元素的值	表示元素下	标对应的行_	上皇后放置的位置		
	PUSH	С		#	c入栈, c值表示
皇后在第G行	上的位置,即	即列 号			
	CALL	aline		#	调用子程序
aline 输出	第G行的摆子	情况			
	ADDI	G	1	#	$G = G + 1, \overline{T}$
标増加 1					
	LT	G	A	#	关系运算 G <
A , 判断下标					N
	CJMP	loop3		#	为真 , 则转到标
号100p3 输l					16167-66
\	LOADI	С	10	#	将换行符 '\n'
存入C		_			+Δ.1.1 <i>1/2./=k/</i> -
	OUT	С	15	#	输出换行符
	POP	D		₩	解个数的最低位
 出栈 , 存入□		ט		π	
		7.	D	#	关系运 算 ∩ (7.)
< D	LT	Z	D	#	关系运算 (Z)
			D		
< D	LT CJMP	loop4			关系运算 (Z) 为真,表明解的
	LT CJMP	loop4		#	
く □ 个数是奇数 ,	LT CJMP 转至100p4 IN	loop4 , 否则执行 D		#	为真,表明解的
く □ 个数是奇数 ,	LT CJMP 转至100p4 IN	loop4 , 否则执行 D	下 一行 0	#	为真,表明解的



	# 输出相点	t一行的摆 了	唐沪		
aline:	T 和JULI共五	B ר א נגארו	1月//6		# 皇后所在的列号
出栈到B中					
	LOADI	A	8		# A = 8
₩₩₩ °	LOADI	D	0		# D = ○ , 列号初
始化为 0	LOADI	E	32		# E = 32,空格字
符	LOTIDI	L	J2		
a1:	LOADI	C	49		# C = 49,数字字
符 <u>1</u>					-\-\-
	EQU	В	D		# 关 系运算 B ==
D	СЈМР	a2			# 为真,表明□列上
放置皇后,转	_				
	SUBI	C	1		# C = C - 1,得
到数字字符()				16 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 6
a2:	OUT	С	15		# 将c中的数字字符
输出	OUT	E	15		# 输出一个空格字
符	001	ь	10		יים בבין דבינת ו
	ADDI	D	1		# D = D + 1 , 列
号增加 1					\/ \
	LT	D	A		# 关系运算 D < A
 还没有全部辑	CJMP 命出、转至 a1	a1 继续输出			# 为真 , 表明此行
	LOADI	C C	10		# 将换行符 \n 存
λc					
	OUT	C	15		# 输出一个换行符
	RET				# 返回
	# 在笆⊳行	A 列上放署 阜	后 在后面	各行单后	能够攻击到的单元位
置上做标记	" TTV3-17.	/)//人巨.土	./H / II/HB	ч — I J /Н	ロロコンペロエコHノ十ノロゴ
tag:	POP	В			# 行号出栈到B
	POP	A			# 列号出栈到A
	ADD	G 'P T- !=	В	Z	# G = B(+ Z),
即将行号存入	NG ,作刃致 STOREB	日下 你 A	sltn		# 将列号存入解数
I		7.7	O T (11		



组元素sltn	[G] , 表示第	B 行A列放置	皇后		
	LOADI	С	8		# C = 8
	LOADI	D	0		# D = 0
t1:	ADDI	D	1		# D = D + 1
	ADD	E	В	D	# E = B + D, B
 行后的第□行	行号存入E				,
	LT	E	С		# 关系运算 E <
c , 行号小于	8				
	CJMP	t2			# 为真则转到标号
t2					
	RET				# 否则返回
	# 在E行A	列单元上用行	号B做标记		
t2:	PUSH	A			# A入栈
	PUSH	В			# B入栈
	PUSH	E			# 需做标记的行E入
桟					
-1-66	CALL	mark			# 调用子程序
mark ,在第	E行上做标记	,			
		·D 列单元上 用	▗▗ ▄	각구	
	# 1 <u>T</u> L1JA-	・□ クリキーノレユニ/ナ 『		ارار D	# F = A - D
	LT	r F	A Z	D	# F = A = D # 关系运算 F < 0
	CJMP	t3	Д		# 列号小于 0, 转
至 t3	COMP	<u> </u>			# 71571 V , +2
±03	PUSH	F			
	PUSH	В			
	PUSH	E			
	CALL	mark			
	<u> </u>	111/07 17			
	# 在 E行A+	·D 列单元上 用	1行号B做标	記	
t3:	ADD	F	A 2 - 1-2 1-2	D	# F = A + D
	LTE	C	F		# 关系运算 8 <=
F					
	СЈМР	t1			
	PUSH	F			
	PUSH	В			
	PUSH	E			
i					l



	CALL JMP	mark t1			
	# 在c 行A 列	列单元上用 Bf	做标记		
mark:	POP	С			
	POP	В			
	POP	A			
	LOADI	D	8		# D = 8
	MUL	E	С	D	# E = C * D
	ADD	G	A	E	# G = A + E, G
为c行A列单	元数组元素)	标			
	LOADB	E	cell		# E = cell[G]
	LOADI	F	1		# F = 1
	SAL	В	F	В	# B = F << B
	NOR	E	E	В	# E = E ^ B
	STOREB	E	cell		# 将E 存入 cell [G]
	RET				# 返回

convert.txt

```
10
      LOADI C
      LOADI D
              0
                      #输入
input:
      IN B
              0
      EQU C
              В
            48
      SUBI B
      CJMP main
      MUL D
              D
                   C
      ADD D
               D
                   В
      JMP input
            D
main:
      ADD A
                   Ζ
                      #进制
      LOADI B
              16
                      #计数
      LOADI F 0
            10
                      #输出
      LOADI G
                     #c除法结果
loop: DIV C
                   В
               A
```



	MUL	D	C	В	#D 中间
	SUB	E	A	D	#E 余数
	ADDI	F	1		
	PUSH	E		_	
	ADD	А	C	Z	
	EQU	С	Z		
	CJMP	prin	t		
	JMP	loop			
print:	DOD.	А			
PIIIIC.	POP LT	A	G		
	СЈМР	num	O		
	JMP	chr			
cont:	SUBI	F	1		
	LTE	F	Z		
	CJMP	end			
	JMP	prin	t		
num:	ADDI	А	48		
Truin.	OUT	A	15		
	JMP	cont	10		
		00110			
chr:	ADDI	A	55		
	OUT	A	15		
	JMP	cont			
end:	LOADI	А	10		
	A 1				
HLT					



sum.txt

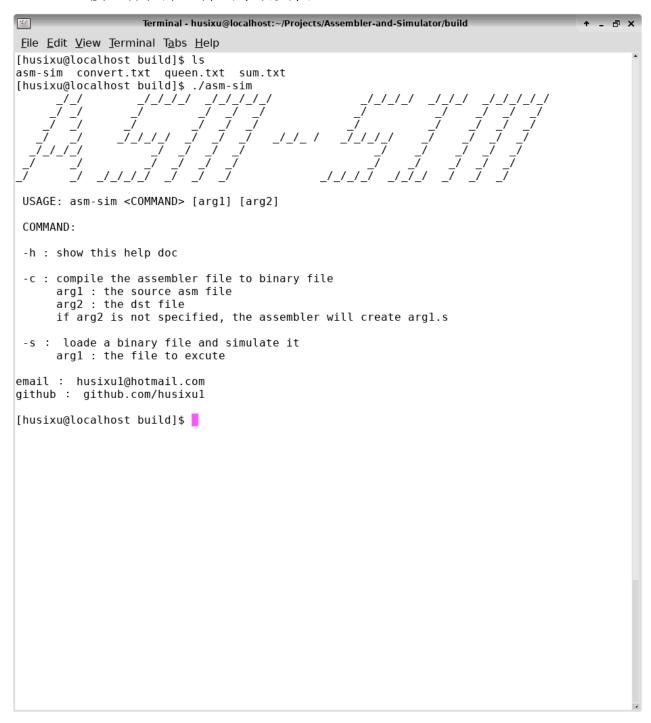
	BYTE	num	= 1	00	
	LOADI	A	0		#记录和
	LOADB	В	num		# 记录 n
	LOADI	C	1		#记录当前数
	LOADI	D	1		#自增步长
	LOADI	E	10		
	LOADI	F	0		
loop:	LT	В	С		
	CJMP	pri	nt		
	ADD	A	A	C	
	ADDI	С	1		
	JMP	100	p		
print:	DIV	С	А	E	
	MUL	С	С	E	
	SUB	D	A	С	
	ADDI	D	48		
	PUSH	D			
	ADDI	F	1		
	DIV	A	A	E	
	EQU	A	Z		
	CJMP	pri	nt2		
	JMP	pri	nt		
print2:	POP	A			
	SUBI		1		
	OUT	A	15		
	EQU	F	Z		
	CJMP	end			
	JMP	pri			
end:	LOADI	A	10		
OUT	A 15				
HLT					



六、运行测试与结果分析

主要测试程序对汇编程序的编译、运行情况。

一、 直接运行程序,弹出帮助文档。



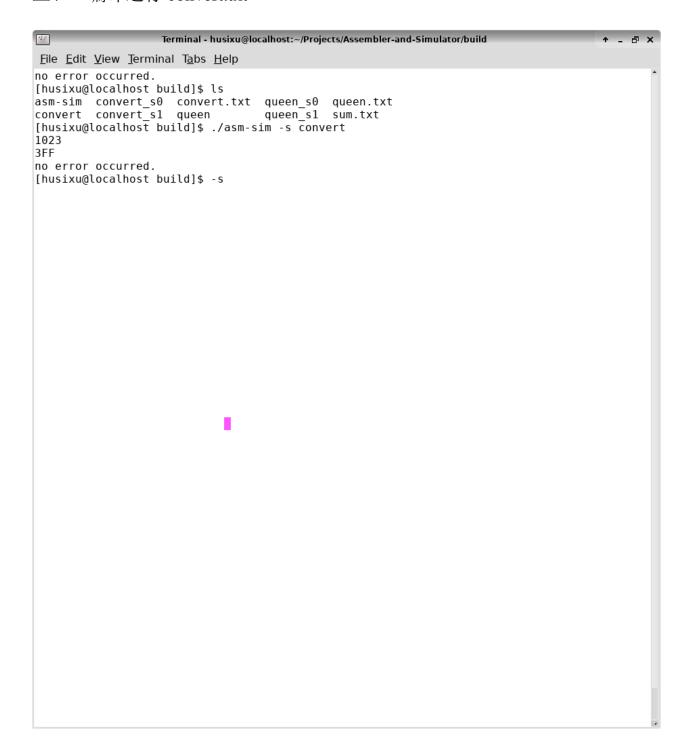


二、 -c 参数运行编译器, -s 参数运行模拟器, 便以模拟 queen.txt(由于输出结果过长,不予完全显示)。

```
Terminal - husixu@localhost:~/Projects/Assembler-and-Simulator/build
                                                                                        ↑ - ♂ ×
<u>File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help</u>
[husixu@localhost build]$ ./asm-sim -c queen.txt queen
no error occurred.
[husixu@localhost build]$ ls
asm-sim convert.txt queen queen s0 queen s1 queen.txt sum.txt
[husixu@localhost build]$ ./asm-sim -s queen
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
3:
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
4:
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
```



三、 编译运行 convert.txt





四、编译运行 sum.txt,不输入输出文件名则会自动在输入文件结尾添加.s 作为输出文件名。





七、总结

通过这次实验,我对编译原理和汇编程序的运行原理有了总体上的认识和了解,了解并实现了预处理的基本方法。最终得到的编译器也能够正常编译和模拟给定的指令集编写的任意合法指令,并且实现的时间复杂度非常理想。

不足的地方是对于汇编程序声明的变量内存空间的分配没有达到最高效率, 其实可以用单独的一张表存储变量的类型(数组/单变量),以达到最大空间利 用率;二进制文件的分段读取也是可以考虑的内容之一,如果文件过大,采用 分段读取的方式会省空间。



八、参考文献

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九、指导教师评语