



# Two pass assembler

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## **group(7)**

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## Overview

The two pass assembler performs two passes over the source program:

**In the first pass**, it reads the entire source program, looking only for label definitions. All the labels are collected, assigned address, and placed in the symbol table in this pass, no instructions are assembled and at the end the symbol table should contain all the labels defined in the program. To assign address to labels, the assembler maintains a Location Counter (LC).

**In the second pass** the instructions are again read and are assembled using the symbol table. Basically, the assembler goes through the program one line at a time, and generates machine code for that instruction. Then the assembler proceeds to the next instruction

## Specifications

1. The assembler is to execute by entering: `assemble < pass2 sourceFile>`
2. The source file for the main program for this phase is to be named `assemble.cpp`
3. The output of the assembler should include (at least):
  - a) Object-code file
  - b) A report at the end of pass2. Pass1 and Pass2 errors included as part of the assembler report, exhibiting both the erroneous lines of source code and the error.
4. The assembler support:
  - a) EQU and ORG statements.
  - b) Simple expression evaluation. A simple expression includes simple (A B) operand arithmetic, where is one of +, -, \*, / and no spaces surround the operation, eg. A+B.

## Design:

- The program divided into three parts:

1.pass2.h→ contain main functions for pass two:

- getObjectCode: calculate object code for each instruction
- calExpression : calculate value for expressions
- writeListFile : write result of pass two in list file
- writeTextRecord: write object program in objectFile
- excutePassTwo: iterate throw list file for assembling

2.numberBases.h→ contain functions related to converting between different bases of number

- convertToBase10 : convert any base to base 10
- convertFromBase10: convert from any base to base 10
- convertHexToBin: convert hexadecimal number to binary
- convertBinToHex:convert binary number to hexadecimal
- addHex:calculate the result of adding two hex digits
- twosComplement:calculate twos complement
- subHex:calculate the result of subtraction two hex digits
- mulHex:multiply two hex numbers
- divHex:division two hex numbers
- getStringWithLenght: get a string with specific length
- getOpcodeBin:calculate opCode in binary to specific format
- checkHex:check that number is a hexadecimal number

3.assembler.cpp→ contains the main program that creates the object of the pass2 class to assemble specific file.

## Main data structures :

- **LabelInfo structure:** ○ Hold basic information of any label such as its address and flag to indicate an error.
- **opCodeInfo structure:**
  - Hold information of each operation code such as machine language equivalent code format, and the number of operands required for this opCode.
- **statParts structure:**
  - Represent parts of each statement in source file like a label, opcode, operand, comment and commentOnly that is a flag to indicate this is comment only or not.
- **Map data structure(built in):**
  - Store operation code as key and its information as value (opCodeTable).
  - Store label as key and its information as value(symbol table).
- **linkedlist:**
  - Store each instructions as pair of location counter and object code
- **expResult structure :**
  - Store result of expressions and their type : relative or absolute

## Assumptions:

- If there is an error in pass one it will not execute pass two
- There is no empty line
- Simple expression only allowed to use
- Any comment must be preceded with the ( . ) character.

## Algorithms description :

- **Steps of the pass2 algorithm:**

- open list file for reading statement
- Read first line and loop until hit first instruction.
- If the first statement is (start statement), specify starting address to the operand.
- Read the next instruction.
- Look up the opcode in the optab and if exist, calculate object code for this instruction depending on its format and type of addressing.
- write this line and its object code in list file .
- If opcode equal end loop .
- write object codes in object file .

### Pass 2:

```

begin
  read first input line {from intermediate file}
  if OPCODE = 'START' then
    begin
      write listing line
      read next input line
    end {if START}
  write Header record to object program
  initialize first Text record
  while OPCODE ≠ 'END' do
    begin
      if this is not a comment line then
        begin
          search OPTAB for OPCODE

```

```

    if found then
    begin
        if there is a symbol in OPERAND field then
        begin
            search SYMTAB for OPERAND
            if found then
                store symbol value as operand address
            else
            begin
                store 0 as operand address
                set error flag (undefined symbol)
            end
        end {if symbol}
    else
        store 0 as operand address
        assemble the object code instruction
    end {if opcode found}
    else if OPCODE = 'BYTE' or 'WORD' then
        convert constant to object code
    . . . . .

    if object code will not fit into the current Text record then
    begin
        write Text record to object program
        initialize new Text record
    end
    add object code to Text record
    end {if not comment}
    write listing line
    read next input line
    end {while not END}
    write last Text record to object program
    write End record to object program
    write last listing line
end {Pass 2}

```

## Sample runs :

### Example1: source File

```

STRCP2      START      1000
FIRST      STL          RETADDR
            LDT          #11
            LDX          #0
MOVECH      LDCH         STR1,X
            STCH         STR2,X
            TIXR         T
            JLT          MOVECH
            J            @RETADDR
STR1        | BYTE       C'EOF'
STR2        RESB        11
RETADDR     RESW        1
END         FIRST

```

### List File:

START PASS TWO

LineNumber	ADDRESS	LABEL	Mnemonic	OPERANDS	OBJECTCODE
1	1000	FIRST	STL	RETADDR	172022
2	1003		LDT	#11	75000B
3	1006		LDX	#0	50000
4	1009	MOVECH	LDCH	STR1,X	53A00B
5	100C		STCH	STR2,X	57A00B
6	100F		TIXR	T	B850
7	1011		JLT	MOVECH	3B2FF5
8	1014		J	@RETADDR	3E200E
9	1017	STR1	BYTE	C'EOF'	454F46
10	101A	STR2	RESB	11	
11	1025	RETADDR	RESW	1	
12	1028		END	FIRST	

### Object File:

```

H STRCP2    001000 28
T 001000 C 172022 75000B 050000 53A00B 57A00B
T 00100F 8 00B850 3B2FF5 3E200E 454F46
E 001000

```



## Exempl2(lecture Example):

Loc		Source statement	Object code
0000	COPY	<u>START</u> <u>0</u>	
0000	FIRST	STL      RETADR	17202D
0003		<u>LDB      #LENGTH</u>	69202D
		BASE      LENGTH	
0006	CLOOP	+JSUB      RDREC	4B101036
000A		LDA      LENGTH	032026
000D		COMP      #0	290000
0010		JEQ      ENDFIL	332007
0013		+JSUB      WRREC	4B10105D
0017		J      CLOOP	3F2FEC
001A	ENDFIL	LDA      EOF	032010
001D		STA      BUFFER	0F2016
0020		<u>LDA      #3</u>	010003
0023		STA      LENGTH	0F200D
0026		+JSUB      WRREC	4B10105D
002A		<u>J      @RETADR</u>	3E2003
002D	EOF	BYTE      C'EOF'	454F46
0030	RETADR	RESW      1	
0033	LENGTH	RESW      1	
0036	BUFFER	RESB      4096	
.			
.			
SUBROUTINE TO READ RECORD INTO BUFFER			
1036	RDREC	CLEAR      X	B410
1038		CLEAR      A	B400
103A		CLEAR      S	B440
103C		+LDY      #4096	75101000
1040	RLOOP	TD      INPUT	E32019
1043		JEQ      RLOOP	332FFA
1046		TD      INPUT	DB2013
1049		<u>COMPR      A,S</u>	A004
104B		JEQ      EXIT	332008
104E		STCH      BUFFER,X	57C003
1051		TIXR      T	B850
1053		JLT      RLOOP	3B2FEA
1056	EXIT	STX      LENGTH	134000
1059		RSUB	4F0000
105C	INPUT	BYTE      X'F1'	F1



```

      .
      .          SUBROUTINE TO READ RECORD INTO BUFFER
      .

105D  WRREC      CLEAR          X          B410
105F          LDT          LENGTH      774000
1062  WLOOP      TD          OUTPUT      E32011
1065          JEQ          WLOOP      332FFA
1068          LDCH          BUFFER,X      53C003
106B          WD          OUTPUT      DF2008
106E          TIXR          T          B850
1070          JLT          WLOOP      3B2FEF
1073          RSUB          4F0000
1076  OUTPUT      BYTE          X'05'      05
          END          FIRST

```

### List File :

START PASS TWO

LineNumber	ADDRESS	LABEL	Mnemonic	OPERANDS	OBJECTCODE
1	0	FIRST	STL	RETADR	17202D
2	3		LDB	#LENGTH	69202D
3	6		BASE	LENGTH	
4	6	CLOOP	JSUB	RDREC	4B101036
5	A		LDA	LENGTH	32026
6	D		COMP	#0	290000
7	10		JEQ	FIL	332007
8	13		JSUB	WRREC	4B10105D
9	17		J	CLOOP	3F2FEC
10	1A	FIL	LDA	EOF	32010
11	1D		STA	BUFFER	F2016
12	20		LDA	#3	10003
13	23		STA	LENGTH	F200D
14	26		JSUB	WRREC	4B10105D
15	2A		J	@RETADR	3E2003
16	2D	EOF	BYTE	C 'EOF '	454F46
17	30	RETADR	RESW	1	
18	33	LENGTH	RESW	1	
19	36	BUFFER	RESB	4096	
20	1036	RDREC	CLEAR	X	B410
21	1038		CLEAR	A	B400
22	103A		CLEAR	S	B440
23	103C		LDT	#4096	74F01000
24	1040	RLOOP	TD	INPUT	E32019
25	1043		JEQ	RLOOP	332FFA

24	1040	RLOOP	TD	INPUT	E32019
25	1043		JEQ	RLOOP	332FFA
26	1046		TD	INPUT	E32013
27	1049		COMPR	A,S	A004
28	104B		JEQ	EXIT	332008
29	104E		STCH	BUFFER,X	57C003
30	1051		TIXR	T	B850
31	1053		JLT	RLOOP	3B2FEA
32	1056	EXIT	STX	LENGTH	134000
33	1059		RSUB		4F0000
34	105C	INPUT	BYTE	X'F1'	F1
35	105D	WRREC	CLEAR	X	B410
36	105F		LDT	LENGTH	774000
37	1062	WLOOP	TD	OUTPUT	E32011
38	1065		JEQ	WLOOP	332FFA
39	1068		LDCH	BUFFER,X	53C003
40	106B		WD	OUTPUT	DF2008
41	106E		TIXR	T	B850
42	1070		JLT	WLOOP	3B2FEF
43	1073		RSUB		4F0000
44	1076	OUTPUT	BYTE	X'05'	05
45	1077		END	FIRST	

### Object File :

```

H COPY      000000 1077
T 000000 D 17202D 69202D 4B101036 032026 290000
T 000010 D 332007 4B10105D 3F2FEC 032010 0F2016
T 000020 D 010003 0F200D 4B10105D 3E2003 454F46
T 001036 A 00B410 00B400 00B440 74F01000 E32019
T 001043 B 332FFA E32013 00A004 332008 57C003
T 001051 B 00B850 3B2FEA 134000 4F0000 0000F1
T 00105D B 00B410 774000 E32011 332FFA 53C003
T 00106B B DF2008 00B850 3B2FEF 4F0000 000005
E 000000

```