

2nd Assignment

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Aim To design Data structure for Pass 2 assembler

Problem Statement Implement Pass II of 2 pass assembler for pseudo-machine in Java using object oriented features. The o/p of assignment 1 should be input for this assignment

Theory

① Two pass assembler

- Performs 2 passes over the source program
- In 1st pass reads the entire source prog looking only for labels definition
- All labels are collected assigned address and placed in symbol table in this pass
- At end symbol table should contain the labels defined in the program.
- To assign address, assembler maintain location counter (LC)
- In 2nd pass the instructions are again read and assembled using symbol table
- Assembler goes line by line and generate machine code for that line
- In this way entire machine code is created

② Diff between I pass and II pass assembler

I pass assembler passes over the source prog only once collecting labels resolving

future reference and doing the actual assembly and prepares an intermediate file which is used as input by the 2pass assembler.

A two pass assembler does 2 ~~pho~~ pass over the source file.

- In first pass all it does is looks for label definition and introduces them in the sym tab.
- In second pass after the sym tab is complete it does the actual assembly by translating the operation into machine code and so on.

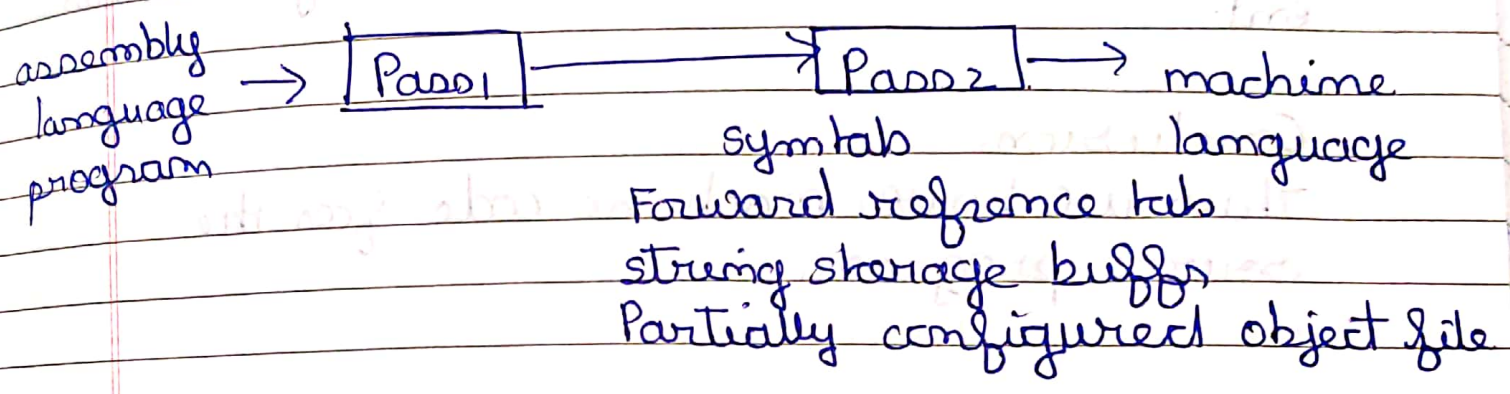
Pass 1: Symbols and literals are defined

Pass 2: object prog generated

③ Data Structures

1. Location counter (LC)
points to the next location where the code will be placed.
2. Opcode Translation table
contains symbolic instruction their length and their opcodes.
3. Symbol table (ST)
contains labels and their values

4. String storage buffer (SSB)
contains ASCII characters for string
5. Forward Reference table (FRT)
contains ptr to string in SSB and offset
where its value will be inserted in the
object code.



④ Algorithm

```

begin
  if starting address is given
    LOCCTR = starting address;
  else
    LOCCTR = 0;
  while OP CODE != END do ; or EOF
    begin
      read a line from the code
      if there is a label
        if this label is in SYMTAB then error
        else insert (label, LOCCTR) into SYMTAB
    end
  end

```

```

search OPTAB for opcode
if found
    LOCCTR += N ; N length of instruction
else if this is assembly directive
    update LOCCTR as directed
else error
    write line to immediate file
end
program size = LOCCTR - starting address
end-

```

Conclusion

Thus we have machine code for the source program.

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/*
Problem Statement: Implement Pass-II of two pass assembler for pseudo-machine in Java using object oriented features. The output of assignment-1 (intermediate file and symbol table) should be input for this assignment.

*/
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.HashMap;

public class Pass2 {
 public static void main(String[] Args) throws IOException{
 BufferedReader b1 = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("intermediate.txt"));
 BufferedReader b2 = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("symtab.txt"));
 BufferedReader b3 = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("littab.txt"));
 FileWriter f1 = new FileWriter("Pass2.txt");
 HashMap<Integer, String> symSymbol = new HashMap<Integer, String>();
 HashMap<Integer, String> litSymbol = new HashMap<Integer, String>();
 HashMap<Integer, String> litAddr = new HashMap<Integer, String>();
 String s;
 int symtabPointer=1,littabPointer=1,offset;
 while((s=b2.readLine())!=null){
 String word[]=s.split("\\t\\t");
 symSymbol.put(symtabPointer++,word[1]);
 }
 while((s=b3.readLine())!=null){
 String word[]=s.split("\\t\\t");
 litSymbol.put(littabPointer,word[0]);
 litAddr.put(littabPointer++,word[1]);
 }
 while((s=b1.readLine())!=null){
 if(s.substring(1,6).compareToIgnoreCase("IS,00")==0){
 f1.write("+ 00 0 000\\n");
 }
 else if(s.substring(1,3).compareToIgnoreCase("IS")==0){
 f1.write("+ "+s.substring(4,6)+" ");
 }
 }
 }
}

```

        if(s.charAt(9)==''){
            f1.write(s.charAt(8)+" ");
            offset=3;
        }
        else{
            f1.write("0 ");
            offset=0;
        }
        if(s.charAt(8+offset)=='S')

f1.write(symSymbol.get(Integer.parseInt(s.substring(10+offset,s.length()-1))+"\n"));
        else
            f1.write(litAddr.get(Integer.parseInt(s.substring(10+offset,s.length()-
1))+"\n"));
    }
    else if(s.substring(1,6).compareToIgnoreCase("DL,01")==0){
        String s1=s.substring(10,s.length()-1),s2="";
        for(int i=0;i<3-s1.length();i++)
            s2+="0";
        s2+=s1;
        f1.write("+ 00 0 "+s2+"\n");
    }
    else{
        f1.write("\n");
    }
}
f1.close();
b1.close();
b2.close();
b3.close();
}
}

```

/*

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file `IC_new.txt` open. The file contains assembly code with the following lines:

```
1 AD 01 C 200
2 IS 04 1 L 1
3 IS 05 1 S 1
4 IS 04 2 L 2
5 IS 04 3 S 3
6 AD 05
7 IS 01 3 L 3
8 IS 00
9 DL 02 C 1
10 DL 02 C 1
11 AD 02
```

The left sidebar shows the project structure with files like `IC_new.txt`, `Input.txt`, `UUTAB.txt`, `Pass2.class`, `Pass2.java`, `POOLTAB.txt`, and `SYMTAB.txt`. The bottom status bar indicates the Python 3.8 interpreter is configured.

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file `SYMTAB.txt` open. The file contains assembly code with the following lines:

```
1 8
2 LOOP 3
3 B 9
```

The left sidebar shows the project structure with files like `IC_new.txt`, `Input.txt`, `UUTAB.txt`, `Pass2.class`, `Pass2.java`, `POOLTAB.txt`, and `SYMTAB.txt`. The bottom status bar indicates the Python 3.8 interpreter is configured.

