

# Computer Architecture Laboratory

## Assignment 2

Write an assembler for the *ToyRISC* ISA.

### Input to the Program

1. full path to the assembly program.
2. full path to the object file to be created.

### Output of the Program

- the program must create the object file at the specified location.

### Broad Outline of the Steps

The mechanism of assembly has already been discussed in class. As an example, consider the assembly of this instruction from assignment 1's statement: `load %x0, $a, %x4` in Table 1.

Table 1: Assembly of `load %x0, $a, %x4`

Field	Value	Binary Representation
Operation	load	10110
rs1	x0	00000
rd	x4	00100
imm	0	0000000000000000 (recall that 'a' refers to address 0)
Full Instruction		<b>10110000000010000000000000000000</b> = <b>-1341652992</b> (signed representation)

The task of assembly has been further simplified. We have done the parsing of the assembly program for you (`supporting_files/src/`).

- For all labels, both in data and in code, we have set up the symbol table that maps label to address. To get the address corresponding to a label `str`, simply call `ParsedProgram.symtab.get(str)`.
- Similarly, instructions are also gathered in a simple array. To access the instruction at a given address `addr`, simply call `ParsedProgram.getInstructionAt(addr)`.
- Each instruction is represented by an object of the `Instruction` class (see `generic/Instruction`). You can get the operation type and the operands by calling the appropriate functions mentioned in this class.

- Each operand is represented by an object of the `Operand` class (see `generic/Operand`). You can get (i) the operand type – that is, is it a register operand, an immediate, or a label, and (ii) the value – that is, the register number, the immediate value, or the label string.

You only need to complete the function `src.generic.Simulator.simulate()`.

The expected format of the object file is as follows:

- Header: Here, you simply write the address of the first instruction. This is an integer, and therefore 4 bytes long.
- Data: Here, you write all the static data one after another. Each datum is 4 bytes long.
- Text: Here, you write the encoded instructions one after another. Each instruction is 4 bytes long.

Please see the following example:

```

        .data
a       10
b       20
        .text
        load %x0, $a, %x4
        end

```

The given assembly file will contain the integers (and not strings!) 2, 10, 20, −1341652992, −402653184. The header consists of the instruction of the first instruction, in this case 2. The two data follow. The binary equivalents of the `load` and `end` instructions are then placed.

*Please understand the difference between writing a file in text mode and binary mode and check how to write a file in binary mode in Java*

You may read the file that you create using the `xxd` command.

## Running, Submitting and Testing

- To run your program, the arguments are `<path-to-assembly-program>` `<path-to-object-file>`. There are two way of running: (i) through Eclipse, (ii) by exporting a jar file. Run the command `ant` in the folder which contains `src` and `build.xml`. It will compile your code. If there are no errors, run the command `ant make-jar`. A jar file is created at the location `jars/assembler.jar`. Now to run your program, run this command on the terminal: `java -Xmx1g -jar <path-to-jar-file> <path-to-assembly-program> <path-to-object-file>`.
- You may test against the programs you submitted in your previous assignment.

- You are expected to submit a zip archive of the `src` folder. The name of your zip archive should be “<entry-number-1>.<entry-number-2>\_assignment2.zip”.
- Test if your submission is in the correct format. Run the script `python test_zip.py <path-to-zip-file>` in the same folder that contains `build.xml`, `test_cases`, and `test_zip.py`. As in the previous assignment, the script will test against some test cases.