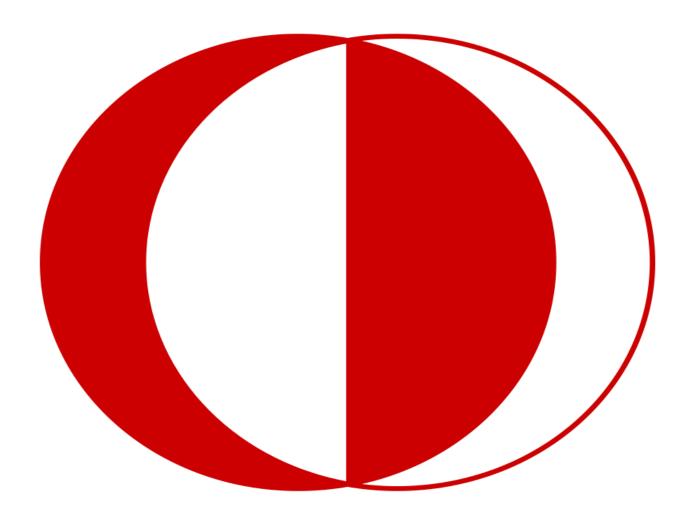
## CNG331 – Computer Organization

Term Project: Assembler Design



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#### Introduction

We were asked to implement an assembler using one of the high level programming languages to convert any MIPS assembly program containing some of the MIPS instructions (which can be found in Fig.2.27 (Page 129) of the textbook 5<sup>th</sup> Edition) to hexadecimal machine language or object code. Apart from MIPS instructions, our design had to assemble a pseudo-instruction called "move". This instruction can also be found in the figures mentioned above. As mentioned in the project description, we assumed that the first line of swap code is stored at MIPS memory location 0x80001000, and sort code is stored immediately after. Our assembler design had to consist of two parts:

Interactive mode, where user enters a single line of instruction from command line and gets assembled hexadecimal output.

Batch mode, where programs reads a source file with extension .src, assembles to hexadecimal and outputs the result to an object code with file extension .obj.

Although we had numerous options for implementation, we did not idle around while we were trying to decide which language to use for this project. After a short debate, we easily agreed on Java.

#### Why Java?

Java has always been a default choice for scientific applications. However, the main reason why we choose Java for this project was that Java provides a form of automated memory management called garbage collection. Despite the significant influence on performance caused by garbage collection, we both agreed on Java because since we had to do too many string concatenations, adjustments and parsing,

other languages we practiced before could lead us to disaster. Unlike the other programming languages we practiced in previous semesters such as C, C++ and Haskell, Java is way more developer-friendly. In addition to these, we have had enough chances to practice on Java with the assignments given to us throughout this semester. We did our implementations on the environment called IntelliJ starting from scratch. There is no specific reason we can point out why we choose IntelliJ. It was already installed in both of our systems so all we needed was to start coding.

#### **Our Compiler**

We have used the IntelliJ Community addition because it is the most advanced compiler in whole industry.

#### Our Design

Figure below includes every single instruction that our assembler can convert to hexadecimal machine code.

			Saving registers
	sort:	addi	\$sp,\$sp, -20 # make room on stack for 5 registers
	50101	SW	\$ra. 16(\$sp)# save \$ra on stack
		sw	\$s3.12(\$sp)  # save \$s3 on stack
		SW	\$s2, 8(\$sp)# save \$s2 on stack
		SW	\$s1, 4(\$sp)∉ save \$s1 on stack
		SW	\$s0, 0(\$sp)∉ save \$s0 on stack
			Procedure body
		nove	\$s2, \$a0 # copy parameter \$a0 into \$s2 (save \$a0)
Move parameters		nove	\$s3, \$a1 # copy parameter \$a1 into \$s3 (save \$a1)
		nove	\$s0, \$zero# 1 - 0
Outer loop	for1ts1	t:s1t	\$t0, \$s0, \$s3 @req\$t0-01f\$s0S\$s3(1Sn)
outer roop		beq	\$t0, \$zero, exit!# go to exit! If \$s0 \$ \$s3 (1 \$ n)
	_	add1	\$s1, \$s0, -1#J-1-1
	for2ts1	t:s1t1	\$t0, \$s1.0
		bne	\$t0, \$zero, exit2# go to exit2 if \$s! < 0 (1 < 0)
		\$11	\$t1. \$s1. 2# reg \$t1 - J * 4
Inner loop		add	\$t2, \$52, \$t1# reg \$t2 - v + (J * 4)
		1w	\$t3, 0(\$t2)# reg \$t3 - v[]]
		1w	\$t4, 4(\$t2) \( \tilde{\psi} \) reg \$t4 - \( \psi \) [ ] + 1]
		s1t	\$t0, \$t4, \$t3 ∉ reg \$t0 - 0 1f \$t4 5 \$t3
		beg	\$t0, \$zero, ex1t2#go to ex1t2 1f \$t4 \$ \$t3
		move	\$a0, \$s2  #1st parameter of swap is v (old \$a0)
Pass parameters		move	\$al, \$sl # 2nd parameter of swap is j
and call		jal	swap # swap code shown in Figure 2.25
Inner loop		add1	\$s1, \$s1, -1# J 1
		3	for2tst # jump to test of Inner loop
Outer loop	ex1t2:	add1	\$50, \$50, 1 Ø1+-1
		1	for1tst # jump to test of outer loop
			Restoring registers
	exitl:	1w	\$s0, O(\$sp)  # restore \$s0 from stack
		1w	\$s1, 4(\$sp)# restore \$s1 from stack
		1w	\$s2, 8(\$sp)# restore \$s2 from stack
		1w	\$s3,12(\$sp)  # restore \$s3 from stack
		1w	<pre>\$ra,16(\$sp)</pre>
		add1	\$sp,\$sp, 20 # restore stack pointer
			Procedure return
		Jr	\$ra
			-

FIGURE 2.27 MIPS assembly version of procedure sort in Figure 2.26.

To be more descriptive, one of every instructions in the figure along with their instruction formats are listed below:

And we will show one example for each type in interactive mode;

addi \$sp, \$sp, -20 // add -20 to the value in \$sp and assign it in \$sp.

Our result; FOR (I TYPE EXAMPLE)

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\MipsAssembler>java -
Welcome to MIPS Assember Project !
1.Interactive Mode.
2.Batch Mode
3.Exit
Please Enter your choice:
1
Enter an instruction ! :
addi $sp, $sp, -20
0x23BDFFEC
C:\Users\user\Desktop\MipsAssembler>pause
Press any key to continue . . .
```

#### We confirm through this website;

## **MIPS** Converter



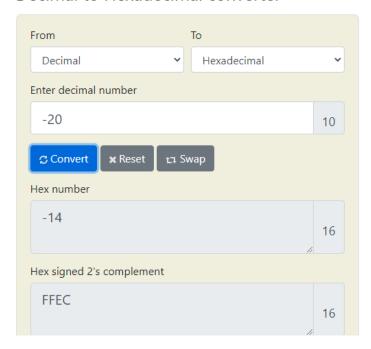


#### Result

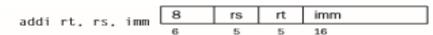
ADDI \$	sp \$sp OxF	FEC		
Binary:	001000111011	110111111111111	01100	
нех: 0х	3BDFFEC			
31	26 25	21 20	1615	0
ADI	)I	sp \$sp	immediate	
001	000 11	101 11101	1111111111101100	)
			16	

#### And for the immediate confirmation;

Decimal to Hexadecimal converter



#### Addition immediate (with overflow)



sw \$ra, 16(\$sp) // store the value in \$ra to the corresponding memory.

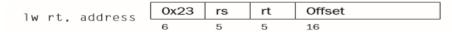
#### Store word



Store the word from register rt at address.

Iw \$s0, 0(\$sp) // load the value stored in the corresponding memory.

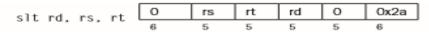
#### Load word



Load the 32-bit quantity (word) at address into register rt.

slt \$t0, \$t4, \$t3 // set less than

#### Set less than



#### Our R TYPE EXAMPLE AS;

add \$t2,\$s2, \$t1 // sum values in \$t1 and \$s2, assign the result in \$t2

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\MipsAssembler>java -j
Welcome to MIPS Assember Project !
1.Interactive Mode.
2.Batch Mode
3.Exit
Please Enter your choice:
1
Enter an instruction ! :
add $t2 ,$s2, $t1
Hexadecimal value is : 0x02495020
C:\Users\user\Desktop\MipsAssembler>pause
Press any key to continue . . .
```

## **MIPS Converter**





#### Result

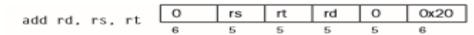
ADD \$t2 \$s2 \$t1

Binary: 000000100100100101000000100000

Hex: 0x02495020

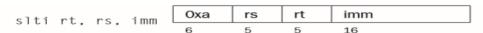
31	26	25 21	20 16	15 11	.10 6	5 0
	SPECIAL	\$52	\$t1	\$t2	0	ADD
	000000	10010	01001	01010	00000	100000
	6	5	5	5	5	6

#### Addition (with overflow)



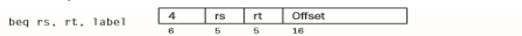
slti \$t0, \$s1, 0 // set less than immediate

#### Set less than immediate



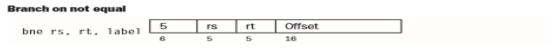
beq \$t0, \$zero, exit1 // branch equal

#### Branch on equal



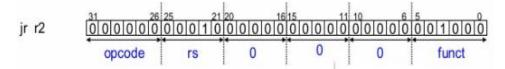
Conditionally branch the number of instructions specified by the offset if register rs equals rt.

#### bne \$t0, \$zero, \$exit2 // branch not equal



Conditionally branch the number of instructions specified by the offset if register rs is not equal to rt.

#### jr \$ra



```
Ou <mark>J-TYPE EXAMPLE</mark> AS ;
```

jal 100 // jump and link

in interactive mode we cant specify the Label name because we don't know the address, we just enter an address as a value: 100

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\MipsAssembler>javelcome to MIPS Assember Project !
1.Interactive Mode.
2.Batch Mode
3.Exit
Please Enter your choice:
1
Enter an instruction ! :
jal 100
0x0C000064
C:\Users\user\Desktop\MipsAssembler>pau
```

#### Confirm the instruction

## **MIPS** Converter





#### Result

JAL 0x0000064

Binary: 000011000000000000001100100

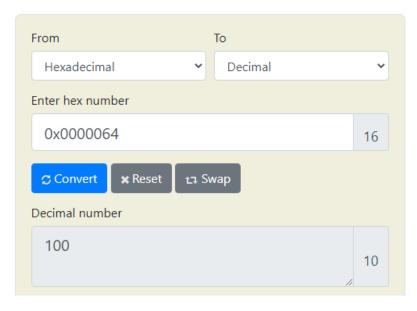
Hex: 0x0C000064

31 2625 0

JAL 0000011 00000000000000001100100
6 26

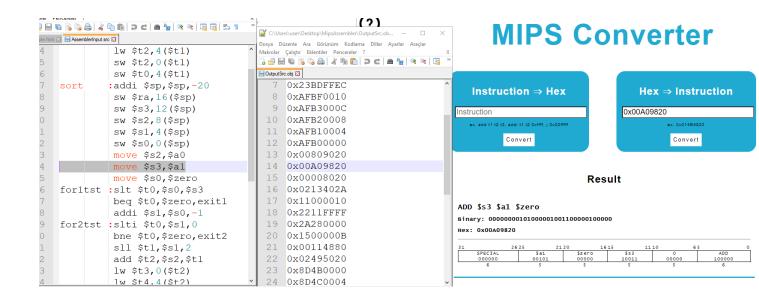
### Confirm the hexa target part;

Hexadecimal to Decimal converter



move \$s3, \$a1 // pseudo instruction which adds 0 to the value of \$s2 and assign it to \$a0

so it acts like = add add \$s3 \$a1 \$zero which is like moving copying



#### C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\MipsAssembler>
Welcome to MIPS Assember Project !
L.Interactive Mode.
R.Batch Mode
R.Exit
Please Enter your choice:
L
Enter an instruction ! :
Nove $s3,$a1
RX00A09820
```

Registers and all instructions listed above are saved in an external file named **lookupTable.txt.** This file has a crucial role in our design. It is kind of "How to do" manual for our program. lookupTable.txt is designed in a way that our program can read the data properly and do the required operations. Content of the lookupTable is listed in the figure below:

```
Instruction assembler = new Instruction();
File LookUpFile = new File( pathname: "LookupTable.txt");

String[] registerNames={}; /// im going to read the whole line seperately with this ,
String[] instructionsLookup ={};
String line;
ArrayList<String[]> instructionListLookup = new ArrayList<>(); // and store these seperated datas in my array list
ArrayList<String> instructionListInputSrc = new ArrayList<>(); // and store these seperated datas in my array list
FileReader fileReaderLookup = new FileReader(LookUpFile);
BufferedReader bufferedReaderLookUp = new BufferedReader(fileReaderLookup);

String text = bufferedReaderLookUp.readLine();

registerNames =text.split( regex: ",");
```

As shown here, we are detailly splitting the register names and saved in an arraylist to use after

```
while((line=bufferedReaderLookUp.readLine()) != null){
    instructionsLookup=line.split(regex: ",");
    instructionListLookup.add(instructionsLookup);
}
bufferedReaderLookUp.close();
```

#### **OUR LOOKUP TABLE TXT**

```
LookupTable.txt - Notepad
                                                                                                                            Χ
File Edit Format View Help
$zero,$at,$v0,$v1,$a0,$a1,$a2,$a3,$t0,$t1,$t2,$t3,$t4,$t5,$t6,$t7,$s0,$s1,$s2,$s3,$s4,$s5,$s6,$s7,$t8,$t9,$k0,$k1,$gp,$sp,$fp,$ra
add, R, 000000, 00000, 100000
slt,R,000000,00000,101010
sll,R,000000,00000,000000
jr,R,000000,00000,001000
move, R,000000,00000,100000
addi,I,001000
sw,I,101011
beq, I,000100
slti,I,001010
bne, I, 000101
lw,I,100011
jal, J, 000011
j,J,000010
```

Based on the data retrieved from lookup table, our program can operate on both Interactive and Batch mode efficiently. For example;

Our assembler is designed as a simple command line application. Main menu is shown in the figure below:

```
C:\Users\celal\Desktop\MipsAssembler-FinalVersion (1)\MipsAssembler>java -jar MipsAssembler.jar
Welcome to MIPS Assember Project !
1.Interactive Mode.
2.Batch Mode
3.Exit
Please Enter your choice:
```

We set the menu as this and handled the errors

```
public int Menu() throws Exception{

int selection = 0;
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("Welcome to MIPS Assember Project !");
System.out.println("1.Interactive Mode.");
System.out.println("2.Batch Mode");
System.out.println("3.Exit");
System.out.println("Please Enter your choice: ");
try {
    selection = scanner.nextInt();

} catch(Exception error) { // exception of error handled if the user enters wrong input
    System.out.println("Make a Valid Choice !!!");
    selection = Menu();
}
return selection;
}
```

#### **How Interactive Mode works**

# YOU SHOULD ENTER THE TYPES WITH ONE SPACES AFTER THE INSTRUCTION AND PUT COMMA BETWEEN REGISTER LIKE IN REAL LIFE

ADD \$\$1,\$\$2,\$\$3

We set the initial address as this;

```
int InstructionType; //1 R-type, 2 I-type, 3 J-type
String startingAddress="100000000000000000000000"; // initial address

public Instruction() throws IOException {
}
```

# Our intereactive mode works through the checking types as;

For the special working types of some R,I,J, we set the their types specially besides;

For example; slti not behaves like general I types.

## For example; sll not behaves like general R types.

```
if(type.equals("sll")){
   String[] newInstructionSplittedsll = {"name", "rd", "rt", "shiftamount"};
   r.setOpCode("000000");
   r.setRs("00000");
   r.setFuncCode("000000");
   String instrs = newInstruction.replace( target: " ", replacement: ",");
   String[] instrctiondetails = typeChecker.split( regex: ",");
   while(!instrctiondetails[1].equals(registerNames[x])){
   String rd = Integer.toBinaryString(\underline{x});
   r.setRd(rd);
   while (!instrctiondetails[2].equals(registerNames[x]))
   String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(\underline{x});
   r.setRt(rt);
   System.out.println(r.getFullRtypeHex());
   int shamount = Integer.parseInt(instrctiondetails[3]);
   String shift = Integer.toBinαryString(shamount);
   r.setShiiftAmount(shift);
   System.out.println(r.getFullRtypeHex());
```

## And for some special pseuodo codes like "move";

```
if(type.equals("mov")){
    String[] newInstructionSplitted = {"name", "rs", "rd"};
    String instrs = newInstruction.replace( target: " ", replacement: ",");
    String[] instrctiondetails = typeChecker.split( regex: ",");
    while(!instrctiondetails[1].equals(registerNames[x])){
    String rd = Integer.toBinaryString(\underline{x});
    r.setRd(rd);
    while(!instrctiondetails[2].equals(registerNames[x])){
    String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(\underline{x});
    r.setRs(rs);
    r.setRd(rd);
    r.setOpCode("000000");
   r.setRt("00000");
    r.setShiiftAmount("00000");
    r.setFuncCode("100000");
    System.out.println(r.getFullRtypeHex());
```

## For general R- TYPE:

## Here is our Object oriented R TYPE

```
public Rtype() throws IOException {
    super();
public String getFullRtypeHex() {
    String adder = this.opCode+this.getRs()+this.rt+this.rd+this.shiif
    String result=binaryToHex(adder).trim();
    while(result.length()<8){</pre>
        result = '0'+result;
    return ("0x"+result.trim());
public String getOpCode() { return opCode; }
public void setOpCode(String opCode) {
    this.opCode = opCode;
public String getRs() { return rs; }
public void setRs(String rs) {
    while(rs.length()<5){</pre>
        <u>rs</u> ="0"+<u>rs</u>;
    this.rs = <u>rs;</u>
```

```
public String getRt() {
public void setRt(String rt) {
    while(rt.length()<5){</pre>
        rt ="0"+rt;
    this.rt = rt;
public String getRd() { return rd; }
public void setRd(String rd) {
    while(rd.length()<5){
       rd ="0"+rd;
   this.rd = rd;
public String getFuncCode() { return funcCode; }
public void setFuncCode(String funcCode) { this.funcCode = funcCode;
public String getShiiftAmount() { return shiiftAmount; }
public void setShiiftAmount(String shiiftAmount) {
    while(shiiftAmount.length()<5){</pre>
        shiiftAmount ="0"+shiiftAmount;
```

```
if(type.equals("R")){

String[] newInstructionSplitted = {"name","rs","rd","rt"};
int flag=0;
foo(int a=0;a<typeChecker2[a].ength()!=0){
    newInstructionSplitted[flag]=typeChecker2[a]; /// WE CHECKED THE TYPE TO GET OPCODE, SHAHT, AND FUNC CODE FROM LOOKUP TABLE
    flag++;
}
}

foo(int j=0;i<instructionSplitted[flag]=typeChecker2[a]; /// WE CHECKED THE TYPE TO GET OPCODE, SHAHT, AND FUNC CODE FROM LOOKUP TABLE
    if(newInstructionSplitted[0].equals(instructionListLookup.get(j[0])){/// WE CHECKED TOOOK THE ALL INSTRUCTION AND INDEX
    index=index+1;
    break;
}
index=index+1;
}

//dst
r.setOpCode(instructionListLookup.get(index)[2]);
r.setSpliftAmount(instructionListLookup.get(index)[4]);

x=0;
whale(inewInstructionSplitted[1].equals(negisterNames[x])){
    x++;
}

x++;
}</pre>
```

## For general I- TYPE:

## Here is our Object oriented I TYPE

```
public String getRt() { return rt; }

public void setRt(String rt) {
    while(rt.length()<5){
        rt ="0"+rt;
}

this.rt = rt;

public String getImmediate() { return immediate;

public String getImmediate() { return immediate;

public void setImmediate(String immediate) {
    while(immediate.length()>16){
        immediate=immediate.substring(1);
    }

while(immediate = "0"+immediate;
}

this.immediate = immediate;
}

this.immediate = immediate;
}
```

## If its SW OR LW

```
if(type.equals("I")){

if(typeChecker2[0].equals("lw")||typeChecker2[0].equals("sw")){

String[] newInstructionSplitted2 = {"name", "rt", "im(rs)"};  // DIIFFERENT IMPLEMENTATION FOR SW AND LW

int flag=0;

fon(int a=0;actypeChecker2.length;a++){
    if(typeChecker2[a].length()!=0){
        newInstructionSplitted2[flag]=typeChecker2[a];
        flag++;
     }
    }

fon(int i=0;icinstructionListLookup.size();i++){
    if(newInstructionSplitted2[0].equals(instructionListLookup.get(i)[0])){
        index=index+1;
        break;
    }

    String str = newInstructionSplitted2[2];
    String rsa = str.substring(str.indexOf("(")+1,str.indexOf(")"));
    String immidiate = str.substring(0,str.indexOf("("));
    int q=Integer.parseInt(immidiate);
```

## IF NOT;

```
else{
    String[] newInstructionSplitted3 = {"name","rs","rt","im"};
    int flag=0;
    for(int a=0;a<typeChecker2.length;a++){
        if(typeChecker2[a].length()!=0){
            newInstructionSplitted3[flag]=typeChecker2[a];
            flag++;
        }
    }
    for(int i=0;i<instructionListLookup.size();i++){
        if(newInstructionSplitted3[0].equals(instructionListLookup.get(i)[0])){
            index=index+1;
            break;
        }
        index=index+1;
    }

    X=0;
    while(!newInstructionSplitted3[1].equals(negisterNames[x])){
            X++;
        }
    String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);

    x=0;
    while(!newInstructionSplitted3[2].equals(negisterNames[x])){
            X++;
        }
    String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);

int q=Integer.parseInt(newInstructionSplitted3[3]);
</pre>
```

## Here is our Object oriented J TYPE

```
if(type.equals("J")){

String[] newInstructionSplitted4 = {"name","address"};

int flag=0;

int flag=0;

for(int a=0;actypeChecker2.length;a++){
    if(typeChecker2[a].length()!=0){
        newInstructionSplitted4(flag]=typeChecker2[a];
        flag++;
    }
}

for(int i=0;i<instructionListLookup.size();i++){
    if(newInstructionSplitted4[0].equals(instructionListLookup.get(i)[0])){
        index=index+1;
        break;
    }
    int q2 = Integer.parseInt(newInstructionSplitted4[1]);
    String address = Integer.toBinaryString(q2);
    jtype.setAddressJtype(address);
    jtype.setAddressJtype(address);
    jtype.setOpCode(instructionListLookup.get(index)[2]);
    System.out.println(jtype.getFullJtypeHex());
}
</pre>
```

#### **How Batch Mode works**

IT WORKS WITH THE SAME CODE LOGIC AS THE INTERACTIVE MODE, BUT IN HERE BESIDES THE SHOWING RESULTS, IT GETS THE INSTRUCTIONS FROM OUR "SRC" FILE OF INPUTS "AssemblerInput.src".

```
🔚 AssemblerInput.src 🗵
                :sll $t1,$a1,2
       swap
                 add $t1,$a0,$t1
                 lw $t0,0($t1)
                 lw $t2,4($t1)
  4
                 sw $t2,0($t1)
                 sw $t0,4($t1)
  6
                :addi $sp,$sp,-20
       sort
  8
                 sw $ra, 16($sp)
  9
                 sw $s3,12($sp)
 10
                 sw $s2,8($sp)
 11
                 sw $s1,4($sp)
 12
                 sw $s0,0($sp)
                 move $s2,$a0
 13
 14
                move $s3,$a1
 15
                move $s0,$zero
       for1tst :slt $t0,$s0,$s3
 16
 17
                beq $t0,$zero,exit1
                addi $s1,$s0,-1
 18
 19
       for2tst :slti $t0,$s1,0
 20
                bne $t0,$zero,exit2
                 sll $t1,$s1,2
 21
                 add $t2,$s2,$t1
 22
 23
                 lw $t3,0($t2)
                 lw $t4,4($t2)
 24
 25
                 slt $t0,$t4,$t3
 26
                 beq $t0,$zero,exit2
 27
                 move $a0,$s2
                 move $a1,$s1
 28
 29
                 jal exit2
 30
                 addi $s1,$s1,-1
                j for2tst
 31
 32
       exit2
                :addi $s0,$s0,1
 33
                j for1tst
 34
       exit1
                :lw $s0,0($sp)
 35
                lw $s1,4($sp)
 36
                 lw $s2,8($sp)
 37
                 lw $s3,12($sp)
 38
                 lw $ra,16($sp)
 39
                 addi $sp,$sp,20
                 jr $ra
 40
```

#### With this part of code;

```
Labels ti = new Labels();

//System.out.printfn(labels.get(i));

11.setLabelMane(tabels.get(i));

//System.out.printfn(labels.get(i));

//system.out.printfn("Offset or this label is : "+i);

li.setLabelManess(i);

lableList.add(li);

}

ArrayList<String > onlyInstructions = new ArrayList<>();

off(int i=8;i*cinstructionListInputSrc.get(i).split( mages "\s", lemit 2); // Seperating THE ONLY INSTRUCTIONS WITHOUT LABELSS

if(mord[a].length() != 9){
    String inst = instructionListInputSrc.get(i).substring(instructionListInputSrc.get(j).indexOf(":")+1);
    onlyInstructions.add(inst);
    }

else {
    onlyInstructions.add(instructionListInputSrc.get(i).stripLeading());
    }

/*for (int i=8;i<onlyInstructions.size();i++){
        System.out.println(onlyInstructions.get(i));
    } //TO SEE INSTRUCTIONS/

ArrayList<String > finalResults = new ArrayList<>();
```

# AND FINALLY IN THIS PART IN A SERIALIZABLE SECURE OBJECT OF "OutputSrc.obj" IS WRITTEN IN TO IT FOR YOU TO CHECK

```
for(int i=0;i<finalResults.size();i++){
    System.out.println(finalResults.get(i));

887

888
    Pile outputFile = new File( pathname: "OutputSrc.obj");
    if(!outputFile.exists())
    outputFile.createNewFile();

893

894
    FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter(outputFile, append: false);
    BufferedWriter bufferedWriter = new BufferedWriter(fileWriter);

896
    for(int i=0;i<finalResults.size();i++){
        bufferedWriter.write(finalResults.get(i));
        bufferedWriter.write(stm:"\n");
    }

899
    bufferedWriter.close();

890
    bufferedWriter.close();

891
    bufferedWriter.close();

892
    bufferedWriter.close();

893
    bufferedWriter.close();

894
    putpersonum in the state of th
```

Screen capture soft copy of a session to show how your program handles the input instruction "addi \$s1, \$s1, -17" in interactive mode.

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\MipsAssembler>java -jar MipsAssembler.jar
Welcome to MIPS Assember Project !
1.Interactive Mode.
2.Batch Mode
3.Exit
Please Enter your choice:
1
Enter an instruction ! :
addi $s1,$s1,-17
0x2231FFEF
C:\Users\user\Desktop\MipsAssembler>pause
Press any key to continue . . .
```

How to run the program;

You can put the code to a compiler to see how initial program works as well too, Also we created a bat file for you to run easily (executable)

r			
RunTheProgram.bat	20.01.2021 13:06	Windows Toplu İş	1 KB

Just double click the file

#### You can also see our external files as well.

Ad	Değiştirme tarihi	Tür	Boyut
.idea	20.01.2021 13:58	Dosya klasörü	
out	14.01.2021 00:08	Dosya klasörü	
src	14.01.2021 00:07	Dosya klasörü	
AssemblerInput.src	14.01.2021 14:28	SRC Dosyası	1 KB
LookupTable.txt	13.01.2021 02:58	Metin Belgesi	1 KB
MipsAssembler.iml	12.01.2021 16:01	IML Dosyası	1 KB
MipsAssembler.jar	20.01.2021 13:54	Executable Jar File	13 KB
🔩 OutputSrc.obj	20.01.2021 13:34	Object File	1 KB
OutputSrc.src	14.01.2021 00:10	SRC Dosyası	1 KB
RunTheProgram.bat	20.01.2021 13:06	Windows Toplu İş	1 KB

#### Conclusion

Correctness – it does the everything right exactly.

Readability – We pay attention to structure, modularity i.e. use of function calls for common tasks, proper commenting of the code with very understandable variable names.

Flexibility – It is very easy to extend support to a new instruction added to the MIPS ISA thanks to the our design and lookup table and Harcoded things are perfectly available.

User friendliness – It can handle errors made by the assembly programmer. Gives a good idea to the user on what to fix. program handle labels properly in the program

As we completed this project, we observed that designing an assembler can be a nerve-wracking task for novice engineers. Hence, it requires extreme level of patience, hardware knowledge and engineering skills. Moreover, we also learnt new classes and methods which are used for parsing thanks to this project. We believe we met expectations on this project. Our goal was to get the correct hexadecimal outputs that machine can recognize. We ran multiple test cases on *EWO Assembler* and we observed that we achieved our goal.

To conclude we can call this project as "our best coding work in METU "because we have used hundreds of method and functionalitys together with a great error handling. We believe we have deserved very high and good grade, and we are so thankful to our Instructor and TA's for this wonderful project to work on and for everything.

#### Soft copy of code

```
package com.omercelalCng331;
   public static String binaryToHex(String binaryNumber) {
       return (String.format("%35X", Long.parseLong(binaryNumber,2)));
   public int getInstructionType() {
   public void setInstructionType(int instructionType) {
       InstructionType = instructionType;
```

```
File LookUpFile = new File("LookupTable.txt");
        BufferedReader bufferedReaderLookUp = new
BufferedReader(fileReaderLookup);
       String text = bufferedReaderLookUp.readLine();
```

```
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
            String newInstruction=scanner.nextLine();
            String typeChecker = newInstruction.replace(" ",",");
            if(typeChecker2[0].equals("add") || typeChecker2[0].equals("slt")
|| typeChecker2[0].equals("jr"))
                type="R";
                type="JR";
                for(int i=0;i<instructionListLookup.size();i++){</pre>
```

```
String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
   String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
   String im = Integer.toBinaryString(q);
   itype.setOpCode(instructionListLookup.get(index)[2]);
   itype.setImmediate(im);
   itype.setRs(rt);
if(type.equals("sll")){
   String[] instrctiondetails = typeChecker.split(",");
   String rd = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
   String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
   System.out.println(r.getFullRtypeHex());
   String shift = Integer.toBinaryString(shamount);
```

```
r.setShiiftAmount(shift);
System.out.println(r.getFullRtypeHex());
while(!instrctiondetails[2].equals(registerNames[x])){
r.setRs(rs);
System.out.println(r.getFullRtypeHex());
r.setShiiftAmount("00000");
String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
r.setRs(rs);
System.out.println(r.getFullRtypeHex());
```

```
for(int a=0;a<typeChecker2.length;a++) {</pre>
                    if (typeChecker2[a].length()!=0) {
                       newInstructionSplitted[flag]=typeChecker2[a];
                       flag++;
f(newInstructionSplitted[0].equals(instructionListLookup.qet(i)[0])){//// WE
               r.setOpCode(instructionListLookup.get(index)[2]);
               r.setShiiftAmount(instructionListLookup.get(index)[3]);
               r.setFuncCode(instructionListLookup.get(index)[4]);
               String rd = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
               String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
               while(!newInstructionSplitted[3].equals(registerNames[x])){
               String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
               r.setRs(rs);
'+r.getFullRtypeHex());
```

```
for(int a=0;a<typeChecker2.length;a++) {</pre>
                         if (typeChecker2[a].length()!=0) {
                             newInstructionSplitted2[flag]=typeChecker2[a];
str.substring(str.indexOf("(")+1,str.indexOf(")"));
                    String immidiate = str.substring(0,str.indexOf("("));
                    String im = Integer.toBinaryString(q);
                    while(!rsa.equals(registerNames[x])){
                    String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
                    String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
                    itype.setImmediate(im);
```

```
System.out.println(itype.getFullItypeHex());
                    for(int a=0;a<typeChecker2.length;a++){</pre>
                         if(typeChecker2[a].length()!=0){
                    for(int i=0;i<instructionListLookup.size();i++){</pre>
                    String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
while(!newInstructionSplitted3[2].equals(registerNames[x])){
                    String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
                    String im = Integer.toBinaryString(q);
                        itype.setRs(rs);
```

```
System.out.println(itype.getFullItypeHex());
                for(int i=0;i<instructionListLookup.size();i++){</pre>
                String address = Integer.toBinaryString(q2);
                jtype.setAddressJtype(address);
                jtype.setOpCode(instructionListLookup.get(index)[2]);
            FileReader fileReaderAssemblerInput = new
FileReader(AssemblerInputFile);
            while((line=bufferedReaderInputSrc.readLine()) != null) {
```

```
bufferedReaderInputSrc.close();
            ArrayList<Labels> lableList = new ArrayList<>();
                    11.setLabelName(labels.get(i));
                    11.setLabelAddress(i);
instructionListInputSrc.get(i).substring(instructionListInputSrc.get(i).index
                    onlyInstructions.add(inst);
onlyInstructions.add(instructionListInputSrc.get(i).stripLeading());
            ArrayList<String > finalResults = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
Itype itype = new Itype();
                Jtype jtype = new Jtype();
                String type = null;
                if(typeChecker2[0].equals("add") ||
typeChecker2[0].equals("sw") || typeChecker2[0].equals("beq") ||
typeChecker2[0].equals("bne") || typeChecker2[0].equals("lw"))
                    type="I";
                if(typeChecker2[0].equals("jal") ||
typeChecker2[0].equals("j"))
                    type="J";
                    String[] newInstructionSplitted3 =
```

```
flag++;
                    for(int i=0;i<instructionListLookup.size();i++){</pre>
                    String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
                    String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
                    String im = null;
                    int addressDifference=0;
                            matchFlag++;
addressDifference=lableList.get(i).getLabelAddress()-counterwhile;
                            im = Integer.toBinaryString(addressDifference-1);
                        im = Integer.toBinaryString(q);
                    itype.setOpCode(instructionListLookup.get(index)[2]);
```

```
finalResults.add(itype.getFullItypeHex());
r.setFuncCode("000000");
String[] instrctiondetails = typeChecker.split(",");
String rd = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
String shift = Integer.toBinaryString(shamount);
r.setShiiftAmount(shift);
String rd = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
r.setRd(rd);
while(!instrctiondetails[2].equals(registerNames[x])) {
```

```
String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
r.setRs(rs);
finalResults.add(r.getFullRtypeHex());
while(!instrctiondetails[1].equals(registerNames[x])){
String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
r.setRs(rs);
finalResults.add(r.getFullRtypeHex());
for(int a=0;a<typeChecker2.length;a++) {</pre>
        flag++;
for(int i=0;i<instructionListLookup.size();i++){</pre>
r.setShiiftAmount(instructionListLookup.get(index)[3]);
r.setFuncCode(instructionListLookup.get(index)[4]);
```

```
String rd = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
r.setRs(rs);
```

```
str.substring(str.indexOf("(")+1,str.indexOf(")"));
                        String immidiate = str.substring(0,str.indexOf("("));
                        String im = Integer.toBinaryString(q);
                        String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
while(!newInstructionSplitted2[1].equals(registerNames[x])){
                        String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
                        itype.setRt(rt);
                        finalResults.add(itype.getFullItypeHex());
                        int flag=0;
newInstructionSplitted3[flag]=typeChecker2[a];
 f(newInstructionSplitted3[0].equals(instructionListLookup.get(i)[0])){
```

```
while(!newInstructionSplitted3[1].equals(registerNames[x])){
                        String rs = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
                        String rt = Integer.toBinaryString(x);
                        for(int i=0;i<lableList.size();i++) {</pre>
                                  matchFlag++;
Integer.toBinaryString(addressDifference-1);
                         if (matchFlag==0) {
q=Integer.parseInt(newInstructionSplitted3[3]);
                             im = Integer.toBinaryString(q);
                        itype.setOpCode(instructionListLookup.get(index)[2]);
                             itype.setRs(rt);
                        finalResults.add(itype.getFullItypeHex());
```

```
int flag=0;
                     for(int i=0;i<instructionListLookup.size();i++){</pre>
                     int matchFlag=0;
Integer.toBinaryString(lableList.get(i).getLabelAddress());
                             matchFlag++;
                     jtype.setAddressJtype(address);
                counterwhile++;
            for(int i=0;i<finalResults.size();i++){</pre>
            File outputFile = new File("OutputSrc.obj");
            if(!outputFile.exists())
```

```
FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter(outputFile, false);
           BufferedWriter bufferedWriter = new BufferedWriter(fileWriter);
           for(int i=0;i<finalResults.size();i++){</pre>
               bufferedWriter.write(finalResults.get(i));
           bufferedWriter.close();
   public Labels(){}
   public String getLabelName() {
   public void setLabelName(String labelName) {
   public void setLabelAddress(int labelAddress) {
      this.labelAddress = labelAddress;
class Rtype extends Instruction{
   public Rtype() throws IOException {
```

```
public String getFullRtypeHex() {
public String getOpCode() {
public void setOpCode(String opCode) {
public void setFuncCode(String funcCode) {
```

```
shiiftAmount ="0"+shiiftAmount;
public Itype() throws IOException {
public String getFullItypeHex() {
public String getOpCode() {
public void setOpCode(String opCode) {
public void setRt(String rt) {
```

```
public void setImmediate(String immediate) {
        immediate=immediate.substring(1);
public Jtype() throws IOException {
public String getFullJtypeHex() {
public String getOpCode() {
public void setOpCode(String opCode) {
public String getAddressJtype() {
public void setAddressJtype(String addressJtype) {
    this.addressJtype = addressJtype;
```