Practical 9

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Aim

To implement assembly code generator

Code

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
char op[2],arg1[5],arg2[5],result[5];
void main()
{
 FILE *fp1,*fp2;
 fp1=fopen("input.txt","r");
 fp2=fopen("output.txt","w");
 while(!feof(fp1))
 {

   fscanf(fp1,"%s%s%s%s",op,arg1,arg2,result);
   printf("%s %s %s %s",op,arg1,arg2,result);
   if(!strcmp(op,"+"))
   {
     fprintf(fp2,"MOV R0,%s",arg1);
     fprintf(fp2,"\nADD R0,%s",arg2);
     fprintf(fp2,"\nMOV %s,R0",result);
   }
   else if(!strcmp(op,"-"))
   {
     fprintf(fp2,"MOV R0,%s",arg1);
     fprintf(fp2,"\nSUB R0,%s",arg2);
     fprintf(fp2,"\nMOV %s,R0",result);
   }
   else if(!strcmp(op,"*"))
   {
     fprintf(fp2,"MOV R0,%s",arg1);
     fprintf(fp2,"\nMUL R0,%s",arg2);
     fprintf(fp2,"\nMOV %s,R0",result);
   }
```

```
   else if(!strcmp(op,"/"))
   {
     fprintf(fp2,"MOV R0,%s",arg1);
     fprintf(fp2,"\nDIV R0,%s",arg2);
     fprintf(fp2,"\nMOV %s,R0",result);
   }
   else if(!strcmp(op,"="))
   {
     fprintf(fp2,"MOV R0,%s",arg1);
     fprintf(fp2,"\nMOV %s,R0",result);
   }
       fprintf(fp2,"\n");
   }
   fclose(fp1);
   fclose(fp2);

   getchar();
}
```

Input

input.txt

```
1   * a a x
2   * b b y
3   * 2 a d
4   * b d e
5   + x e d
6   + y d c
```

Output

output.txt

```
1   MOV R0,a
2   MUL R0,a
3   MOV x,R0
4   MOV R0,b
5   MUL R0,b
6   MOV y,R0
7   MOV R0,2
8   MUL R0,a
9   MOV d,R0
10  MOV R0,b
11  MUL R0,d
12  MOV e,R0
13  MOV R0,x
14  ADD R0,e
15  MOV d,R0
16  MOV R0,y
17  ADD R0,d
18  MOV c,R0
```

Conclusion

Converting to assembly code is the final phase of the compiler. We implemented a basic assembly code converter program for a hypothetical machine for demonstration purposes. The input is a quadruple code.