CSN-252 Project SIC-XE Assembler Design

By-

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The design of the SIC-XE Assembler is implemented in a single cpp file named-"Assembler1.cpp". It includes the implementation of control sections but not program blocks. To use the assembler, open the C++ code in any IDE and run it. In the IDE terminal, input the assembly program. The input format is discussed below.

Input format:

- Write the assembly program in **uppercase characters** only.
- Blank spaces are only allowed to make the distinction between the "label", "opcode" and "operand" fields. Only one blank space is allowed to make this distinction and other than these, no blank spaces are allowed. If no "label" field element is present in an instruction then start directly from "opcode" field element.
- In the "operand" field where multiple elements are required like "BUFFER+BUFEND" or "BUFFER,X" or "X,A" or "BUFFER-BUFEND,X" make sure there are no blank spaces.
- No blank lines or comments are allowed between instructions.
- Unless "END" or "END *label*" instruction is written, the code will keep on taking input instructions. So to complete the assembly and see the output, this instruction is required.

Some sample programs are provided at the end of this document.

Output format:

- If no errors are encountered, then the listing file and the object program of the assembled program will be printed.
- In the listing file, the first column shows the addresses or location counter of the respective instructions. The second column shows the assembly instruction elements and the third and last column shows the respective object codes.
- The format of the SIC-XE object program is as specified by the textbook "System Software: An Introduction To Systems Programming" by LL Beck. It includes all the required types of records.
- In case of control sections, the listing files and object programs of individual assembly codes are printed separately.

<u>Assembler Design Explanation:</u>

- The provided code implements a standard two pass assembler. The code is divided into different functions which perform specific tasks as specified by their name.
- First the "getInstructions()" function is used to take the input instructions and then the program is assembled by making two passes over the program. This is done by the functions "firstPass()" and "secondPass()" respectively.
- In the first pass, all the input instructions are checked for validity. The location counter vector is maintained and all labels and their addresses are calculated and stored in the symbol table denoted by vector "symTab".
- If required, the literal table is also maintained in form of vector "litTab" and if any expressions are used, their validity is checked and their value is calculated at the end of the first pass by using functions "containsArithmetic()", "isExpression()" and "absOrRelative()".
- Errors detected are reported as they are found. If there are no errors, then the execution goes to the function "secondPass()". If there are errors, then execution stops here.
- In the second pass, the object codes for all the instructions are generated and stored in the vector "objCode". If there are any addressing related errors, they are reported here as they are found and the execution stops after this. If no errors are found, then the execution goes to function "printListingFile()", "generateObjProgram()" and "printObjProgram()" and the output is shown.
- When control sections are used, external definitions and external references are maintained in vectors "extDef" and "extRef" respectively.
- In control sections, the individual programs can be categorized into 3 types- first program
 of the control section, last program of the control section and middle programs of the
 control section.
- To assemble these 3 different types of individual programs, slight variations of functions "firstPass()", "secondPass()", and "generateObjProgram()" are used.
- These functions are named "firstPass1()", "secondPass1()", "generateObjProgram1()", "firstPass2()", "secondPass2()", "generateObjProgram2()", "firstPass3()", "secondPass3()", and "generateObjProgram3()" and they are used to handle these 3 different types of individual programs in control sections.

Sample inputs:

 Question 3 of section 2.2 of the textbook "System Software: An Introduction To Systems Programming" by LL Beck -

SUM START 0 FIRST LDX #0 LDA #0 +LDB #TABLE2 **BASE TABLE2** LOOP ADD TABLE,X ADD TABLE2,X **TIX COUNT** JLT LOOP +STA TOTAL **RSUB COUNT RESW 1** TABLE RESW 2000 TABLE2 RESW 2000 **TOTAL RESW 1 END FIRST**

Output:





Sample input containing control sections (also from same textbook) -

COPY START 0

EXTDEF BUFFER, BUFEND, LENGTH

EXTREF RDREC, WRREC

FIRST STL RETADR

CLOOP +JSUB RDREC

LDA LENGTH

COMP #0

JEQ ENDFIL

+JSUB WRREC

J CLOOP

ENDFIL LDA =C'EOF'

STA BUFFER

LDA #3

STA LENGTH

+JSUB WRREC

J @RETADR

RETADR RESW 1

LENGTH RESW 1

LTORG

BUFFER RESB 4096

BUFEND EQU*

MAXLEN EQU BUFEND-BUFFER

RDREC CSECT

EXTREF BUFFER, LENGTH, BUFEND

CLEAR X

CLEAR A

CLEAR S

LDT MAXLEN

RLOOP TD INPUT

JEQ RLOOP

RD INPUT COMPR A,S JEQ EXIT +STCH BUFFER,X TIXR T JLT RLOOP **EXIT +STX LENGTH RSUB INPUT BYTE X'F1'** MAXLEN WORD BUFEND-BUFFER WRREC CSECT EXTREF LENGTH, BUFFER CLEAR X **+LDT LENGTH** WLOOP TD =X'05' JEQ WLOOP +LDCH BUFFER,X WD =X'05' TIXR T JLT WLOOP **RSUB END FIRST**

Output:





