CSN-252 TUTORIAL-08 SIC-XE ASSEMBLER

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O4 SUB BATCH.

ABOUT THE ASSEMBLER:

Here we are trying to implement the assembler (a 2 pass assembler specifically). This assembler designed has the following features as mentioned below:

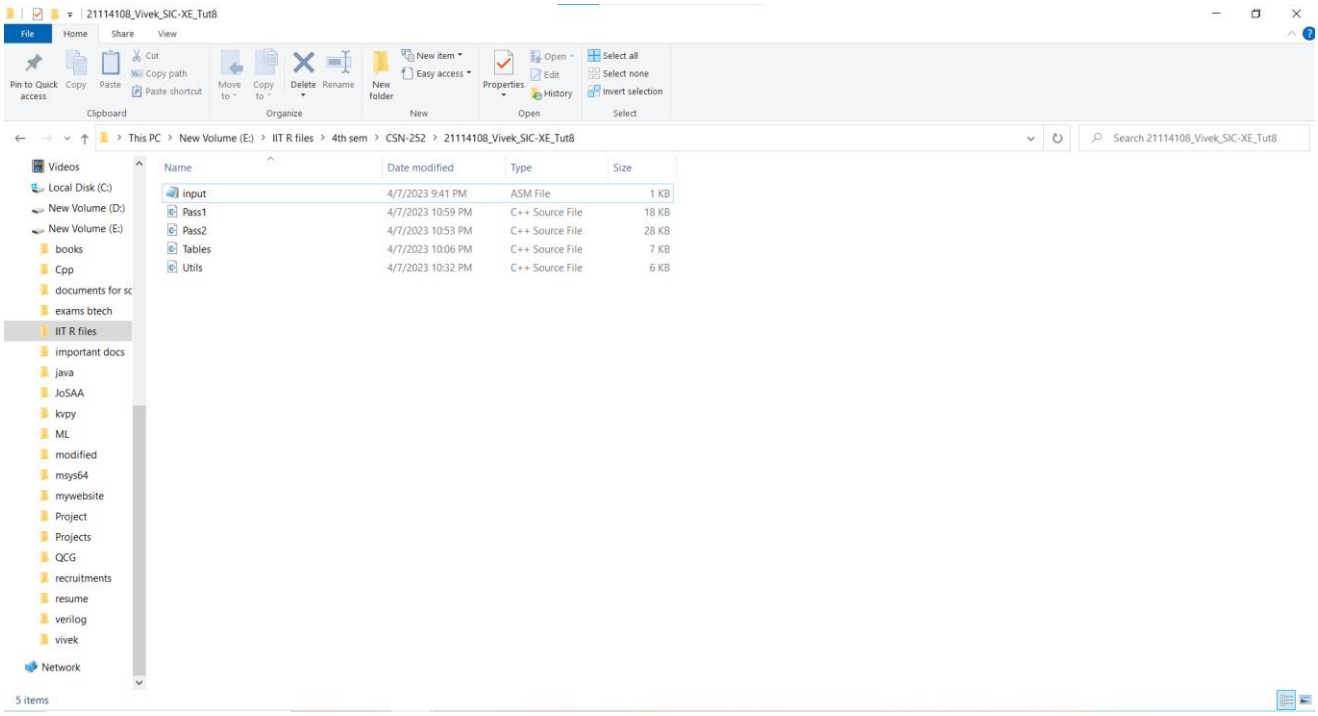
- Converts the given assembly program into object program.

- It also produces given files as output:
    - Object program file : It contains the object program for the input assembly program given. The header record, text records, end record and modification records .
    - Intermediate file : The file has some useful listing like the addresses of all instuctions and variables that is produced as an output of pass1 and which is used by pass2.
    - Listing file : This file contains the listings of object code, addresses of all instructions and is an output of pass2.
    - Error file : This file contains the errors occurred in the assembly code while pass1 and pass2 run.
    - Tables file : This table contains all the tables which is necessary during the object code production like symbol and literal tables.
- **Assembler Input**- Assembler source program using the instruction set of SIC/XE.
- **Assembler Output-** Assembler will generate the following files as output-
  o Pass 1 will generate a Symbol Table, Intermediate file for pass2 .
- My assembler supports the following machine independent features-
  1. Literals

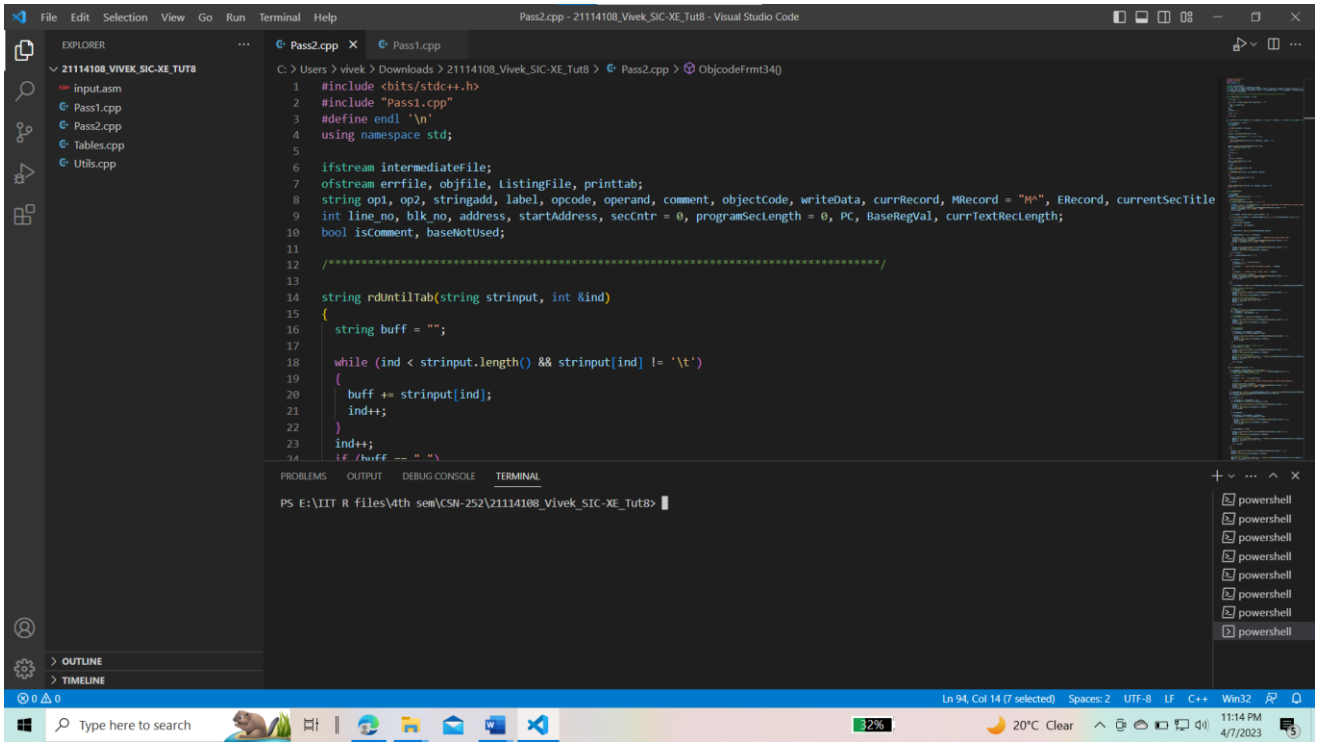
2. Symbol Defining Statements
3. Expressions
4. Program Blocks
    - Pass 2 will generate a listing file containing the input assembly code and address, block number, object code of each instruction, an object program file, and an error file.
    - Note: My assembler only works for program blocks and not for control sections since I am an even enrollment number person.

Procedure to use the assembler in your system:

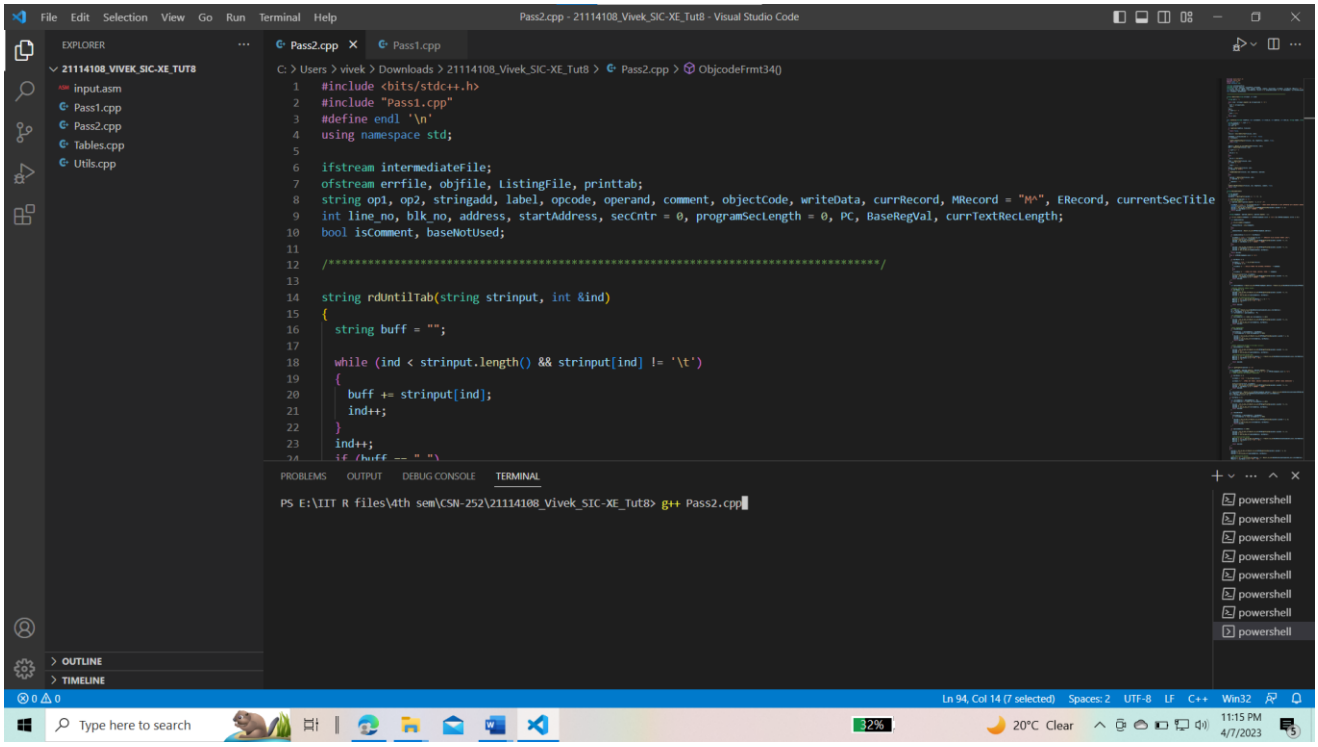
- Download the zip file named as SIC-XE(or any other name given).
- Extract it and open that folder which contains 5 files. Four being Pass1, Pass2, Utils, and Tables along with a input program file.



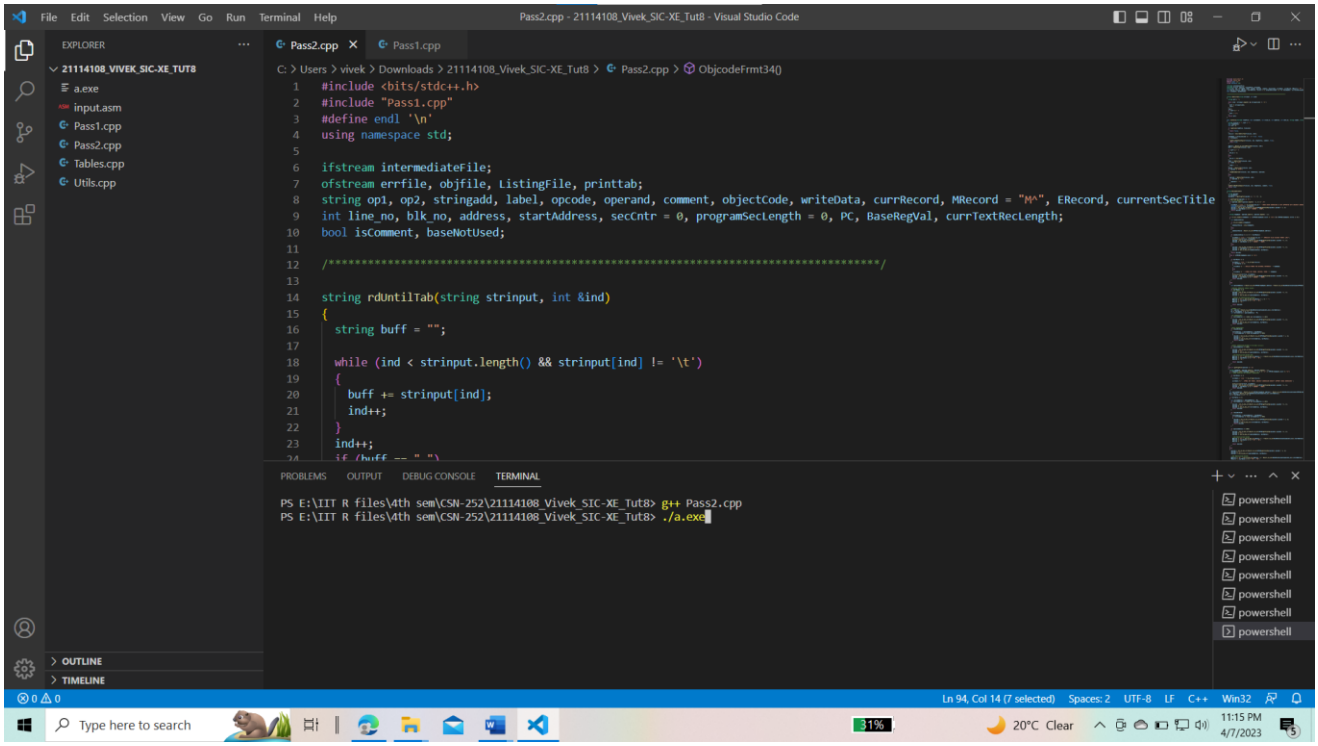
- Now open this folder in your desired editors like I used VScode, or you can directly run-in command prompt.



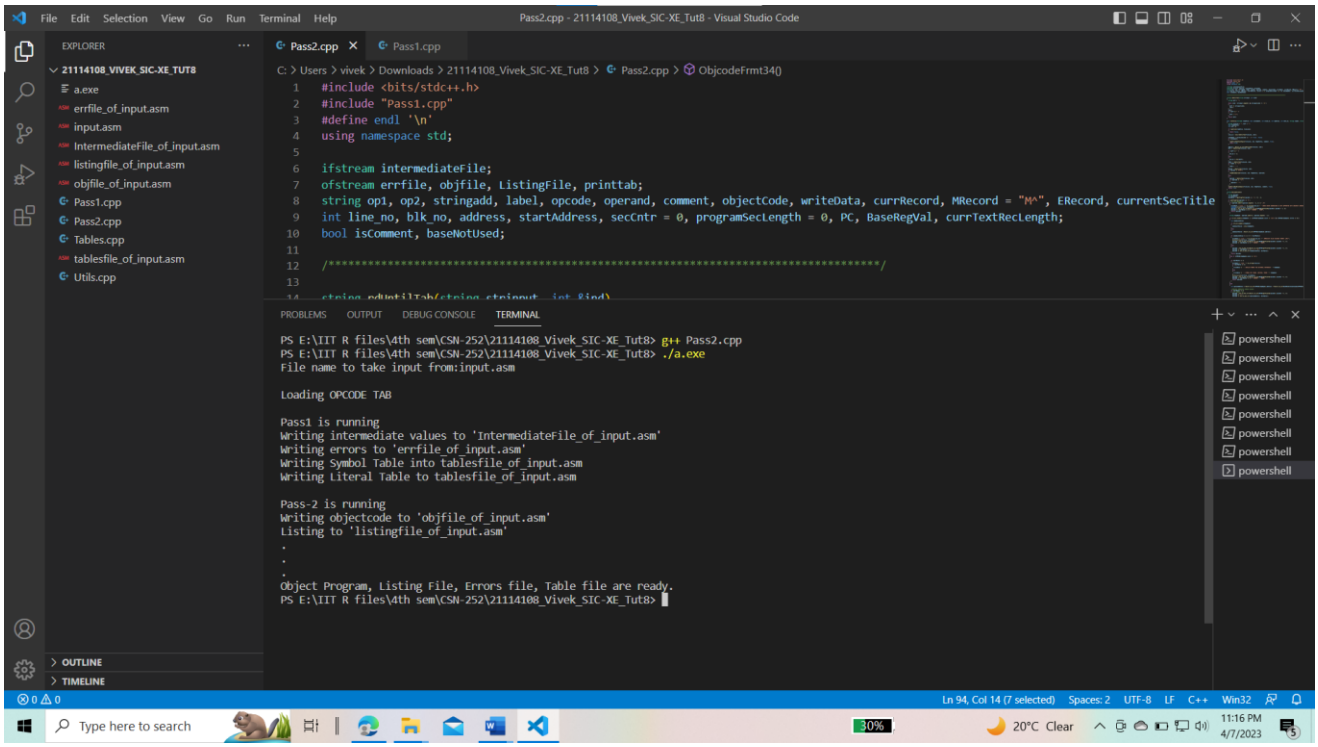
- Go to this directory. Now we run the command “g++ Pass2.cpp” for compilation. You get a new file “a.exe” which is the file to be run now.



- Now run the command “.\a.exe” which runs the code, and we are asked to give input file name.

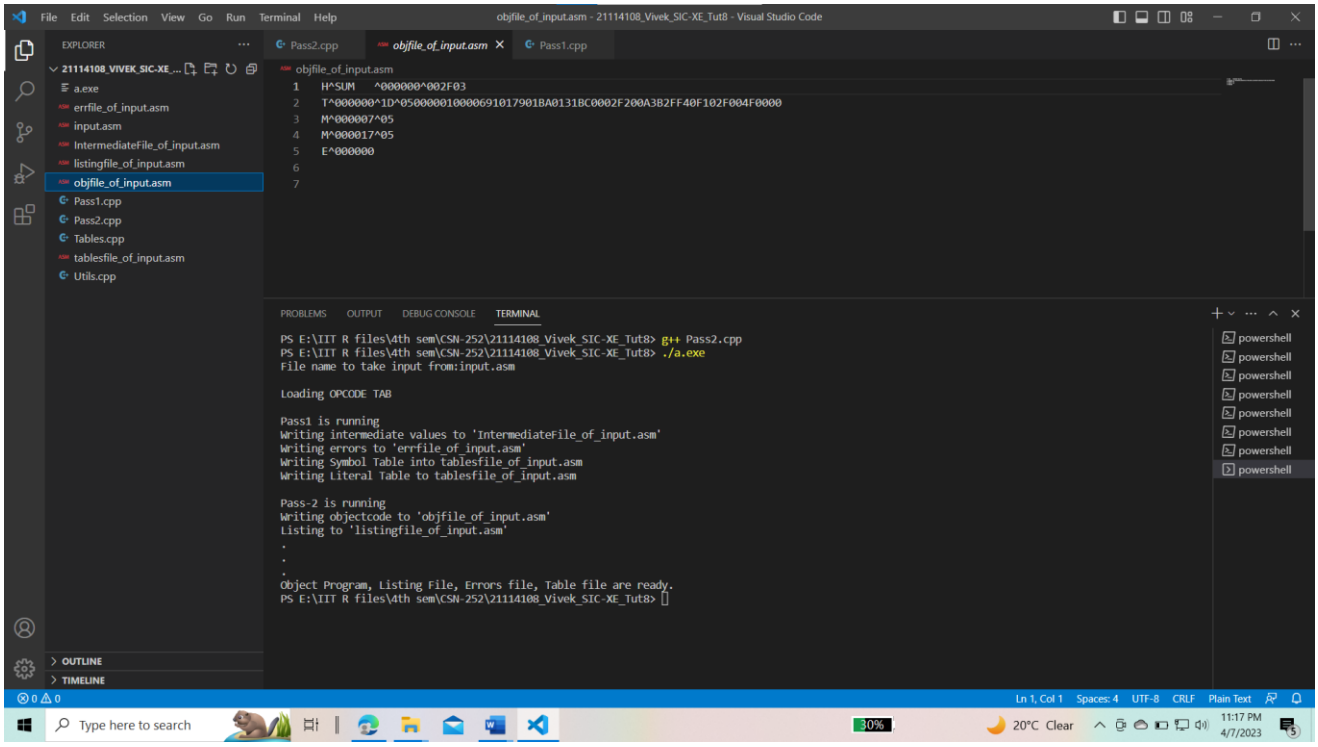


- As we have the input program in input.asm already(we can use some other input file with different program) we enter it.

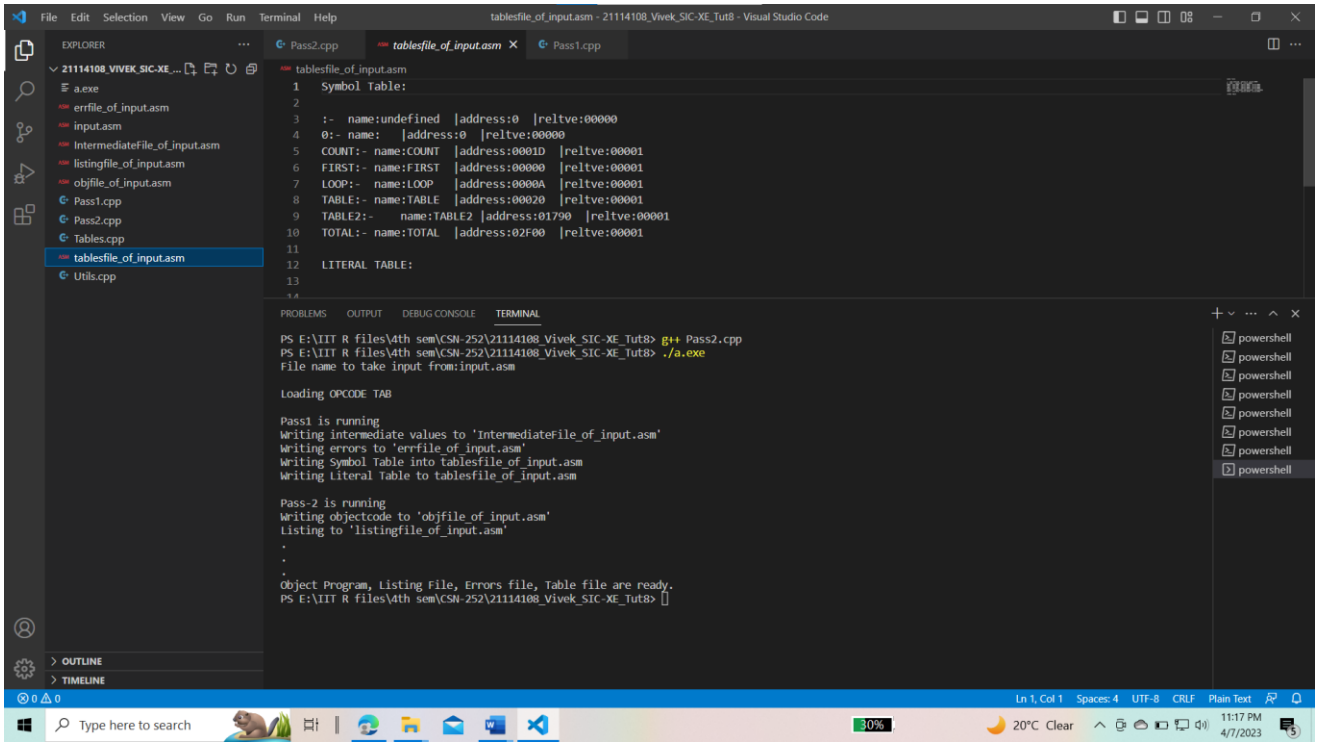


- The code is run successfully, and the terminal consists of the output dialogues as above. ○ You can also see 5 additional files. They are mentioned below.

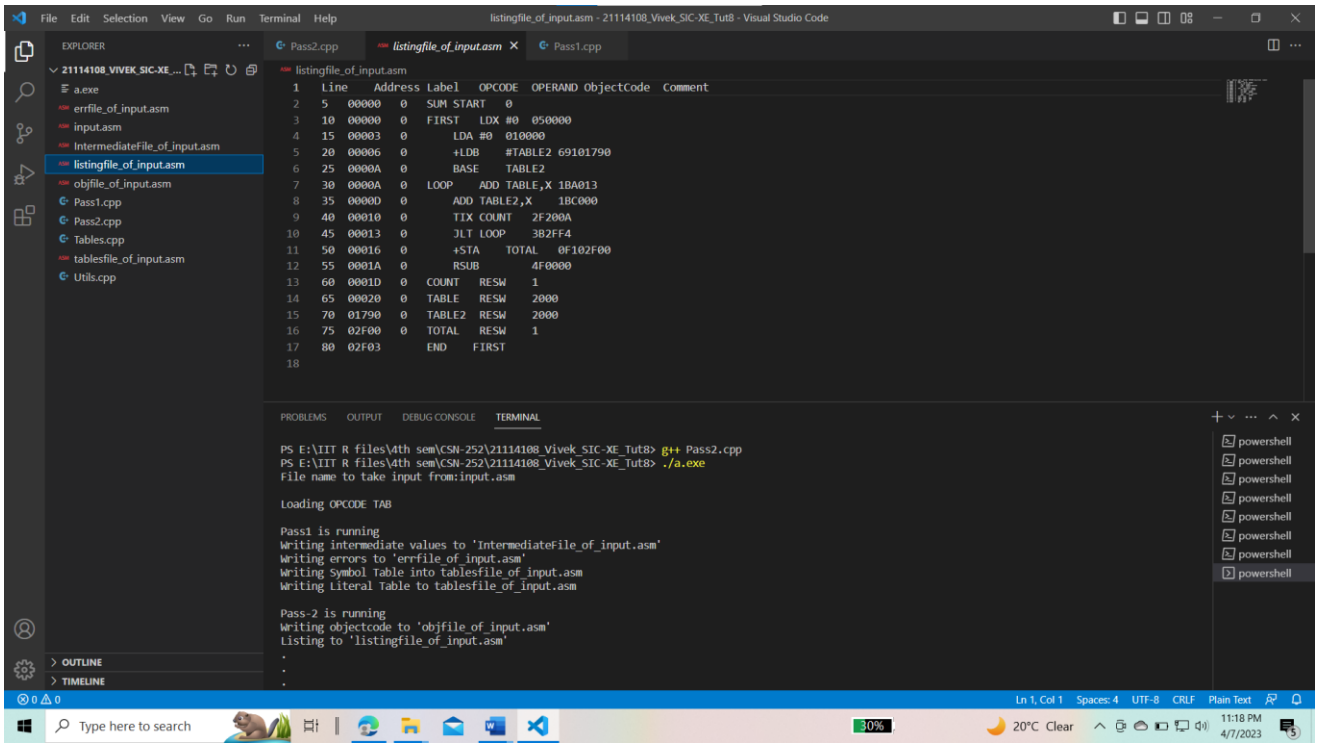
- objfile_of_input.asm



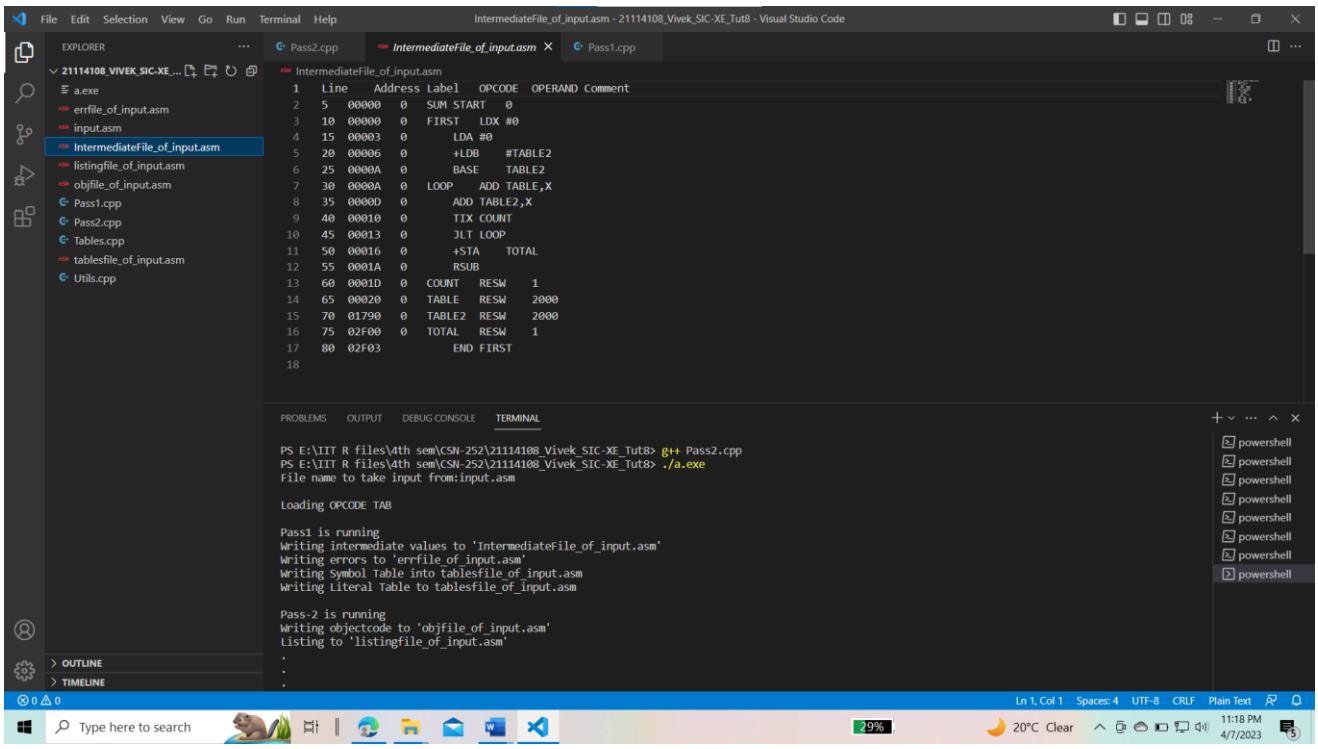
- tablesfile_of_input.asm



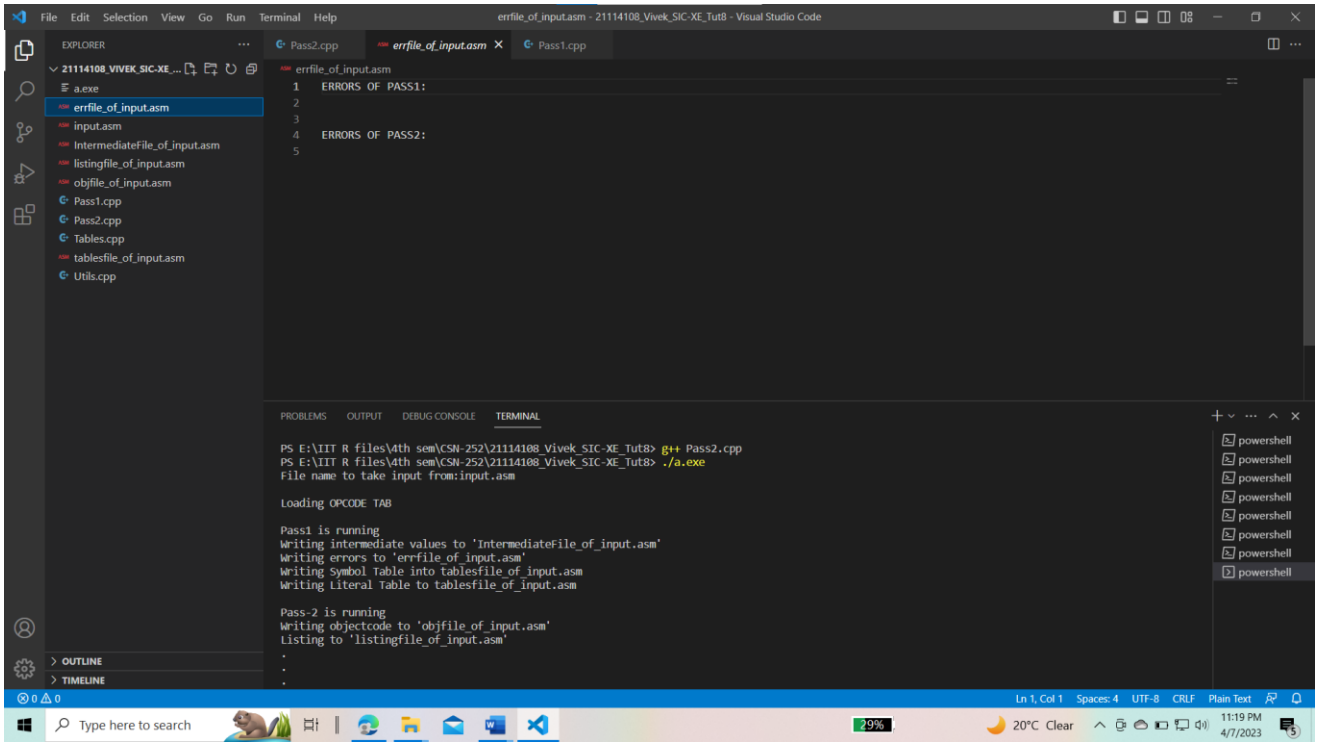
- listingfile_of_input.asm



- IntermediateFile_of_input.asm



- errfile_of_input.asm



INPUT AND OUTPUT:

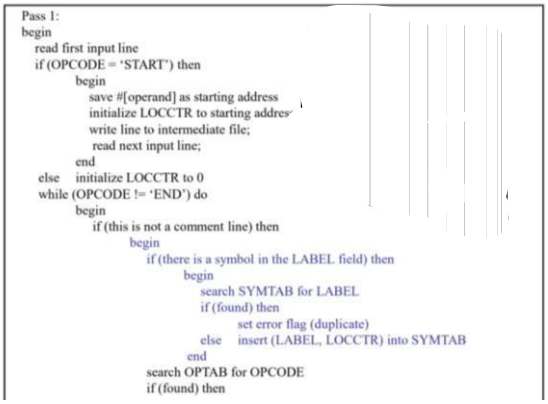
- Sample input code:

```
SUM     START  0
FIRST   LDX    #0
        LDA    #0
        +LDB   #0
        +LDB   #TABLE2
        LDT    =X'05'
        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
```

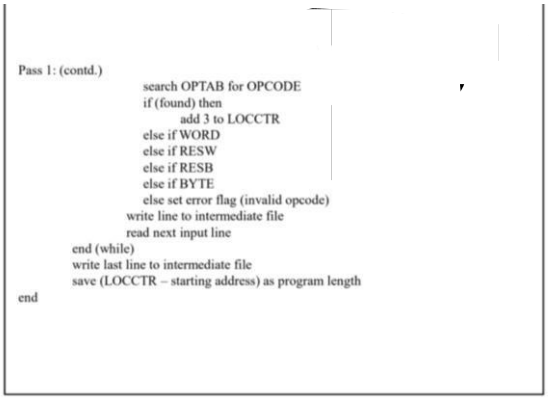
- Input output object code:

```
H^SUM   ^000000^002F03
T^000000^1D^05000001000069101790 1BA0131BC0002F200A3B2FF40F102F004F0000
M^000007^05
M^000017^05
E^000000
```

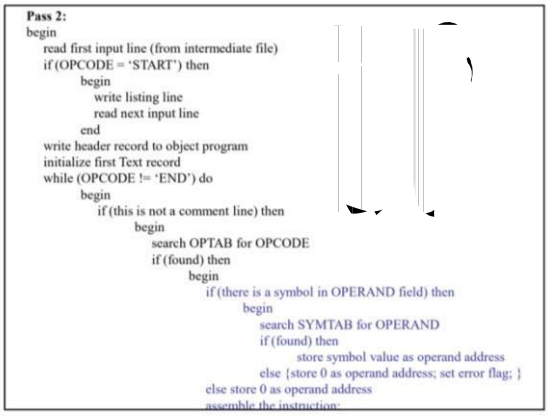
The design of the assembler is built upon the principles described by L.L.Beck in the book suggested by sir. I am attaching a few pseudocodes I followed to get to know the right implementation of Pass1 and Pass2 and built upon it.



```
Pass 1:
begin
   read first input line
   if (OPCODE = 'START') then
            begin
               save #[operand] as starting address
               initialize LOCCTR to starting addres
               write line to intermediate file;
                read next input line;
            end
   else   initialize LOCCTR to 0
   while (OPCODE != 'END') do
            begin
               if (this is not a comment line) then
                        begin
                           if (there is a symbol in the LABEL field) then
                                    begin
                                       search SYMTAB for LABEL
                                       if (found) then
                                                set error flag (duplicate)
                                          else    insert (LABEL, LOCCTR) into SYMTAB
                                       end
                           search OPTAB for OPCODE
                           if (found) then
```



```
Pass 1: (contd.)
                           search OPTAB for OPCODE
                           if (found) then
                                    add 3 to LOCCTR
                           else if WORD
                           else if RESW
                           else if RESB
                           else if BYTE
                           else set error flag (invalid opcode)
                        write line to intermediate file
                        read next input line
            end (while)
            write last line to intermediate file
            save (LOCCTR – starting address) as program length
end
```



```
Pass 2:
begin
   read first input line (from intermediate file)
   if (OPCODE = 'START') then
            begin
               write listing line
               read next input line
            end
   write header record to object program
   initialize first Text record
   while (OPCODE != 'END') do
            begin
               if (this is not a comment line) then
                        begin
                           search OPTAB for OPCODE
                           if (found) then
                                    begin
                                       if (there is a symbol in OPERAND field) then
                                                begin
                                                   search SYMTAB for OPERAND
                                                   if (found) then
                                                            store symbol value as operand address
                                                   else {store 0 as operand address; set error flag; }
                                       else store 0 as operand address
                                       assemble the instruction;
```

The above figures show us the algorithm implemented. We also implemented literals, expressions, program blocks in addition to the above algorithm.

Tables:

All the data structures required for the assembler to run is kept in this file. It contains the structs for labels, opcode, literal, blocks. After the execution of the pass1.cpp, the Tables like SYMTAB, LITTAB, etc., are printed in a separate file and then pass2.cpp is executed.

Data Structures used:

1. Map: Maps are associative containers that store elements formed by a combination of a key value and a mapped value, following a specific order.

Here map is used to store the SYMBOL TABLE, OPCODE TABLE, REGISTER TABLE, LITERAL TABLE, BLOCK TABLE. Each map of these tables contains a key in the form of string(data type) which represent an element of the table and the mapped value is a struct which stores the information of that element.

2. Structure: **Structures** are user defined data types which are used to store group of items of non-similar data types. Structures of each map are as below.

OPTAB

The struct contains information of opcodes: name, format type, and a character representing whether the opcode is valid or not.

REGTAB

The struct contains information of registers : its numeric equivalent or say register number, and a character representing whether the registers exits or not.

SYMTAB

The struct contains information of labels: name, address, block number, a character representing whether the label exits in the symbol table or not, an integer representing whether label is relative or not.

LITTAB

The struct contains information of literals: its value, address, block number, a character representing whether the literal exits in the literal table or not.

BLOCKS

The struct contains information of blocks: its name, start address, block number, location counter value for end address of block, and a character representing whether the block exits or not.

CONCLUSION:

I have learnt the working of the SIC-XE assembler and the functionalities. Over the course of working on the project I realized quite a bit of new C++ functions and became better at understanding the pseudocodes explained in the book and understood the two-pass assembler completely. I thank Sir for giving us this as a homework since it cleared most of my doubts with regards to assemblers.