

DAYANANDA SAGAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Minor Project- Report
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Course Faculty: Prameetha Pai
Semester: 6

Course Name & code: System Software 19CS6DCSSW
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TITLE OF THE PROJECT	One Pass Assembler Implementation			
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USN	1DS19CS193	1DS19CS192	1DS19CS191	1DS19CS190
INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION	Designing and working of the assembler code	Designing and working of the assembler code	Designing and working of the assembler code	Designing and working of the assembler code
GUIDE	Prof. Prameetha Pai/ Prof. Dhara K N			
PROJECT ABSTRACT :	A single pass assembler scans the program only once and creates the equivalent binary program. The assembler substitutes all of the symbolic instruction with machine code in one pass. The difficult part is to resolve future label references and assembly code in one pass. This problem is known as forward referencing and can be solved without using two pass assemblers. We will be implementing this project using C programming.			
PLATFORM USED (H/W & S/W TOOLS TO BE USED)	Python , Visual Studio Code, Pycharm			
INTRODUCTION	<p>An assembler is a program that accepts an assembly language program (source) as input and produces its machine language equivalent (object code) along with the information for the loader. There are two types of assemblers, one pass and two pass. In this project we will be dealing with one pass assembler.</p> <p>Single Pass Assembler:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Performs and generates Object Code in single pass-Need to resolve the forward referencing <p>The ability to compile in a single pass is often seen as a benefit because it simplifies</p>			

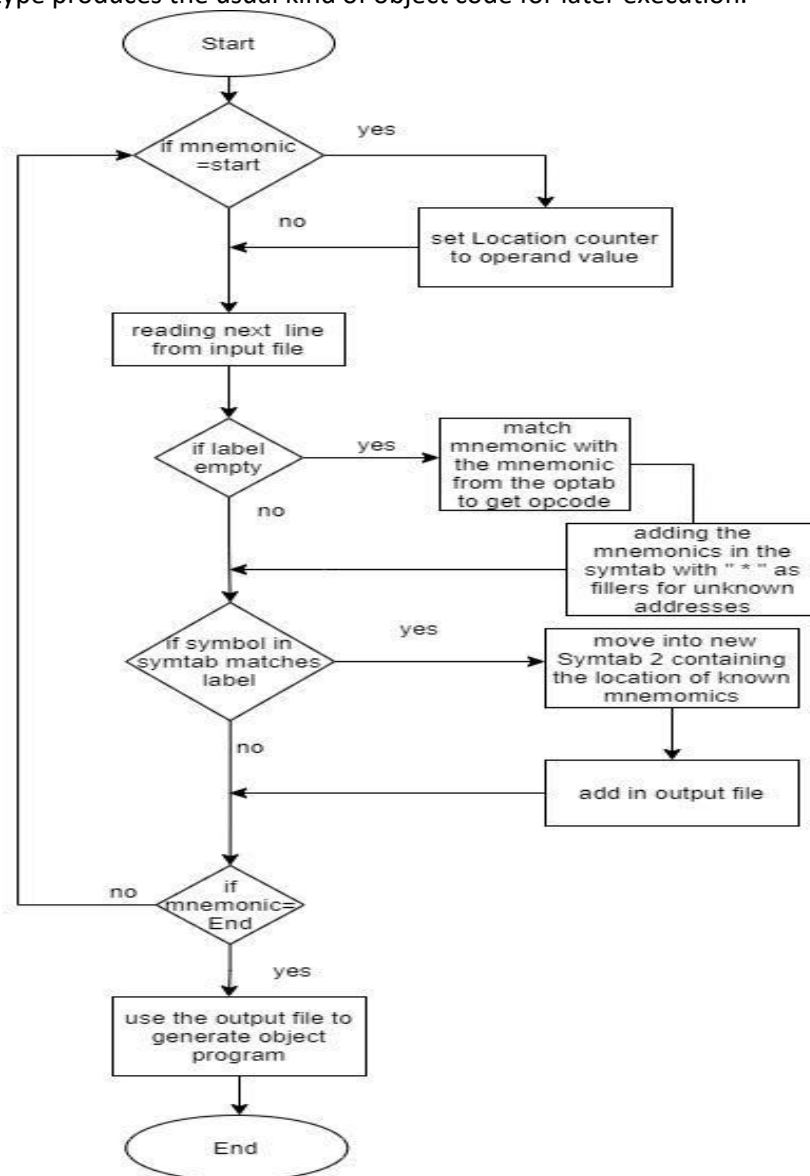
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the job of writing a compiler and one pass compilers generally compile faster than multi-pass compilers. Many languages were designed so that they could be compiled in a single pass .

The Main Criteria in designing the assembler using single pass was to resolve forward references. We can avoid to some extent the forward references by:
 Eliminating forward reference to data items, by defining all the storage reservation statements at the beginning of the program rather at the end.
 Unfortunately, forward reference to labels on the instructions cannot be avoided. (forward jumping)
 To provide some provision for handling forward references by prohibiting forward references to data items.
 There are two types of one-pass assemblers:
 One that produces object code directly in memory for immediate execution (Load-and-go assemblers).
 The other type produces the usual kind of object code for later execution.

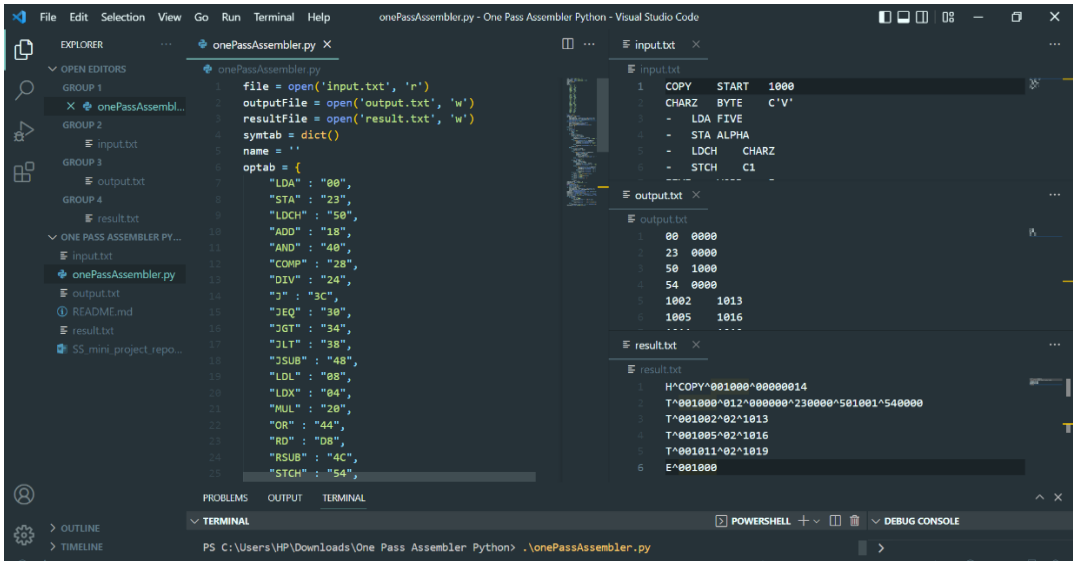
DESIGN



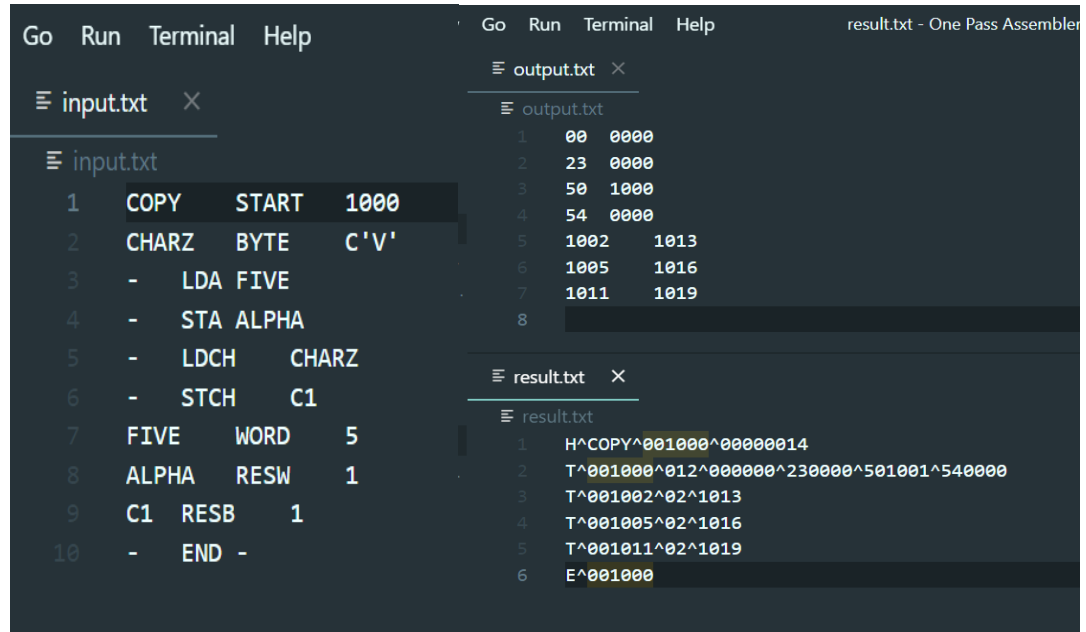
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	<p>Load-and-go assembler generates their object code in memory for immediate execution. No object program is written out, no loader is needed.</p> <p>It is useful in a system with frequent program development and testing</p> <p>The efficiency of the assembly process is an important consideration.</p> <p>Programs are re-assembled nearly every time they are run; efficiency of the assembly process is an important consideration.</p> <p>Forward Reference in One-Pass Assemblers:</p> <p>In load-and-Go assemblers when a forward reference is encountered :</p> <p>Omits the operand address if the symbol has not yet been defined</p> <p>Enters this undefined symbol into SYMTAB and indicates that it is undefined</p> <p>Adds the address of this operand address to a list of forward references associated with the SYMTAB entry</p> <p>When the definition for the symbol is encountered, scans the reference list and inserts the address.</p> <p>At the end of the program, reports the error if there are still SYMTAB entries indicated undefined symbols.</p> <p>For Load-and-Go assembler</p> <p>Search SYMTAB for the symbol named in the END statement and jumps to this location to begin execution if there is no error.</p>
<p>PROJECT SOURCE CODE LINK (GITHUB/ GOOGLE DRIVE)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">https://github.com/XitizVerma/One-Pass-Assembler</p>
<p>CONCLUSION /FUTURE ENHANCEMENT</p>	<p>We have successfully implemented the one pass assembler from scratch in python. We will work on implementing a GUI to make the assembler much more convenient to use.</p> 

Input Output and Result text file of the source program



The screenshot displays three text files in a dark-themed editor. The 'input.txt' file contains assembly instructions: COPY START 1000, CHARZ BYTE C'V', LDA FIVE, STA ALPHA, LDCH CHARZ, STCH C1, FIVE WORD 5, ALPHA RESW 1, C1 RESB 1, and END -. The 'output.txt' file shows the corresponding machine code in hexadecimal: 00 0000, 23 0000, 50 1000, 54 0000, 1002 1013, 1005 1016, 1011 1019, and an empty line. The 'result.txt' file contains the hex dump of the program: H^COPY^001000^00000014, T^001000^012^000000^230000^501001^540000, T^001002^02^1013, T^001005^02^1016, T^001011^02^1019, and E^001000.

```
Go Run Terminal Help
```

```
input.txt X
```

```
1 COPY START 1000
2 CHARZ BYTE C'V'
3 - LDA FIVE
4 - STA ALPHA
5 - LDCH CHARZ
6 - STCH C1
7 FIVE WORD 5
8 ALPHA RESW 1
9 C1 RESB 1
10 - END -
```

```
output.txt X
```

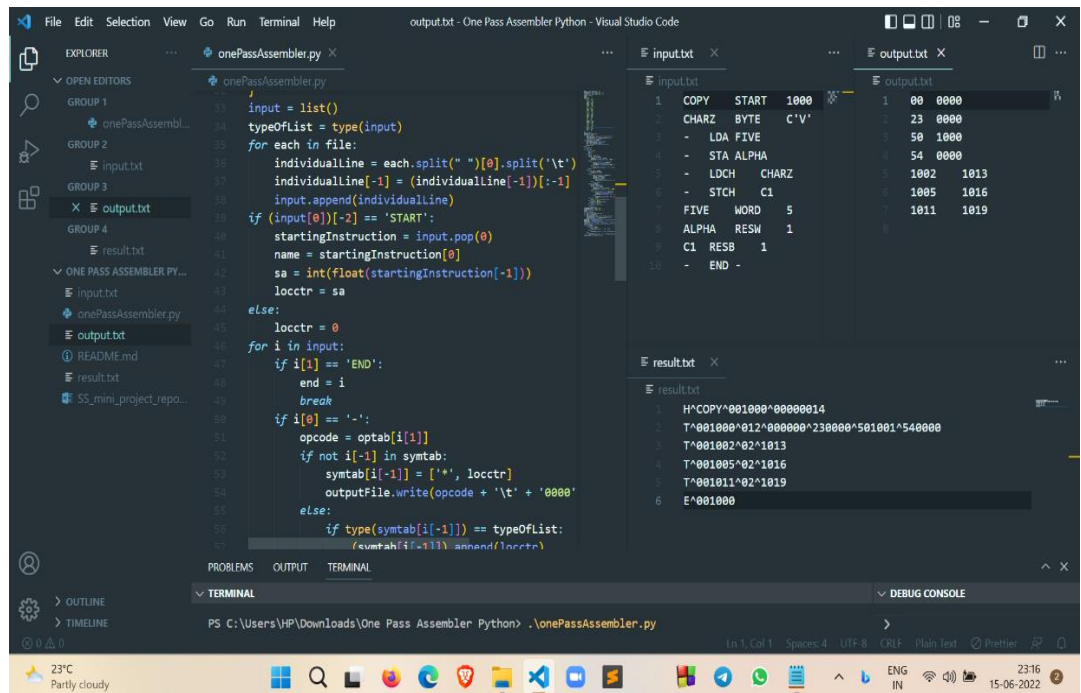
```
1 00 0000
2 23 0000
3 50 1000
4 54 0000
5 1002 1013
6 1005 1016
7 1011 1019
8
```

```
result.txt X
```

```
1 H^COPY^001000^00000014
2 T^001000^012^000000^230000^501001^540000
3 T^001002^02^1013
4 T^001005^02^1016
5 T^001011^02^1019
6 E^001000
```

UI SCREENSHOTS

Program Execution



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'onePassAssembler.py' file open. The code is a Python script that reads assembly instructions from 'input.txt', processes them, and writes the output to 'output.txt' and the hex dump to 'result.txt'. The terminal at the bottom shows the command 'PS C:\Users\HP\Downloads\One Pass Assembler Python> .\onePassAssembler.py' being executed. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is in UTF-8 encoding and the system is at 23°C.

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
```

```
output.txt - One Pass Assembler Python - Visual Studio Code
```

```
EXPLORER
```

```
onePassAssembler.py X
```

```
onePassAssembler.py
1 input = list()
2 typeOfList = type(input)
3 for each in file:
4     individualline = each.split(" ").split('\t')
5     individualline[-1] = (individualline[-1])[:-1]
6     input.append(individualline)
7 if (input[0][-2] == 'START'):
8     startingInstruction = input.pop(0)
9     name = startingInstruction[0]
10    sa = int(float(startingInstruction[-1]))
11    locctr = sa
12 else:
13    locctr = 0
14 for i in input:
15    if i[1] == 'END':
16        end = i
17        break
18    if i[0] == '-':
19        opcode = optab[i[1]]
20        if not i[-1] in symtab:
21            symtab[i[-1]] = ['*', locctr]
22            outputFile.write(opcode + '\t' + '0000')
23        else:
24            if type(symtab[i[-1]]) == typeOfList:
25                (symtab[i[-1]][1]) += 1
26                append(locctr)
```

```
input.txt X
```

```
1 COPY START 1000
2 CHARZ BYTE C'V'
3 - LDA FIVE
4 - STA ALPHA
5 - LDCH CHARZ
6 - STCH C1
7 FIVE WORD 5
8 ALPHA RESW 1
9 C1 RESB 1
10 - END -
```

```
output.txt X
```

```
1 00 0000
2 23 0000
3 50 1000
4 54 0000
5 1002 1013
6 1005 1016
7 1011 1019
8
```

```
result.txt X
```

```
1 H^COPY^001000^00000014
2 T^001000^012^000000^230000^501001^540000
3 T^001002^02^1013
4 T^001005^02^1016
5 T^001011^02^1019
6 E^001000
```

```
TERMINAL
```

```
PS C:\Users\HP\Downloads\One Pass Assembler Python> .\onePassAssembler.py
```

23°C
Partly cloudy