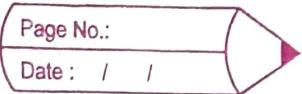


01/02/22

Tutorial - 04 - SS

UI91S009



Ques

The various data structures used in assembler are :-

- a.) Location Counter :- it keeps track of each instruction location. LC is a variable that initialized to beginning address.
i.e., address specified in 'START' statement.
e.g. START 501 \rightarrow LC = 501 (LC contains value 501)
- b.) MOT (Machine Operation Table) :- it is a static or fixed table. The contents do not change during lifetime of an assembler. It stores names of mnemonics, its binary code and its length.

	Mnemonic	Opcode	length
\rightarrow	ADD	01	1
\rightarrow	SUB	02	1

- c.) Pseudo Operation Table (POT) :- also known as OPTAB
Operation code table

It is static or fixed table which contains :-

1. Mnemonic - opcode
2. class
3. Mnemonic info

Mnemonic	opcode	class	Mnemonic info
\rightarrow	MOVER	IS	(04, 1)
\rightarrow	DS	DL	R# 7

Class indicates whether opcodes corresponds to an imperative statement (IS), declarative (DS) or Assembler directive (AD).

→ IS → mnemonic info contain pair of (machine opcode, instruction length).

→ DS or AD → ID of routine

d). Symbol table → used to store all symbol used in a program, which includes variables, constants, procedure, label etc. It is generated by analysis phase and is used by synthesis phase to generate machine code.

Symbol	value	location	length
N	1	20	4

e) Literal table :- contains information about all the literal encountered in assembly along with their corresponding assigned location

Literal	Address
=121	121
=134	134

f). Pool table :- it contains starting literal number of each pool

literal number
0
2
4

~~d⁻²~~

a → Pass 2

b → Pass 1

c → Pass 2

d → Pass 1

~~Q-3~~ → 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.

→ These are used when

a. It is necessary or desirable to avoid a second pass over the source program

b. The external storage for the immediate file between two passes is slow or is inconvenient to use.

(eg)

Source Program

```

START 100
MOVER AR+6,A
PRINT B
ADD BRF4, = 'a'
SUB BRF4, D
COMP CRF4, = '2B'
ITORY
AD3 3
LABEL :EQUAT
ORIGIN 500
LI :NULL, CRF4 = '7'
B PC 10
MOVERN CRF4, '7'
P PC 8
END
    
```

Target Code

01 - 100
100) 04 01 107
101) 10 - 501
102) 01 02 105
103) 02 02 503
104) 06 03 106
105) - - 009
106) - - 023
107) - - 003
NO code generation
NO code generation
500) 03 03 504
501) - - 010
502) 05 03 504
503) - - 008
504) - - 007

SYMBOL TABLE

Symbol no.	Symbol	Address
01	A	107
02	B	501
03	D	
04	LABEL	107
05	LI	500

LITERAL TABLE

Lit no.	Literal	Address
01	= '4'	105
02	= '23'	106
03	= '7'	504

Pool table

POOL TAB
01
03

Table of Incomplete Instruction (T II)

LC NO	Incomplete Instruction
100	A
101	B
102	= '4'
103	D
104	= '23'
500	= '7'
502	= '71'

Q-4PASS 1:-

START 102

LC

READ X

102

READ Y

103

MOVER ARE4,X

104

ADD ARE4,Y

105

MOVEM ARE4, RESULT

106

PRINT RESULT

107

STOP

108

X DS 1 109

Y DS 1 110

RESULT DS 1 111

END

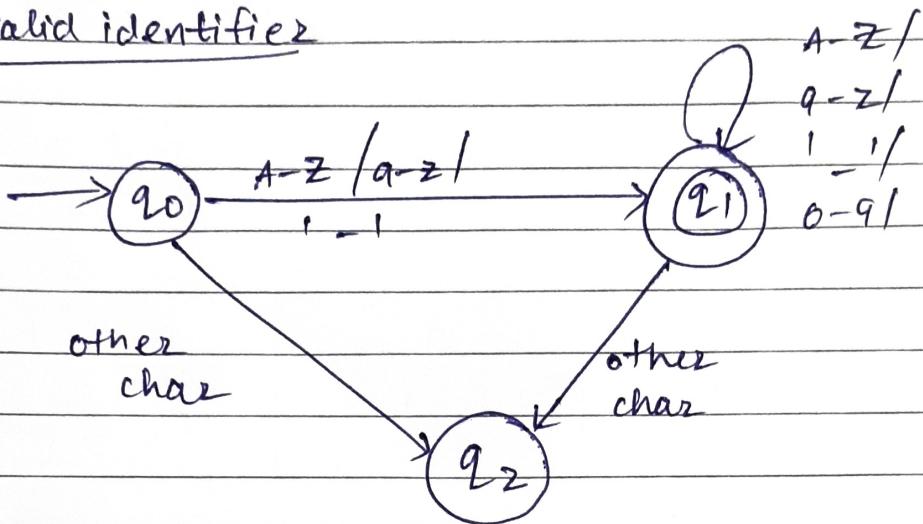
AnsSymbol table

Symbol	Address	length
X	109	1
Y	110	1
RESULT	111	1

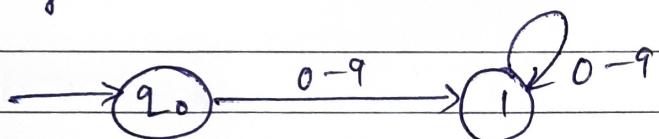
MOT	MNEMONIC	TYPE	OPCODE	LENGTH
LC	MNEMONIC	TYPE	OPCODE	LENGTH
-	START/END	AD	01/02	-
102	READ	IS	09	01
103	READ	IS	09	01
104	MOVER	IS	04	01
105	ADD	IS	01	01
106	MOVEM	IS	05	01
107	PRINT	IS	10	01
108	STOP	IS	00	01
109	DS	DL	02	-
110	DS	DL	02	-
111	DS	DL	02	-

B-5

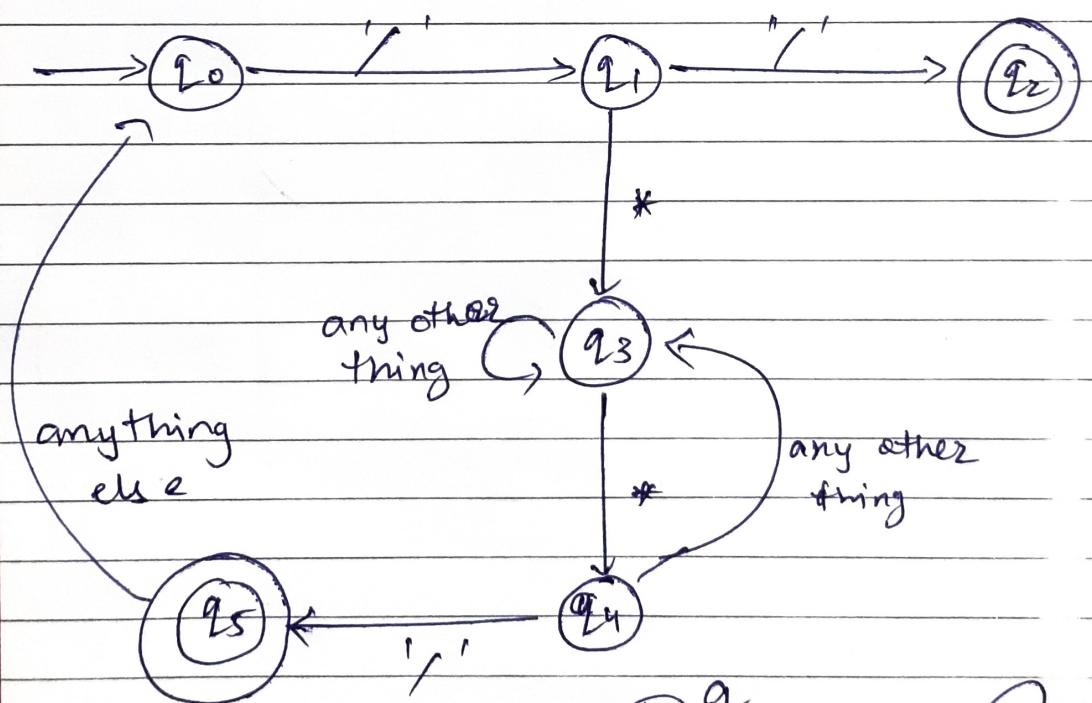
Valid identifier



Integer constant:



Comments :-



B-6

