SIC-XE-Assembler Design

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1 Introduction

The Logic of the assembler is decomposed into 3 main functions which we will discuss in the further sections , these functions are MAIN(), PASS1(), PASS2(), The Steps for running the program are as follows:

- 1. Download and extract the zip file containing the codes
- 2. Run the command:
 - # g++ -std=c++20 pass2.cpp -o assembler.out
- 3. execute the file assembler.out
- 4. Enter the name of the file 'input_sample.txt' provided along with the code
- 5. The listing file and object file have been generated

2 Main

The int main() function present in the pass2.cpp file does the following:

- 1. **Input Handling:** The user is prompted to enter the name of the input file.
- 2. **Initialization:** Opcode Table (OPTAB) is loaded.
- 3. First Pass (PASS1): Generates an intermediate representation of the source program, identifies symbols and literals, assigns addresses, and detects errors. Writes intermediate and error files.
- 4. Writing Tables: Writes Symbol, Literal, EXTREF, and EXTDEF tables to a file.

- 5. **Second Pass (PASS2):** Generates actual object code, resolves addresses, and produces the final object and listing files.
- 6. Output Notification: Informs the user about the generated files.

3 Pass1

- 1. **File Handling**: Opens input, intermediate, and error files. If any file opening fails, it prints an error message and exits the program.
- 2. **Initializations**: Initializes variables and data structures used in the function.
- 3. **Reading Source File**: Reads the source file line by line, skipping comment lines.
- Parsing: Parses each line to extract label, opcode, operand, and comment.
- 5. **Processing Instructions**: Handles various types of instructions including START, END, CSECT, OPCODES, BYTE, WORD, RESW, RESB, EXTDEF, EXTREF, EQU, ORG, USE, and LTORG.
- 6. **Updating Location Counter (LOCCTR)**: Adjusts the LOCCTR according to the instruction format and operand.
- 7. Handling Symbol Table (SYMTAB): Manages the Symbol Table by adding new symbols, updating existing ones, and checking for duplicates.
- 8. Handling Literal Table (LITTAB): Manages the Literal Table by adding new literals and updating their addresses.
- 9. Handling Control Sections (CSECT_TAB): Tracks Control Sections, their lengths, and symbol addresses within each section.
- 10. **Handling Block Changes**: Updates the current block and its location counter when encountering USE directives.
- 11. **Handling Equates (EQU)**: Resolves expressions for equated symbols and updates their values in the SYMTAB.
- 12. **Handling Errors**: Detects and reports errors such as duplicate symbols, invalid opcodes, and undefined symbols.
- 13. **Updating Intermediate File**: Writes the parsed information along with updated LOCCTR to the intermediate file.
- 14. **Handling END Directive**: Finalizes processing and computes the program length.

4 Pass 2

- 1. **File Handling**: Opens the intermediate, object, listing, and error files for writing. If any file opening fails, it prints an error message and exits the program.
- 2. **Initialization**: Initializes various variables and data structures used in the function.
- 3. **Reading Intermediate File**: Reads the intermediate file line by line, discarding the heading line and handling any comment lines.
- 4. **Handling START Directive**: If the first opcode encountered is START, it sets the start address and writes the corresponding line to the listing file.
- 5. Writing Header Record (H record): Writes the header record containing the program name, start address, and program length to the object file.
- 6. **Processing Instructions**: Iterates through the intermediate file, processing each instruction or directive.
 - For machine instructions (found in OPTAB), it generates the corresponding object code.
 - For assembler directives (e.g., BYTE, WORD), it translates the operand to object code.
 - For control directives (e.g., BASE, NOBASE), it handles base addressing.
- 7. Writing Text Records (T records): Writes the generated object code to text records in the object file. It handles the maximum record length and splits records if necessary.
- 8. Writing End Record (E record): Writes the end record to the object file.
- 9. Handling Control Section (CSECT): If the opcode encountered is CSECT, it writes the end record, processes any remaining lines, and writes the header record for the next section.
- 10. **Handling End Directive (END)**: Finalizes processing and writes the end record to the object file.
- 11. **Handling Comments**: Writes any comment lines encountered to the listing file.
- 12. **Handling Errors**: Detects and reports errors such as invalid register names and missing symbols.

5 Output for code from Lelan L Beck

```
<3>WSL (10) ERROR: UtilTranslatePathList:2866: Failed to translate D:\VMware\bin\cruelkratos@Ultron:/mnt/c/Users/mailg/OneDrive/Desktop/hi/fonal/SIC-XE-Assembler$ cat input_sample.txt
          START
FIRST
                    #0
                    #TABLE2
          +LDB
L00P
                    TABLE2. X
                    COUNT
          RSUB
COUNT
          RESW
                    2000
TABLE2 RESW
TOTAL RESW
                    FIRSTcruelkratos@Ultron:/mnt/c/Users/mailg/OneDrive/Desktop/hi/fonal/SIC-XE-Assembler$
 cruelkratos@Ultron:/mnt/c/Users/mailg/OneDrive/Desktop/hi/fonal/SIC-XE-Assembler$ g++ -std=c++20 pass2.cpp -o assembler.out pass2.cpp: In function 'std::string createObjectCodeFormat34()': pass2.cpp:499:1: warning: control reaches end of non-void function [-Wreturn-type] 499 | } | ^
 Enter name of input file:input_sample.txt
 Performing PASS1
Writing intermediate file to 'intermediate_input_sample.txt'
Writing error file to 'error_input_sample.txt'
Writing SYMBOL TABLE
Writing LITERAL TABLE
Writing EXTREF TABLE
Writing EXTDEF TABLE

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