

### EXPERIMENT No. 7.

- a) Write a program to implement Pass 1 of Multi-Pass Assembler.
- b) Write a program to implement Pass 2 of Multi-Pass Assembler.

#### Theory:

a) Pass 1 of multipass assembler is responsible for scanning the source code, building a symbol table & assigning addresses to labels. The symbol table is crucial for resolving symbolic references & calculating the addresses of instructions and data items in subsequent passes.

- 1) Scan the source code: - Read the source code line by line.  
- Remove comment & whitespace from each line.
- 2) Identify labels: - Check each line for the presence of labels.  
- If a line contains a label, record its name & current address.
- 3) Generate symbol table: - Create a symbol table to store label & their corresponding addresses.  
- Assign addresses to labels based on their position in the source code. Handle cases of duplicate labels or invalid label names.
- 4) Increment location counter: Increment the location counter for each line encountered, regardless of whether it contains label or not. The location counter represents the address of the next instruction or data item.
- 5) Return symbol table: After scanning the entire source code, return the symbol table generated during pass 1. The symbol table will be used in subsequent passes for resolving



symbolic references & generating to final machine code.

Example? assembly language code ('source code: .asm')

```
START    LDA    VAL1    ; load accumulator with value 1
         ADD    VAL2    ; Add value 2 to accumulator
         STA    RESULT   ; store the result in memory
         HLT                     ; halt the program
VAL1     DAT     1        ; Data: value 1
VAL2     DAT     2        ; Data: value 2
RESULT   DAT     0        ; Data: Result
```

pass 1 of the assembler using python.

code for pass 1 assembler (source code):

```
symbol-table = {}
```

```
location-counter = 0
```

```
with open('source-code.txt') as file:
```

```
    for line in file:
```

```
        line = line.split(';')[0].strip()
```

```
        if not line: continue
```

```
        tokens = line.split()
```

```
        if tokens[0] in token [0]:
```

```
            label = tokens[0][1:]
```

```
            if label in symbol-table:
```

```
                print('Error: Duplicate label %s' % label)
```

```
            return None
```

```
            symbol-table[label] = location-counter
```

```
        else:
```

```
            location-counter += 1
```

```
    return symbol-table
```



- 6] Part 2 of multipass assembler involves translating the assembly instruction into machine code using the symbol table generated in part 1. Additionally, part 2 performs error checking & generates the final machine code output.
- 1] Scan the source code: - Read the source code line by line.
  - 2] Translate instruction: For each instruction encountered, translate it into machine code. Replace symbolic operand with their corresponding addresses from the symbol table generated in part 1.
  - 3] Generate machine code: Concatenate the translated machine code instruction into a single output file or data structure. Ensure proper formatting & alignment of machine code instruction.
  - 4] Error checking: Perform error checking during translation, such as detecting undefined symbols or invalid instruction.
  - 5] Return machine code: After processing the entire source code, return the final machine code o/p.

continuing the previous example,

part 2 of the assembler using python.

```
def part2_assembler(source_code, symbol_table):
    machine_code = []
    with open(source_code, 'r') as file:
        for line in file:
            line = line.split(';')[0].strip()
            if not line:
                continue.
```



1. The first step is to identify the problem.
   
 2. The second step is to define the problem.
   
 3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
   
 4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
   
 5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
   
 6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
   
 7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
   
 8. The eighth step is to maintain the solution.
   
 9. The ninth step is to improve the solution.
   
 10. The tenth step is to document the solution.