

CSc 354 – Assignment #2 – Hamer – Due: 10-9-24

Write a complete module that will be used as part of your SIC/XE assembler to evaluate the **operand field** of an assembly language statement.

- This must be a separate module from the symbol table module developed in assignment #1.

Basic Algorithm

1. read symbols and their attributes one line at a time from a text file named **SYMS.DAT**.
 - SYMBOL VALUE RFLAG
 - exact same process was used with step #1 of assignment #1.
2. read expressions one at a time from the text file whose name was read from the command line.
 - if no file name was specified then prompt the user for the file name.
 - evaluate the current expression.
 - maximum of two values/operands per expression
 - any combination of symbols and numeric literals
 - (+) addition and (-) subtraction are the only supported arithmetic operations
 - use the table given to determine the expressions overall relocatable flag value
 - if the expression begins with = then the operand field contains a literal
 - each unique valid literal is inserted into the literal table
3. display the expression information
 - the required output format is shown – order of attributes is required – see last page
 - display a detailed error message if the expression is invalid
4. display the contents of the literal table
 - the required output format is shown – order of attributes is required – see last page

The expression file will contain one expression per line similar to the following (0 or more leading spaces):

GREEN	Simple/Direct Addressing – use RFLAG value
@GREEN	Indirect Addressing – use RFLAG value
#GREEN	Immediate Addressing – use RFLAG value
GREEN,X	Indexed Addressing – use RFLAG value
#9	Immediate Addressing – Absolute value
GREEN+YELLOW	VALUE + VALUE and RFLAG + RFLAG
GREEN-15	VALUE - 15 and RFLAG - Absolute value
=0cABC	Character Literal – 1 character per byte
=0x5A	Hexadecimal Literal – 2 hexadecimal digits per byte

Rules for evaluating the relocatability of an expression:

- Absolute value – not relative to the starting address of the program – RFLAG is FALSE (0)
- Relative value – relative to the starting address of the program – RFLAG is TRUE (1)

RFLAG #1	Operation	RFLAG #2	Adjusted RFLAG
ABSOLUTE	-	ABSOLUTE	ABSOLUTE
ABSOLUTE	-	RELATIVE	ERROR
ABSOLUTE	+	ABSOLUTE	ABSOLUTE
ABSOLUTE	+	RELATIVE	RELATIVE
RELATIVE	-	ABSOLUTE	RELATIVE
RELATIVE	-	RELATIVE	ABSOLUTE
RELATIVE	+	ABSOLUTE	RELATIVE
RELATIVE	+	RELATIVE	ERROR

Literal Table

- a linked list is used to store each literal along with its associated attributes:
 - literal name – the actual literal expression including = and quotes
 - e.g., =0CABC =0Cabc =0X0F =0X123
 - e.g., =0cABC =0cabC =0x0f =0x123
 - operand value – object code equivalent in hexadecimal
 - e.g., 414243 616263 0F ERROR
 - length in bytes
 - e.g., 3 3 1 ERROR
 - address – initially the literal occurrence within the expression file – eventually the actual address
 - e.g., 0 – first literal encountered, 1 – second literal encountered, ...
- the literal table would be a good candidate for an additional standalone module.

Make sure that each module only contains items/operations directly related to that module.

- this applies to all required modules: Symbol Table and Expression Processing
- this applies to all optional modules: Literal Table, String Processing, Error Handling, etc...
 - e.g., the Symbol Table does NOT handle:
 - file processing, expression processing, the literal table, string/character processing, most error handling, etc...

Fully document all parts of your program:

- driver/main program
- modules
 - header (.h) files
 - implementation (.c/.cpp) files
 - C# programs adjust accordingly
- see documentation requirements on the course web site

All output should be in an easy to understand format.

- see the example on the last page of this document.
- do not allow results to scroll off the screen.
 - temporarily pause the screen where appropriate.
- Tera Term Pro uses a default screen size of approximately 20 lines and 80 columns per line.
 - Visual Studio projects adjust accordingly.

All error messages must provide as much detail as possible.

- print out error messages as they are encountered within the expression file
- describe each error in detail as well as display the component or components that generated the error
- make sure not to stop when an error is encountered – process every line in the data file

Expression Processing Example

SYMS.DAT

RED:	13	TRUE
PURPLE:	6	FALSE
BLACK:	-7	TRUE
PINK:	9	TRUE
WHITE:	5	FALSE

Expression File

```

RED
PURPLE+#17
@BLACK
#WHITE
=0CDEFG
WHITE,X
22
=0X5A
PINK+#3
=0X5A
PINK-#3
@#25+RED
=0C5A
#7

```

When a symbol is encountered its attribute values are determined by looking up the symbol in the symbol table.

EXPRESSIONS

<u>EXPRESSION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>RELOCATABLE</u>	<u>N-Bit</u>	<u>I-Bit</u>	<u>X-Bit</u>
RED	13	RELATIVE	1	1	0
PURPLE+#17	23	ABSOLUTE	1	1	0
@BLACK	-7	RELATIVE	1	0	0
#WHITE	5	ABSOLUTE	0	1	0
WHITE,X	5	ABSOLUTE	1	1	1
#22	22	ABSOLUTE	0	1	0
PINK+#3	12	RELATIVE	1	1	0
PINK-#3	6	RELATIVE	1	1	0
@#25+RED	38	RELATIVE	1	0	0
#7	7	ABSOLUTE	0	1	0

LITERAL TABLE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
=0CDEFG	44454647	4	1
=0X5A	5A	1	2
=0C5A	3541	2	3

Notes:

- @ # ,X apply to the entire expression not an individual operand within the expression
 - E.g., @(OP1+OP2) #(OP1-OP2) (OP1+OP2),X
 - () not part of statement syntax
 - Except would be # associated with a numeric literal: PURPLE+#17
- encountering duplicate literals is not an error
 - only enter valid literal names the first time each unique one is encountered
 - think of them as constants – declared once and used multiple times
- display the contents of the symbol table for debugging purposes