Concordia University Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering

SOEN 341 Winter 2021 - Project - Final Report

Presented to Dr. Michel de Champlain

Team 9 - Far From Home

Yushan Yang - 40099151

Maya McRae - 27536143

Mohona Mazumdar - 40129421

Jasmine Lebel - 40135464

Marita Brichan - 40138194

Gechen Ma - 40026175

Tarun Elango - 40084007

Aida Kordi - 40045621

Yu Fei Xiang - 40089232

Table of Contents

List of Contents
Introduction
Sprint 1
Sprint 28
Sprint 3
Sprint 4
Roadmap
Sequence Diagram
Overall Architecture
Discussion
Conclusion
List of Java Files
List of Figures
Key Concept Model
Use Case Diagram
Class Diagram Sprint 28
Class Diagram Sprint 3
Class Diagram Sprint 4
Sequence Diagram
Overall Architecture
List of Tables
EV vs AV for Sprint 29
EV vs AV for Sprint 3
EV vs AV for Sprint 4
Product Backlog for Sprint 214
Product Backlog for Sprint 314

Introduction

The purpose of this project is to construct, using the Java programming language, a cross-assembler that processes Cm Assembly Language, all the while applying agile processes learned in the course. The cross-assembler reads an assembly language source file to generate an in-memory intermediate representation (IR), which is then traversed, outputting an executable file. The assembly language is a source file that consists of low-level programming, a series of binary instructions that has one to one correspondence with machine code, and is represented by the following symbol names: labels, mnemonics and operands. The assembly language source files are provided to the team.

A cross-assembler is a software system composed of help, verbose, and listing options. It generates a source listing and a label table after pass 1, and it generates errors that do not follow EBNF grammar. In total, an assembler will make two passes. In the first pass, the assembly language code will be traversed by the assembler in order to generate the instructions, such as the mnemonics, labels, operands, etc., that will comprise the machine learning code. Furthermore, the assembler will generate a symbol table, where a label will be related to an offset within a particular instruction, will generate any offset that can be resolved, and will complete the first pass by indicating any offsets that will need to be resolved in pass 2. In the second pass, the assembler will then traverse the sequence of instructions in order to set any non-resolved offsets.

For the project's first sprint, the team was tasked with creating a domain dictionary of the 15 most important concepts and operations of a cross-assembler. The goal of this sprint was to get familiar with the initial phase of an agile software process, where we were able to observe and describe, from a high-level point of view, the software system's requirements in order to adequately develop a cross-assembler. The domain dictionary can be viewed below:

Domain Dictionary

Concept: assembly language source file

Definition: Source file that is a symbolic, one-to-one representation of a corresponding machine

language, which the lexer must read form.

Modeled as: ---System Name: .asm

Concept: code generator

Definition: Traverses an intermediate representation and generates an executable file and a listing file.

Modeled as: Method

System Name: generateLstFile, generateExeFile

Concept: command-line

Definition: An interface that gives the user options to assemble a Cm assembly program .asm file. The interface is navigated by the user typing commands at prompts.

Modeled as: Class

System Name: CommandLine

Concept: cross-assembler

Definition: Translates assembly language source file into a machine language executable file.

Modeled as: Package

System Name: CrossAssembler

Concept: error reporter

Definition: Reports errors by saving the error and token position and outputting each line that has an

error.

Modeled as: Class

System Name: ErrorReporter

Concept: executable file

Definition: Output of the cross-assembler.

Modeled as: .exe file System Name: output.exe

Concept: instruction

Definition: Consists of an operation code immediately followed by operands (or instruction

parameters).

Modeled as: Class

System Name: Instruction

Concept: intermediate representation

Definition: Composed of three optional parts (label, instruction/directive, and a comment) followed by

an end-of-line (EOL). Modeled as: Class System Name: IR

Concept: lexer

Definition: Imports data from an assembly language source file until labels, instructions or comments

identified. It reports errors.

Modeled as: Class System Name: Lexer

Concept: listing file

Definition: Text file containing a list of data. Output of the cross-assembler.

Modeled as: .lst file System Name: output.lst

Concept: parser

Definition: Parses tokens and generates an intermediate representation. It reports errors.

Modeled as: Class System Name: Parser

Concept: reader

Definition: Reads the assembly source file.

Modeled as: Class System Name: Reader

Concept: symbol table

Definition: Maps each mnemonic with a key and value in a table format. Key is the mnemonic string, value is the mnemonic object representing the String name and its opcode.

Modeled as: Hash table System Name: symbolTable

Concept: token

Definition: Can be mnemonics, labels, offsets, or comments.

Modeled as: Class System Name: Token

Concept: user

Definition: Enters commands on command-line, and provides the source file.

Modeled as: ---System Name: ----

Following the domain dictionary, the second expected deliverable for sprint 1 was a key concept model of the cross-assembler. The key concept model can be viewed below:

Key Concept Model of the Cm Cross-Assembler

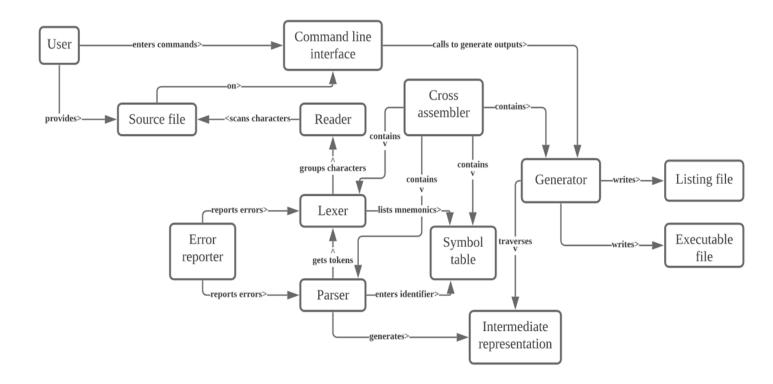


Figure 1. Key Concept Model of the Cm Cross-Assembler

Lastly, the third expected deliverable for sprint 1 was a use case UML diagram, extracting the cross-assembler's seven essential functionalities, excluding the scenarios. The use case diagram can be viewed on the following page:

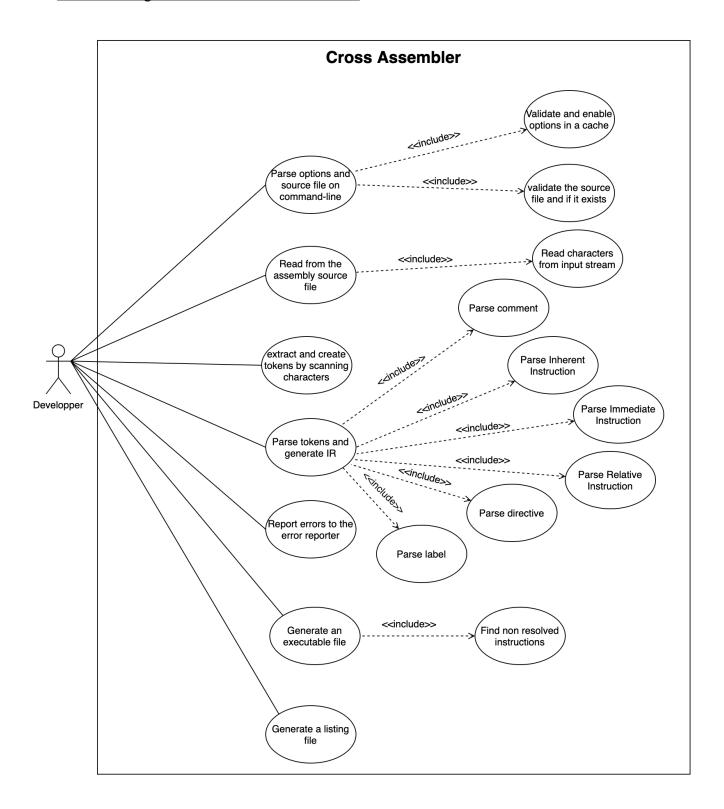


Figure 2. Use Case Diagram of the Cm Cross-Assembler

The main goal of sprint 2 was to design, implement, and to test all the stories extracted in the product backlog. In short, the team was able to generate a listing file for inherent instructions, read a given assembly source file, and scan characters to create and parse tokens to create an intermediate representation. The simplified class diagram for the second sprint can be viewed below:

Simplified Class Diagram for Sprint 2

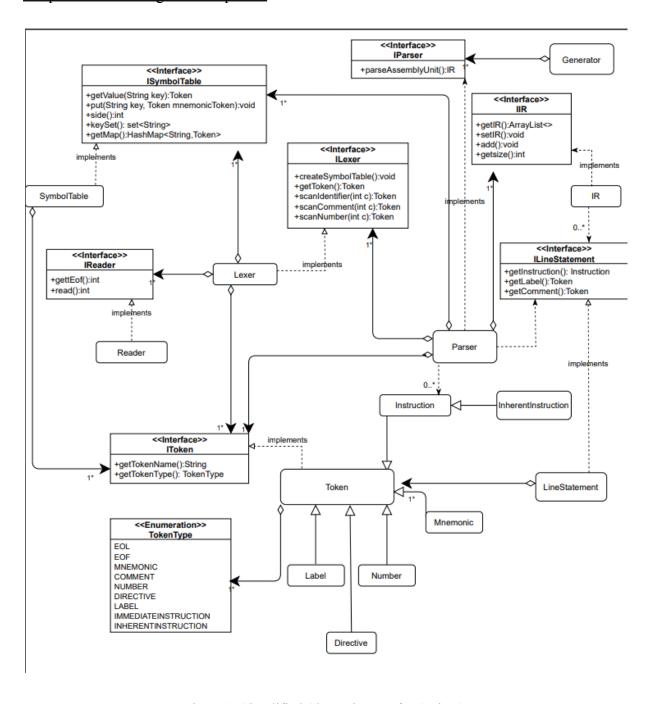


Figure 3. Simplified Class Diagram for Sprint 2

Estimation Velocity versus Actual Velocity for high-priority (red) items

Sprint	Finished/In Progress/Not Started	Estimated Velocity	Actual Velocity
[2]	Finished	2	2
[3]	Finished	3	3
[4]	Finished	4	4
[7]	Finished	7	7
[1]	Not Started		
[6]	Not Started		
[5]	Not Started		

Table 1. Estimated Velocity vs. Actual Velocity Table for Sprint 2

For Sprint 3, the team was focused on testing all the stories from the second sprint product backlog as well as generating a listing file (this time for immediate instructions), scanning comments and numbers to create the tokens, parsing the rest of the tokens (instructions, directives and comments) to generate the immediate instruction and reporting errors by creating the error reporter. The simplified class diagram for the third sprint can be viewed below:

Simplified Class Diagram for Sprint 3

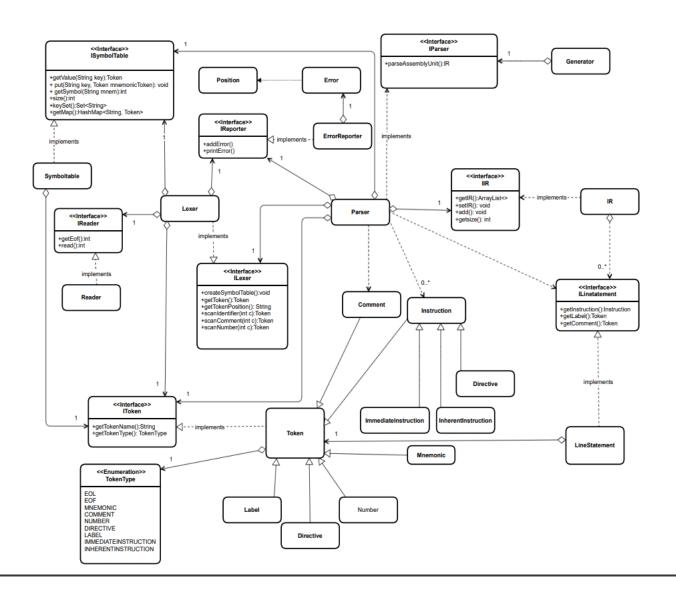


Figure 4. Simplified Class Diagram for Third Sprint

Estimation Velocity versus Actual Velocity for high-priority (red) items

Story	Status	Estimated Velocity	Actual Velocity
[3]	Finished	5	8
[4]	Finished	8	13
[5]	Finished	8	8
[7]	Finished	13	5
[1]	Not Started		
[6]	Not Started		

Table 2. Estimated Velocity vs. Actual Velocity Table for Sprint 3

For the fourth and final sprint, the goal was to fully complete the project of the cross-assembler. The team was tasked with generating a listing file for inherent, immediate and relative instructions, generating an executable file, parsing options and the source file on the command line, and integrating an abstract factory as well as a builder design patterns for creating the IR.

Simplified Class Diagram for Sprint 4

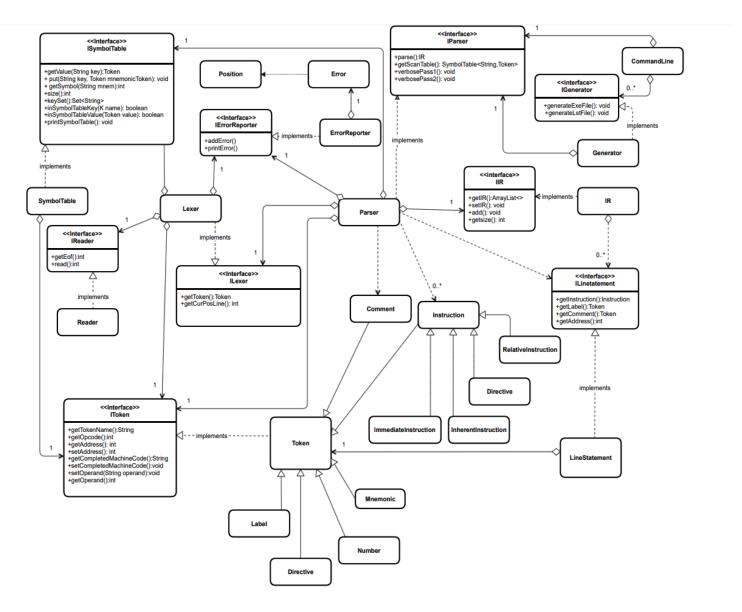


Figure 5. Simplified Class Diagram for Fourth Sprint

Estimation Velocity versus Actual Velocity for high-priority (red) items

Story	Status	Estimated Velocity	Actual Velocity
[1]	Finished	8	8
[4]	Finished	5	13
[6]	Finished	13	5
[7]	Finished	1	1

Table 3. Estimated Velocity vs. Actual Velocity Table for Sprint 4

Road Map

Product Backlog for Sprint 2:

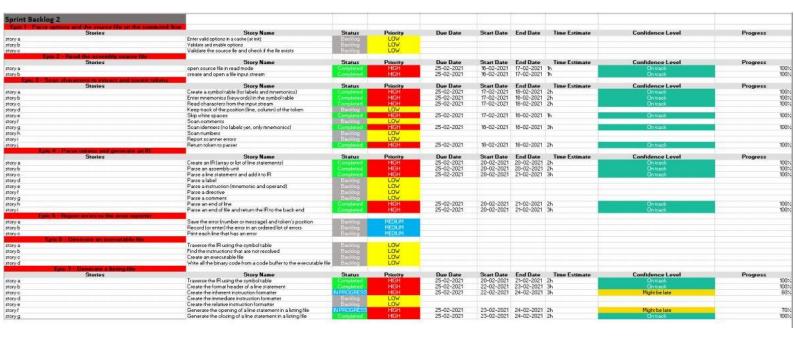


Table 4. Product Backlog for Sprint 2

Product Backlog for Sprint 3:



Table 5. Product Backlog for Sprint 3

Product Backlog for Sprint 4:



Table 6. Product Backlog for Sprint 4

Sequence diagram

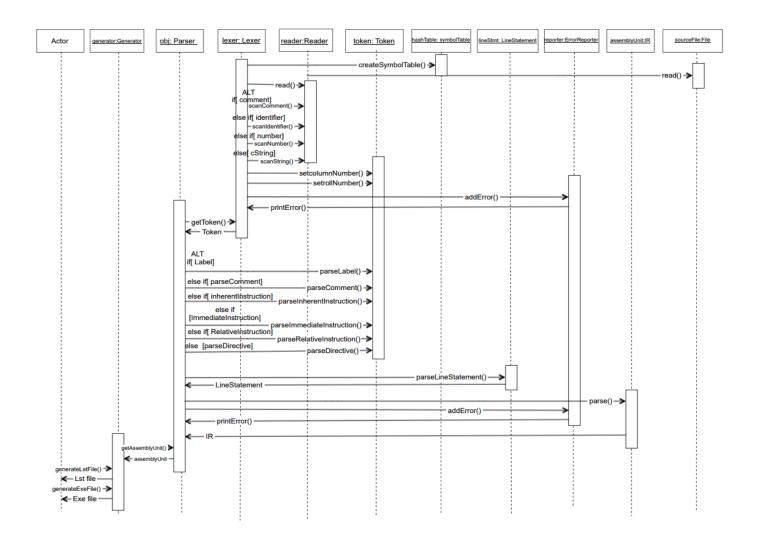


Figure 6. Sequence Diagram

Overall Architecture

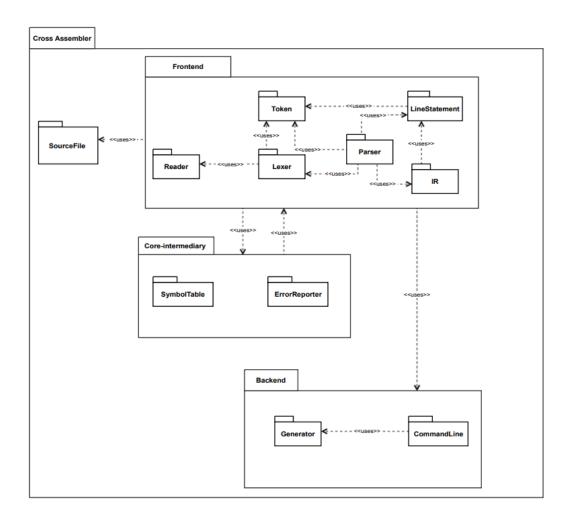


Figure 7. Overall Architecture of the Cross-Assembler

Discussion

Throughout the entire project, the team has attempted to understand the agile software development process, particularly the Scrum process, and apply them in a practical setting. This was done by going over the product backlog multiple times and prioritizing the right items for each sprint, assigning different tasks to each development team member, organizing standups (daily scrums) where the team stays connected and informed for the duration of the project and planning sprint reviews after each sprint to assess the team's strengths and weaknesses among all the stories of the sprint. The Scrum process has allowed the team to collaborate at all times, despite being a large software development team. One issue we have encountered during the project is setting realistic goals and accomplishing each story in the given timeframes. In fact, there were times where the estimation velocities for a sprint were far off from the actual velocities. The team would sometimes underestimate the time needed to complete a story which resulted in poor time management for the corresponding story. Lastly, we have learned that it is important to design code that can be tested throughout the development process by using unit testing and refactoring the code frequently during small tests.

Conclusion

To conclude, the purpose of this project was to, over the course of around 15 weeks, construct a cross-assembler that processes Cm Assembly Language. This project enabled us to, as a team, apply agile software processes in order to develop a software application. Throughout the four sprints, we were able to completely develop a cross-assembler capable of reading and writing files in assembly language. Furthermore, we were familiarized with using building blocks of object-oriented modelling, enabling us to create different types of diagrams, such as UML's of key concept models or use case diagrams, as well as class diagrams. We were able to enter the world of agile processing, and experience first-hand what it's like to deal with epics, user stories, sizing product backlog items with the planning poker technique, as well as testing and refactoring our code over the course of four different sprints.

List of Java files

- CommandLine.java
- Comment.java
- Directive.java
- endOfLine.java
- Error.java
- ErrorReporter.java
- Generator.java
- IErrorReporter.java
- IIR.java
- ILexer.java
- ILineStatement.java
- ImmediateInstruction.java
- InherentInstruction.java
- Instruction.java
- IParser.java
- IPosition.java
- IR.java
- IReader.java
- ISymbolTable.java
- IToken.java
- Label.java
- Lexer.java
- LineStatement.java
- Mnemonic.java
- Number.java
- Parser.java
- Position.java
- Reader.java
- RelativeInstruction.java
- SymbolTable.java
- TestErrorReporter.java
- TestGenerator.java
- TestIR.java
- TestLexer.java
- TestLineStatement.java
- TestParser.java
- TestReader.java
- TestSymbolTable.java
- TestToken.java
- Token.java