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Class Test Part A

2a) Different features of Machine-Independent Loader.

- Loading and linking are often thought of as operating system service functions.

Features

- Automatic Library search
- Loader options

Automatic Library search for handling external references

- Allows programmers to use standard subroutines without explicitly including them in the program to be loaded.
- The routines are automatically retrieved from a library as they are needed during linking.

Loader options

Common options that can be selected at the time of loading and linking.

2b) Difference between linker loader and linkage Editor

<u>Linking Loader</u>	<u>Linkage Editor</u>
• Performs all linking and relocation operations including automatic library search and loads the linked program into memory for execution	• Produces a linked version of the program, which is normally written to a file or library for later execution.

• Suitable when a program is reassembled for nearly every execution.

• Suitable when a program is executed many times without being reassembled.

~~Resolution of external~~

• Resolution of external reference and library searching is done more than once.

• Resolution of external reference and library searching is done exactly once.

Similarities

Both linkage editor and linking loader run on object program and generates exe.

2c) Machine - Independent Features of a Macro Processor

• Concatenation of Macro Parameters

Most macro processors allow parameters to be concatenated with other character strings.

• Generation of Unique Labels.

It is in general not possible for the body of a macro instruction to contain labels of the usual kind.

• Conditional Macro Expansion

Most macro processors can modify the sequence of statements generated for a macro expansion depending on the arguments supplied in the macro invocation.

• Keyword macro parameters

Positional Parameters: -

Parameters and arguments were associated with each other according to their positions in the macro

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Prototype and macro invocation Statement

2d) Characteristics of an IDE (BASIS NetBeans)

The Explorer - The Explorer filesystem tab presents a hierarchical view of files and directories mounted in NetBeans. Files used by BBX or one of their accessory programs like APPBuilder are identified by icons.

The ~~source~~ text Editor: ~~The text editor for~~ ^{text} virtually every IDE has a text editor designed to write and manipulate source code. Some tools may have visual components to drag & drop front-end components, but most have a simpler interface with language specific syntax highlighting. Example :- ~~VS~~ VS code Editor

Debugger: Debugging tools assist users in identifying and remedying errors within source code.

Compiler: Compilers are components that translate ~~the~~ source code to forms machine can process.

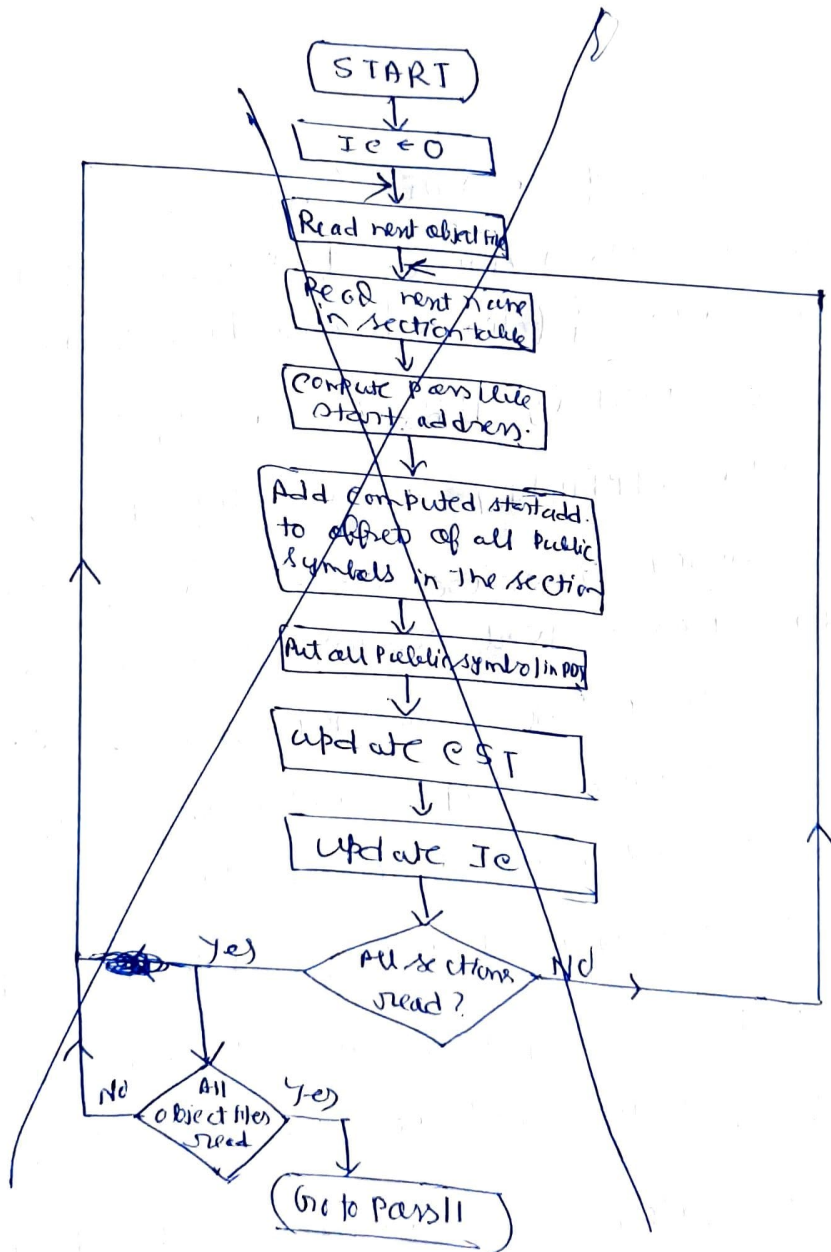
Code completion: Code complete features assist programmer by intelligently identifying & inserting common code components.

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Language support: Some IDEs are language specific while some offer multi language support.

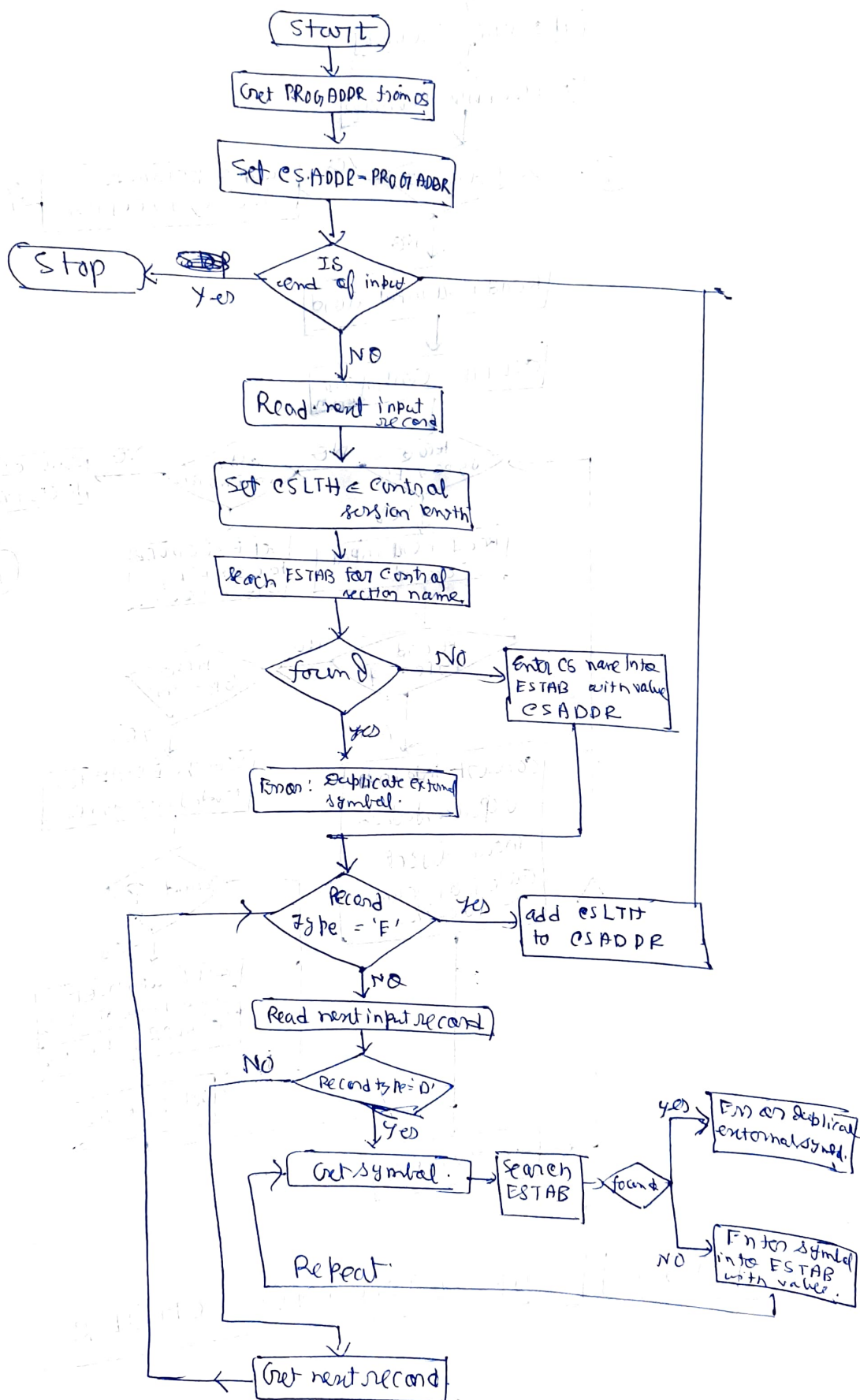
Integrations & Plugins: IDEs comes with lot of integrations & plugins which we can customize as per our needs.

3)a)



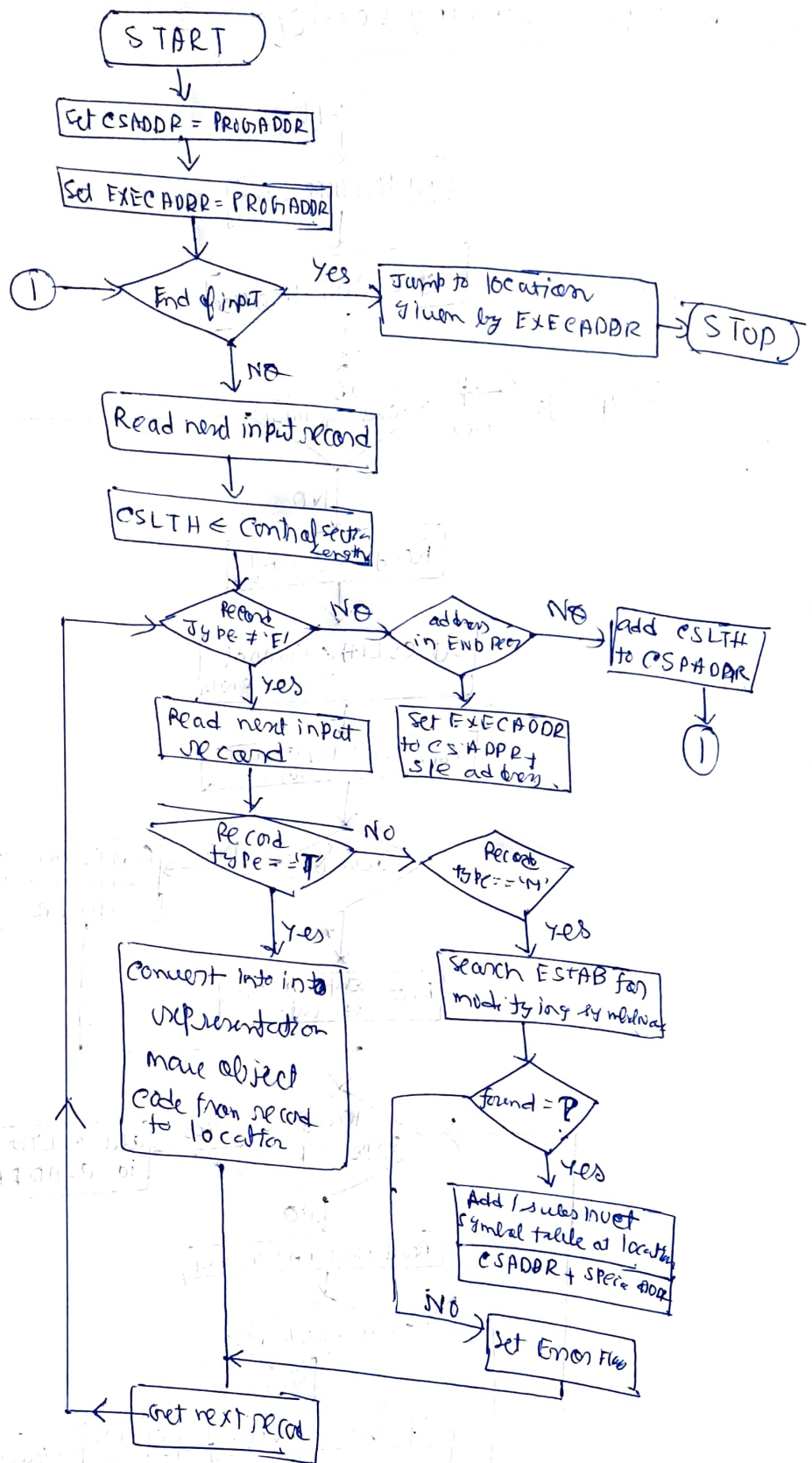
Pass I

3a) Two Pass Linking Loader



Pass 1 of Linking Loader

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PASS II OF LINKING LOADER

<u>1)</u>	<u>LABEL</u>	<u>Mnemonics</u>	<u>opcode</u>	<u>LOCCTR</u>	<u>LOCCTR Roughness</u>
	MAIN	START			0
		BALR	10, 0	0	
		USING	*, 10		2
		L	5, = F'4'	2	
		SER	6, 6	6	
		L	4, 0(0, 1)	8	
		L	6, 4(0, 1)	12	
	CYCLE	LE	2, 0(0, 4)	16	
		LE	4, 0(0, 6)	20	
		MER	2, 4	24	
		AER	6, 2	26	
		A	6, F'4'	28	
		A	4, = F'4'	30	
		BCT	3, CYCLE	32	
		L	4, 8(0, 1)	36	
		STE	6, 0(0, 4)	40	
	END	MAIN			

i) Symbol Table

44.

<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>declaration</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>R/A</u>	<u>Segment</u>
MAIN	Yes	0	R	CS
CYCLE	Yes	16	R	CS

ii) Literal Table

<u>Literal</u>	<u>LC value</u>	<u>enum status</u>	<u>R/A</u>
= F'4'	48	no	R

i) Base Register table

<u>Reg No</u>	<u>Content</u>
10	2

ii) & v in a single table.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>General machine Instruction</u>	<u>Generated hexadecimal</u>
0	BALR, 10, 0	06A0
2	L 5, =F'4' ⇒ L 5, 46(0, 10)	5850A02E
6	SER 6, 0	3B66.
8	L 4, 0(0, 1)	58401000
12	L 6, 4(0, 1)	58601004
16	LE 2, 0(0, 9)	78204000
20	LE 4, 0(0, 8)	78406000
24	MER 2, 4	3024.
26	AER 2, 6, 2	3A62.
28	A 6, =F'4'	5A64
30	A 4, =F'4' ⇒ A 4, 46(0, 10)	5A4A
32	BCT 5, 14(0, 10)	4650A00E
36	L 4, 8(0, 1)	58401008
40	STE 6, 0(0, 4)	70604000.

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