



Assembler Tutorial

This program is part of the software suite
that accompanies

The Elements of Computing Systems

by Noam Nisan and Shimon Schocken

MIT Press

www.nand2tetris.org

This software was developed by students at the
Efi Arazi School of Computer Science at IDC

Chief Software Architect: Yaron Ukrainitz

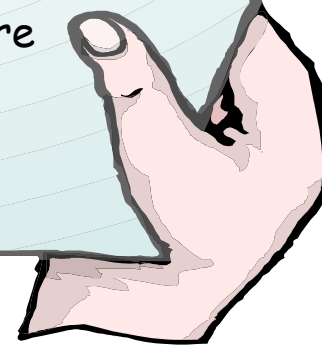
Background

The Elements of Computing Systems evolves around the construction of a complete computer system, done in the framework of a 1- or 2-semester course.

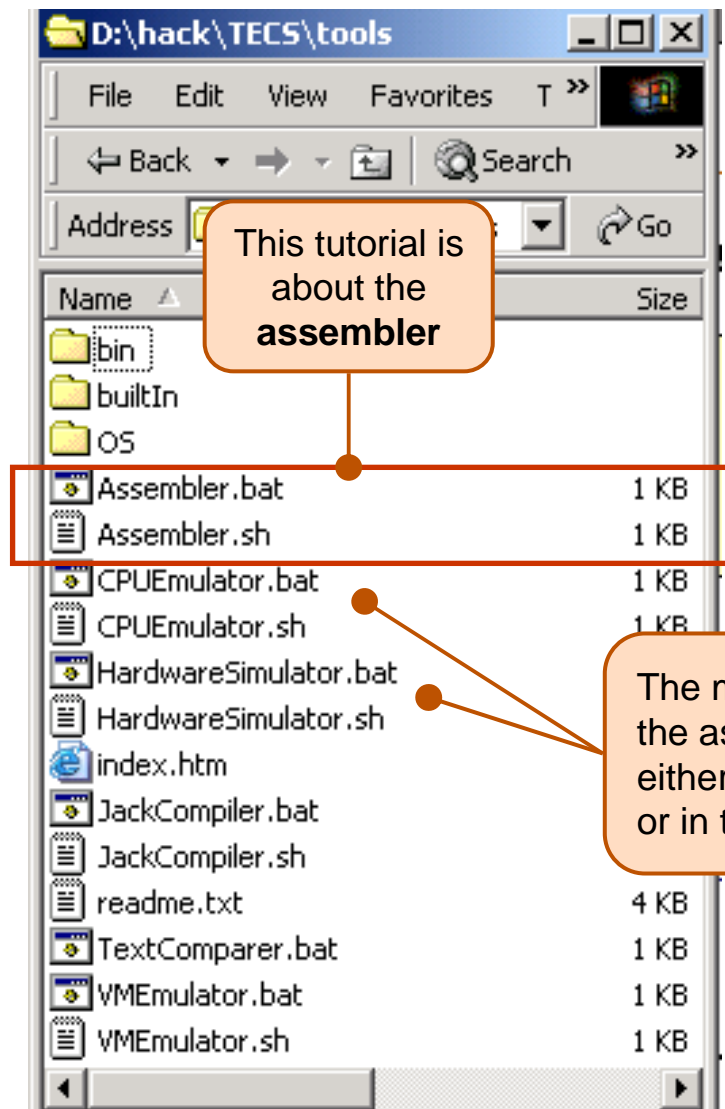
In the first part of the book/course, we build the hardware platform of a simple yet powerful computer, called Hack. In the second part, we build the computer's software hierarchy, consisting of an assembler, a virtual machine, a simple Java-like language called Jack, a compiler for it, and a mini operating system, written in Jack.

The book/course is completely self-contained, requiring only programming as a pre-requisite.

The book's web site includes some 200 test programs, test scripts, and all the software tools necessary for doing all the projects.



The book's software suite



(All the supplied tools are dual-platform: `Xxx.bat` starts `Xxx` in Windows, and `Xxx.sh` starts it in Unix)

Simulators

(`HardwareSimulator`, `CPUEmulator`, `VMEulator`):

- Used to build hardware platforms and execute programs;
- Supplied by us.

Translators (`Assembler`, `JackCompiler`):

- Used to translate from high-level to low-level;
- Developed by the students, using the book's solutions supplied by us.

and translators software;

- `builtIn`: executable versions of all the logic gates and chips mentioned in the book;
- `os`: executable version of the Jack OS;
- `TextComparer`: a text comparison utility.

Assembler Tutorial

- I. [Assembly program example](#)
- II. [Command-level Assembler](#)
- III. [Interactive Assembler](#)

Relevant reading: Chapter 4: *Machine and Assembly Language*

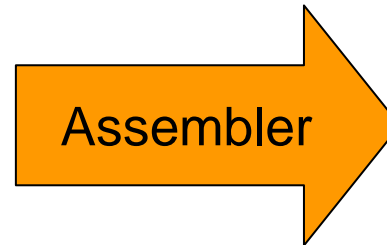
Assembler Tutorial



Example

Sum.asm

```
// Computes sum=1+...+100.
  @i    // i=1
  M=1
  @sum  // sum=0
  M=0
(LOOP)
  @i    // if (i-100)=0 goto END
  D=M
  @100
  D=D-A
  @END
  D;JGT
  @i    // sum+=i
  D=M
  @sum
  M=D+M
  @i    // i++
  M=M+1
  @LOOP // goto LOOP
  0;JMP
(END)  // infinite loop
  @END
  0;JMP
```



Sum.hack

```
0000000000010000
1110111111001000
0000000000010001
1110101010001000
0000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000001100100
1110010011010000
0000000000010010
1110001100000001
0000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000000010001
1111000010001000
0000000000010000
1111110111001000
0000000000000100
1110101010000111
```

Example

Sum.asm

```
// Computes sum=1+...+100.
    @i      // i=1
    M=1
    @sum    // sum=0
    M=0
(LLOOP)
    @i      // if (i-100)=0 goto END
    D=M
    @100
    D=D-A
    @END
    D;JGT
    @i      // sum+=i
    D=M
    @sum
    M=D+M
    @i      // i++
    M=M+1
    @LLOOP  // goto LOOP
    0;JMP
(END)     // infinite loop
    @END
    0;JMP
```

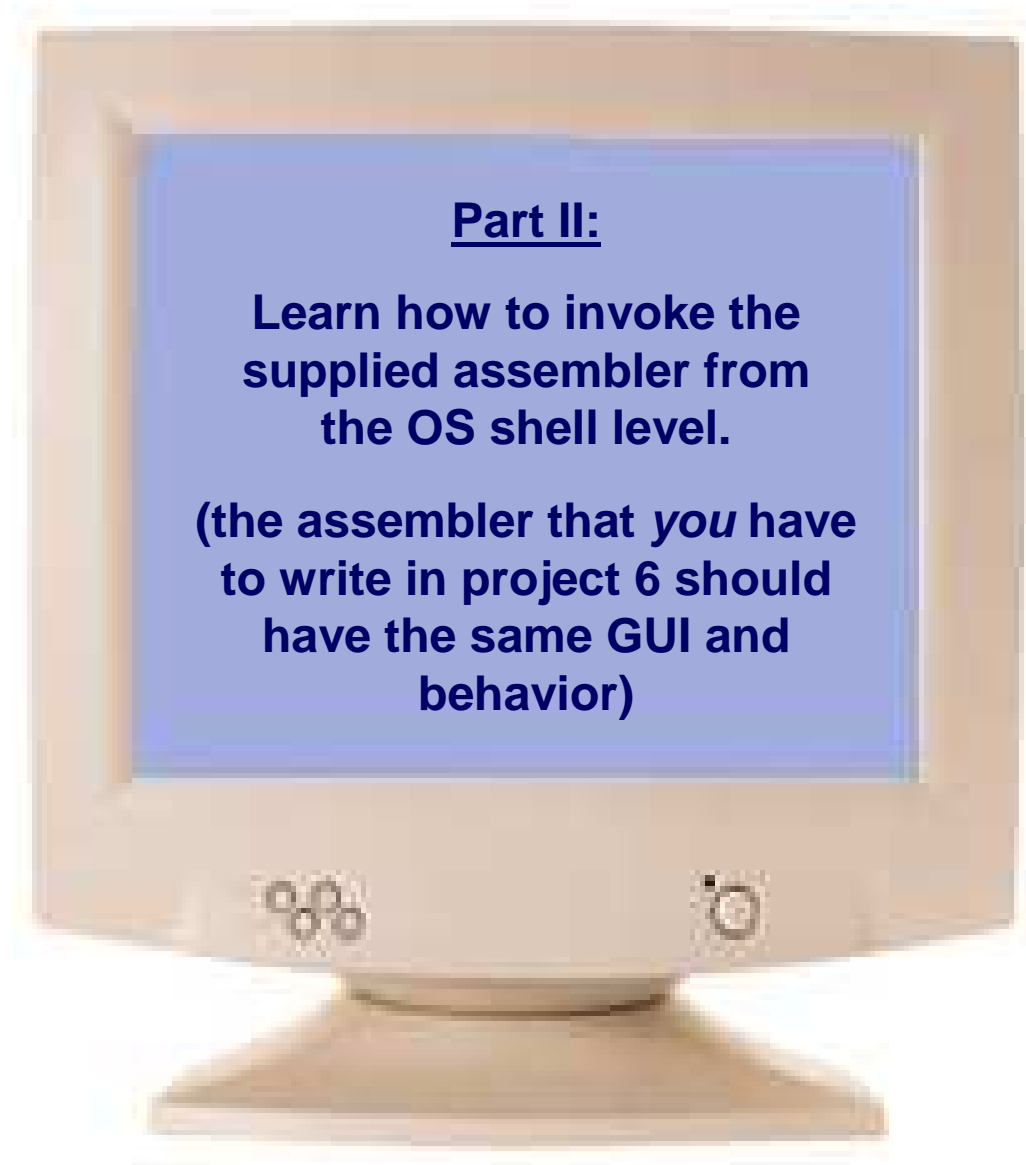
The assembly program:

- Stored in a text file named `Prog.asm`
- Written and edited in a text editor

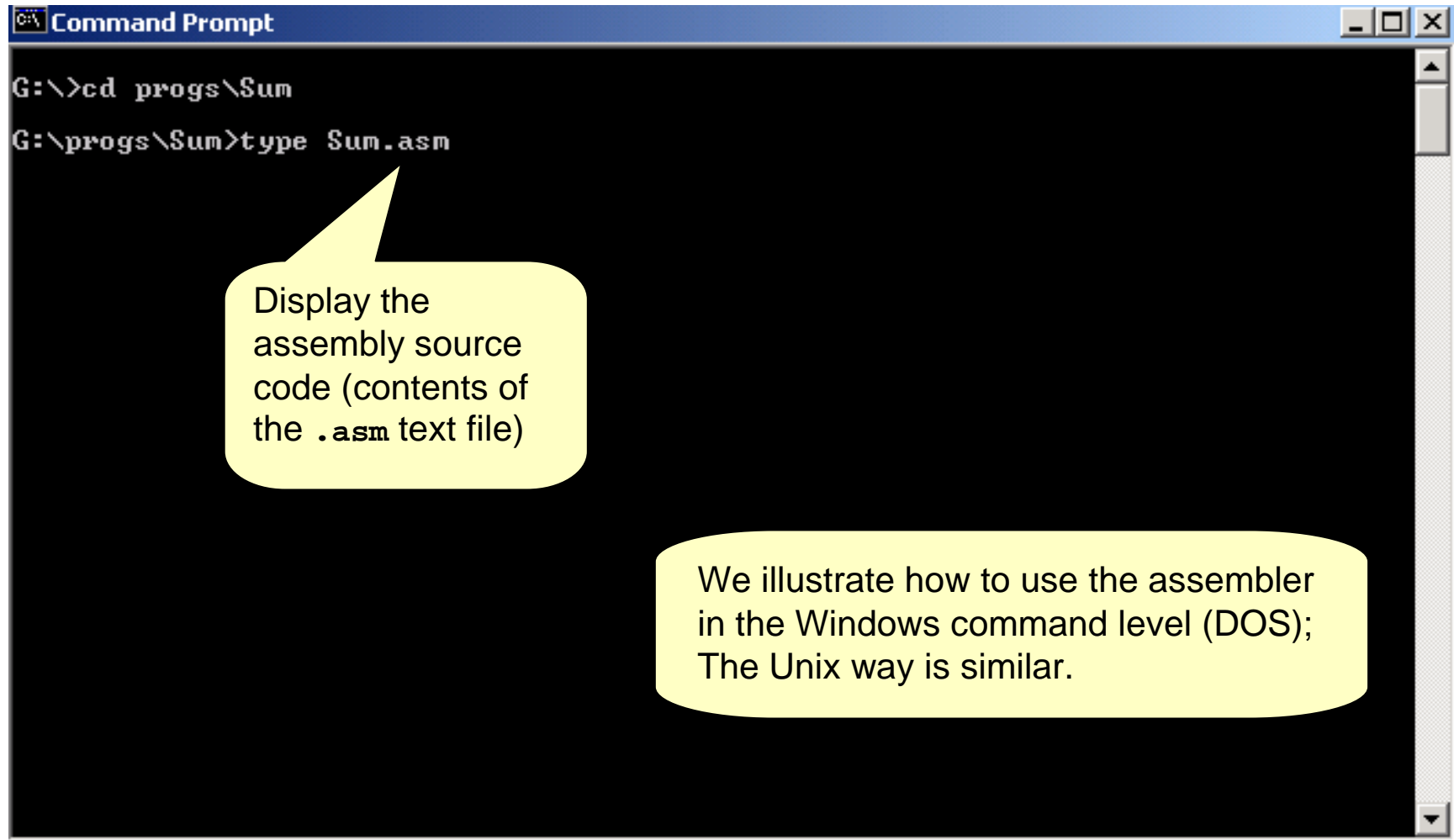
The assembly process:

- Translates `Prog.asm` into `Prog.hack`
- Eliminates comments and white space
- Allocates variables (e.g. `i` and `sum`) to memory
- Translates each assembly command into a single 16-bit instruction written in the Hack machine language
- Treats label declarations like `(LOOP)` and `(END)` as pseudo commands that generate no code.

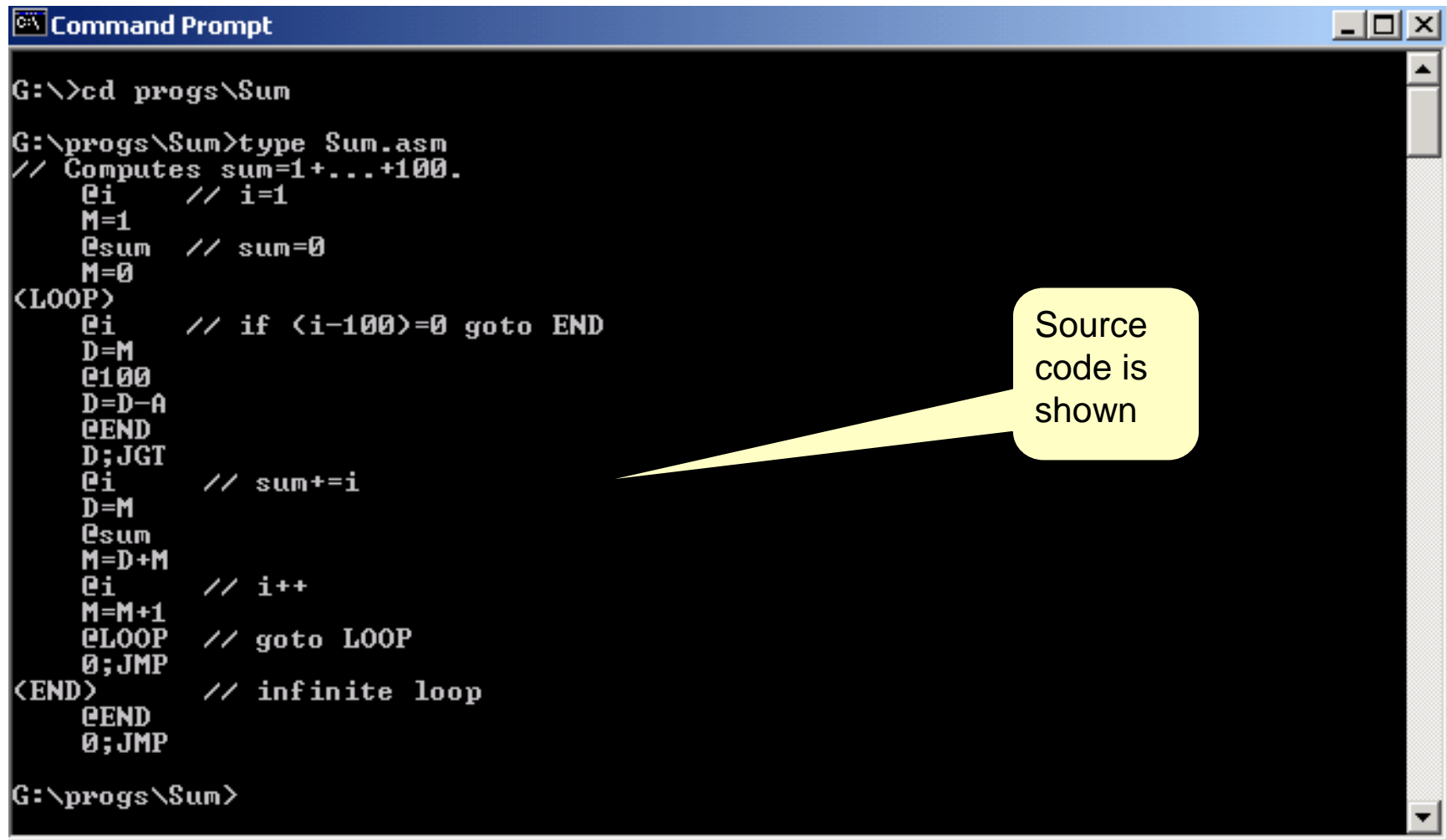
Assembler Tutorial



The command-level assembler

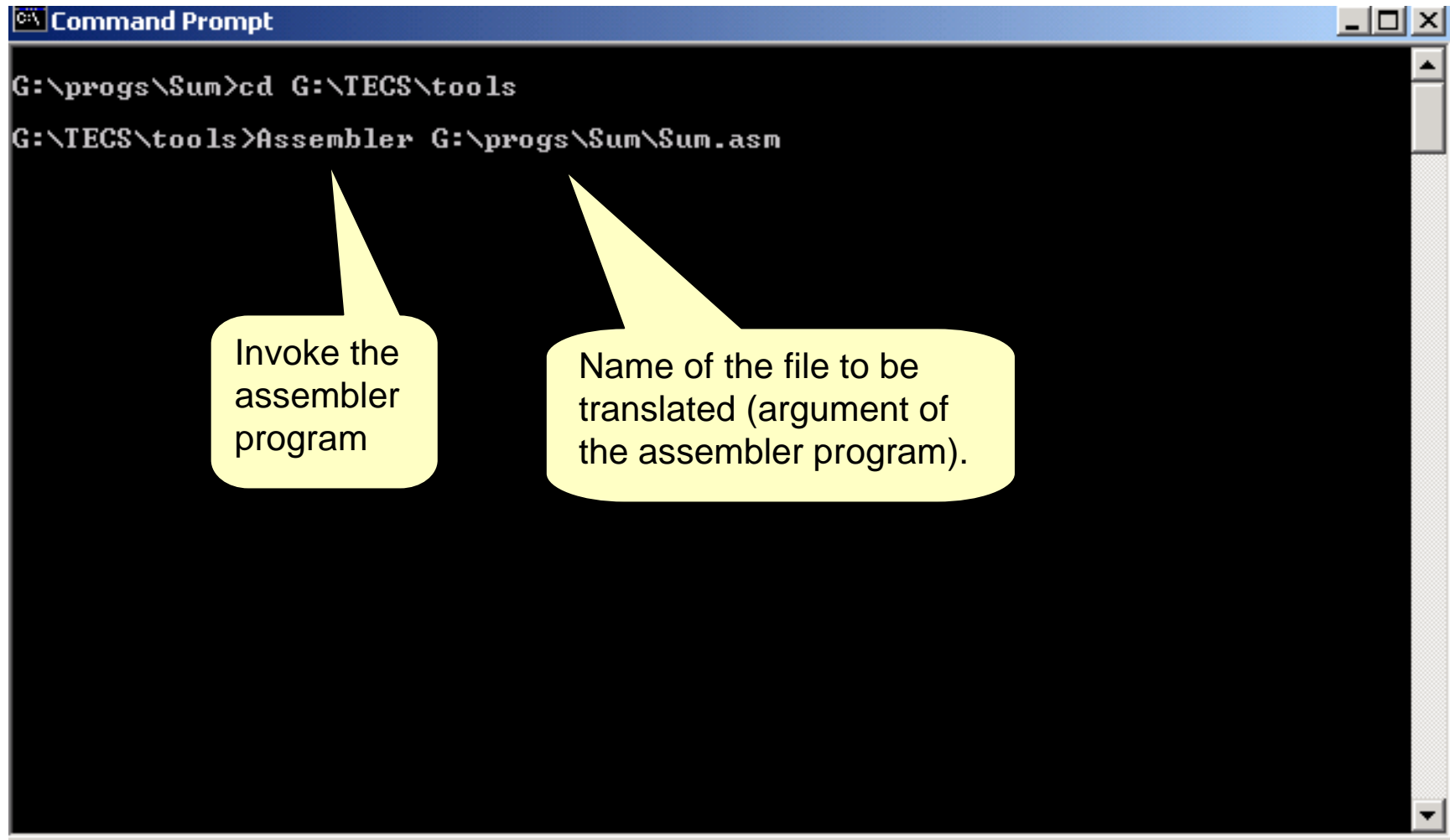


Inspecting the source file



```
Command Prompt
G:\>cd progs\Sum
G:\progs\Sum>type Sum.asm
// Computes sum=1+...+100.
    @i      // i=1
    M=1
    @sum    // sum=0
    M=0
<LOOP>
    @i      // if <i-100>=0 goto END
    D=M
    @100
    D=D-A
    @END
    D;JGT
    @i      // sum+=i
    D=M
    @sum
    M=D+M
    @i      // i++
    M=M+1
    @LOOP   // goto LOOP
    @;JMP
<END>     // infinite loop
    @END
    @;JMP
G:\progs\Sum>
```

Invoking the Assembler



Invoking the Assembler

```
Command Prompt
G:\progs\Sum>cd G:\TECS\tools
G:\TECS\tools>Assembler G:\progs\Sum\Sum.asm
G:\TECS\tools>type G:\progs\Sum\Sum.hack
00000000000010000
1110111111001000
00000000000010001
1110101010001000
00000000000010000
11111100000010000
00000000001100100
1110010011010000
00000000000010010
11100011000000001
00000000000010000
11111100000010000
00000000000010001
1111000010001000
00000000000010000
1111110111001000
00000000000000100
1110101010000111
00000000000010010
1110101010000111
G:\TECS\tools>_
```

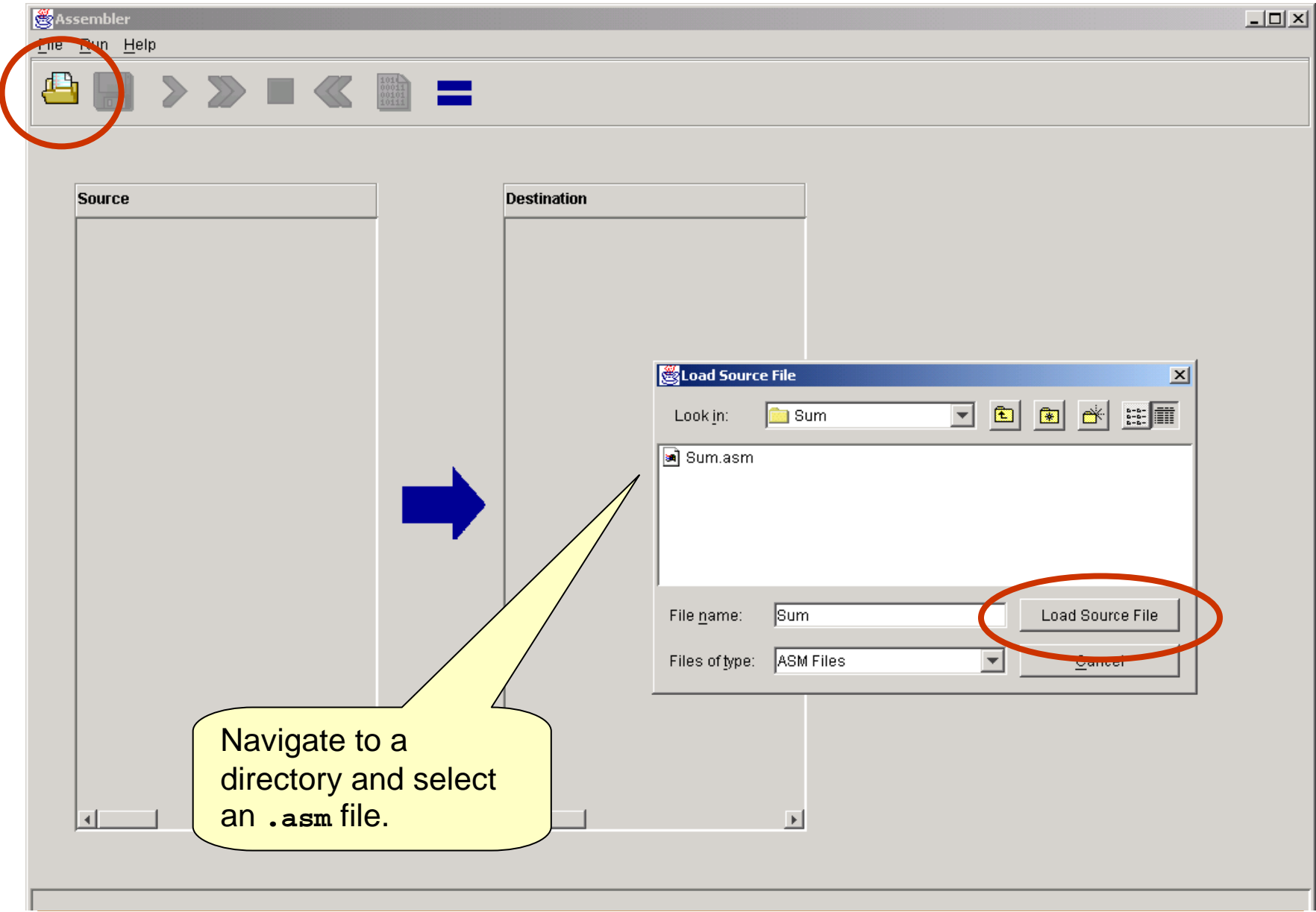
Display the generated machine code

- Two ways to test the generated machine code:
1. Invoke the hardware simulator, load the `Computer.hd1` chip, then load the code (`.hack` file) into the internal ROM chip;
 2. Load and run the code in the CPU emulator (much quicker).

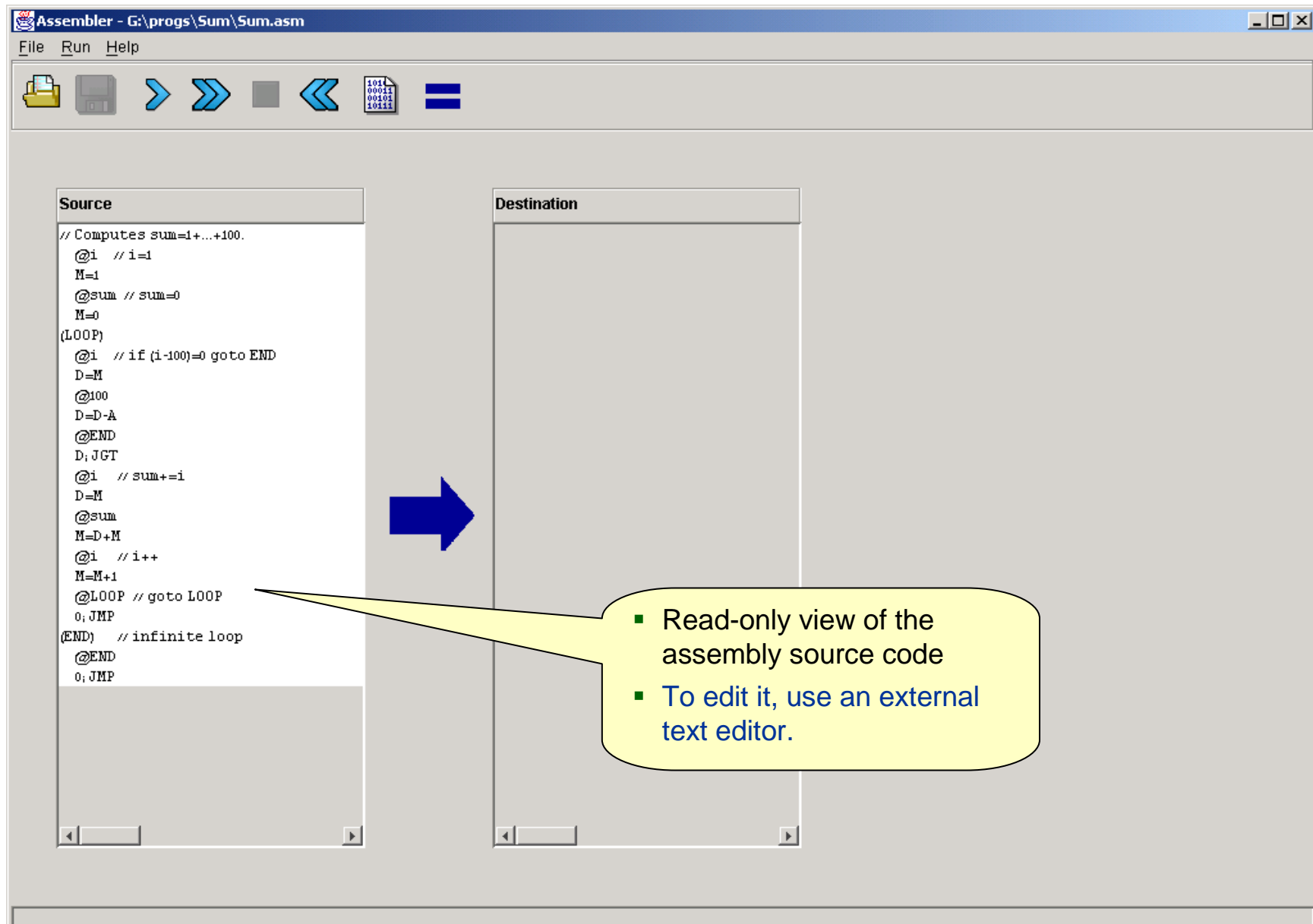
Hardware Simulation Tutorial



Loading an assembly program



Loading an assembly program



Translating a program

The screenshot shows an Assembler window titled "Assembler - G:\progs\Sum\Sum.asm". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Run", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with several icons: a folder, a floppy disk, a right-pointing arrow, a double right-pointing arrow, a square, a left-pointing arrow, a document with binary code, and an equals sign. The main area is split into two panes: "Source" on the left and "Destination" on the right. The "Source" pane contains assembly code for a program that computes the sum of numbers from 1 to 100. The "Destination" pane is currently empty. Five yellow callout boxes with black text and pointer lines identify the following controls:

- Translate line-by-line:** Points to the single right-pointing arrow icon.
- Translate the entire program:** Points to the double right-pointing arrow icon.
- Pause the translation:** Points to the square icon.
- Start from the beginning:** Points to the left-pointing arrow icon.
- Immediate translation (no animation):** Points to the equals sign icon.

Inspecting the translation

The screenshot shows an Assembler window titled "Assembler - G:\progs\Sum\Sum.asm". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Run", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution. The main area is divided into two panes: "Source" and "Destination".

Source Pane:

```
// Computes sum=1+...+100.  
@i // i=1  
M=1  
@sum // sum=0  
M=0  
(LOOP)  
@i // if (i-100)=0 goto END  
D=M  
@100  
D=D-A  
@END  
D;JGT  
@i // sum+=i  
D=M  
@sum  
M=D+M  
@i // i++  
M=M+1  
@LOOP // goto LOOP  
0;JMP  
(END) // infinite loop  
@END  
0;JMP
```

Destination Pane:

```
0000000000010000  
1110111111001000  
0000000000010001  
1110101010001000  
0000000000010000  
1111110000010000  
0000000001100100  
1110010011010000  
0000000000010010  
1110001100000001  
0000000000010000  
1111110000010000  
0000000000010001  
1111000010001000  
0000000000010000  
1111110111001000  
0000000000000100  
1110101010000111  
0000000000010010  
1110101010000111
```

A blue arrow points from the source code line "M=D+M" to the binary code line "1111000010001000".

Callout 1: 1. Click an assembly command

Callout 2: 2. The corresponding translated code is highlighted

File compilation succeeded

Saving the translated code

Assembler - G:\progs\Sum\Sum.asm

File Run Help

Source

```
// Computes
@i // i=1
M=1
@sum // sum=0
M=0
(LLOOP)
@i // if (i-100)=0 goto END
D=M
@100
D=D-A
@END
D;JGT
@i // sum+=i
D=M
@sum
M=D+M
@i // i++
M=M+1
@LOOP // goto LOOP
0;JMP
(END) // infinite loop
@END
0;JMP
```

Destination

```
000000000010000
1110111111001000
000000000010001
1110101010001000
0000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000001100100
1110010011010000
0000000000010010
1110001100000001
0000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000000010001
1111000010001000
0000000000010000
1111101110010000
0000000000000100
1110101010000111
0000000000010010
1110101010000111
```

File compilation succeeded

Saves the translated code in a .hack file

- The “save” operation is enabled only if the translation was error-free;
- Otherwise, the translation stops with an error message.

Using Compare Files

1. Load a compare file

```
// Computes sum=1+...+100.  
@i // i=1  
M=1  
@sum // sum=0  
M=0  
(LOOP)  
@i // if (i-100)=0 goto END  
D=M  
@100  
D=D-A  
@END  
D;JGT  
@i // sum+=i  
D=M  
@sum  
M=D+M  
@i // i++  
M=M+1  
@LOOP // goto LOOP  
0;JMP  
(END) // infinite loop  
@END  
0;JMP
```

2. Select a compare (.hack) file

Load Comparison File

Look in: Sum

SumComp.hack

File name:

Files of type: HACK Files

Load Comparison File

Cancel

Using Compare Files

Assembler - D:\hack\instructor\Examples\sum\bad sum.asm

File Run Help

101
00011
00101
10111

Source

```
// Computes sum=1+...+100.  
// The sum variable is stored in 0x0011  
  
@i // i=1 (allocated at 0x0010)  
M=1  
@sum // sum=0 (allocated at 0x0011)  
M=0  
(loop)  
@i // if i-100>0 goto end  
D=M  
@100  
D=D-1  
@end  
D;jgt  
@i // sum += i  
D=M  
@sum  
M=D+M  
@i // i++  
M=M+1  
@loop // goto loop  
0;jmp  
(end)
```

Destination

Comparison

```
0000000000010000  
1110111111001000  
0000000000010001  
1110101010001000  
0000000000010000  
1111110000010000  
0000000001100100  
1110010011010000  
0000000000010010  
1110001100000001  
0000000000010000  
1111110000010000  
0000000000010001  
1111000010001000  
0000000000010000  
1111110111001000  
0000000000000100  
1110101010000111
```

2. Translate the program (any translation mode can be used)

1. Compare file is shown

Using Compare Files

The screenshot shows an Assembler window titled "Assembler - G:\progs\Sum\Sum.asm". The window is divided into three main sections: Source, Destination, and Comparison. The Source section contains assembly code for computing the sum of integers from 1 to 100. The Destination section shows the binary translation of the source code. The Comparison section shows the binary translation of a compare file. A blue arrow points from the highlighted line in the Source section to the corresponding line in the Destination section. A yellow callout box points to the highlighted line in the Destination section, stating: "The translation of the highlighted line does not match the corresponding line in the compare file." The Comparison section shows a mismatch between the highlighted line in the Destination section and the corresponding line in the Comparison section. The text "Comparison failure" is displayed in red at the bottom left of the window.

```
Source
// Computes sum=1+...+100.
@i // i=1
M=1
@sum // sum=0
M=0
(LOOP)
@i // if (i-100)=0 goto END
D=M
@100
D=D-A
@END
D;JGT
@i // sum+=i
D=M
@sum
M=D+M
@i // i++
M=M+1
@LOOP // goto LOOP
0;JMP
(END) // infinite loop
@END
0;JMP

Destination
0000000000010000
1110111111001000
0000000000010001
1110101010001000
00000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000001100100
1110010011010000
0000000000010010
1110001100000001
00000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000000010001
1111000010001000
0000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000000010000
1111101110010000
00000000000000100
1110101010000111
0000000000010010
1110101010000111

Comparison
0000000000010000
1110111111001000
0000000000010001
1110101010001000
00000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000001100100
1110010011010000
0000000000010010
1110001100000001
00000000000010000
1111110000010000
0000000001010001
1111000010001000
0000000000010000
1111110111001000
00000000000000100
1110101010000111
0000000000010010
1110101010000111
```

Comparison failure

End-note: R. Feynman on why symbols don't matter compared to their meaning

On weekends, my father would take me for walks in the woods and he'd tell me about interesting things that were going on. "See that bird?" he says. "It's a Spencer Warbler." (I knew he didn't know the real name.) "Well, in Italian, it's Chutto Lapittida. In Portuguese, it's a Bom da Peida. In Chinese, it's a Chung-long-tah, and in Japanese, it's Katano Tekeda. You can know the name of that bird in all the languages of the world, but when you're finished, you'll know absolutely nothing whatever about the bird. You'll only know something about people in different places, and what they call the bird. So let's look at the bird and see what it is doing - that's what counts." This is how I learned very early the difference between knowing the name of something and knowing something.



Richard P. Feynman, *The Making of a Scientist*, 1988.