

1 RISC-V Instructions

1.1 Assume we have an array in memory that contains `int *arr = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 0}`. Let register `s0` hold the address of the element at index 0 in `arr`. You may assume integers are four bytes and our values are word-aligned. What do the following snippets of RISC-V code do? Assume that all the instructions are run one after the other in the same context.

(a) `lw t0, 12(s0)`

(b) `sw t0 16(s0)`

(c) `slli t1, t0, 2`
`add t2, s0, t1`
`lw t3, 0(t2)`
`addi t3, t3, 1`
`sw t3, 0(t2)`

(d) `lw t0, 0(s0)`
`xori t0, t0, 0xFFFF`
`addi t0, t0, 1`

2 Lost in Translation

2.1 Translate the code verbatim between C and RISC-V. The comments above the code indicate which registers to store the variables.

C	RISC-V
<pre>// s0 -> a // s1 -> b // s2 -> c // s3 -> z int a = 4, b = 5, c = 6; int z = a + b + c + 10;</pre>	
<pre>// int *p = intArr; // s0 -> p; // s1 -> a; *p = 0; int a = 2; p[1] = p[a] = a;</pre>	
<pre>// s0 -> a, // s1 -> b int a = 5; int b = 10; if (a + a == b) { a = 0; } else { b = a - 1; }</pre>	
<pre>// Compute s1 = 2^30 int s0 = 0; int s1 = 1; for (; s0 != 30; s0 += 1) { s1 *= 2; }</pre>	
<pre>// s0 -> n // s1 -> sum for (int sum = 0; n > 0; n--) { sum += n; }</pre>	

3 RISC-V Memory Access

For Q3.1 – Q3.2, use the instructions and memory to figure out what the code does. Recall that RISC-V is little-endian and byte addressable. For any unknown instructions, use the [CS 61C reference card!](#)

3.1 Fill in the registers with the values they contain after the code finishes executing.

```
li t0 0x00FF0000
lw t1 0(t0)
addi t0 t0 4
lh t2 2(t0)
lw s0 0(t1)
lb s1 3(t2)
```

t0	<input type="text"/>	0xFFFFFFFF	<input type="text"/>
t1	<input type="text"/>	0x00FF0004	...
t2	<input type="text"/>	0x00FF0000	0x0000C561C
s0	<input type="text"/>	36	<input type="text"/>
s1	<input type="text"/>	0x00000036	0xFDFDFDFD
		...	<input type="text"/>
		0x00000024	0xDEADB33F
		...	<input type="text"/>
		0x0000000C	0xC5161C00
		...	<input type="text"/>
		0x00000000	<input type="text"/>

3.2 Fill in the memory diagram and **t3** register with the values contained in them after the code finishes executing. The values in the **t0**, **t1**, and **t2** registers at the start of program execution have been provided to you. Assume that all memory starts out initialized to zeros.

```

sw t0 0(t1)
addi t0 t0 4
sh t1 2(t0)
sh t2 0(t0)
lw t3 0(t1)
sb t1 1(t3)
sb t2 3(t3)

```

t0	0xABADCAF8	0xFFFFFFF	0x00000000
t1	0xF0120504	0xF0120504	...
t2	0xBEEFDAB0	0xBEEFDAB0	...
t3		0xABADCAF8	...
		0xABADCAF8	...
		0x00000000	0x00000000