## Lab 8 Report

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## Coding Approach

I have implemented the RISC-V Disassembler using Python. To do this, I have first written some utility functions. Their descriptions are as follows:

- 1. binary\_to\_decimal: This function takes a string input in binary format and outputs an decimal number. This function also outputs a negative integer if the input is an immediate value and it's signed bit is 1.
- 2. **binary\_to\_hexadecimal**: This function takes a string input in binary format and outputs an equivalent hexadecimal string.
- 3. **hexadecimal\_to\_binary**: This function takes a string input in hexadecimal format and outputs an equivalent binary string.

The RISC-V Disassembler is implemented using the functions **instruction\_array\_decoder** and **instruction\_array\_decoder\_with\_text\_support**. The functions take input in the format of a list and output the equivalent assembly instructions. Both the functions support R,I,S,B,J and U-format instructions. But as the function names clearly convey, the 1<sup>st</sup> function just mentions the offset in the third operand rather than the textual label for B/J type instructions. But the 2<sup>nd</sup> function also supports textual labels for the B/J type instructions. Both the functions make use of the utility functions mentioned above. The utility function **binary\_to\_hexadecimal** is particularly useful in the **lui** instruction (U-format) while mentioning the immediate value in hexadecimal format.

## Testing Correctness

To check the correctness of my code, I have first utilized the example given in Lab 8 problem statement and verified that my functions give the correct answer. I have also written some simple assembly programs, converted them to machine code using Ripes simulator and then fed them to my functions to check the correctness of my code.