RV Day 1 – Introduction to RISC-V and GNU compiler toolchain

RV-D1SK1 – Introduction to RISC-V basic keywords

RV_D1SK1_L1_Introduction

- C-program – Assembly language – Machine language [binary language] – Layout.
- RISC-V Architecture – Implementation – Layout

RV_D1SK1_L2_From Apps to Hardware

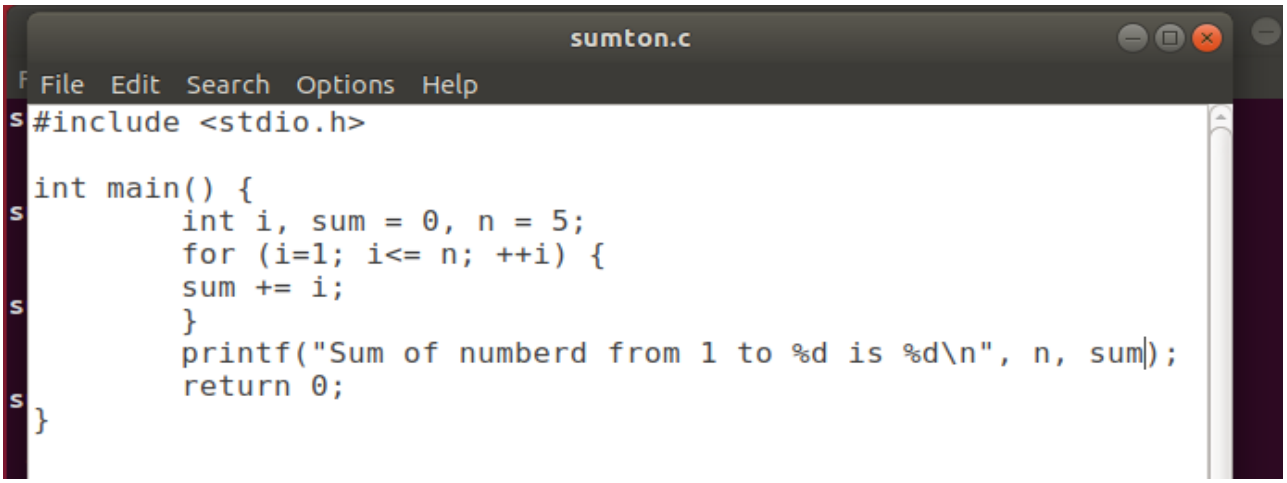
- Application software or Apps – System Software – Hardware
- Inside System software = OS-Compiler-Assembler
- Languages like C, C++, VB, Java to Compiler to Instruction set in .exe file then to Assembler [hexadecimal] to Binary language to Hardware.
- Abstract interface instruction set architecture or architecture of computer this Instruction set acts as an Abstract interface between Languages and Hardware.
- RTL Implementation of instruction set then this RTL is getting synthesis in form of gates, flip-flops etc. followed by physical design implementation of the synthesis netlist to Hardware.

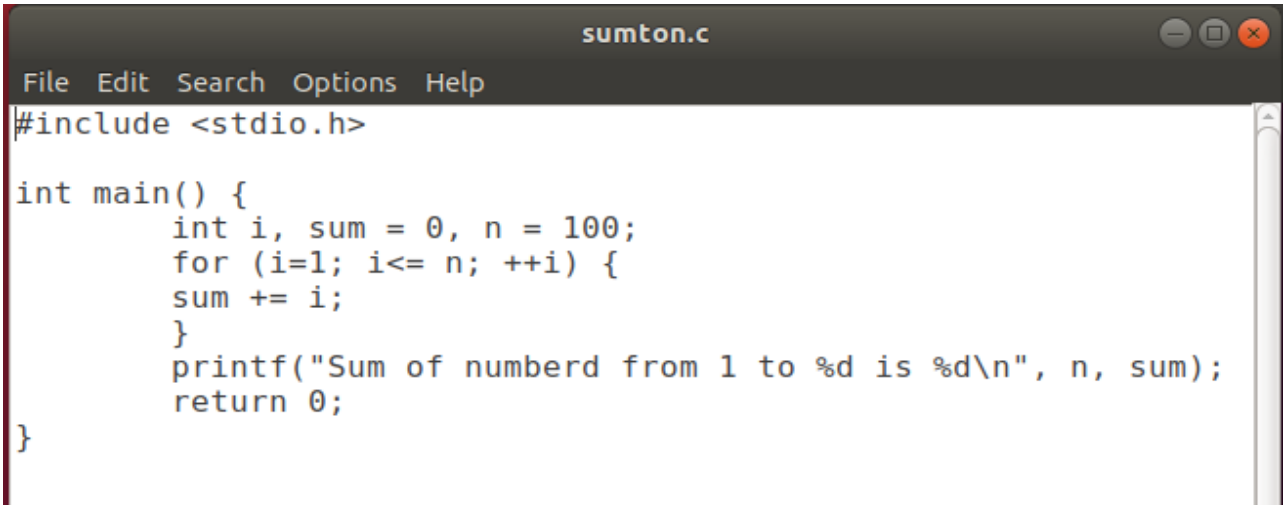
RV_D1SK1_L3_Detailed Description of Courses content

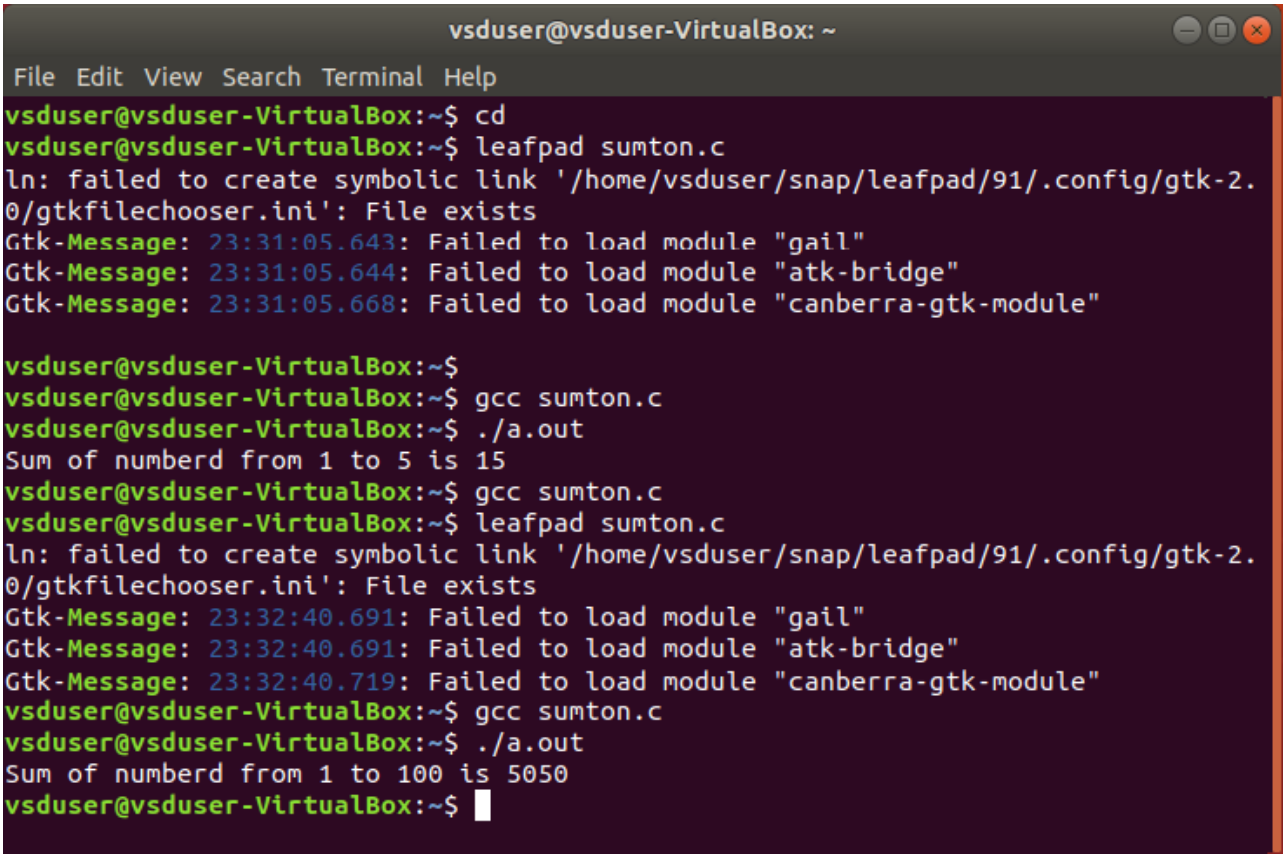
- Basic instruction:
    - Pseudo instructions: mv, li, ret
    - Base integer instruction RV641[risc-v 64bit integer]
    - Multiply extension RV64M: Multiplication & division function: mulw, divw.
    - Single & double precision floating point extension RV64F & RV64D: flw-floating point. [F=single & D=double precision floating point.]
    - Application binary interface [ABI].
    - Memory allocation & stack pointer.

RV_D1SK2 – Lab work for RISC-V software toolchain

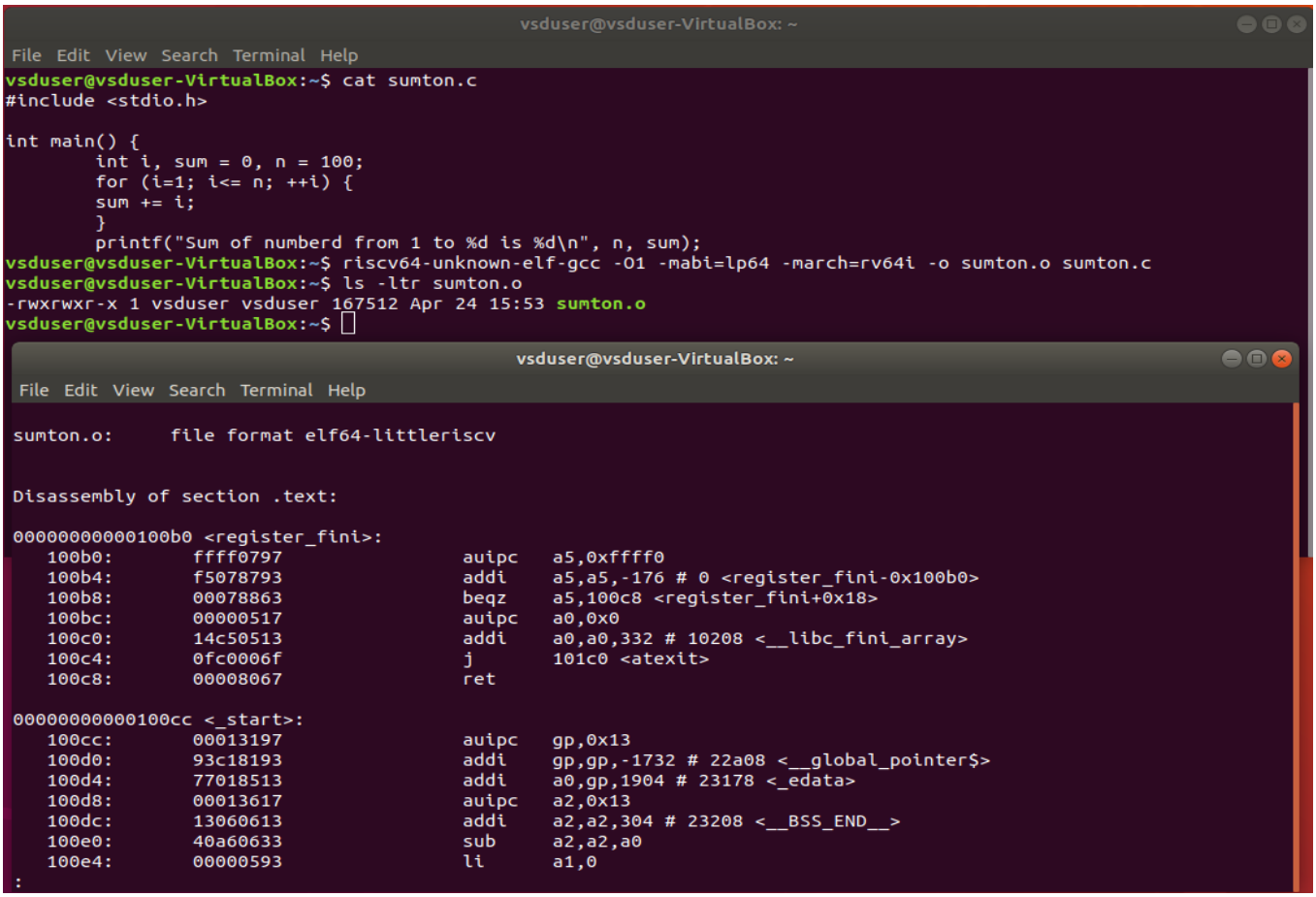
RV_D1SK2_L1_C Program to Compute Sum from 1 to N



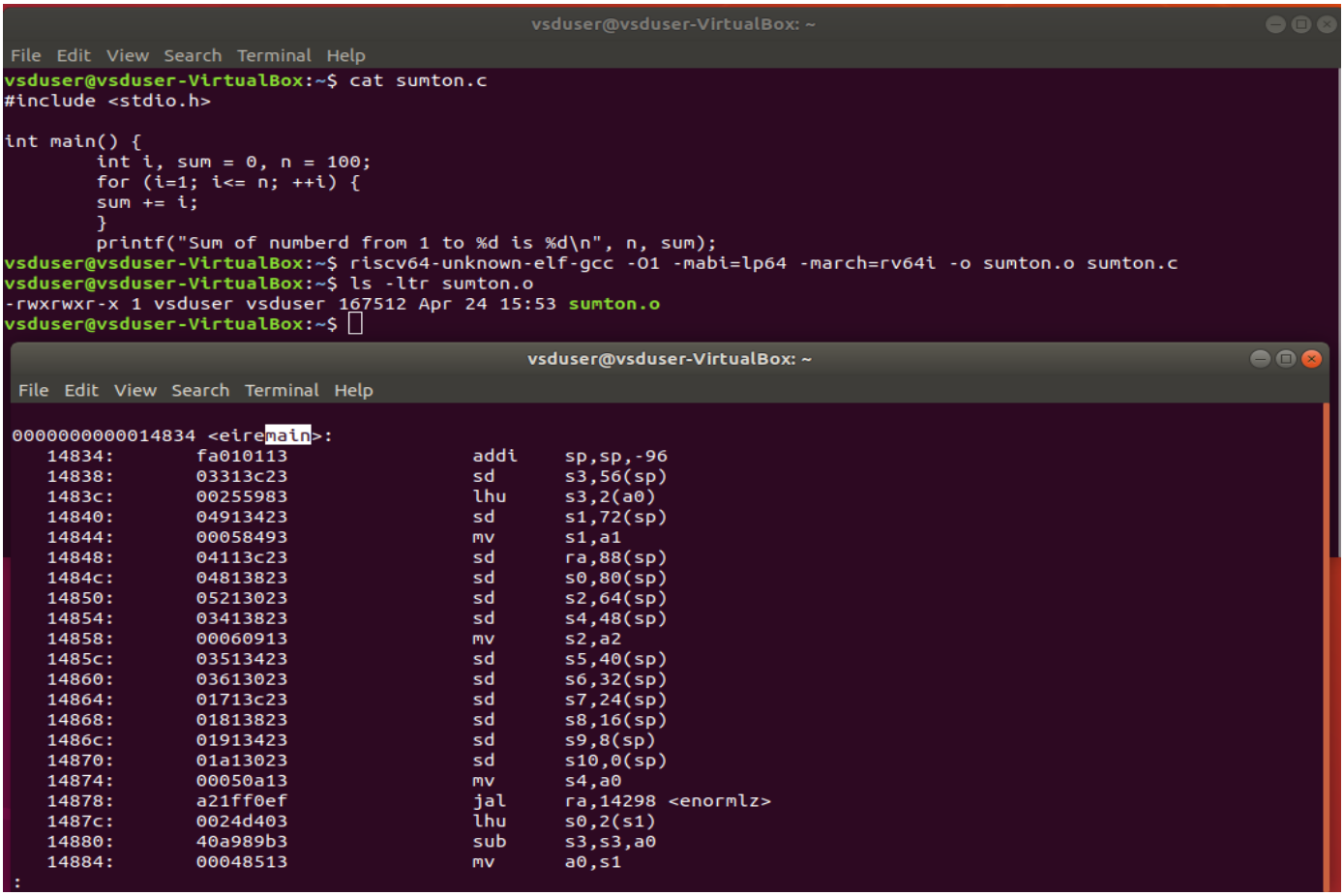


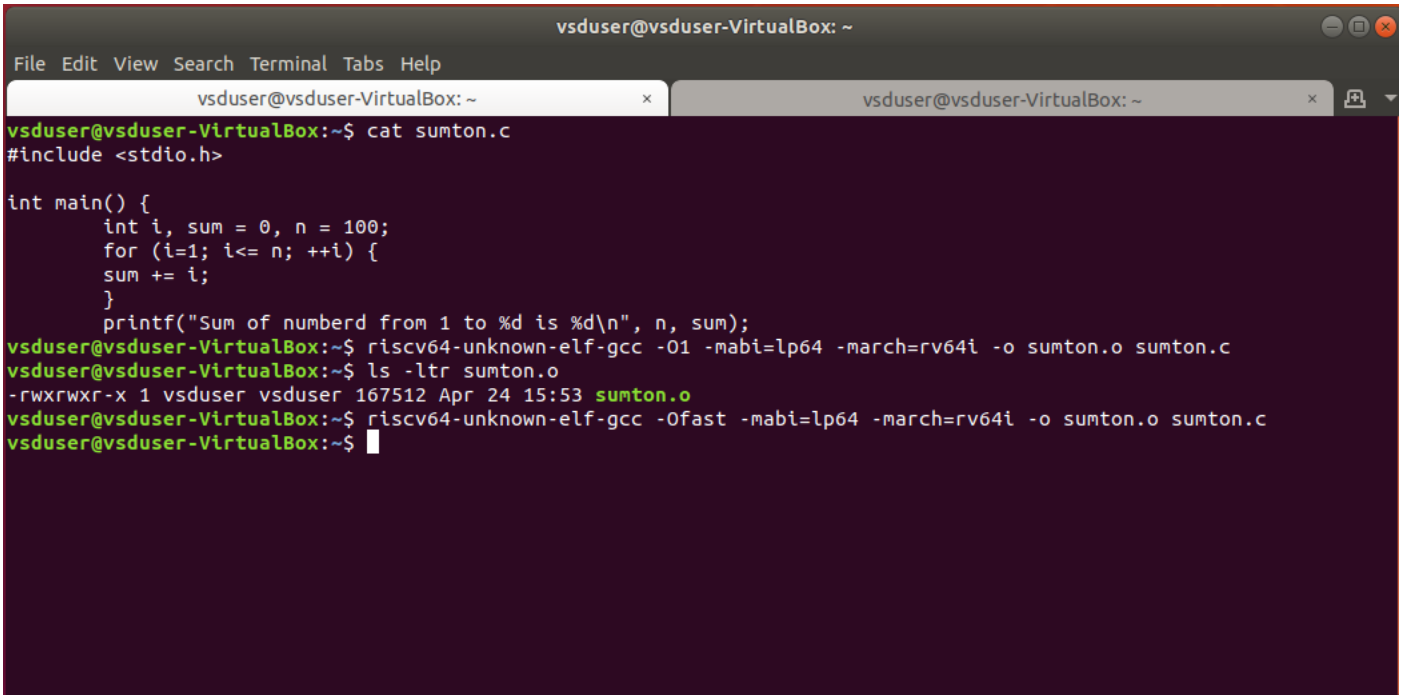


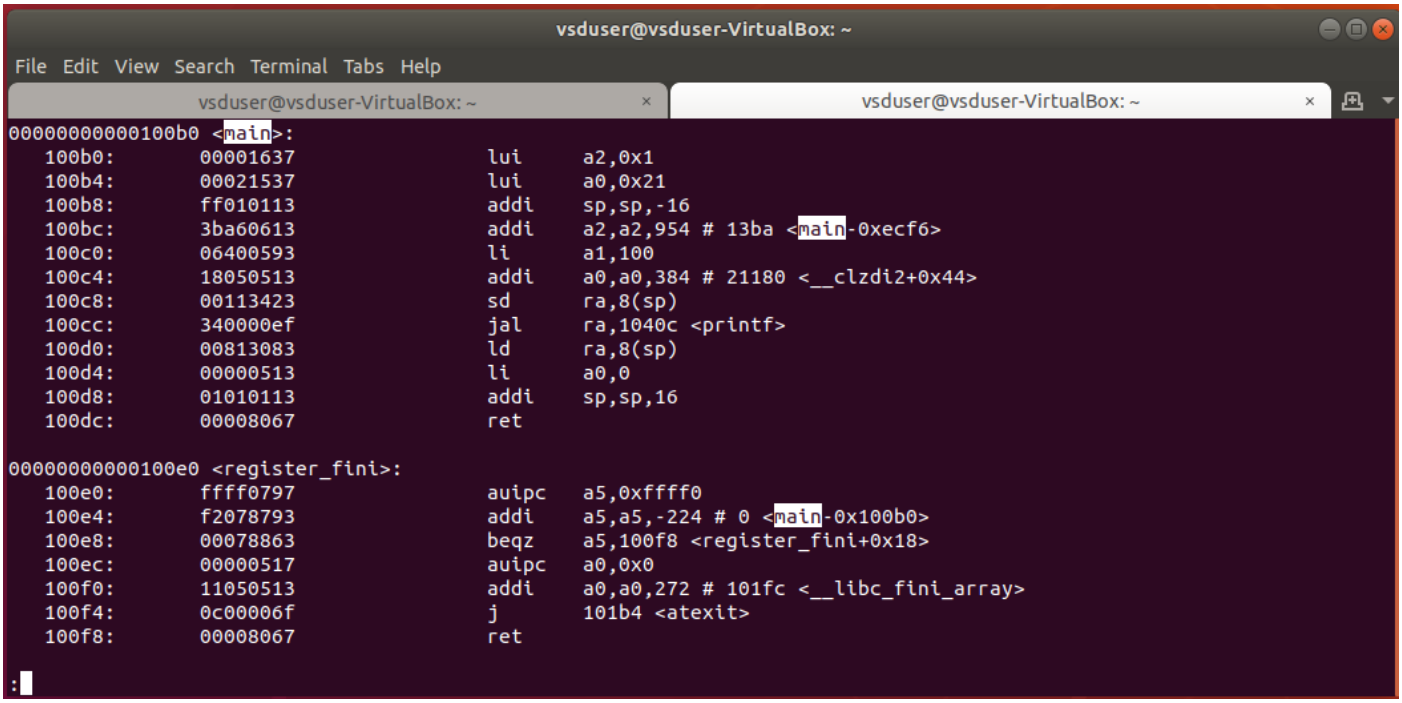
RV_D1SK2_L2_RISCV GCC compile And Disassemble



riscv64-unknown-elf-objdump -d sumton.o | less







12 instructions

RV_D1SK2_L3_Spike Simulation and Debug

```
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox: ~
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Tabs  Help
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox: ~                    vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox: ~
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ riscv64-unknown-elf-gcc -Ofast -mabi=lp64 -march=rv64i -o sumton.o sumton.c
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ gcc sumton.c
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ ./a.out
Sum of numberd from 1 to 100 is 5050
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ riscv64-unknown-elf-gcc -Ofast -mabi=lp64 -march=rv64i -o sumton.o sumton.c
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ spike pk sumton.o
bbl loader
Sum of numberd from 1 to 100 is 5050
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ spike -d pk sumton.o
(spike) until pc 0 100b0
bbl loader
(spike) reg 0 a2
0x0000000000000000
(spike)
core   0: 0x00000000000100b0 (0x00001637) lui     a2, 0x1
(spike) reg 0 a2
0x0000000000001000
(spike)
core   0: 0x00000000000100b4 (0x00021537) lui     a0, 0x21
(spike) reg 0 a0
0x0000000000021000
(spike)
core   0: 0x00000000000100b8 (0xff010113) addi    sp, sp, -16
(spike) reg 0 sp
0x0000003fffffb40
(spike) q
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ spike -d pk sum1ton.o
(spike) until pc 0 100b8
bbl loader
couldn't open ELF program: sum1ton.o!
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ spike -d pk sumton.o
(spike) until pc 0 100b8
bbl loader
(spike) reg 0  sp
0x0000003fffffb50
(spike)
```

```
(spike) q
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ spike -d pk sum1ton.o
(spike) until pc 0 100b8
bbl loader
couldn't open ELF program: sum1ton.o!
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox:~$ spike -d pk sumton.o
(spike) until pc 0 100b8
bbl loader
(spike) reg 0  sp
0x0000003fffffb50
(spike)
core   0: 0x00000000000100b8 (0xff010113) addi    sp, sp, -16
(spike) reg 0 sp
0x0000003fffffb40
(spike)
```

```
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox: ~
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Tabs  Help
vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox: ~                    vsduser@vsduser-VirtualBox: ~

sumton.o:     file format elf64-littleriscv


Disassembly of section .text:

00000000000100b0 <main>:
   100b0:       00001637                lui     a2,0x1
   100b4:       00021537                lui     a0,0x21
   100b8:       ff010113                addi    sp,sp,-16
   100bc:       3ba60613                addi    a2,a2,954 # 13ba <main-0xecf6>
   100c0:       06400593                li      a1,100
   100c4:       18050513                addi    a0,a0,384 # 21180 <__clzdi2+0x44>
   100c8:       00113423                sd      ra,8(sp)
   100cc:       340000ef                jal     ra,1040c <printf>
   100d0:       00813083                ld      ra,8(sp)
   100d4:       00000513                li      a0,0
   100d8:       01010113                addi    sp,sp,16
   100dc:       00008067                ret

00000000000100e0 <register_fini>:
   100e0:       ffff0797                auipc   a5,0xffff0
   100e4:       f2078793                addi    a5,a5,-224 # 0 <main-0x100b0>
   100e8:       00078863                beqz    a5,100f8 <register_fini+0x18>
   100ec:       00000517                auipc   a0,0x0
   100f0:       11050513                addi    a0,a0,272 # 101fc <__libc_fini_array>
   100f4:       0c00006f                j       101b4 <atexit>
   100f8:       00008067                ret

00000000000100fc <_start>:
   100fc:       00013197                auipc   gp,0x13
   10100:       90c18193                addi    gp,gp,-1780 # 22a08 <__global_pointer$>
   10104:       77018513                addi    a0,gp,1904 # 23178 <_edata>
   10108:       00013617                auipc   a2,0x13
   1010c:       10060613                addi    a2,a2,256 # 23208 <__BSS_END__>
:
```

RV_D1SK3 – Integer number representation

RV_D1SK3_L1_64-bit Number system for Unsigned Numbers

- The 64-bit number is called the Double word in the terms of processer language.
- 32 bit is called as word.
- Group of 8 bits is called a Byte.
- Total 4 bytes form a word and total of 8 bytes form a Doubleword.
- {8-bits = byte, 4-byte = word, 2-words or 8-bytes = doubleword}
- 2-bit: No. of patterns 2^2:4 = '0' to '(2^2-1)' = 0 to 3
- 3-bit: No. of patterns 2^3:8 = '0' to '(2^3-1)' = 0 to 7
- 4-bit: No. of patterns 2^4:16 = '0' to '(2^4-1)' = 0 to 15
- 64-bit represented by RV64: 2^{64} = '0' to '(2^{64} – 1)'

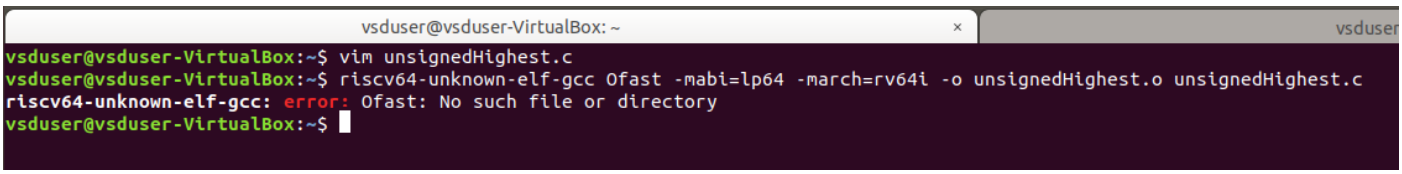
Range of numbers that can be represented by RV64:

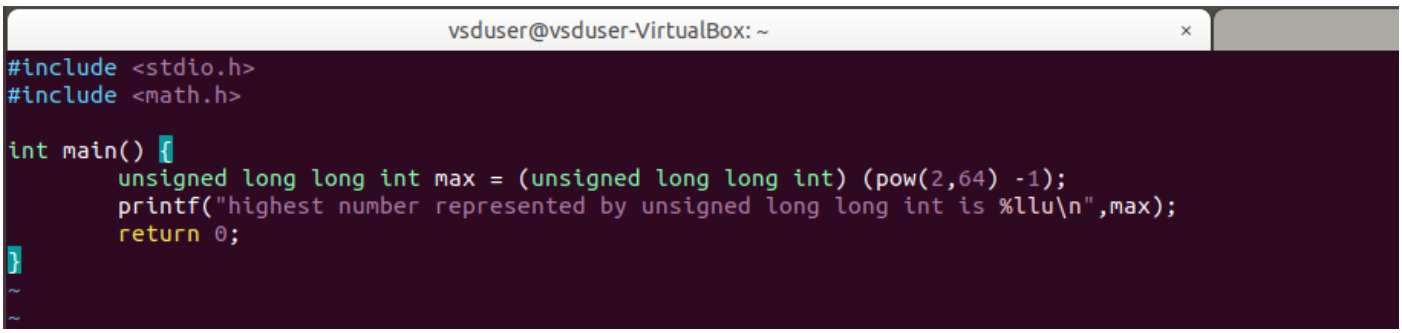
- Highest number of RV64 :
  64bit $(11111111)_{bin}$ = $(18,446,744,073,709,551,615)_{dec}$.
- Lowest number of RV64 :
  64bit $(00000000)_{bin}$ = $(00,000,000,000,000,000,000)_{dec}$.
- Unsigned numbers or Positive numbers.

RV_D1SK3_L2_64-bit Number system for Signed Numbers

- To get negative number we have to get the Binary rep of the number then invert this number ; finding the two's complement and then add '1' hence we get the output .
- We observe that,
  The MSB of Positive number is '0' .
  The MSB of Negative number is '1' .
- RISC-V doubleword can represent '0' to'(2^{63} - 1)' positive & '-1' to '-2^{63}' negative numbers.
- Instructions which operate on these kind of instruction are called as Base integer Instructions RV64I.

RV_D1SK3_L3_ Lab for Unsigned and Signed Numbers





Date Type	Memory(byte)	Format specifier
Unsigned int	4	%u
Int	4	%d
Unsigned long long int	8	%llu
long long int	8	%lld