

## Lab for ITSC 2181, Module 06 - Unit 1

### Converting C programs to RISC-V assembly and simulating their execution using RARS simulator

We will use the RISC-V Assembler and Runtime Simulator (RARS) for this lab, which is available from <https://github.com/TheThirdOne/rars>.

**A video introducing how to use RARS simulator is available from [https://passlab.github.io/ITSC3181/resources/UsingRARS\\_ITSC3181.mp4](https://passlab.github.io/ITSC3181/resources/UsingRARS_ITSC3181.mp4).**

1. Download the latest RARS jar file from [https://github.com/TheThirdOne/rars/releases/download/v1.6/rars1\\_6.jar](https://github.com/TheThirdOne/rars/releases/download/v1.6/rars1_6.jar) on your computer. You should then be able to launch the jar file by either double clicking it or from launcher such as using the following command in the Mac OS X terminal:  
  

```
java -jar rars1_6.jar
```
2. Create and execute the hello world program following instructions from <https://github.com/TheThirdOne/rars/wiki/Creating-Hello-World>.
  - a. Spend some time reading and understand each line of that page.
  - b. In RARS, create the Hello World program, and then assemble and run the program by clicking the sub-menu items of the Run menu.
  - c. Play with the example, menu items and the RARS interface to get familiar with the RARS tool.
  - d. Check the address, binary code, instructions and source of the assembled code, and also check the register values and memory values (data segment part) of the program execution.
  - e. After you run the program multiple times, you should run it step-by-step, i.e., instruction by instruction, and observe the change of values in registers and other locations.
3. Read the document [Fundamentals-of-RISC-V-Assembly](#).
4. Make sure you understand the code structure of an assembly program:
  - a. There are two sections, the `.text` section and the `.data` section, in the program.
  - b. The `.text` section is for the code and the `.data` section is for the values used in the program, e.g., string constants.

- c. There is a “main” label in the `.text` section and an “str” label in the `.data` section. The two labels are symbols representing the addresses of the memory locations where corresponding code or data are stored in memory.

**Submission Instructions:**

- 1. Submit a single PDF file that shows the execution screenshot of the *Hello World* program in RARS.**
- 2. Submit the Assembly source ( `.asm` file) of the *Hello World* program.**