Computer Architecture

RISC-V Assembly Intro

Assembly program layout

hello.s

```
## Constants
name1 val1
name2 val2

.section .data
# data definitions here

.section .text
# text a.k.a program source code

# global symbols
.globl _start
.globl my_function

label1:
      # some code

_start:
       # some code
```

Values will be used by assembler in compilation time

Data segment, will go to .data section in ELF

Code segment, will go to .text section in ELF

Functions and variables names are just labels for memory addresses. We need to explicitly declare (.globl) if we need them outside

Hello world - no libc

hello.s

```
exit    = 93
write   = 64

.section .data
hello:  .asciz "Hello, world!\n "
size =  .-hello

.section .text
.globl _start
_start:

        li      a0, 1           # 1 is the default fileno for stdout
        la      a1, hello       # address of string
        li      a2, size        # size of string
        li      a7, write       # number of syscall 'write'
        ecall                   # enviromental call (interrupt)

        li      a0, 0           # exit code
        li      a7, exit        # number of syscall 'exit'
        ecall
```

syscall numbers (yes we still in linux)

strings and numbers

linker will look for _start

call write

call exit

Hello world - no libc - where to find syscalls?

hello.s

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        li      a7, write       # number of sys
        ecall                   # enviromental

        li      a0, 0           # exit code
        li      a7, exit        # number of sys
        ecall
```

Of course, in linux kernel sources

- unistd.h

include / uapi / asm-generic / unistd.h

```
1   /* SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-2.0 WITH Linux-syscall-note */
2   #include <asm/bitsperlong.h>
3
4   /*
5    * This file contains the system call numbers, based on the
6    * layout of the x86-64 architecture, which embeds the
7    * pointer to the syscall in the table.
8    *
9    * As a basic principle, no duplication of functionality
10   * should be added, e.g. we don't use lseek when llseek
11   * is present. New architectures should use this file
12   * and implement the less feature-full calls in user space.
13   */
14
15  #ifndef __SYSCALL
16  #define __SYSCALL(x, y)
17  #endif
18
```

```
202  /* fs/read_write.c */
203  #define __NR3264_lseek 62
204  __SC_3264(__NR3264_lseek, sys_llseek, sys_lseek)
205  #define __NR_read 63
206  __SYSCALL(__NR_read, sys_read)
207  #define __NR_write 64
208  __SYSCALL(__NR_write, sys_write)
```

Hello world - no libc - data in memory?

hello.s

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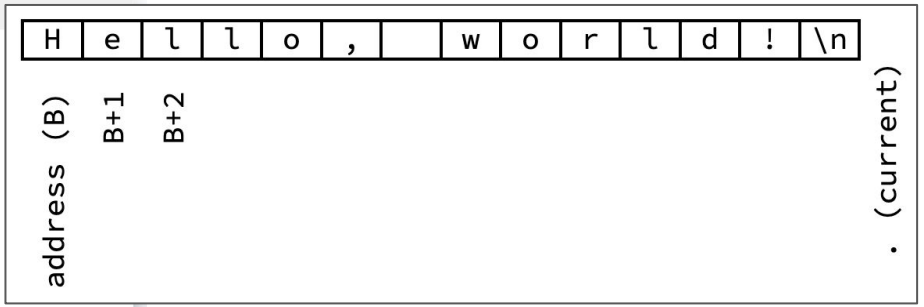
```



C type	Description	Bytes in RV32	Bytes in RV64
`char`	Character value/byte	1	1
`short`	Short integer	2	2
`int`	Integer	4	4
`long`	Long integer	4	8
`long long`	Long long integer	8	8
`void*`	Pointer	4	8
`float`	Single-precision float	4	4
`double`	Double-precision float	8	8
`long double`	Extended-precision float	16	16

Hello world - no libc - calling convention

hello.s

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```

The RISC-V calling convention passes arguments in registers **when possible**. Up to eight integer registers, a0–a7 are used for this purpose.

hello.s

```
$man 2 write

SYNOPSIS
       #include <unistd.h>

       ssize_t write(int fd, const void buf[.count], size_t count);
                     a0       a1                     a2
```

a7 used for syscall number

Hello world - no libc - registers

hello.s

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```

- s0-s11 -> Saved registers (must be preserved across function calls)
- t0-t6 -> Temporary registers (can be overwritten by called functions)
- a0-a7 -> Argument/return registers

Hello world - libc

main_c.s

```
.section .data
hello:  .asciz "Hello, World!\n"
size =  .-hello

.section .text
.globl main
main:
      addi    sp, sp, -16     # allocate 16 bytes in stack frame
      sd      ra, 8(sp)       # save ra in second 64 bit word in stack
      sd      s0, 0(sp)       # save s0 in first  64 bit word in stack
      addi    s0, sp, 16      # put new sp into s0

      la      a0, hello       # load string address into a0
      call    printf          # call printf

      li      a0, 0           # move return code into a0
      call    exit            # call exit
```

same

linker will look for main

stack frame preparation (function prefix)

printf call

exit call

Hello world - libc - stack frame

main_c.s

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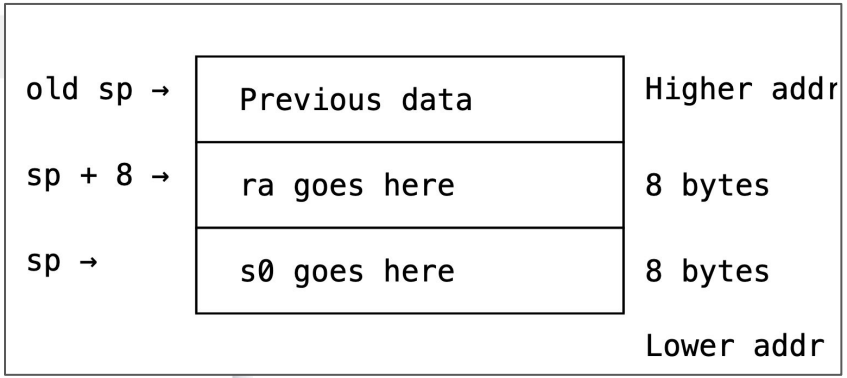
      addi    s0, sp, 16      # put new sp into s0

      la      a0, hello       # load string address into a0
      call    printf          # call printf

      li      a0, 0           # move return code into a0
      call    exit            # call exit
```



Makefile

Makefile

```
all:
    as   -g main.s    -o hello.o
    gcc  -g main_c.s  -o hello_c

    ld -T rv64.ld -g hello.o   -o hello

clean:
    rm ./hello
    rm ./hello_c
    rm ./*.o
```

Running RISC-V 64 VM

```
$docker run --name rv64 -p 2222:2222 krinkin/rv64vm
    … it takes ~5 min for the first start
$ssh -p 2222 root@localhost
    pwd = rv64
```

Manuals and readings

- GDB tutorial
- RISC-V Instructions Card
- RV32/64 C Calling convention

backup

Register convention

Register	ABI Name	Description	Saver
x0	zero	Hard-wired zero	—
x1	ra	Return address	Caller
x2	sp	Stack pointer	Callee
x3	gp	Global pointer	—
x4	tp	Thread pointer	—
x5–7	t0–2	Temporaries	Caller
x8	s0/fp	Saved register/frame pointer	Callee
x9	s1	Saved register	Callee
x10–11	a0–1	Function arguments/return values	Caller
x12–17	a2–7	Function arguments	Caller
x18–27	s2–11	Saved registers	Callee
x28–31	t3–6	Temporaries	Caller
f0–7	ft0–7	FP temporaries	Caller
f8–9	fs0–1	FP saved registers	Callee
f10–11	fa0–1	FP arguments/return values	Caller
f12–17	fa2–7	FP arguments	Caller
f18–27	fs2–11	FP saved registers	Callee
f28–31	ft8–11	FP temporaries	Caller