



香港中文大學
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CENG3420

Lab Overview & Introduction to RARS

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- ① Overview of CENG3420 Labs
- ② RISC-V ISA Simulator – RARS

Overview of CENG3420 Labs

- Assembly language – symbolic
- Machine language – binary
- **Assembler** is a program that
 - turns symbols into machine instructions (e.g., riscv64-unknown-elf-as)
- **Simulator** is a program that
 - mimics the behavior of a processor
 - usually written in high-level language (e.g., spike)

We have 3 labs in total, with 2-3 sub-labs for each lab.

- **Lab1:** RISC-V assembly language programming using **RARS** simulator.
- In lab1, we will practice coding in RISC-V assembly language, and understand how our codes run in a RISC-V CPU.
 - **Lab1-1:** basic operators and system call.
 - **Lab1-2:** function call and simple algorithm implementation.
 - **Lab1-3:** stack data structure, recursive function call, more complex algorithm implementation.

We have 3 labs in total, with 2-3 sub-labs for each lab.

- **Lab2:** build(complete) a C-based RISC-V assembler and simulator.
- Codebase: <https://github.com/MingjunLi99/ceng3420>. We need to implement the assembler and simulator based on the codebase.
 - Lab2-1: implement a RISC-V assembler.
 - Lab2-2: implement a RISC-V ISA simulator with:
 - RISC-V 32 general-purpose registers
 - 32-bit data and address
 - 25+ instructions (including pseudo instructions)

We have 3 labs in total, with 2-3 sub-labs for each lab.

- **Lab3:** build a more complete C-based RISC-V Simulator based on lab2.
 - Lab3-1: control logic in CPU, finite state machine.
 - Lab3-2: execution model, memory interface.
 - Lab3-3: BUS driver, etc.

RISC-V ISA Simulator – RARS

What is RARS

- **RARS is the RISC-V Assembler, Runtime and Simulator for RISC-V assembly language programs.**
- We write codes in RISC-V assembly language, then **RARS** translates them into RISC-V instructions and corresponding machine codes, then execute the codes through simulation, like a RISC-V CPU.
- **RARS** supports RISC-V IMFDN ISA base (riscv32 & riscv64).
- **RARS** supports debugging using breakpoints like *ebreak*.
- **RARS** supports side by side comparison from psuedo-instruction to machine code with intermediate steps.

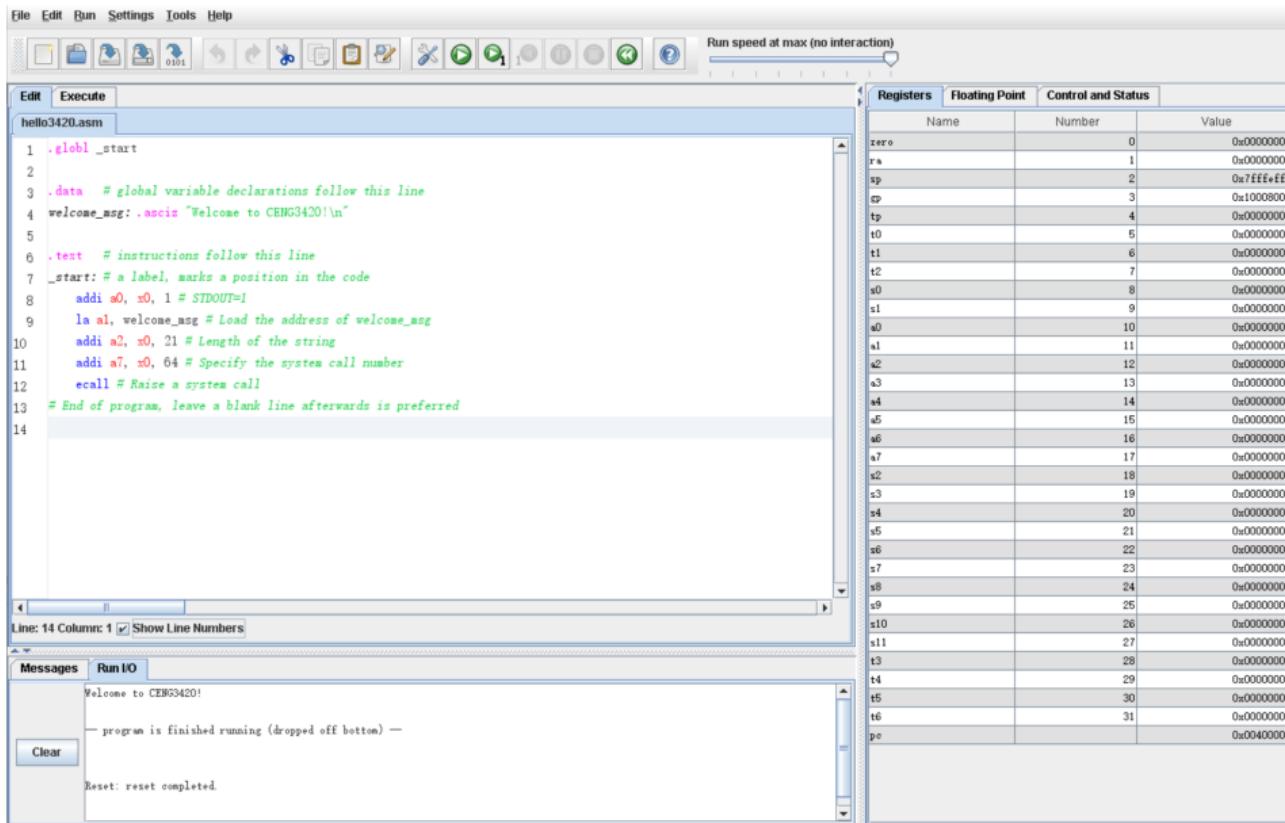
Launch RARS

- RARS tutorial: <https://cass-kul.github.io/tutorials/rars/>
- Install Java environment: <https://java.com/en/download/>
- Download RARS:
<https://github.com/TheThirdOne/rars/releases/tag/continuous>
- Run RARS: run command `java -jar <rars jar path>` in the command window, under the path where you place `rars.jar`

```
cbai@hpc1:/research/dept8/gds/cbai/ta/rars$ java -jar rars.jar
```

- We also provide Java install package and RARS in **RARS.zip** on **Blackboard**.

RARS Overview



RARS edit panel

RARS Overview

The screenshot displays the RARS debugger interface with four main panels:

- Source codes panel**: Shows assembly code for a file named `test.asm`. The code includes sections for memory initialization, arithmetic tests, and memory operations. A cursor is positioned at line 111.
- Registers panel**: A table showing the state of 32 registers (r0 to r31) and floating-point registers (x0 to x7). All registers are initialized to 0.
- Program information panel**: Displays assembly output, including assembly language, assembly errors, and a successful assembly message.
- Tools panel**: A toolbar with various icons for assembly, disassembly, memory, registers, and file operations.

RARS Overview

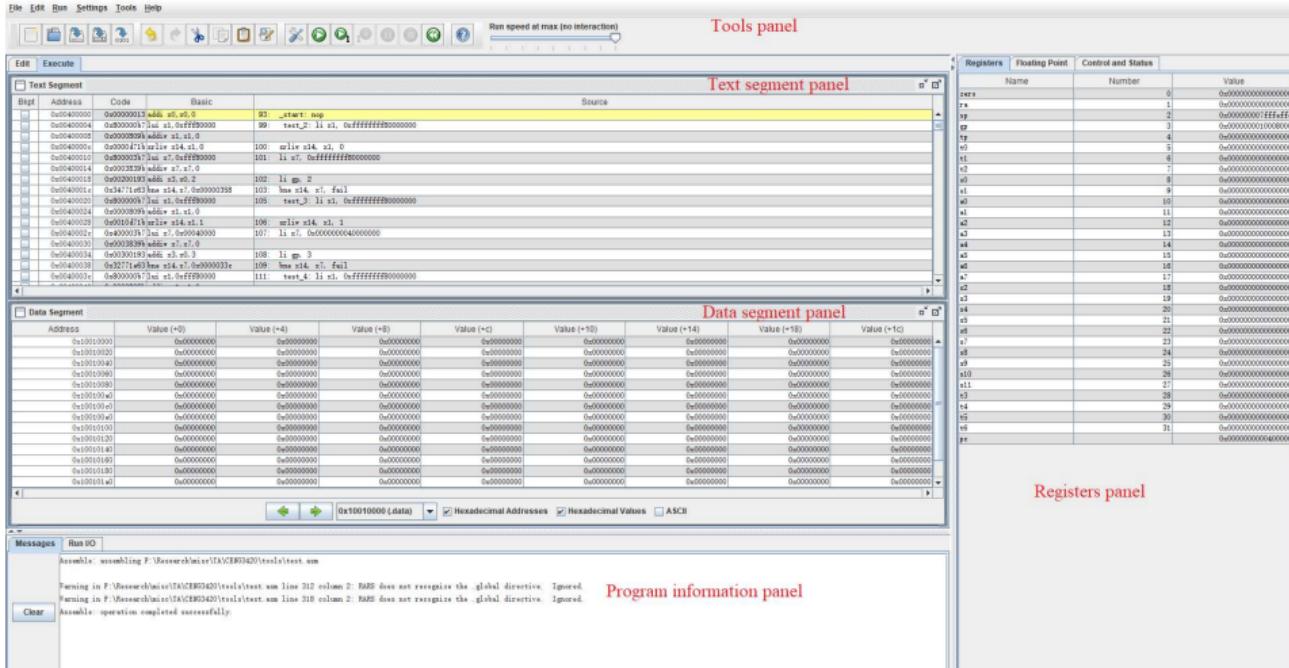
The screenshot shows the RARS execute panel interface. At the top is a menu bar with File, Edit, Run, Settings, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for file operations and simulation controls. The main area is divided into several panes:

- Registers:** A table showing registers (r0 to r15, s0 to s15, t0 to t6, p0) with their names, numbers, and current values (mostly 0x00000000).
- Floating Point:** A table showing floating-point registers (f0 to f15) with their names, numbers, and current values (mostly 0x00000000).
- Control and Status:** A table showing control and status registers (cr0 to cr31) with their names, numbers, and current values (mostly 0x00000000).
- Text Segment:** An assembly code editor showing the following instructions:

Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
	0x00400000	0x00100513	addi \$10, \$0, 1	8: addi \$0, \$0, 1 # STDOUT=1
	0x00400004	0x0fe10597	swipo \$11, \$11, 0x00000010	9: la \$1, welcome_msg # Load the address of welcome_msg
	0x00400008	0xffe58693	addi \$11, \$11, 0xffffffff	
	0x0040000c	0x01500613	addi \$12, \$0, 21	10: addi \$2, \$0, 21 # Length of the string
	0x00400010	0x040000893	addi \$17, \$0, 0x00000040	11: addi \$7, \$0, 64 # Specify the system call number
	0x00400014	0x00000073	ecall	12: ecall # Raise a system call
- Data Segment:** A table showing memory dump data from address 0x10010000 to 0x10010100. The values are mostly 0x00000000, with some 0x36 values.
- Messages:** A text pane showing the output of the program: "Welcome to CENG3420!", "program is finished running (dropped off bottom) —", and "Reset: reset completed." A "Clear" button is available to clear the messages.
- Run I/O:** A text pane showing the output of the program: "Welcome to CENG3420!", "program is finished running (dropped off bottom) —", and "Reset: reset completed." A "Clear" button is available to clear the messages.

RARS execute panel

RARS Overview



- Create a new source file: Ctrl + N
- Close the current source file: Ctrl + W
- Assemble the source code: F3
- Execute the current source code: F5
- Step running: F7
- Instructions & System call query: F1

An Example Program

Hello CENG3420

```
.globl _start

.data  # global variable declarations follow this line
welcome_msg: .asciz "Welcome_to_CENG3420!\n"

.text  # instructions follow this line
_start: # a label, marks a position in the code
    addi a0, x0, 1 # STDOUT=1
    la a1, welcome_msg # Load the address of welcome_msg
    addi a2, x0, 21 # Length of the string
    addi a7, x0, 64 # Specify the system call number
    ecall # Raise a system call
# End of program, leave a blank line afterwards is preferred
```

An Example Program

File Edit Run Settings Tools Help

Run speed at max (no interaction)

Text Segment

Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
	0x00400000	0x00100513	addi x10,x0,1	9: addi a0, x0, 1
	0x00400004	0x0fc10597	auipc x11,0x0000fc10	11: la s1, welcome_msg
	0x00400008	0xffffc58593	addi x11,x11,0xffff...	
	0x0040000c	0x01500613	addi x12,x0,21	13: addi a2, x0, 21
	0x00400010	0x04000093	addi x17,x0,0x00000040	15: addi a7, x0, 64
	0x00400014	0x00000073	ecall	17: ecall

Data Segment

Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)	Value (+14)	Value (+18)	Value (+1c)
0x00400000	0x00100513	0x0fc10597	0xffffc58593	0x01500613	0x04000093	0x00000073	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x00400020	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x00400040	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x00400060	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x00400080	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x004000a0	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x004000c0	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x004000e0	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x00400100	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000

Messages Run I/O

Welcome to ENG3420!

-- program is finished running (dropped off bottom) --

Clear

Control and Status

Registers	Floating Point
zero	0
ra	1
sp	2
gp	3
tp	4
t0	5
t1	6
t2	7
s0	8
s1	9
a0	10
a1	11
a2	12
a3	13
a4	14
a5	15
a6	16
a7	17
s2	18
s3	19
s4	20
s5	21
s6	22
s7	23
s8	24
s9	25
s10	26
s11	27
t3	28
t4	29
t5	30
t6	31
pc	0x0040001c

System Calls in RARS

RARS provides a small set of operating system-like services through the system call (`ecall`) instruction. Register contents are not affected by a system call, except for result registers in some instructions.

- Load the service number (or number) in register a7.
- Load argument values, if any, in a0, a1, a2 ..., as specified.
- Issue `ecall` instruction.
- Retrieve return values, if any, from result registers as specified.

System Calls in RARS

Name	Number	Description	Inputs	Outputs
PrintInt	1	Prints an integer	a0 = integer to print	N/A
PrintFloat	2	Prints a float point number	fa0 = float to print	N/A
PrintString	4	Prints a null-terminated string to the console	a0 = the address of the string	N/A
ReadInt	5	Reads an int from input console	a0 = the int	N/A
ReadFloat	6	Reads a float from input console	fa0 = the float	N/A
ReadString	8	Reads a string from the console	a0 = address of input buffer, a1 = maximum number of characters to read	N/A
Open	1024	Opens a file from a path Only supported flags (a1), read-only (0), write-only (1) and write-append (9)	a0 = Null terminated string for the path, a1 = flags	a0 = the file descriptor or -1 if an error occurred
Read	63	Read from a file descriptor into a buffer	a0 = the file descriptor, a1 = address of the buffer, a2 = maximum length to read	a0 = the length read or -1 if error
Write	64	Write to a filedescriptor from a buffer	a0 = the file descriptor, a1 = the buffer address, a2 = the length to write	a0 = the number of characters written
LSeek	62	Seek to a position in a file	a0 = the file descriptor, a1 = the offset for the base, a2 is the begining of the file (0), the current position (1), or the end of the file (2)}	a0 = the selected position from the beginning of the file or -1 is an error occurred

THANK YOU!