Email: @shanghaitech.edu.cn

## CA Lecture 4 Quiz

- Implement the following program in C and in RISC-V!
- We will not compile or run your code - you will be graded on understanding the concepts!
- Be sure to SAVE the PDF. Copy the code to another editor before closing the PDF. Close and open the PDF to see if the contents of the form were saved.
- Then submit on Gradescope: https://www.gradescope.com/courses/77872



## Implement in C

## \#include <libc.h>

int main() \{
/* x12 points to an array of chars.
You may change x12 */
char $\mathrm{x} 12[\mathrm{]}=\{4,-3,3,6,-4\}$; /* Example only */
/* x13 holds the size of the array x 12 .
Could be 0. You may change x13. */
int $\mathrm{x} 13=$ sizeof(x12);
positive numbers in $\times 12$ */
int $\times 10=0$;
/* in the end, $x 11$ should hold the sum of the
absolute values of the negative numbers in x12 */
int $\mathrm{x} 11=0$;
/* Implement the body of the algorithm in C */
/* Don't implement the rest: */
printf(" \%d \%d \n", x10, x11)
/* The example would print: "13 7" */ return 0;

```
# Assume x12 has the pointer to the array already.
# You may change x12.
    # Assume x13 has the size of the array already.
    # x13 can be 0. You may change x13.
    add x10, x0, x0 # x10 = 0
    add x11, x0, x0 # x11 = 0
loop:
test:
end:
```


## Implement in RISC-V

\# Assume x 12 has the pointer to the array already.
\# You may change x12.
\# Assume x13 has the size of the array already.
\# x13 can be 0 . You may change x13.
add $\mathrm{x} 10, \mathrm{x} 0, \mathrm{x} 0 \quad \# \mathrm{x} 10=0$
add $x 11, x 0, x 0 \#$ x11 $=0$
loop:
test:
end:
\# x10 and x11 should have the correct values at the end
\# see the C comments for x 10 and x 11 !

## RISC-V Instructions



