

Question 1: RISC-V and Memory Tracing Consider the following recursive implementation of GCD:

```

1  reset:
2      lui    sp, 0xc0000      # initialize stack pointer
3      addi   sp, sp, 0xff0    # adjust stack
4      jal   ra, main         # call main
5  halt:
6      j     halt            # infinite halt loop
7
8  #####
9
10 gcd:
11     addi   sp, sp, -4       # int gcd(int x, int y)
12     sw    ra, (sp)         # save return address
13     beq   a0, a1, return    # if (x == y) return x;
14     blt   a0, a1, else     # if (x > y) ...
15     sub   a0, a0, a1       # x = x - y
16     jal   ra, gcd          # call gcd(x-y, y)
17     beq   x0, x0, return    # unconditional branch
18
19 else:
20     sub   a1, a1, a0       # y = y - x
21     jal   ra, gcd          # call gcd(x, y-x)
22
23 return:
24     lw    ra, (sp)         # restore ra
25     addi   sp, sp, 4       # pop stack
26     ret
27
28 y: .word 0                # int y
29
30 main:
31     addi   sp, sp, -4       # int main() {
32     sw    ra, (sp)         # save return addr
33     li    a0, 300          # x = 300
34     li    a1, 465          # y = 465
35     jal   x1, gcd          # call gcd
36     sw    a0, y            # y = gcd(300,465)
37     lw    ra, (sp)         # restore ra
38     addi   sp, sp, 4       # pop stack
39     ret                    # }

```

After the initial call `gcd(300, 465)` what are the subsequent calls?

When `gcd()` is called the 4th time, the stack has the following contents before `addi, sp, sp-4`

<code>0xBFFFFFF0</code>	<code>0x00000000</code>	<code>0</code>
<code>0xBFFFFFFC</code>	<code>0x0000000C</code>	<code>12</code>
<code>0xBFFFFFF8</code>	<code>0x00000058</code>	<code>88</code>
<code>0xBFFFFFF4</code>	<code>0x00000034</code>	<code>52</code>
<code>sp->0xBFFFFFF0</code>	<code>0x00000028</code>	<code>40</code>

1.1. At what address is `return`?

- 0
- 12
- 88
- 52
- 40

1.2. At what address is `else`?

- 40
- 44
- 48
- 52
- 56

1.3. At what address is `main`?

- 68
- 72
- 80
- 84
- 88