Developing Soft and Parallel Programming Skills Using Project-Based Learning

Spring 2019

Group Name: ATLAS-SQUAD

Team Members: Sai Rampally (Team Coordinator)

Jason Poston

T'Avvion Jones

Zeak Sims

Shili Guan

Planning and Scheduling

Assignee Name	Email	Task	Duratio n (hrs)	Dependency	Due Date	Note
Sai Rampally (Coordinator)	srampally1@stud ent.gsu.edu	Task 1, 2, 4, 5, & part of 6! Slack account, Github account, Youtube channel.	3.5 hrs	None	02/08/19	100%
T'Avvion Jones	Tjones172@stud ent.gsu.edu	Task 3, 5, 6. Slack account, Github account. Download Raspberry pi for future use.	2 hrs	None	02/08/19	100%
Shili Guan	sguan2@student. gsu.edu	Task 3, 5, 6. Slack account, Github account. Download Raspberry pi for future use.	2 hrs	None	02/08/19	100%
Zeak Sims	zsims2@student. gsu.edu	Task 3, 5, 6. Slack account, Github account. Download Raspberry pi for future use.	2 hrs	None	02/08/19	100%
Jason Poston	jposton1@studen t.gsu.edu	Task 3, 5, 6. Slack account, Github account. Download Raspberry pi for future use.	2 hrs	None	02/08/19	100%

TeamWork Basics

Task 3:

Q1. What to do to get the task accomplished and the team members' satisfaction high?

In order to achieve these two things while working as a group. First, the group members should get to know each other and what their weakness and strengths are. Then set some ground rules that everyone in the group agree on and use a facilitator. When any common problems arise knowing how to solve them or how to avoid some common problems. The last, but the most important one is: keep communication open. Communication in a teamwork basic is very important. When a team has these things, the team is going to be complete the tasks fast and satisfaction is high.

Q2. Answer all the questions in the Work Norms, Facilitator Norms, Communication Norms using your own words and your own context.

-Work Norms

How will work be distributed?

The work should be distributed accordingly to the team members' strength while fairly to be sure everyone has the similar work load.

Who will set deadlines?

The team leader sets up the deadline on which the team members have no problem with.

What happens if someone doesn't follow through on his/her commitment?

First, the team leader should ask that team member why that occurred. Then asking what is his/her progress. Asking the rest of the team members for helping to complete together if still can.

How will the work be reviewed?

The work should be reviewed as a group.

What happens if people have different opinions about the quality of the work?

After reviewed the work, if majority of the members are disagreed the work. First, find out why they don't agree, and the group can discuss some of the solutions or better ideas, if the work needs to make change or not by the group voting.

What happen if some people have different work habits?

It's ok that way because everyone has their own schedule and pace, as long as their can complete their tasks before the deadline.

-Facilitator Norm

Will you use a facilitator? How will the facilitator be chosen?

Yes. The facilitator can be the group leader or chosen by the group or be volunteer by someone who is well organized, strong responsibility and no biases.

Will you rotate the position? What are the responsibilities of the facilitator?

Yes, in order someone in the group can do it better and everyone can have the experience on that position, so they can apply the skill in future. A facilitator helps the team focus on the task

and keep on track to finish the work within the time farm they agreed on. Encouraging all the team members to participate in the group. When the team is stalled, give some suggestion of alternative procedures. The facilitator also helps the group members to confront any problems occurs. As well as to clarify and summarize any decisions the team make.

-Communication Norms

When should communication takes place and through what medium?

As soon as the team is formed. The communication can be in person and through online communication tools such as email, group message, or over the phone. Whichever that the team members are preferred. If someone in the group prefer phone communication while majority prefer email. The group can communicate through the email that first, then the leader or the facilitator should contact the others and keep them up to date with the information, but when a decision need to be make immediately, the communication should be through the majority's prefer medium.

-Meeting Norms

What is everyone's schedule? Should one person be responsible for coordinating meetings?

When it comes to schedule, everyone will has different time is available. When the meeting is held, the time should be fit for as many members' schedule as possible. Everyone in the group is responsible for coordinating the meeting.

Do people have a preference for when meetings are held? Where is a good place to hold meetings?

In order to find out what the members' preference of time are, the team should communicate and then pick the best time for the team. The meetings should be held on somewhere that is quiet and less or not distraction such in library or coffee shop.

What happen if people are late to a meeting?

Let the people have a seat and join the meeting quickly, and later team leader should have a conversation with the people whoever is late to keep them inform for whatever there are missing before they came in.

What happen if a group member misses a meeting? What if he/she misses several meetings?

If someone in the group misses a meeting, the leader should contact that person and find out why and then inform what information he/she misses for that meeting. If he/she misses several meeting, then as always the leader should find out why that person is missing for the meeting and if he/she will be able to finish the work he/she is assigned for, and if that is just short term or long term problem, if that's a long term problem maybe the leader should assign another task for he/she that is the best fit for what he/she is going through and also give some helps by the group members to make sure that person doesn't get left out. If the problem still occurs, the situation should be report to the instructor.

-Consideration Norms

Can people eat at meetings? smoke?

No, for professional purpose and in case of distraction can be created by eating and smoking. These things should not be allowed.

What happen if someone dominating the discussion?

When this occurs, the group members can politely give a hint to that person and then let someone else in the group has the opportunity to speak. We can say something like "All the ideas you just mentioned are great, I have written down all what you said, so what do you think about what A(the person who is dominating) just said?" while A stop talking, Then quickly turn the attention to person B. If that still can help the situation, then the leader or one of the group members can politely talk to A in private and let A know that his/her enthusiasm for participation is great and appreciated, but we should let other have the time to get involved as well.

How can norms be changed if some is not comfortable with what is going on in the team? First, the group need to find out what is the thing that person isn't comfortable with and why, then accordingly to make some change to make that person be comfortable while other group members are agreed on the change will be made. If the problem still can not be solved within the group, then the situation should be informed to the instructor.

(4p) Overly talkative: There are four different types of personalities. An (a) type is very eager and sometimes can not hold back there excitement. (b) types can be considered show-offs, but this does not necessarily mean that they are knowledgeable about the subject matter. (c) types can be considered expert and are just excited to share information.(d) types are people who can not read the room very and can disregard other team members responses.

It can be difficult to handle these specific personalities, but there are two main ways to go about diffusing a situation. the first option is to us humor to lighten the mood and direct conversation words other members if one member is aggressively dominating the conversation. If the problem is bigger then that and a member of your team constantly shows this type of behavior, it might be time to take them to the side and have a direct conversation about the issue and how it is affecting your team as a whole.

Argues: Some people will question every aspect of the group, the project, and the groups process.

This personality is not always bad to your project, but it can negatively affect your group. critical analysis of your group process can help realize flaws and can help with efficiency. On the other hand, being to critical of your teammates can lead to personal conflicts arising between teammates. In this case, the best option is to have an intervention to let this person know how their behavior is affecting the team.

(4p) Sometimes your group may have a hard time coming together and deciding on something unanimously. It is important to get input from all the team members when you can not come to a final decision. To do this effectively, go around a hear everyone's idea, then vote on the best

ones. Then with the most several most popular idea, take the time to analyze the similarities, difference, cons and vote again. You can repeat this process until you have decided on the best idea.

Question: What should you do if person may reach a decision more quickly than others and pressure people to move on before it is a good idea to do so?

Everyone in the team should first hear the person out and try to understand how they came to that decision. The person may have experience in regards to the situation and knows how to handle it. Thus, they should explain their decision to the best of their ability to make sure everyone understands. When considering the person's choice, some valid questions should be asked such as; "Is there anything that we may be missing or overlooking?". The team should be unanimous in their final decision and all questions and concerns by anyone should be cleared up. The most important thing is that everyone is on the same page before moving forward.

(3p) What happens if most people on the team want to get an "A" on the assignment, but another person decides that a "B" will be acceptable.

First and foremost, everyone in the group should want to get an A and put their best work out on display. We are in here to learn in class, and from each other, and in doing that we should strive to be the best we can possible be. If someone in the group feels like a 'B' is acceptable work, we as a group must convince them otherwise. We don't want to put anyone's grade in jeopardy due to an individual settling for 'B'-like work. The Coordinator for the project should have a 1-on-1 with the individual and make sure they know how important this means to the group, even if for themselves personally, a B is satisfactory. Hopefully, after this and maybe some encouragement from the others in the group, said person will realize that his contributions impact not only himself, but the team.

Raspberry PI Installation and ARM Assembly Programming

Since I'm the coordinator, I chose to work on this part of the project. My team collaborated their ideas with me to ensure the smooth transition of assembly programming. After downloading the Raspbian software, I set up the pi, opened the terminal, and typed the following command "nano first.s", this will open the nano editor, where I can edit, write, and save code. I then wrote the sample code which was given to me by Dr. Mussa on to the text editor. After writing the sample code, I exited back to the command line/terminal, and typed the following command "as -o first.s", this will assemble the file. Now to link the file, I typed the following command "ld -o first first.o", this will link the file to the assembler. I then executed the program to see the output/result.

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🍑 🚇 🛅 💹 Marayberyo - 🕔 ARM, Assembly, Prog.
pi@raspberrypi:-
pi@raspberrypi:-
pi@raspberrypi -
 i@raspberrypi:-
 i@raspberrypi:-
 oi@raspberrypi:~
pi@raspberrypi:-
 oi@raspberrypi:- $ ls
  esktop Downloads Music
ocuments MagPi Pictur
                                                  Public
                                                                    Videos
 i@raspberrypi:- $ nano first.s
 i@raspberrypi:- $ as -o first.o first.s
 irst.s: Assembler messages:
 'irst.s:5: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is '-'
'irst.s:11: Error: bad instruction `svc#0'
pi@raspberrypi:- $ nano first.s
pi@raspberrypi:- $ as -o first.o first.s
first.s: Assembler messages:
first.s. Assembler messages;
first.s:4: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is ':'
pi@raspberrypi:- $ nano first.s
pi@raspberrypi:- $ as -o first.o first.s
pi@raspberrypi:- $ Id-o first first.o
bash: Id-o: command not found
 i@raspberrypi:- $ Id -o first first.o
 ash: Id: command not found
pi@raspberrypi:- $ ld -o first first.o
pi@raspberrypi:- $ ./first
pi@raspberrypi:- $ ||
```

When I executed the program, I didn't see any output because I need to debug and add a flag "-g" to the assembler command line "as -g -o first.o first.s", then the symbols and line numbers of the source code will be still/put so the debugger will be able to link the machine code to the source code line by line. When this process takes place, the output will be executed.

As you can see in the above screenshot, I launched the debugger (gdb first) and set up a break point using the command (gdb b11). Then I typed "gdb run" to run the program. Finally, I called on the "gdb info registers" to examine the CPU registers.

Now for part 2, I followed the same exact procedures as I did in part 1. I typed the following command "nano arithmetic1.s", this will open the nano editor, where I can edit, write, and save code. I then wrote code on to the text editor. After writing the code, I exited back to the command line/terminal, and typed the following command "as -o arithmetic1.o arithmetic1.s", this will assemble the file. Now to link the file, I typed the following command "ld -o arithmetic arithmetic1.o", this will link the file to the assembler. I then executed the program to see the output/result.

Now when I executed the program, I know I'm not going to see any output because I didn't debug and I need to add a flag "as -g -o arithmetic1.o arithmetic1.s" so I launched the debugger (gdb arithmetic1).

```
For help, type "help".

Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...

Reading symbols from arithmetic1...done.

[gdb] list
 arning: Source file is more recent than executable.

@PART 2
                .section .data
               .section .text
.globl _start
_start:
                                                                   @ load r1 with 10
                                                                   0 load r2 with 11
0 load r3 with 7
0 load r4 with 2
                                mov r3, #7
mov r4, #2
                                                                   @ add 10 to r2(11)
gdb)
                                                             @ multiply (7 times 2)
  @ subtract 14 from 21
@ Program Termination: exit syscall
                                sub r1, r1, r3
mov r7, #1
                                SVC #8
                                                               @ Program Termination: wake kernel
            .end
(gdb) b 14
 reakpoint 1 at 0x10070: file arithmetic1.s, line 14.
Starting program: /home/pi/arithmetic1
Breakpoint 1, _start () at arithmetic1.s:15
```

As you can see in the above screenshot, I launched the debugger (gdb arithmetic1) and set up a breakpoint using the command (gdb b14). Then I typed "gdb run" to run the program. Finally, I called on the "gdb info registers" to examine the CPU registers. I see the register name, contents in hex, and contents in decimal. I cross checked the values with the program I wrote on the nano editor.

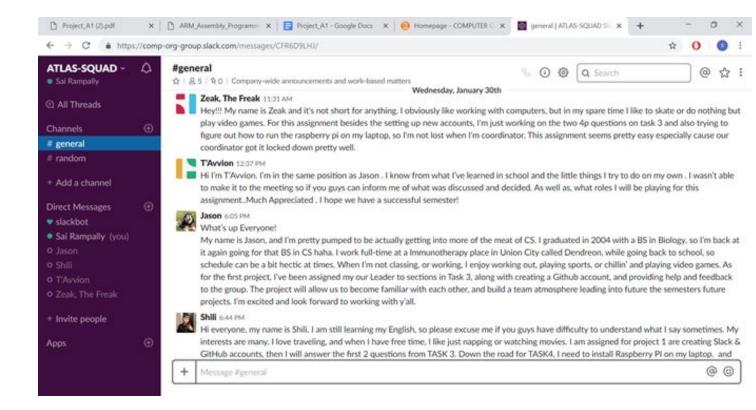
```
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Starting program: /home/pi/arithmetic1
Breakpoint 1, _start () at arithmetic1.s:15
15 .end
      gdb) info registers
                                                                                                     0x0
                                                                                                     0x7
                                                                                                     0xb
                                                                                                      0хе
                                                                                                     0x0
                                                                                                     0x0
                                                                                                     0x0
                                                                                                     0x0
                                                                                                     0x0
    11
                                                                                                     0x0
                                                                                                     0x0
                                                                                                     0x7efff050
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          0x7efff050
                                                                                                     0x10070
                                                                                                                                                                  0x10070 <_start+28>
    psr
                                                                                                     0x10
    (gdb) quit
A debugging session is active.
                                                     Inferior 1 [process 1520] will be killed.
  Quit anyway? (y or n) y
```

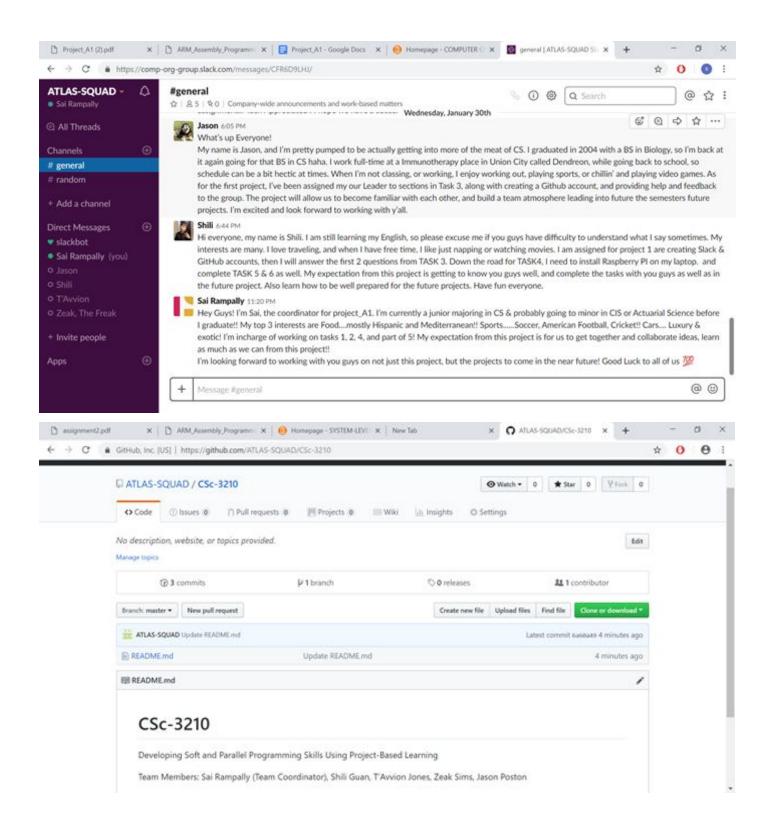
Appendix

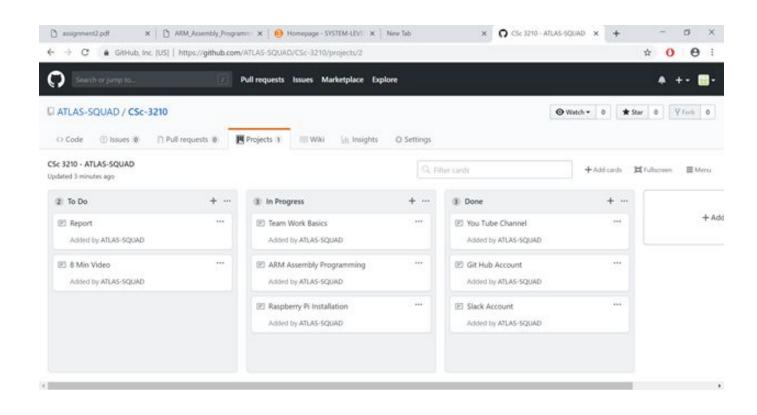
Slack Account: https://atlas-squad.slack.com/messages/CFR6D9LHJ/

GitHub: https://github.com/ATLAS-SQUAD/CSc-3210

Youtube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mRHkm9aPAd4







```
(8) (1) [7] [8] [8] pi@raspberrypi: ~ [8] ARM_Assembly_Prog...
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls
                  Downloads
                                                    Public
Desktop
                                                                      Videos
Documents MagPi
                                   Pictures Templates
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ nano first.s
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ as -o first.o first.s
first.s: Assembler messages:
first.s:5: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is `-' first.s:11: Error: bad instruction `svc#0'
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ nano first.s
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ as -o first.o first.s
first.s: Assembler messages:
first.s:4: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is `:'
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ nano first.s
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ as -o first.o first.s
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ Id-o first first.o
bash: Id-o: command not found
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ Id -o first first.o
bash: Id: command not found
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ld -o first first.o
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ./first
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ■
```

```
ARM_Assembly_Prog...
                                                                                                                                                           🔻 🛜 🌗 19:56 🛦
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from first...done.
(gdb) lsit
Undefined command: "lsit". Try "help".
Undefined Command.

(gdb) list

Øfirst program

section .data

section .text

globl _start

start

mov_r1
                        mov r1, #5
sub r1, r1, #1
add r1, r1, #4
                                                          @load r1 with 5
                                                          @subtract 1 from r1
@add 4 to r1
                                                          @Program Termination: exit syscall
10
(gdb) b 11
Breakpoint 1 at 0x10064: file first.s, line 11.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/pi/first
Breakpoint 1, _start () at first.s:11
11 svc #0
                                                          @Program Termination: wake kernel
 (gdb) info registers
 r0
r1
r2
r3
r4
r5
                       0x0
                       0x8
                       0x0
                       0x0
                       0x0
                       0x0
 ARM_Assembly_Prog...
                         add r1, r1, #4
                                                           @add 4 to r1
                                                           @Program Termination: exit syscall
```

```
∦ 🛜 🜒 19:57 🛦
 File Edit Tabs Help
10
(gdb) b 11
Breakpoint 1 at 0x10064: file first.s, line 11.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/pi/first
11 svc #
(gdb) info registers
r0 0x0
r1 0x8
r2 0x0
r3 0x0
r4 0x0
r5 0x0
r6 0x0
r7 0x1
r8 0x0
r9 0x0
r10 0x0
                                                  @Program Termination: wake kernel
r11
r12
                    0x0
                    0x0
sp
lr
                    0x7efff060
                                          0x7efff060
                    0x0
                                0
                    0x10064
                               0x10064 <_start+16>
 рс
                    0x10
 cpsr
(gdb)
```

```
File Edit Table Mely

arithmetic1.s:11: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is '7'

arithmetic1.s:15: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is '8'

arithmetic1.s:16: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is '8'

arithmetic1.s:17: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is '9'

arithmetic1.s:17: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is '9'

arithmetic1.s:17: Error: junk at end of line, first unrecognized character is '1'

pi@raspberrypi: S nano arithmetic1.s

pi@raspberrypi: S nano arithmetic1.s

pi@raspberrypi: S as -o arithmetic1.s

pi@raspberrypi: S as -o arithmetic1.s

pi@raspberrypi: S ld -o arithmetic1.or directory

pi@raspberrypi: S ld -o arithmetic1.or arithmetic1.s

pi@raspberrypi: S as -o arithmetic1.or arithmetic1.s

pi@raspberrypi: S ld -or arithmetic1.or arithmetic1.s

pi@raspberrypi: S ld -or arithmetic2.or arithmetic3.s

pi@raspberrypi: S ld -or arithmetic4.or arithmetic5.s

pi@raspberrypi: S ld -or arithmetic6.or arithmetic6.s

pi@raspberrypi: S ld -or arithmetic6.s

pi@raspberrypi: S ld -or arithmetic6.s

pi@raspberrypi: S ld -or arithmetic6.s
```

