

Template Week 4 – Software

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Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly

Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with two main sections. On the left, the assembly code for a factorial calculation is displayed:

```
1 Main:
2     mov r2, #5
3     mov r1, #1
4
5 Loop:
6     mul r1, r1, r2
7     sub r2, r2, #1
8     cmp r2, #1
9     beq End
10    b Loop
11
12 End:
```

On the right, a table shows the register values:

Register	Value
R0	0
R1	78
R2	1
R3	0
R4	0
R5	0
R6	0
R7	0
R8	0
R9	0
R10	0
R11	0
R12	0
SP	10000

Assignment 4.2: Programming languages

Take screenshots that the following commands work:

```
jurre@helpdesk:~$ javac --version
javac 21.0.9
jurre@helpdesk:~$ java --version
openjdk 21.0.9 2025-10-21
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 21.0.9+10-Ubuntu-124.04)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 21.0.9+10-Ubuntu-124.04, mixed mode, sharing)
jurre@helpdesk:~$ gcc --version
gcc (Ubuntu 13.3.0-6ubuntu2~24.04) 13.3.0
Copyright (C) 2023 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

jurre@helpdesk:~$ python3 --version
Python 3.12.3
jurre@helpdesk:~$ bash --version
GNU bash, version 5.2.21(1)-release (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)
Copyright (C) 2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>

This is free software; you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
jurre@helpdesk:~$ S
```

Assignment 4.3: Compile

Which of the above files need to be compiled before you can run them?

Fibonacci.java and fib.c

Which source code files are compiled into machine code and then directly executable by a processor?

Fib.c

Which source code files are compiled to byte code?

Fibonacci.java

Which source code files are interpreted by an interpreter?

Fib.py and fib.sh

These source code files will perform the same calculation after compilation/interpretation. Which one is expected to do the calculation the fastest?

C should be the fastest as it compiles to machine code before execution

How do I run a Java program?

Compile using “javac Fibonacci.java” and run using “java Fibonacci” in the terminal

```
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ javac Fibonacci.java
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ java Fibonacci
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.40 milliseconds
```

How do I run a Python program

Running “python3 fib.py” in the terminal

```
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ python3 fib.py
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.59 milliseconds
```

How do I run a C program?

Compile using “gcc fib.c -o fib” and run using “./fib”

```
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ gcc fib.c -o fib
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ./fib
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.03 milliseconds
```

How do I run a Bash script?

Set as executable using “chmod a+x fib.sh” and then run with “./fib.sh” in the terminal (append sudo at the start of the commands if permissions are needed)

```
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ sudo chmod a+x fib.sh
[sudo] password for jurre:
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ sudo ./fib.sh
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time 12145 milliseconds
```

If I compile the above source code, will a new file be created? If so, which file?

Java will compile to Fibonacci.class. C will compile to an executable.

Assignment 4.4: Optimize

Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

- a) Figure out which parameters you need to pass to **the gcc** compiler so that the compiler performs a number of optimizations that will ensure that the compiled source code will run faster. **Tip!** The parameters are usually a letter followed by a number. Also read **page 191** of your book, but find a better optimization in the man pages. Please note that Linux is case sensitive.
-O3, -Ofast
- b) Compile **fib.c** again with the optimization parameters

```
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ gcc fib.c -o fib -Ofast  
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ./fib
```

```
Fibonacci(18) = 2584  
Execution time: 0.01 milliseconds
```

```
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ gcc fib.c -o fib -O3  
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ./fib  
Fibonacci(18) = 2584  
Execution time: 0.01 milliseconds
```

- c) Run the newly compiled program. Is it true that it now performs the calculation faster?
Yes about 300% to 200% faster.
- d) Edit the file **runall.sh**, so you can perform all four calculations in a row using this Bash script. So the (compiled/interpreted) C, Java, Python and Bash versions of Fibonacci one after the other.

```
jurre@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ chmod a+x runall.sh
```

```
Running C program:  
Fibonacci(19) = 4181  
Execution time: 0.01 milliseconds
```

```
Running Java program:  
Fibonacci(19) = 4181  
Execution time: 0.44 milliseconds
```

```
Running Python program:  
Fibonacci(19) = 4181  
Execution time: 0.69 milliseconds
```

```
Running BASH Script  
Fibonacci(19) = 4181  
Execution time: 14963 milliseconds
```

Assignment 4.5: More ARM Assembly

Like the factorial example, you can also implement the calculation of a power of 2 in assembly. For example you want to calculate $2^4 = 16$. Use iteration to calculate the result. Store the result in r0.

Complete the code. See the PowerPoint slides of week 4.

Screenshot of the completed code here.

The screenshot shows a debugger interface for ARM assembly. On the left, there is a code editor window containing the following assembly code:

```
1 Main:
2     mov r1, #2
3     mov r2, #4
4
5     mov r0, r1
6
7 Loop:
8     mul r0, r0, r1
9     sub r2, r2, #1
10    cmp r2, #1
11    beq End
12    b Loop
13
14 End:
```

On the right, there is a register dump table:

Register	Value
R0	10
R1	2
R2	1
R3	0
R4	0
R5	0
R6	0
R7	0
R8	0
R9	0
R10	0
R11	0
R12	0
SP	10000