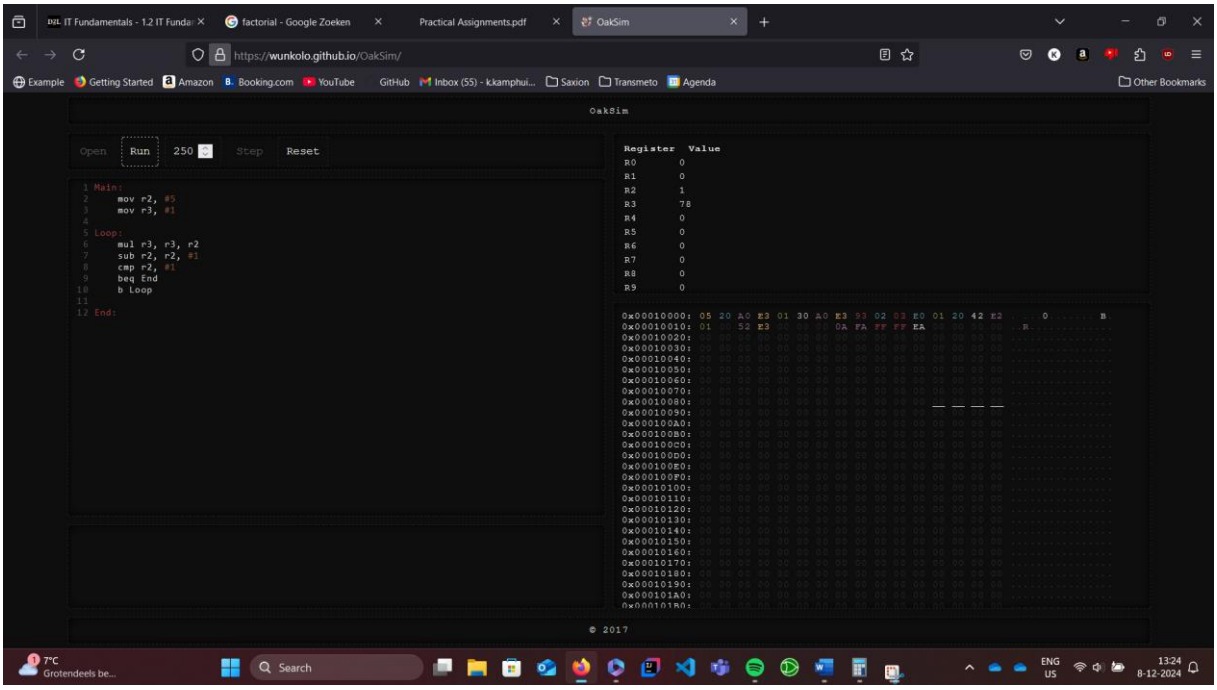
Template Week 4 – Software

Student number: 573190

Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly

Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:



Assignment 4.2: Programming languages

Take screenshots that the following commands work:

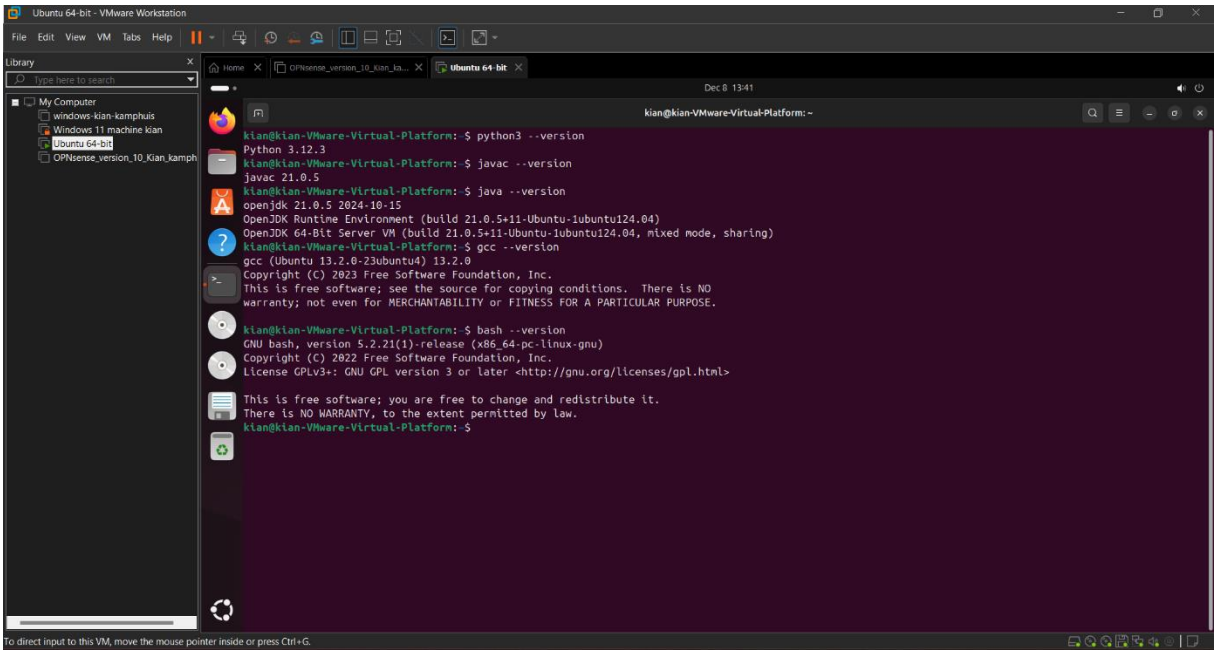
javac –version

java --version

gcc --version

python3 --version

bash --version



Assignment 4.3: Compile

Which of the above files need to be compiled before you can run them?
The Java and C files need to be compiled before running.

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

Which source code files are compiled to byte code?
The Java file

Which source code files are interpreted by an interpreter?
The Python and Bash files.

These source code files will perform the same calculation after compilation/interpretation. Which one is expected to do the calculation the fastest?
Generally, the C program (fib.c) is expected to perform the calculation the fastest because it is compiled into machine code, which is directly executed by the processor

How do I run a Java program?
javac Fibonacci.java
java Fibonacci

How do I run a Python program?
python3 fib.py

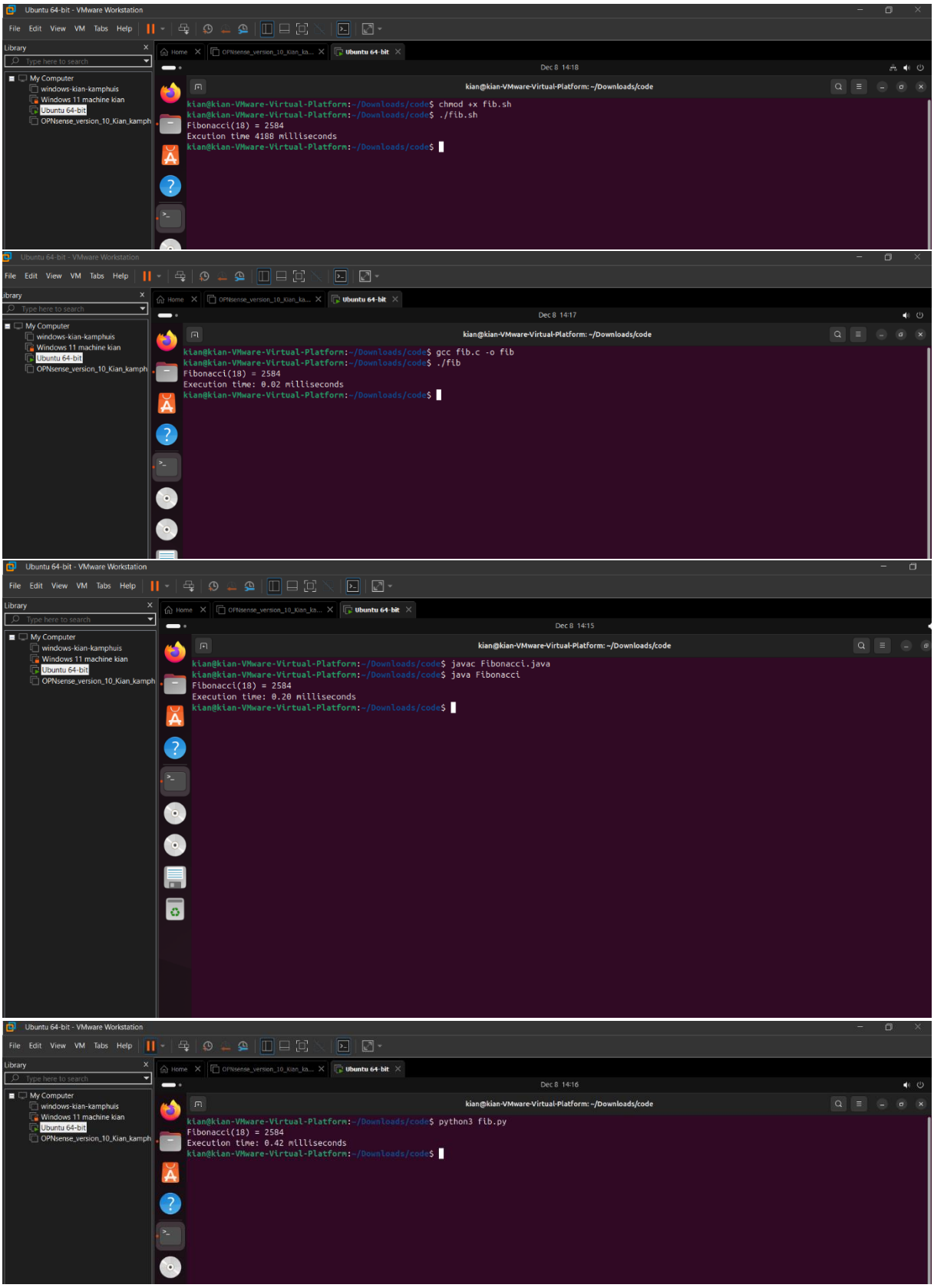
How do I run a C program?
gcc fib.c -o fib
./fib

How do I run a Bash script?
chmod +x fib.sh
./fib.sh

If I compile the above source code, will a new file be created? If so, which file?
Java (Fibonacci.java): Compiling creates a byte code file Fibonacci.class.
C (fib.c): Compiling creates an executable file fib.

Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

- Compile the source files where necessary
- Make them executable
- Run them
- Which (compiled) source code file performs the calculation the fastest?

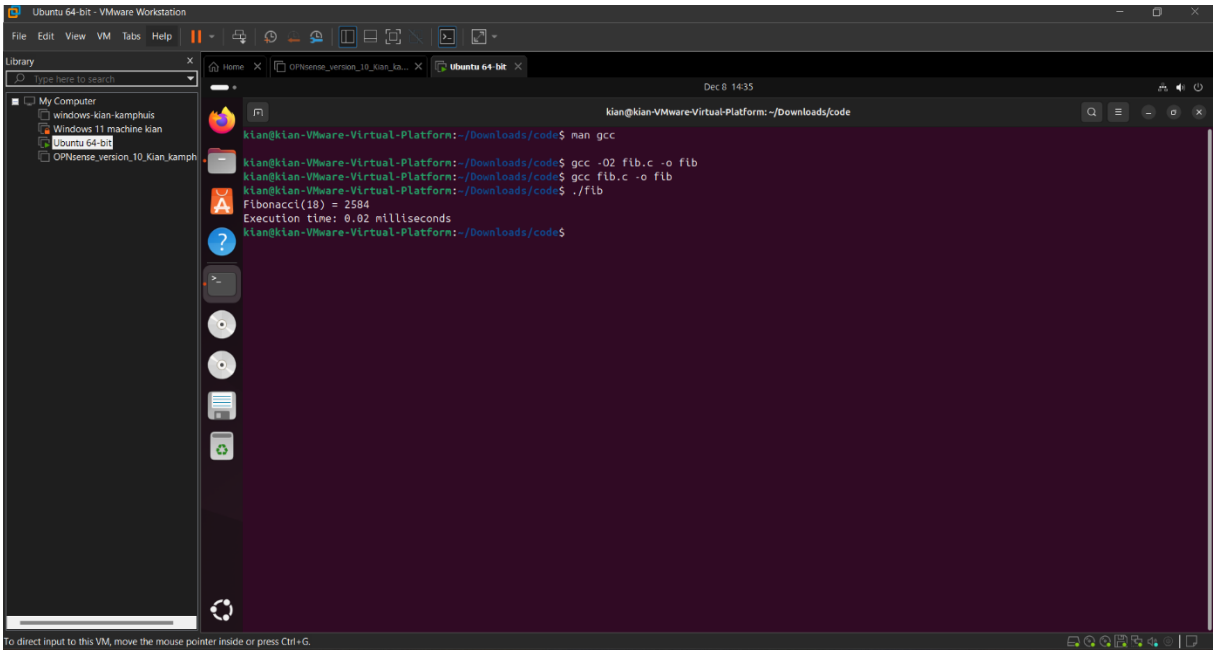


The C one runs the fastest.

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.



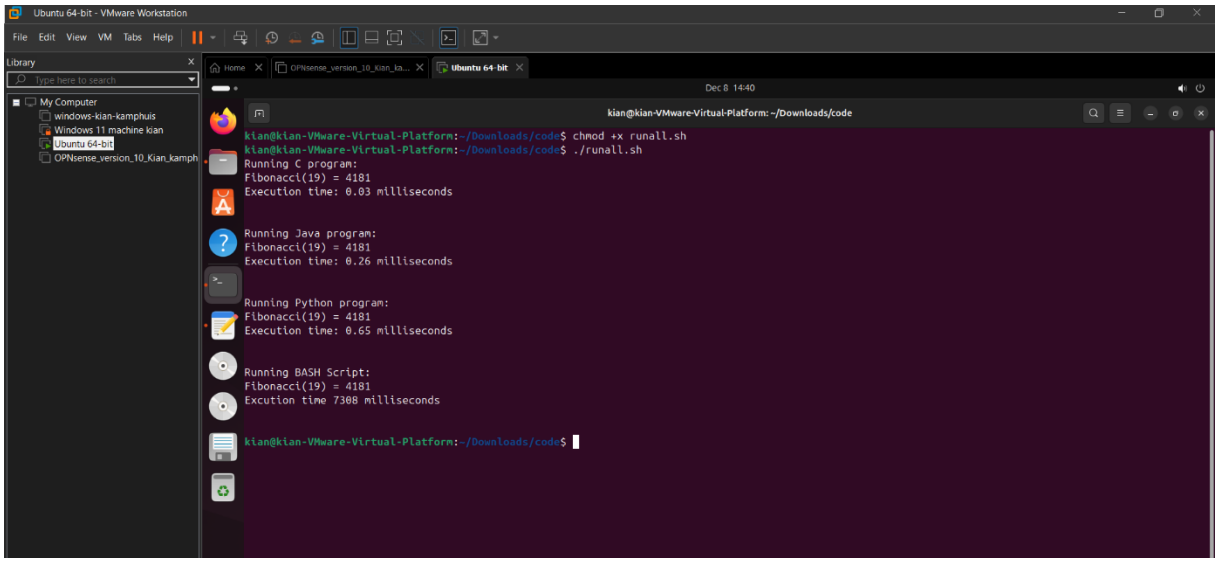
b) Compile **fib.c** again with the optimization parameters

See image 4.4 A

c) Run the newly compiled program. Is it true that it now performs the calculation faster?

No, it runs the same.

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.



Bonus point assignment – week 4

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.

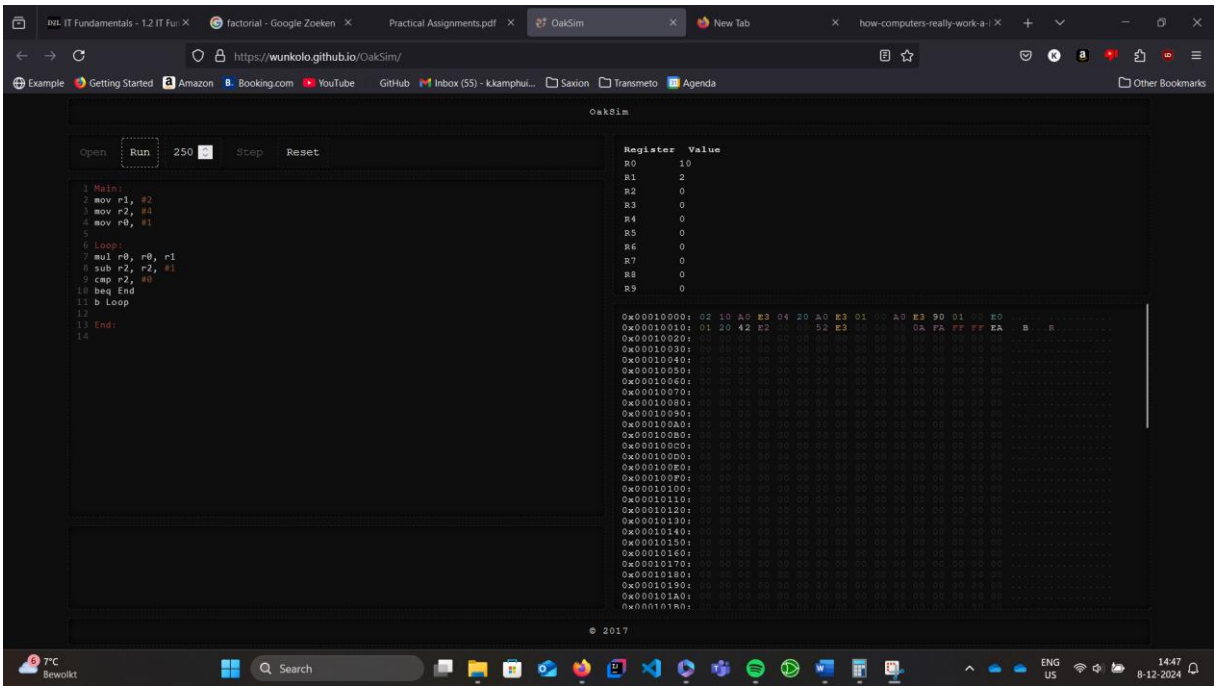
```
Main:
mov r1, #2
mov r2, #4
mov r0, #1

Loop:
mul r0, r0, r1
sub r2, r2, #1
cmp r2, #0
beq End
b Loop

End:
```

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

Screenshot of the completed code here.



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