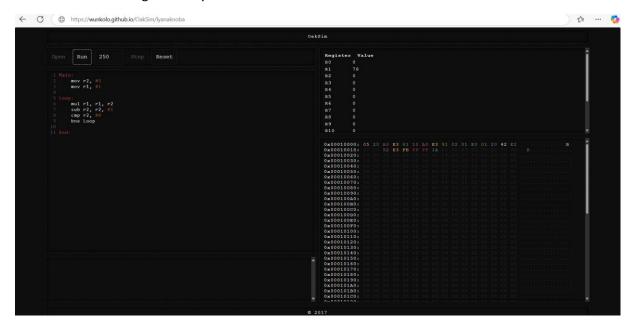
Template Week 4 – Software

Student number: 575933

Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly

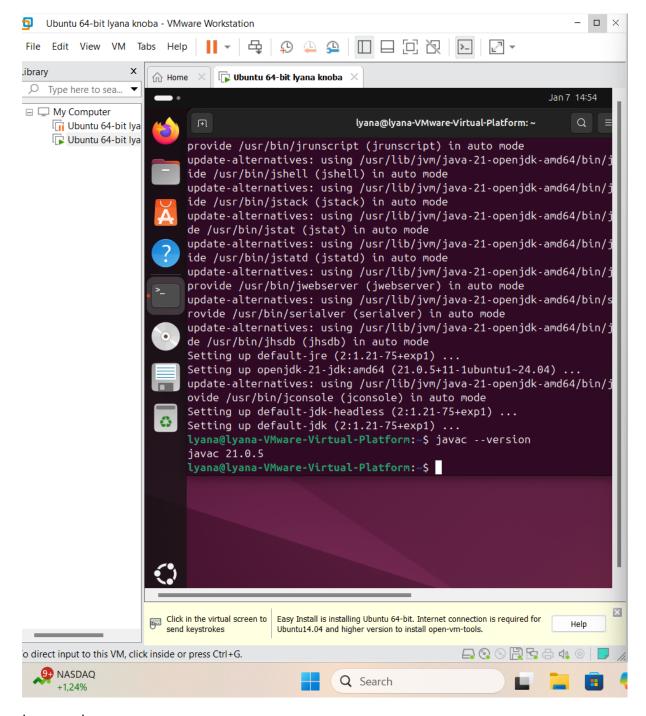
Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:



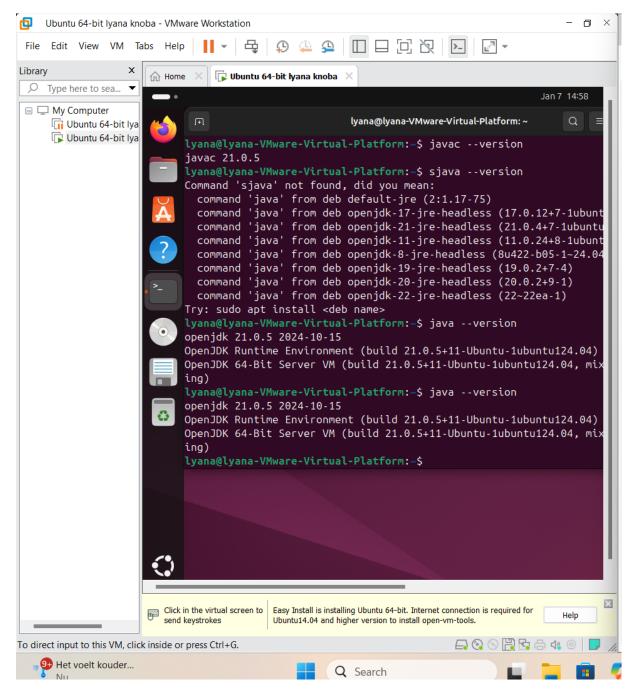
Assignment 4.2: Programming languages

Take screenshots that the following commands work:

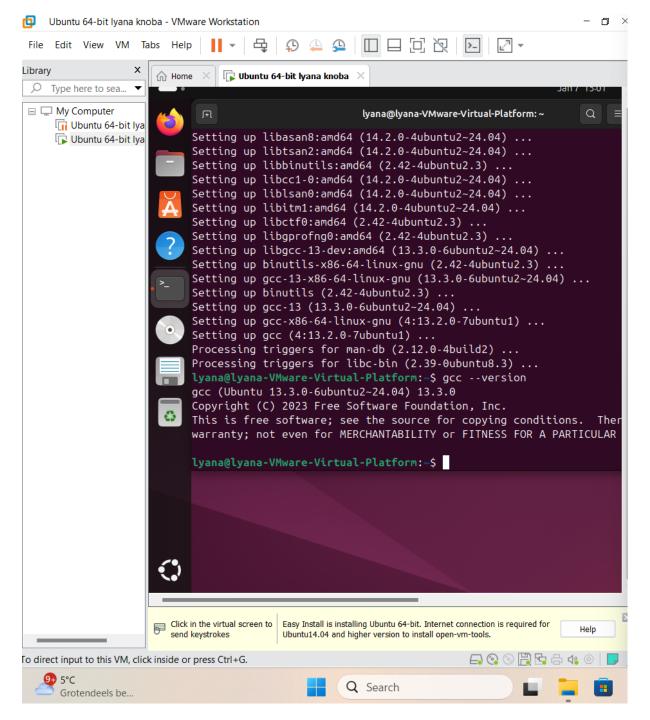
javac -version



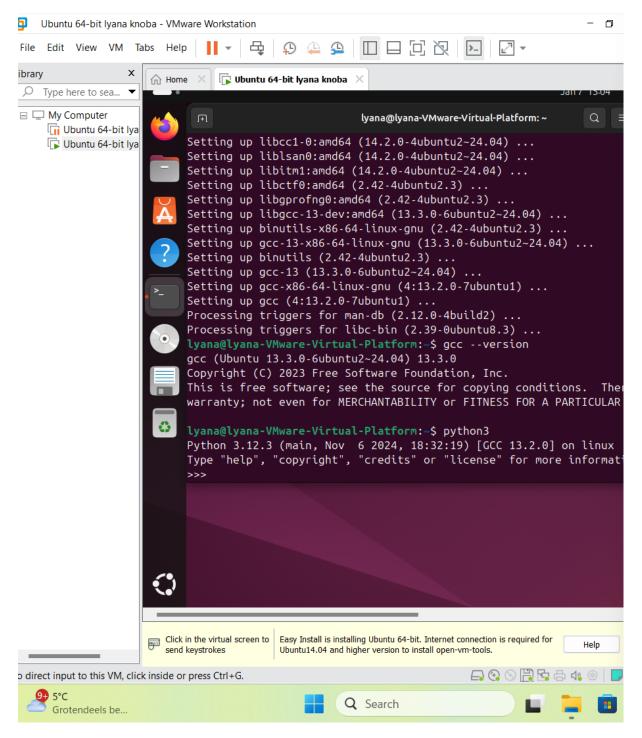
java -version



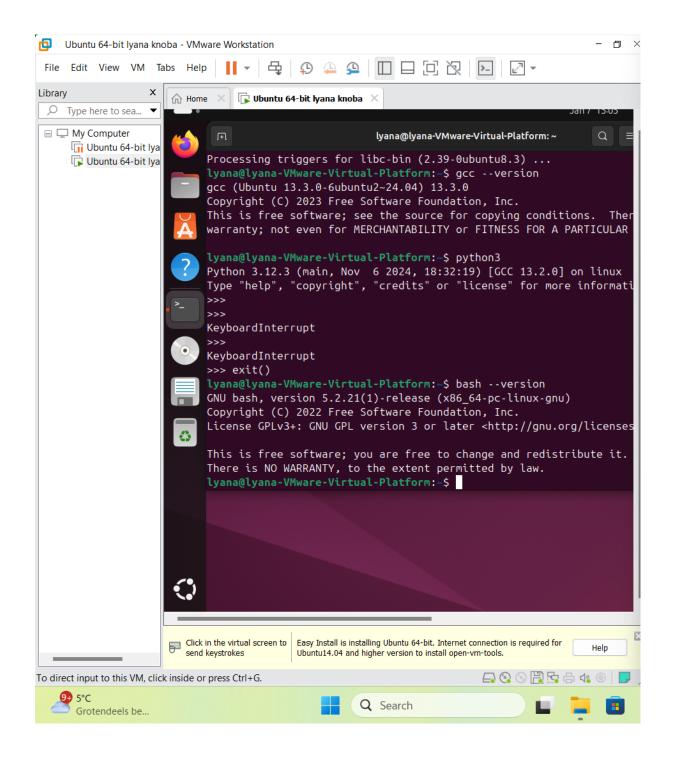
gcc -version



python3 -version



bash -version



Assignment 4.3: Compile

Which of the above files need to be compiled before you can run them?: C and Java files need to be compiled before running. So, fib.c needs to be compiled with a C compiler and Fibonacci.java needs to be compiled with the java compiler.

Which source code files are compiled into machine code and then directly executable by a processor?: The C source file is compiled into machine code and can be executed directly by the processor.

Which source code files are compiled to byte code?: The java source file is compiled into byte code.

Which source code files are interpreted by an interpreter?: The python source file is interpreted by the python interpreter and the bash script is interpreted by the shell.

These source code files will perform the same calculation after compilation/interpretation. Which one is expected to do the calculation the fastest?: The C program performs the calculation the fastest because it is compiled into native machine code and can directly execute on the processor.

How do I run a Java program?: first you need to compile the source code using the javac compiler by typing "javac Fibonacci.java" in the terminal. Then run the command by typing "java Fibonacci"

How do I run a Python program?: type in "python3 fib.py"

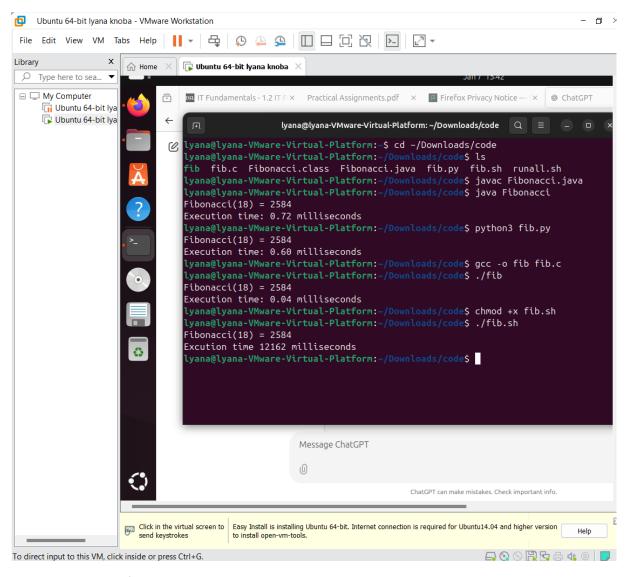
How do I run a C program?: first you need to compile it by typing in "gcc -o fib fib.c" and run it by typing in "./fib"

How do I run a Bash script?: first make the script executable by typing in "chmod +x fib.sh" and then run it by typing in "./fib.sh"

If I compile the above source code, will a new file be created? If so, which file?: yes, new files will be created for fib.c and Fibonacci.java. the python and bash scripts don't need compilation so no new files are created.

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?

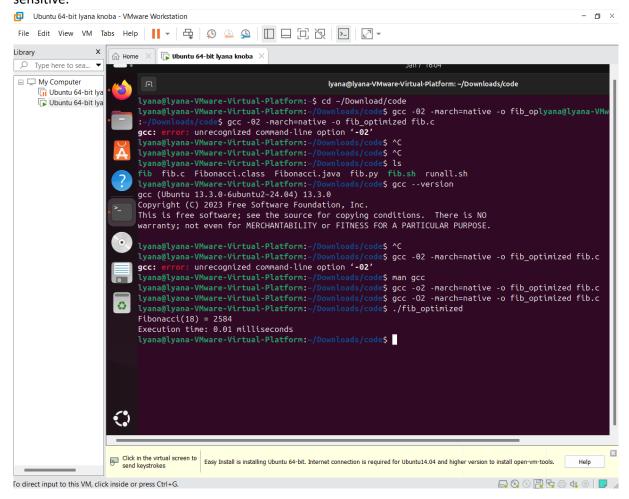


The c source code runs the fastest. It only took 0.04 milliseconds while the bash script took the longest at 12162 milliseconds.

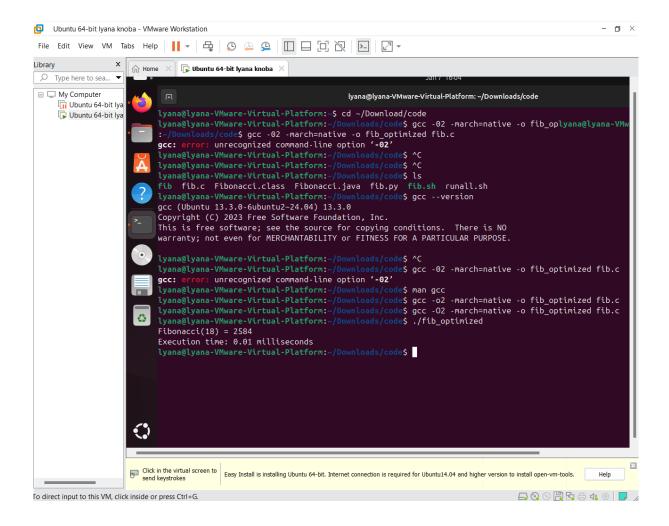
Assignment 4.4: Optimize

Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

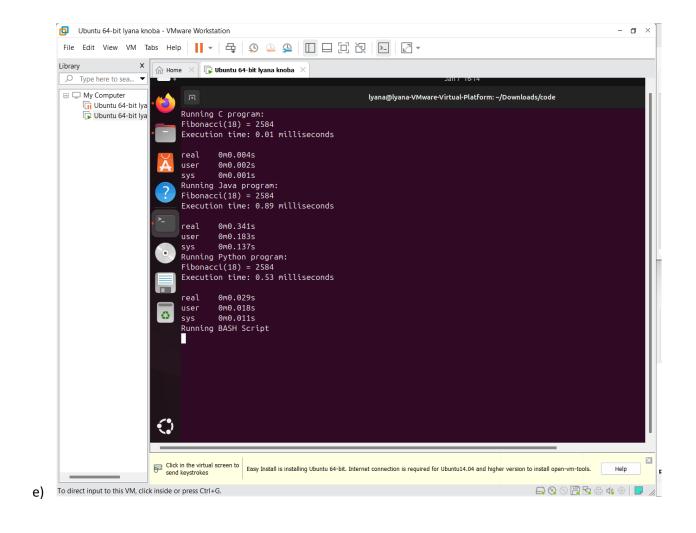
a) Figure out which parameters you need to pass to the gcc compiler so that the compiler performs a number of optimizations that will ensure that the compiled source code will run faster. Tip! The parameters are usually a letter followed by a number. Also read page 191 of your book, but find a better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



b) Compile fib.c again with the optimization parameters



- c) Run the newly compiled program. Is it true that it now performs the calculation faster? Yes, it is true. It's execution time is now 0.01 milliseconds.
- 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.

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

Loop:
    mul r0, r0, r1
    subs r2, r2, #1
    bne Loop
```

End:

(Note to self, in case I come back and have no clue about what is going on, here, we are storing in r0 and we have r2 which has the value of 4 as the counter. In the loop r1(2)*r0(1) = r0(2) then r2 decreases by 1 which now is 3. Now r0(2)*r1(2) = r0(4) now r2 decreases to 2 and this loops until r2 becomes 0

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

Screenshot of the completed code here.

Ready? Save this file and export it as a pdf file with the name: week4.pdf