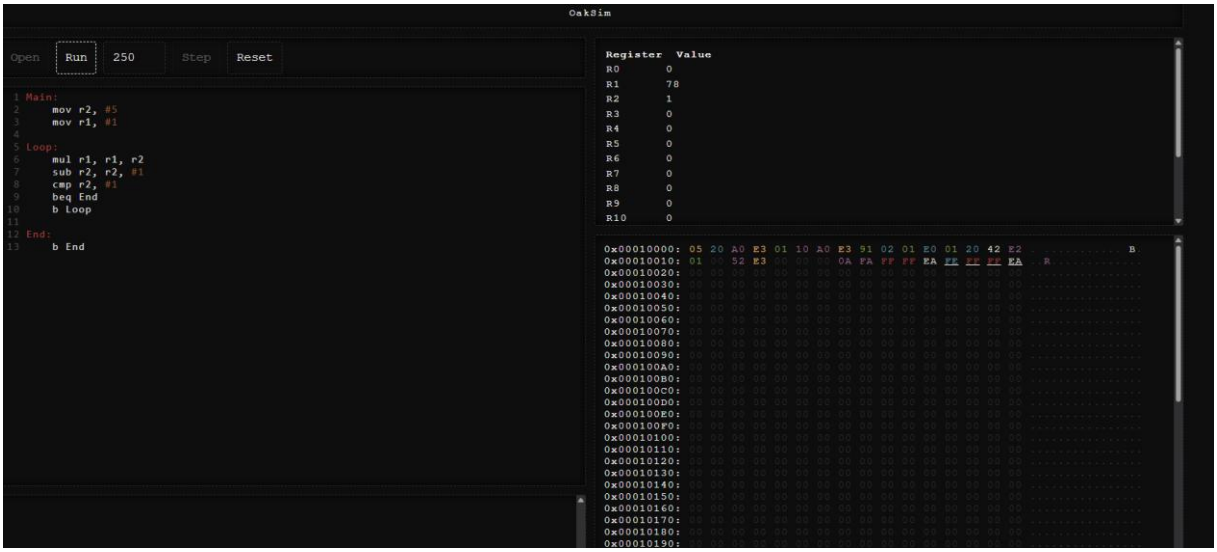
Template Week 4 – Software

Student number: 528668

Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly

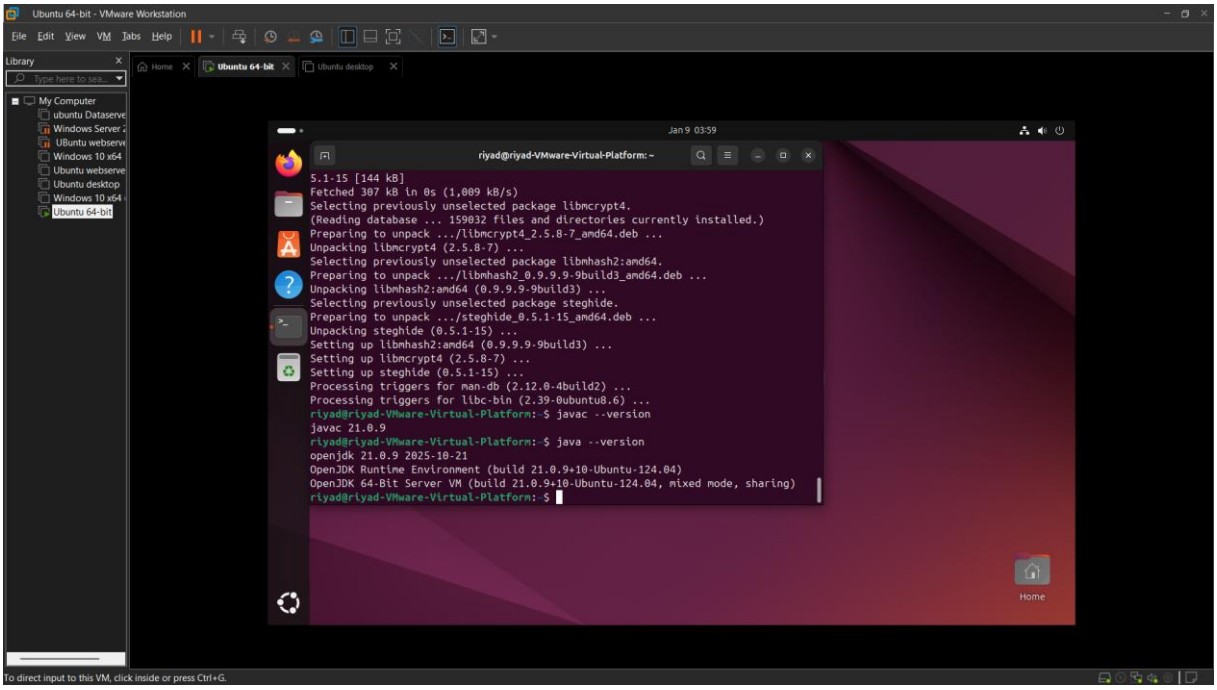
Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:



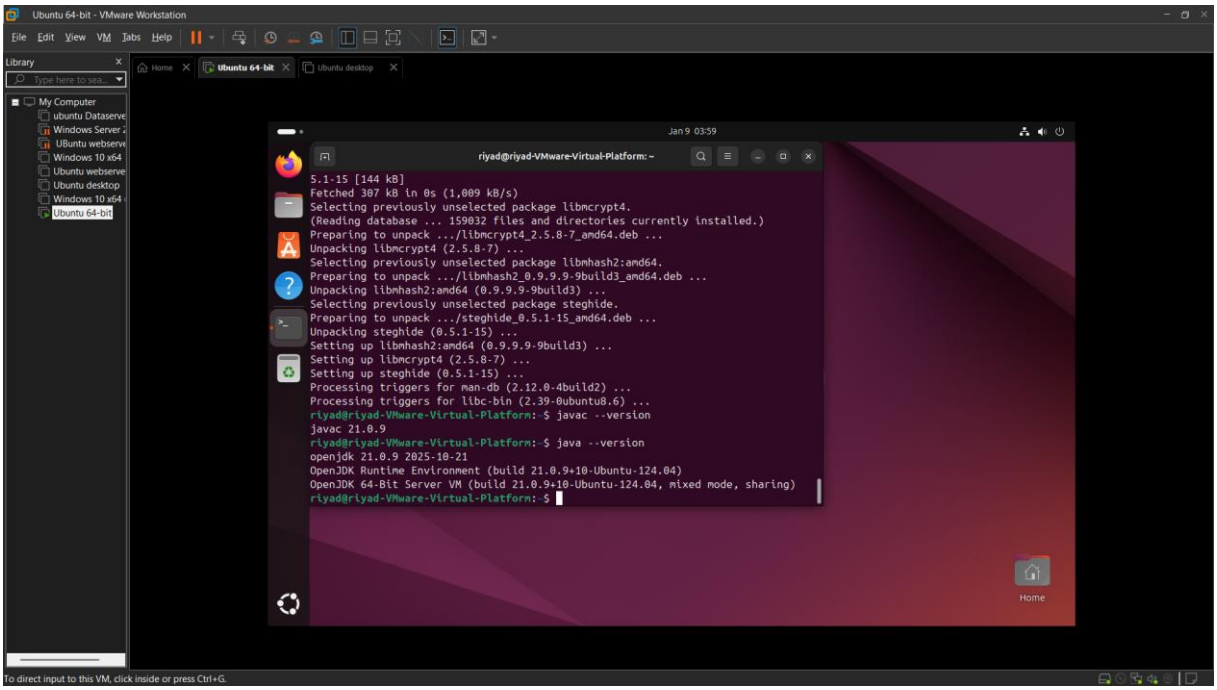
Assignment 4.2: Programming languages

Take screenshots that the following commands work:

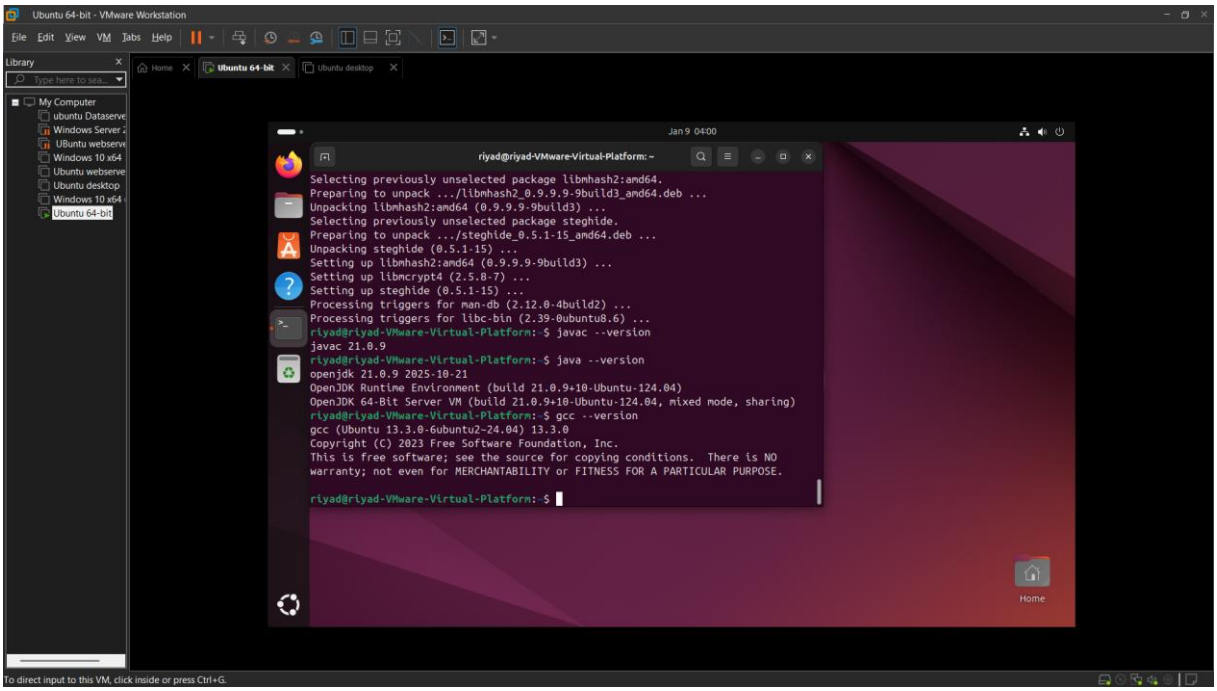
javac –version



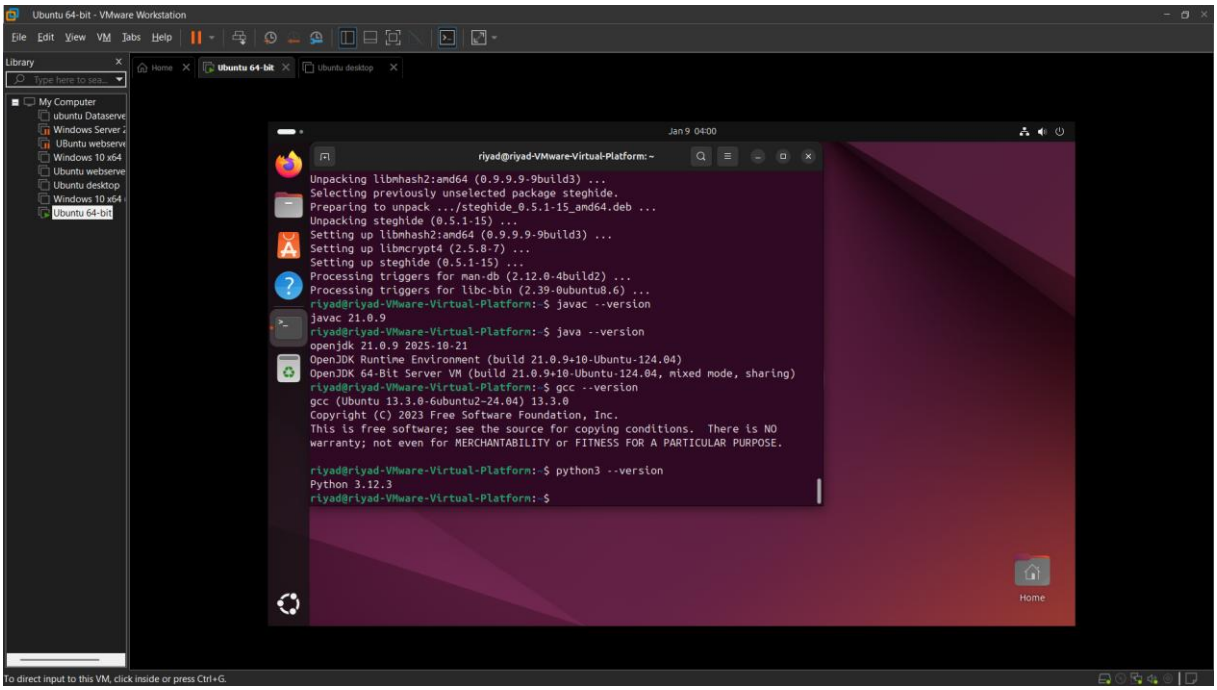
java –version



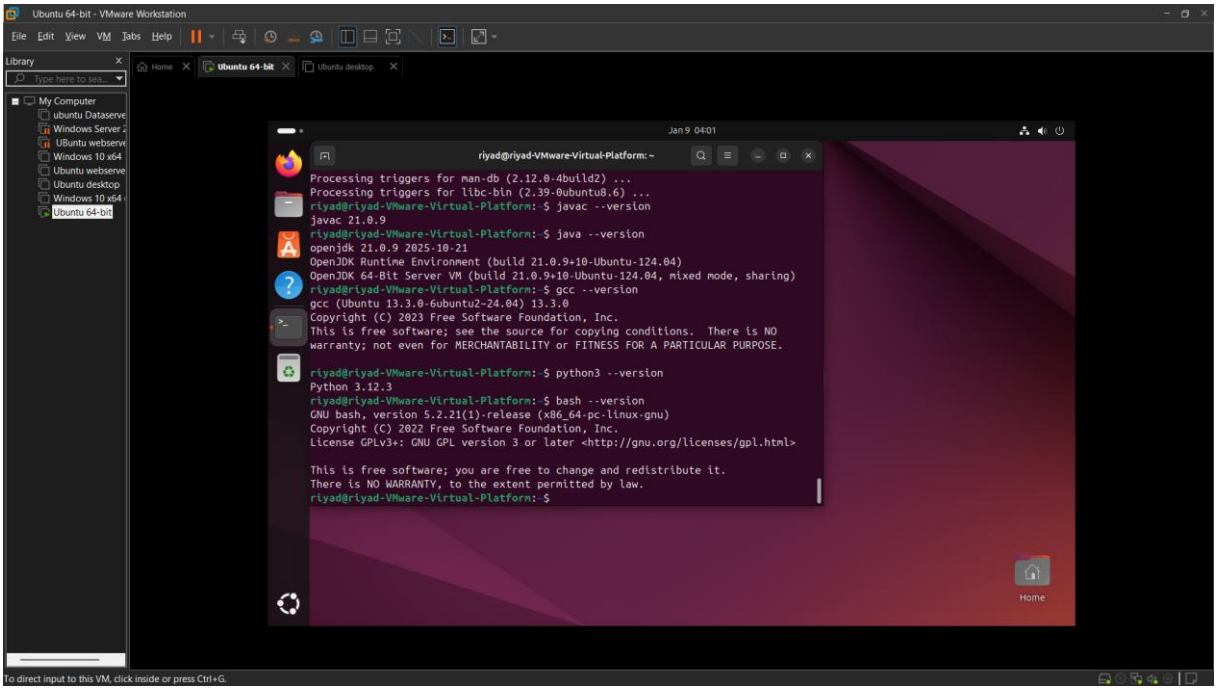
gcc –version



python3 –version



bash –version



Assignment 4.3: Compile

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

De C-file (.c) en de Java-file (.java).

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

De C-file. De compiler vertaalt dit direct naar instructies voor de processor.

Which source code files are compiled to byte code?

De Java-file. Dit wordt vertaald naar .class bestanden die door de Java Virtual Machine (JVM) worden gelezen.

Which source code files are interpreted by an interpreter?

Python en Bash

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

Omdat dit al machinecode is, hoeft de computer tijdens het uitvoeren niets meer te vertalen

How do I run a Java program?

javac Program.java (compileren) en dan java Program (runnen).

How do I run a Python program?

python3 Program.py

How do I run a C program?

gcc Program.c -o Program (compileren) en dan ./Program (runnen).

How do I run a Bash script?

bash Program.sh of ./Program.sh na chmod +x.

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

Ja. Bij Java krijg je een .class bestand. Bij C krijg je een executable (bijv. a.out of een .exe op Windows)

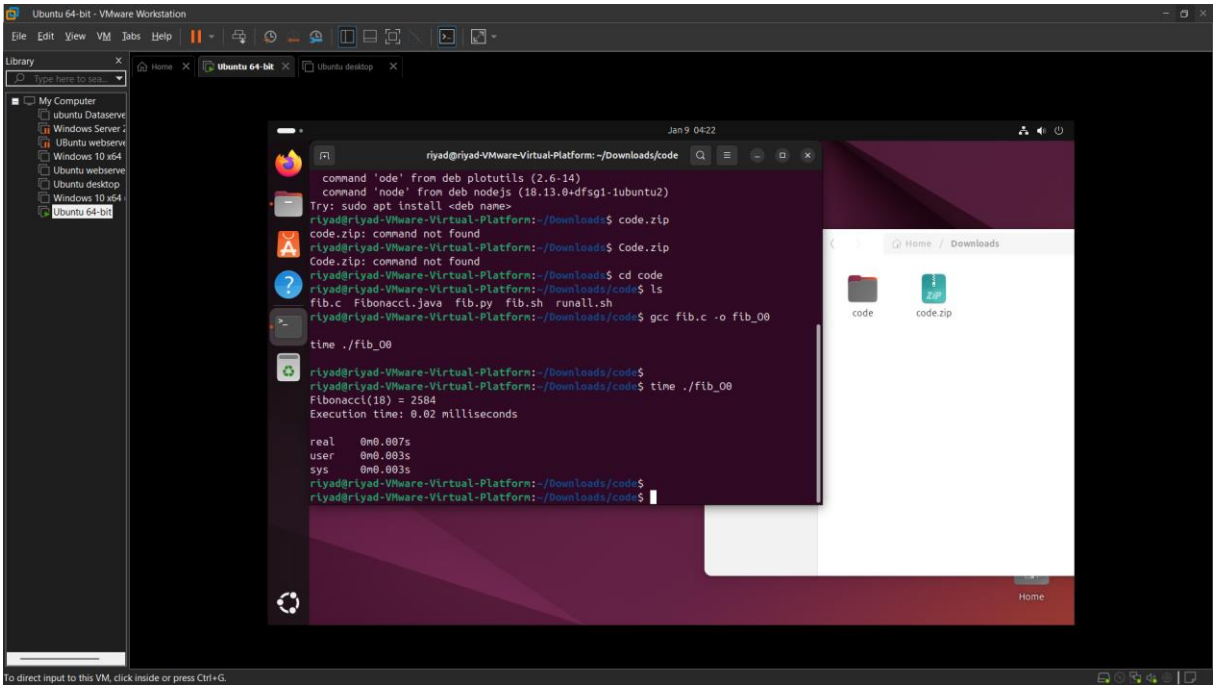
Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

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

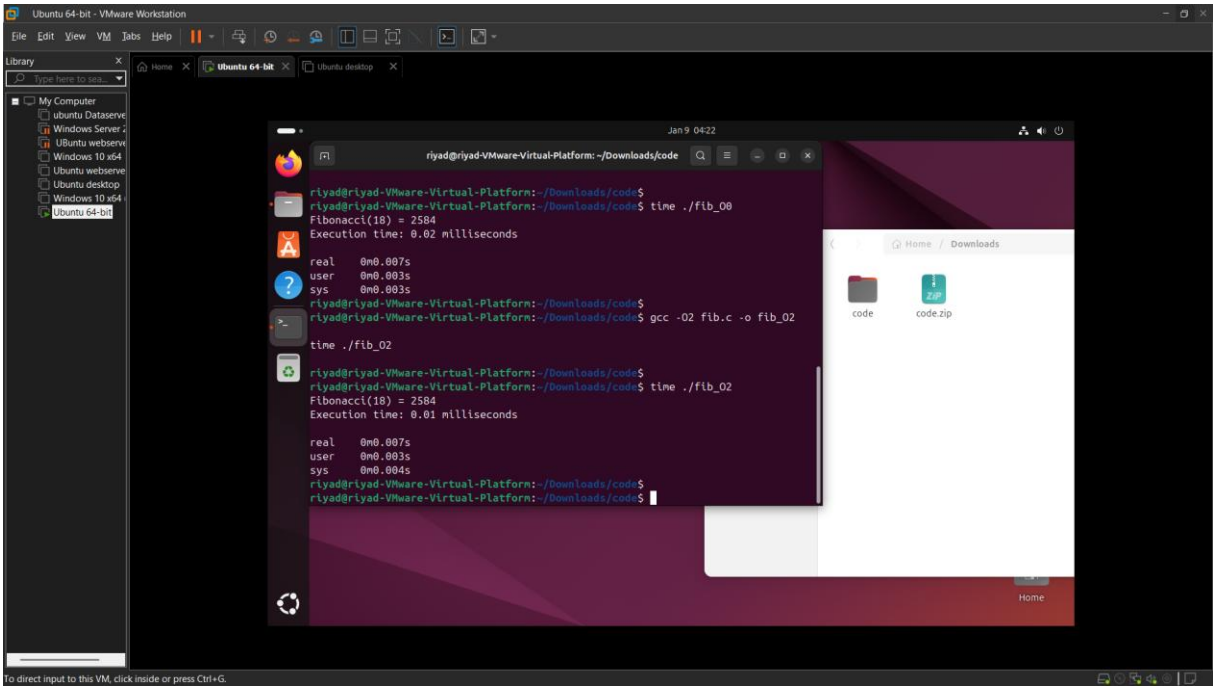
Assignment 4.4: Optimize

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?

Het programma met -O2 is sneller dan zonder optimalisatie (-O0), omdat de compiler extra optimalisaties toepast. Hierdoor wordt de machinecode efficiënter en hoeft de CPU minder werk te doen."

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.

Het programma dat is gecompileerd met -O2 is sneller omdat de compiler tijdens het compileren extra optimalisaties toepast. De compiler verwijdert onnodige instructies, herschikt berekeningen en maakt de machinecode efficiënter. Hierdoor hoeft de processor minder stappen uit te voeren tijdens het uitvoeren van het programma, wat resulteert in een kortere uitvoeringstijd.

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.

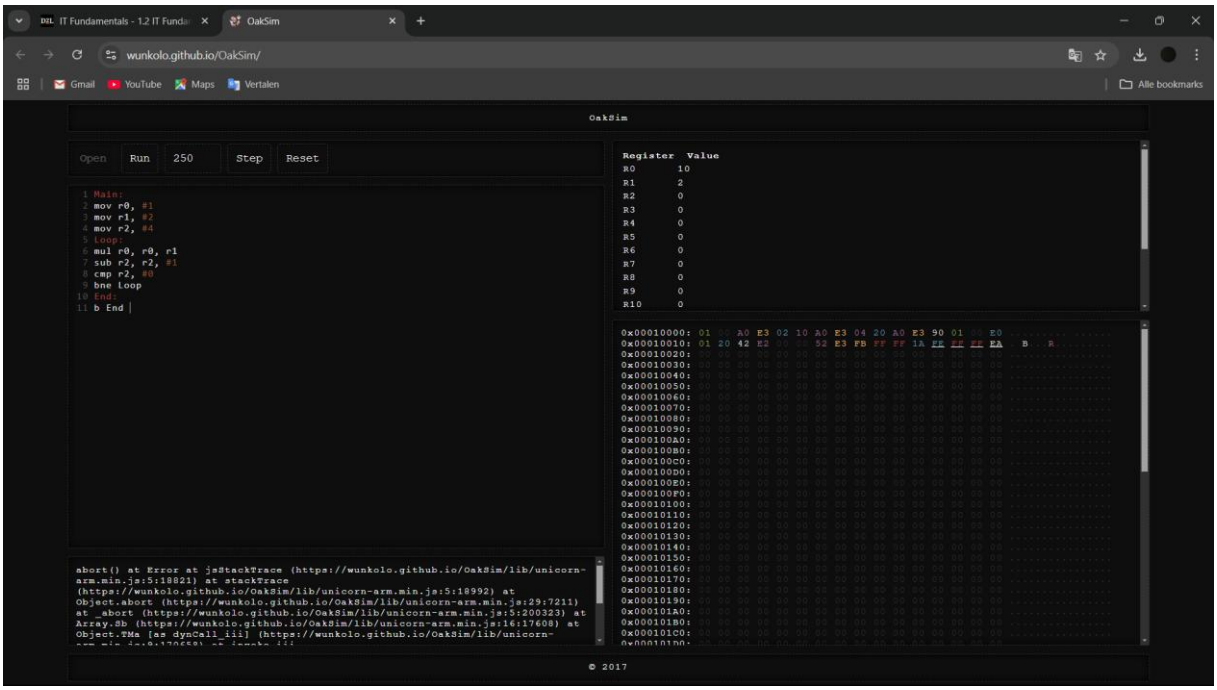
```
Main:
mov r0, #1
mov r1, #2
mov r2, #4

Loop:
mul r0, r0, r1
sub r2, r2, #1
cmp r2, #0
bne Loop

End:
b End
```

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

Screenshot of the completed code here.



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