

Template Week 4 – Software

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Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly

Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:

The screenshot shows the OakSim software interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Open', 'Run' (which is highlighted), '250', 'Step', and 'Reset'. Below this is a text area containing ARM assembly code:

```
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:
13    b End
```

On the right side, there is a table titled 'Register Value' showing the current state of the registers:

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

Below the registers, there is a memory dump window showing the first 256 bytes of memory starting at address 0x00010000. The memory dump shows the assembly code and its corresponding opcodes.

Assignment 4.2: Programming languages

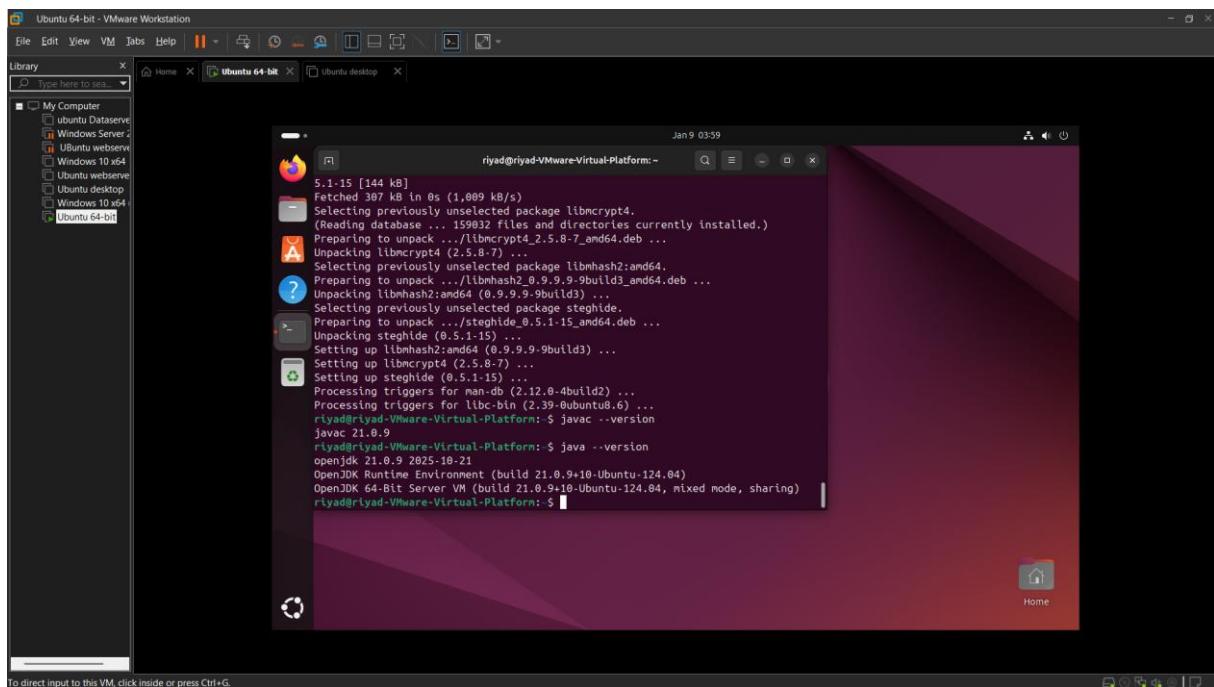
Take screenshots that the following commands work:

javac –version

The screenshot shows a VMware Workstation window for an 'Ubuntu 64-bit' virtual machine. The desktop environment is Unity. A terminal window is open, showing the output of the 'javac -version' command:

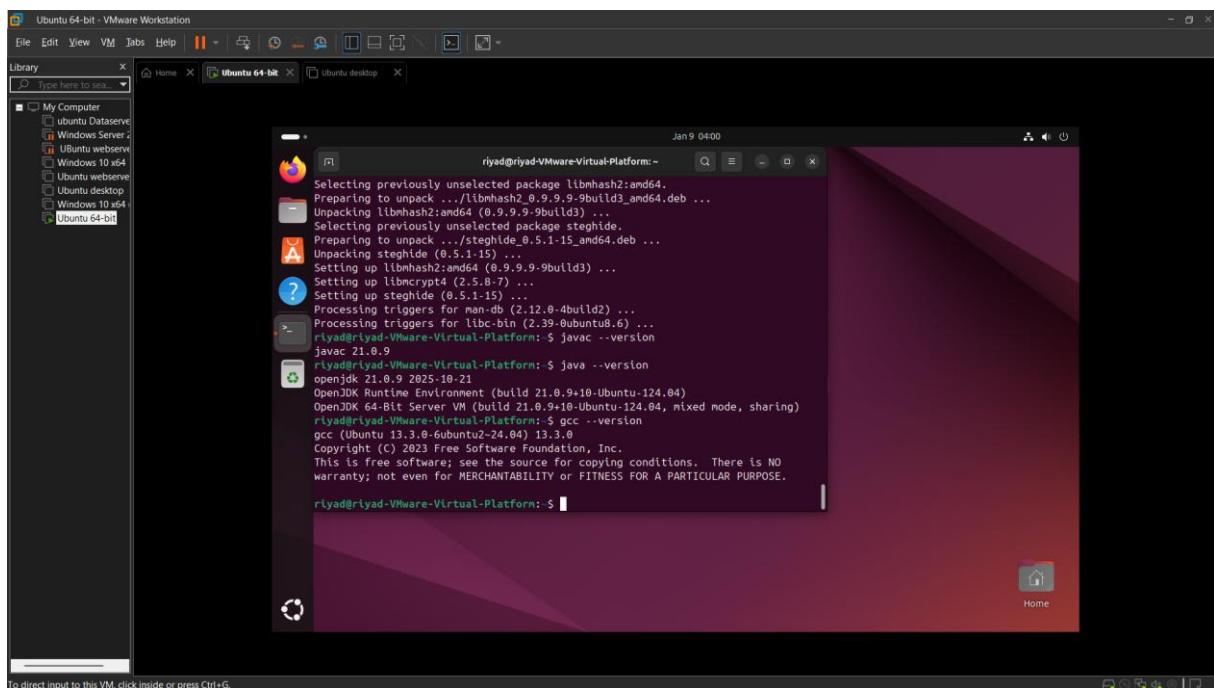
```
5.1-15 [144 kB]
Fetched 387 kB in 0s (1,000 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libmcrypt4.
(Reading database ... 159032 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libmcrypt4_2.5.8-7_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libmcrypt4 (2.5.8-7) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libmhash2:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../libmhash2_0.9.9.9-9build3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libmhash2:amd64 (0.9.9.9-9build3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package steghide.
Preparing to unpack .../steghide_0.5.1-15_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking steghide (0.5.1-15) ...
Setting up libmcrypt4 (2.5.8-7) ...
Setting up steghide (0.5.1-15) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.39-8ubuntu0.6) ...
riyad@riyad-Virtual-Platform: $ javac --version
javac 21.0.9
riyad@riyad-Virtual-Platform: $ 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)
riyad@riyad-Virtual-Platform: $
```

java --version



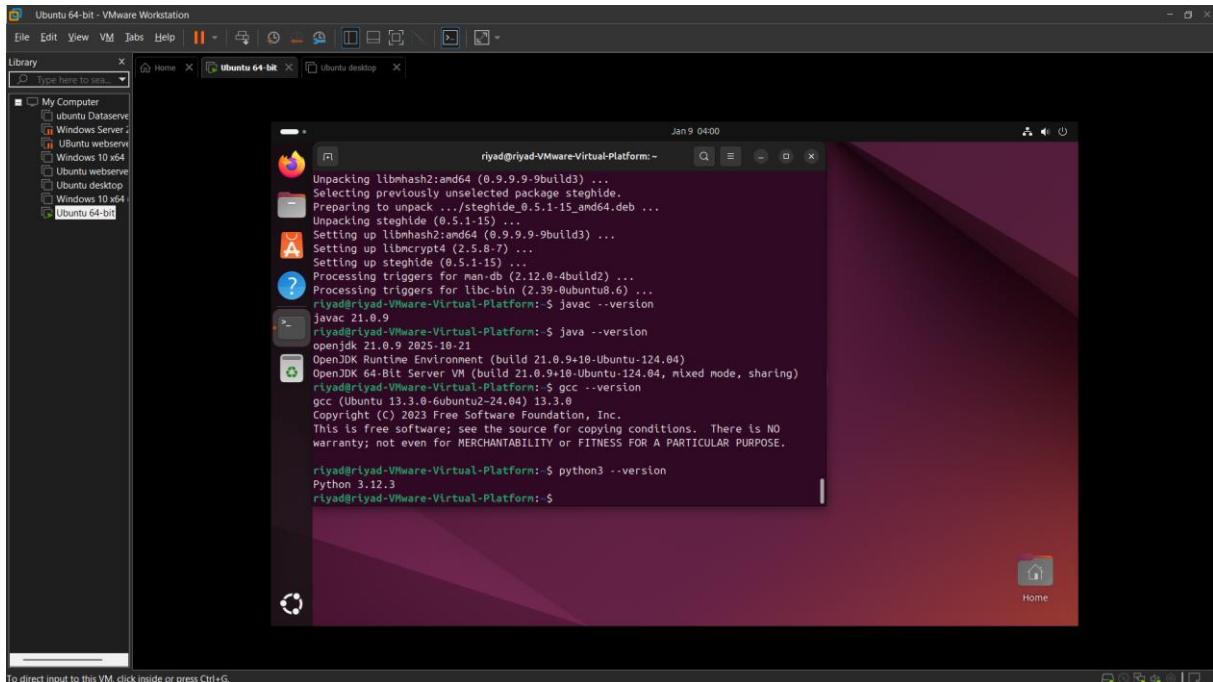
```
5.1-15 [144 kB]
Fetched 387 kB in 0s (1,009 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libmcrypt4.
(Reading database ... 159932 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libmcrypt4_2.5.8-7_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libmcrypt4 (2.5.8-7) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libnhash2:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../libnhash2_0.9.9.9-9build3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libnhash2:amd64 (0.9.9.9-9build3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package steghide.
Preparing to unpack .../steghide_0.5.1-15_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking steghide (0.5.1-15) ...
Setting up libnhash2:amd64 (0.9.9.9-9build3) ...
Setting up libmcrypt4 (2.5.8-7) ...
Setting up steghide (0.5.1-15) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.39-0ubuntu8.6) ...
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OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 21.0.9+10-Ubuntu-124.04, mixed mode, sharing)
riyad@riyad-Virtual-Platform: $
```

gcc --version

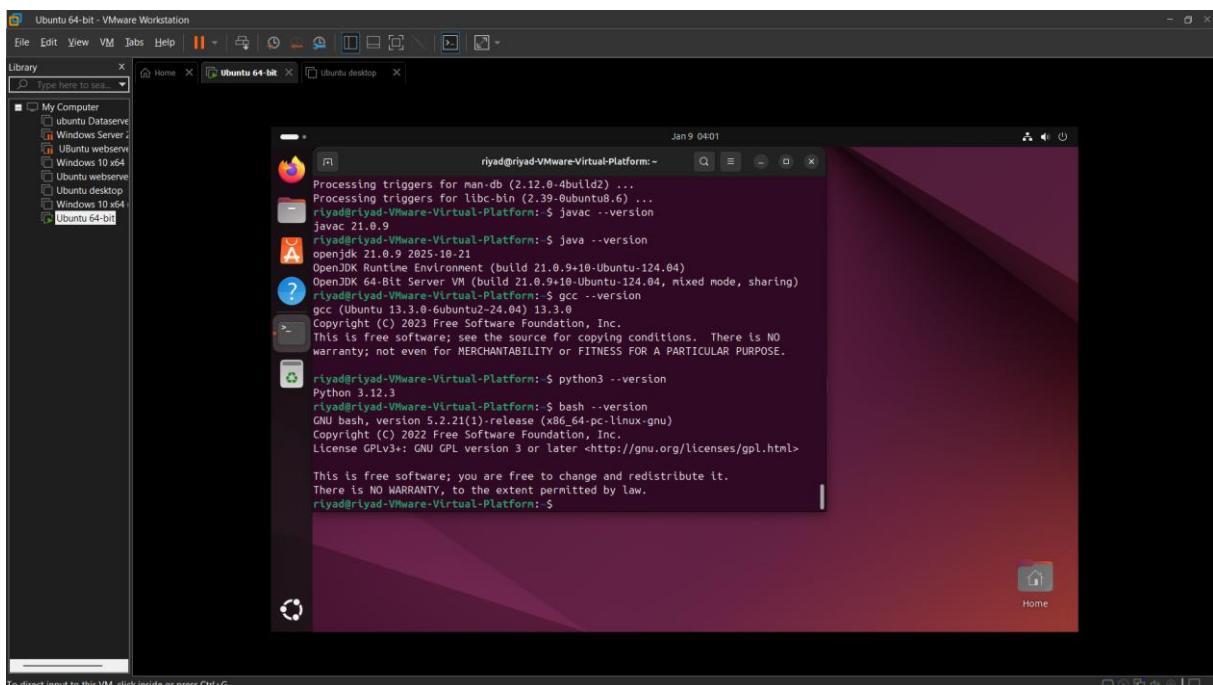


```
Selecting previously unselected package libnhash2:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../libnhash2_0.9.9.9-9build3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libnhash2:amd64 (0.9.9.9-9build3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package steghide.
Preparing to unpack .../steghide_0.5.1-15_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking steghide (0.5.1-15) ...
Setting up libnhash2:amd64 (0.9.9.9-9build3) ...
Setting up libmcrypt4 (2.5.8-7) ...
Setting up steghide (0.5.1-15) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
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riyad@riyad-Virtual-Platform: $ java --version
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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)
riyad@riyad-Virtual-Platform: $ 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.
riyad@riyad-Virtual-Platform: $
```

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 (compilieren) 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 (compilieren) 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:

- 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.

```
riyad@riyad-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$ gcc fib.c -o fib_00
time ./fib_00
real    0m0.007s
user    0m0.003s
sys     0m0.003s
riyad@riyad-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$ time ./fib_00
Fibonacci(10) = 5544
Execution time: 0.02 milliseconds

real    0m0.007s
user    0m0.003s
sys     0m0.003s
riyad@riyad-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$
```

- Compile **fib.c** again with the optimization parameters

```
riyad@riyad-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$ gcc -O2 fib.c -o fib_02
time ./fib_02
real    0m0.007s
user    0m0.003s
sys     0m0.003s
riyad@riyad-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$ time ./fib_02
Fibonacci(10) = 5544
Execution time: 0.01 milliseconds

real    0m0.007s
user    0m0.003s
sys     0m0.004s
riyad@riyad-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$
```

- 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 uitvoeringsstijd.

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.

The screenshot shows the OakSim debugger interface. At the top, there's a browser bar with the URL <https://wunkolo.github.io/OakSim/>. Below the browser bar is the OakSim header. The main area contains an assembly code editor and a register viewer.

Assembly Code:

```
1 Main:
2    ldr r0, #1
3    mov r1, #2
4    mov r2, #4
5 Loop:
6    sub r0, r0, r1
7    add r2, r2, #1
8    cmp r2, #0
9    bne Loop
10 End:
11 b End |
```

Registers:

Register	Value
R0	10
R1	2
R2	0
R3	0
R4	0
R5	0
R6	0
R7	0
R8	0
R9	0
R10	0

Memory Dump:

The memory dump shows the memory starting at address 0x000010000. The first few bytes are 01 20 E3 02 10 A0 E3 04 20 A0 E3 30 01 E9. The dump continues with many zeros and some non-zero values like FF, EA, and 42.

Stack Trace:

```
abort() at Error at jsStackTrace (https://wunkolo.github.io/OakSim/lib/unicorn-arm.min.js:5:18921) at stackTrace (https://wunkolo.github.io/OakSim/lib/unicorn-arm.min.js:5:18992) at Object.abort (https://wunkolo.github.io/OakSim/lib/unicorn-arm.min.js:5:25721) at AbortError (https://wunkolo.github.io/OakSim/lib/unicorn-arm.min.js:5:200323) at Array_sb (http://wunkolo.github.io/OakSim/lib/unicorn-arm.min.js:16:17608) at Object.TM [as dynCall_iiii] (https://wunkolo.github.io/OakSim/lib/unicorn-arm.min.js:16:17608) ...
```

Ready? Save this file and export it as a pdf file with the name: [week4.pdf](#)