CAAL Milestone 2

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Chosen Algorithm→**Sudoku Solver**

• Have attached the C code file in the drive link.

Underlying Theory for choosing this algorithm:

Sudoku solver is a backtracking algorithm with a combination of recursive search and constraint satisfaction.

Recursive search: it recursively explores all possible solutions to place a digit at a position in the sudoku board by filling digits between 1-9 until a correct solution is found which does not violate any constraints.

Constraint Satisfaction:

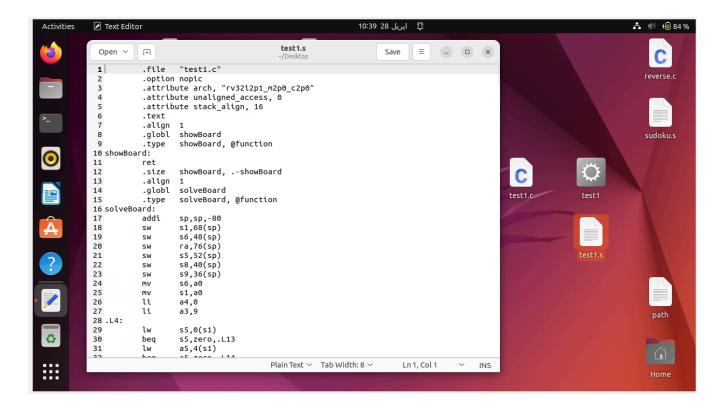
For this problem we have the following 3 constraints,

- 1) A number which is to be placed must not get repeated in its respective row.
- 2) A number which is to be placed must not get repeated in its respective column.
- 3) A number which is to be placed must not get repeated in its respective 3x3 subgrid.

DFS(Backtracking): The algorithm repeatedly tries all possible solutions at a place before moving on so if it places a wrong digit which violates any constraint it prunes/removes that placed digit and explores other branches of the search space.

Achievements Milestone 2:

- We were able to interpret and understand that when we run a c file on gcc there are 4 steps in it, preprocessing, compiling, assembling, linking. Where we can stop the process at any stage.
- Since we were to compile the non vectorized version on VeeR-ISS simulator so we stopped the stage at compiling by using the command; riscv32-unknown-elf-gcc-mabi=ilp32
 -march=rv32imc -static -O3 -nostdlib -S test1 test1.c



- This is where we got the assembled code in risc-V format (.S file)
 which could be runned using the veer simulator. The screenshot
 of the respective (.s) file for our sudoku code is given below
 which we successfully converted.
- We were successfully able to run the our c code of sudoku in VeeR simulator by using the same commands that sir salman used in his makefile which ran the code first by converting it to riscV assembly.

Commands used;

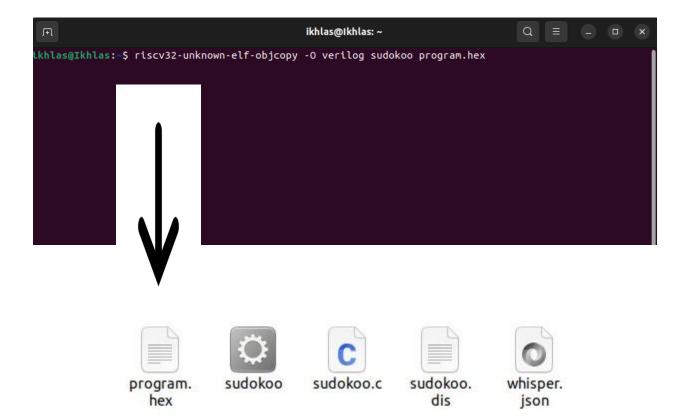
- <u>riscv32-unknown-elf-objcopy -O verilog sudokoo program.hex</u> Which created a program.hex file for our machine code.
- riscv32-unknown-elf-objdump -S sudokoo > sudokoo.dis
 Which created a .dis file which contained the assembly code
 parallel with the original c code as well.

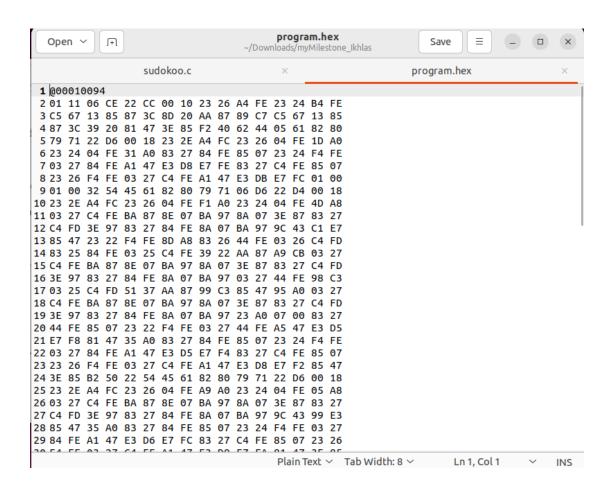
FOR REFERENCE I HAVE ATTACHED ALL THE PRODUCED FILES IN THE DRIVE LINK.

```
sudokoo.c
 Open ~
           J+1
                                                                  Save
                                                                                   ~/Downloads/myMilestone_Ikhlas
13
                    return 1;
74
               }
75
           }
76
       return 0;
77
78 }
79
80 int isSafe(int row, int col, int board[SIZE][SIZE], int num) {
       for (int i = 0; i < SIZE; i++) {</pre>
82
           if (board[i][col] == num) {
83
               return 0;
84
           }
       }
85
86
       for (int j = 0; j < SIZE; j++) {</pre>
87
           if (board[row][j] == num) {
88
89
                return 0;
90
           }
91
       }
92
93
       int startRow = row - row % 3, startCol = col - col % 3;
94
       for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
           for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
95
               if (board[i + startRow][j + startCol] == num) {
96
                    return 0;
97
98
               }
99
           }
100
L01
       return 1;
L02 }
103
L04 void start()
                                    C × Tab Width: 8 × Ln 1, Col 1 × INS
```

1)









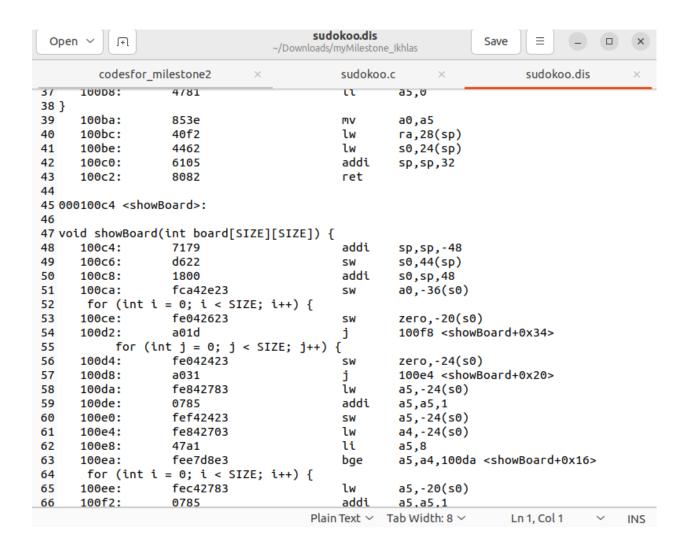












References that helped in milestone 2:

https://medium.com/@laura.derohan/compiling-c-files-with-gcc-step-by-step-8e78318052

 $\frac{\text{https://medium.com/swlh/the-gnu-toolchain-explained-4bf14666bc0}}{3}$