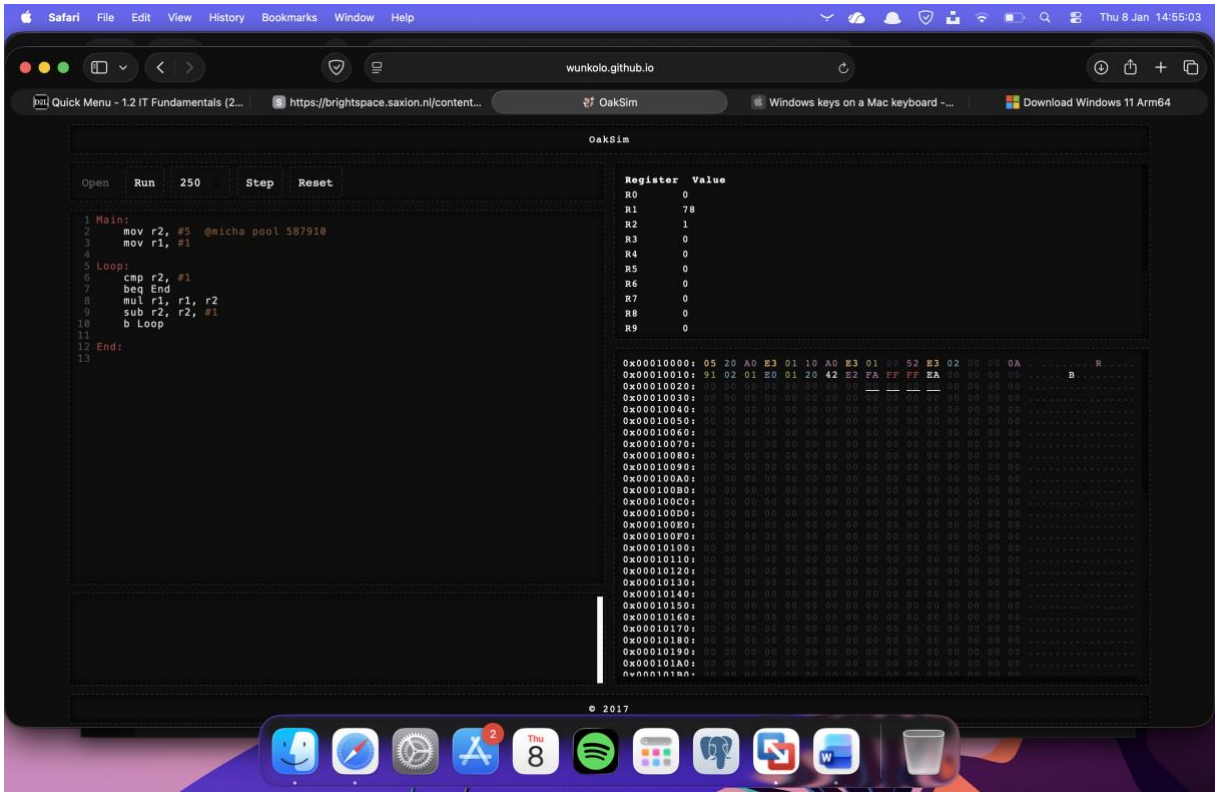
Template Week 4 – Software

Student number: 587910

Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly

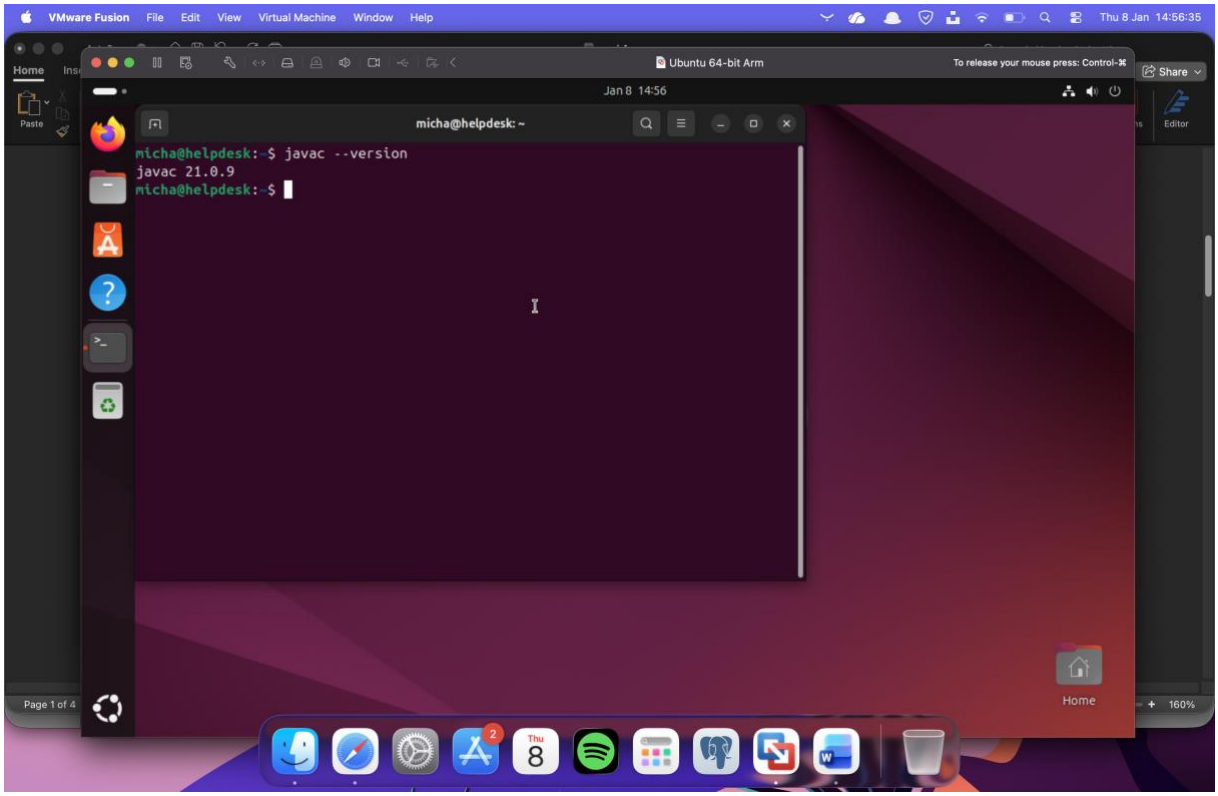
Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:



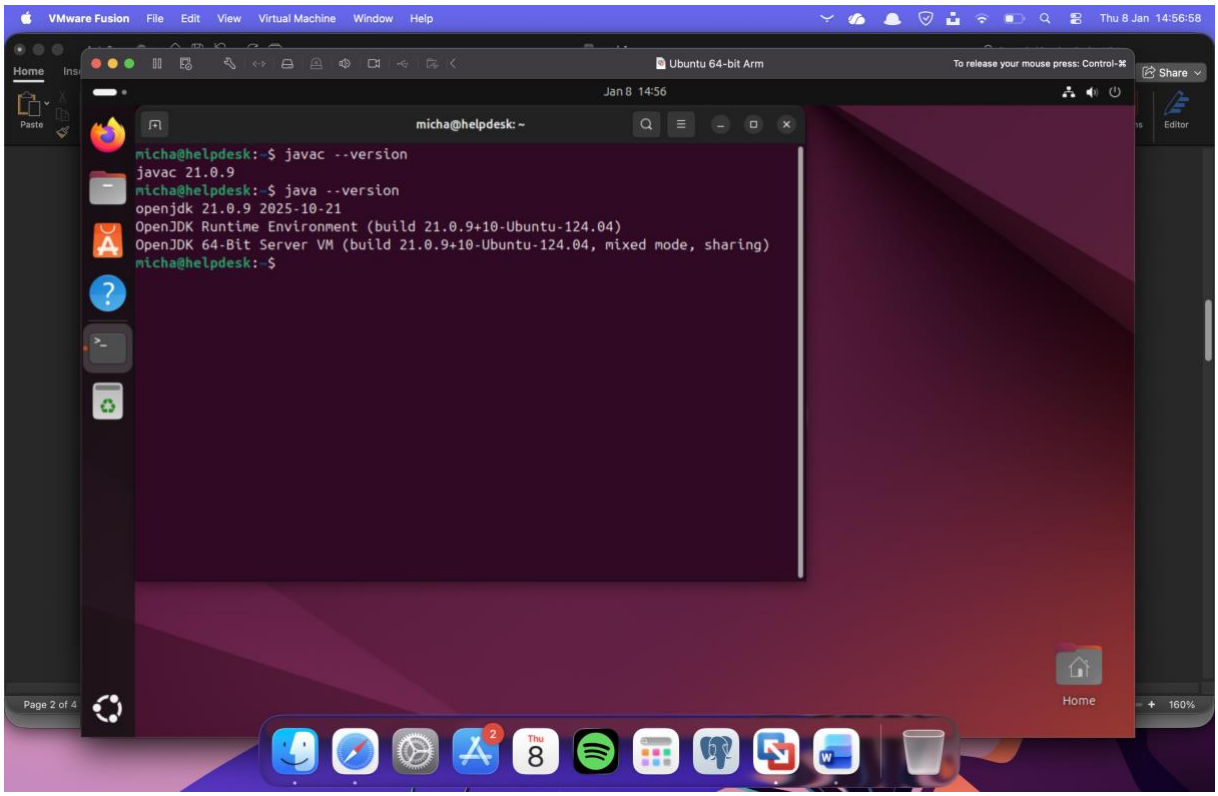
Assignment 4.2: Programming languages

Take screenshots that the following commands work:

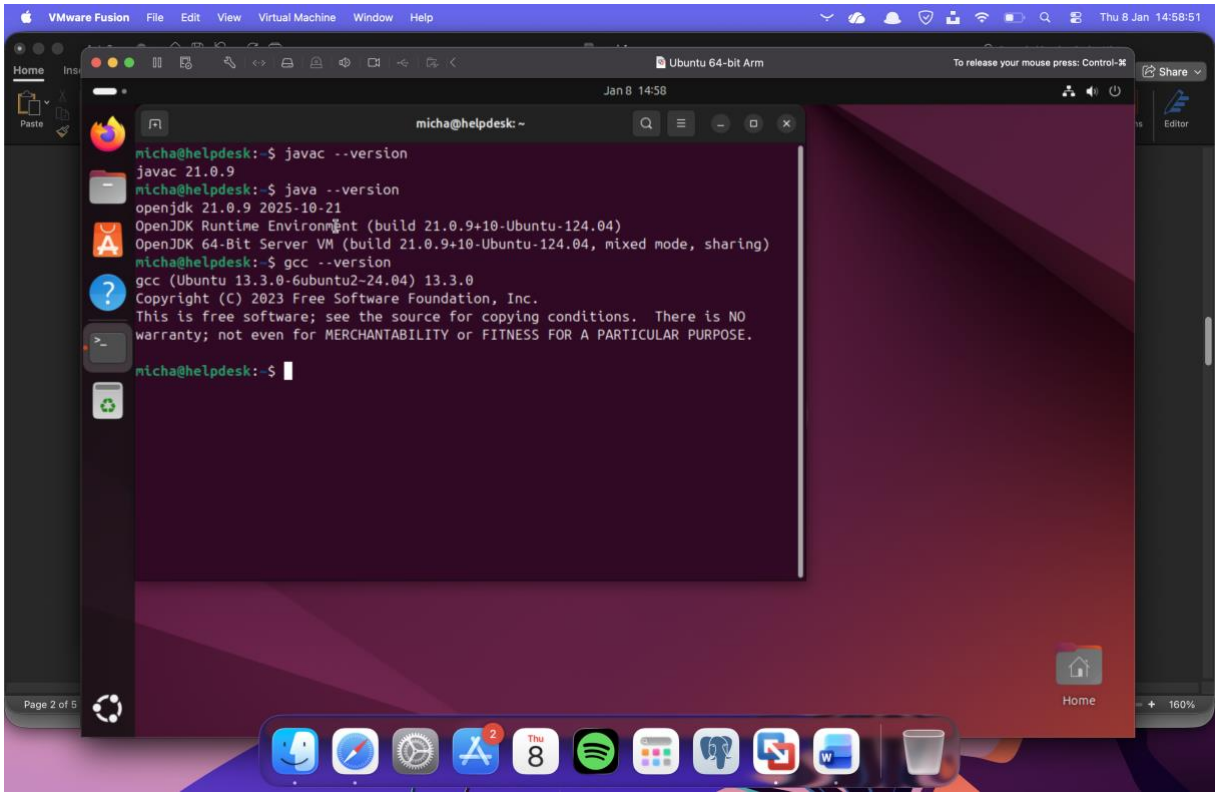
javac –version



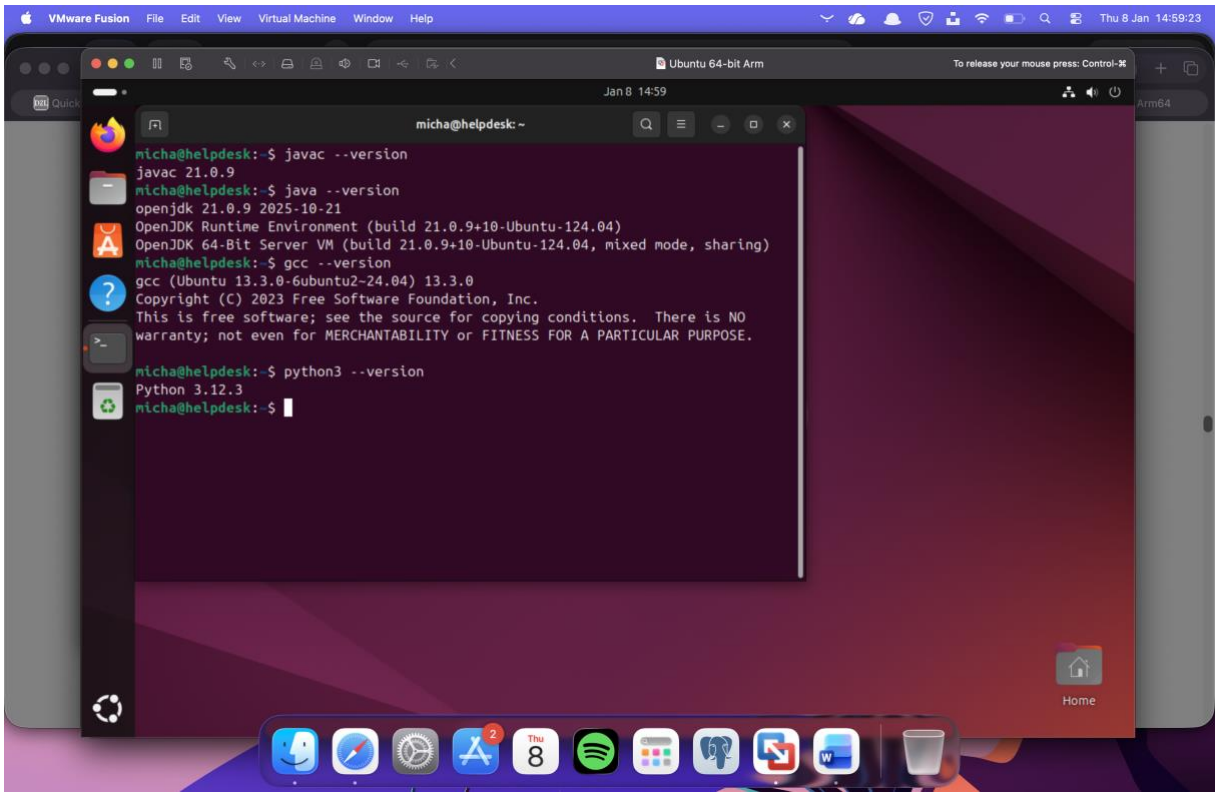
java –version



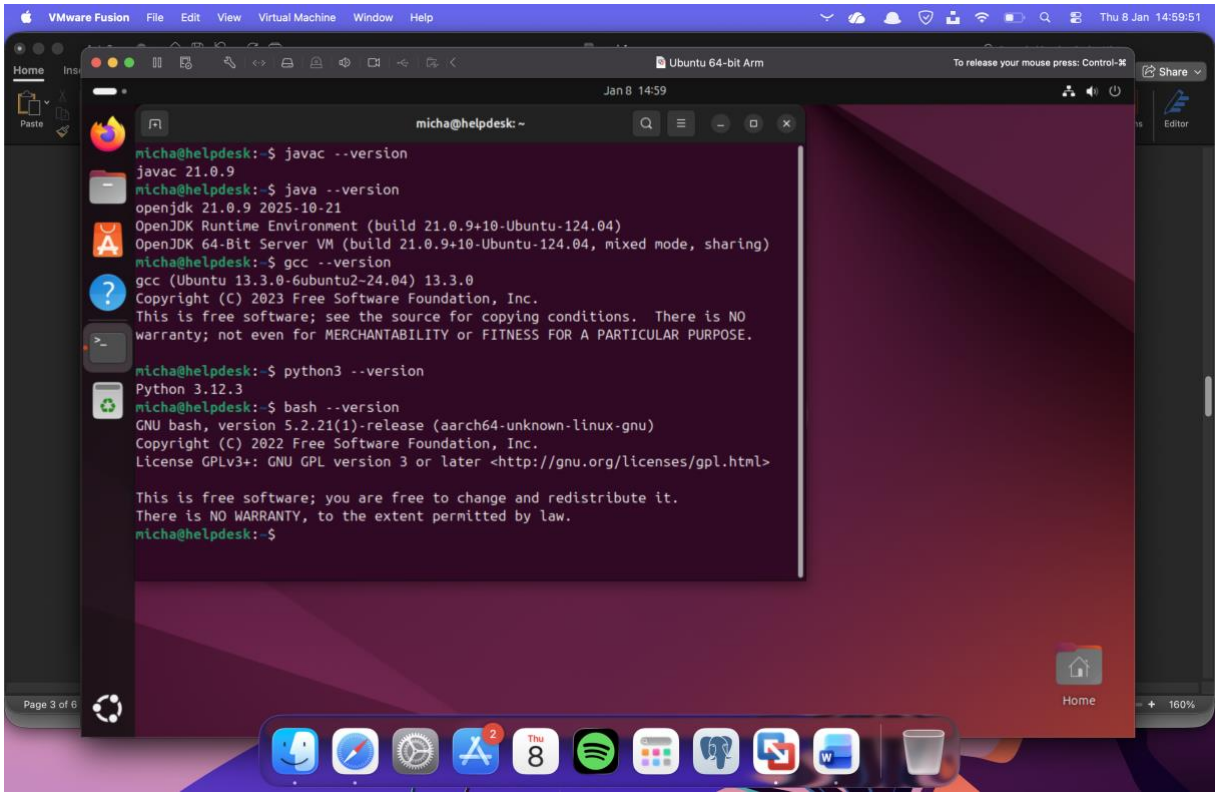
gcc –version



python3 –version



bash –version


VMware Fusion File Edit View Virtual Machine Window Help
Thu 8 Jan 14:59:51
Ubuntu 64-bit Arm
To release your mouse press: Control-⌘
Jan 8 14:59
micha@helpdesk: ~
micha@helpdesk:~$ javac --version
javac 21.0.9
micha@helpdesk:~$ 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)
micha@helpdesk:~$ gcc --version
gcc (Ubuntu 13.3.0-6ubuntu2~24.04) 13.3.0
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This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
micha@helpdesk:~$ python3 --version
Python 3.12.3
micha@helpdesk:~$ bash --version
GNU bash, version 5.2.21(1)-release (aarch64-unknown-linux-gnu)
Copyright (C) 2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
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micha@helpdesk:~$
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Page 3 of 6
160%

Assignment 4.3: Compile

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

De C-bestanden en Java-bestanden moeten altijd gecompileerd worden voordat je ze kunt uitvoeren.

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

C-bestanden. De C-compiler vertaalt de broncode direct naar machinecode die de processor van je computer direct begrijpt.

Which source code files are compiled to byte code?

Java-bestanden. De Java-compiler vertaalt de broncode naar bytecode.

Which source code files are interpreted by an interpreter?

Python-bestanden en Bash-scripts. Een interpreter leest en voert deze code regel voor regel uit tijdens het draaien.

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

C is waarschijnlijk het snelst. Omdat de code direct is vertaald naar de taal van de processor, is er geen extra vertaling nodig tijdens het uitvoeren.

How do I run a Java program?

Java wordt gecompileerd naar bytecode en daarna uitgevoerd door de Java Virtual Machine.

Compileren: Typ javac Naam.java. Dit maakt een .class bestand aan.

Uitvoeren: Typ java Naam

How do I run a Python program?

Python is een geïnterpreteerde taal, dus je hoeft zelf niets te compileren.

Uitvoeren: Typ python3 naam.py.

How do I run a C program?

C is een gecompileerde taal. Je moet de code eerst vertalen naar machinecode.

Compileren: Typ gcc -o mijnprogramma naam.c. Dit maakt een nieuw bestand aan genaamd mijnprogramma.

Uitvoeren: Typ ./mijnprogramma om het programma te starten.

How do I run a Bash script?

Net als Python wordt een Bash-script direct gelezen door een interpreter.

Uitvoeren: Typ bash script.sh.

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

Ja, bij compilatie ontstaan er nieuwe bestanden op je computer:

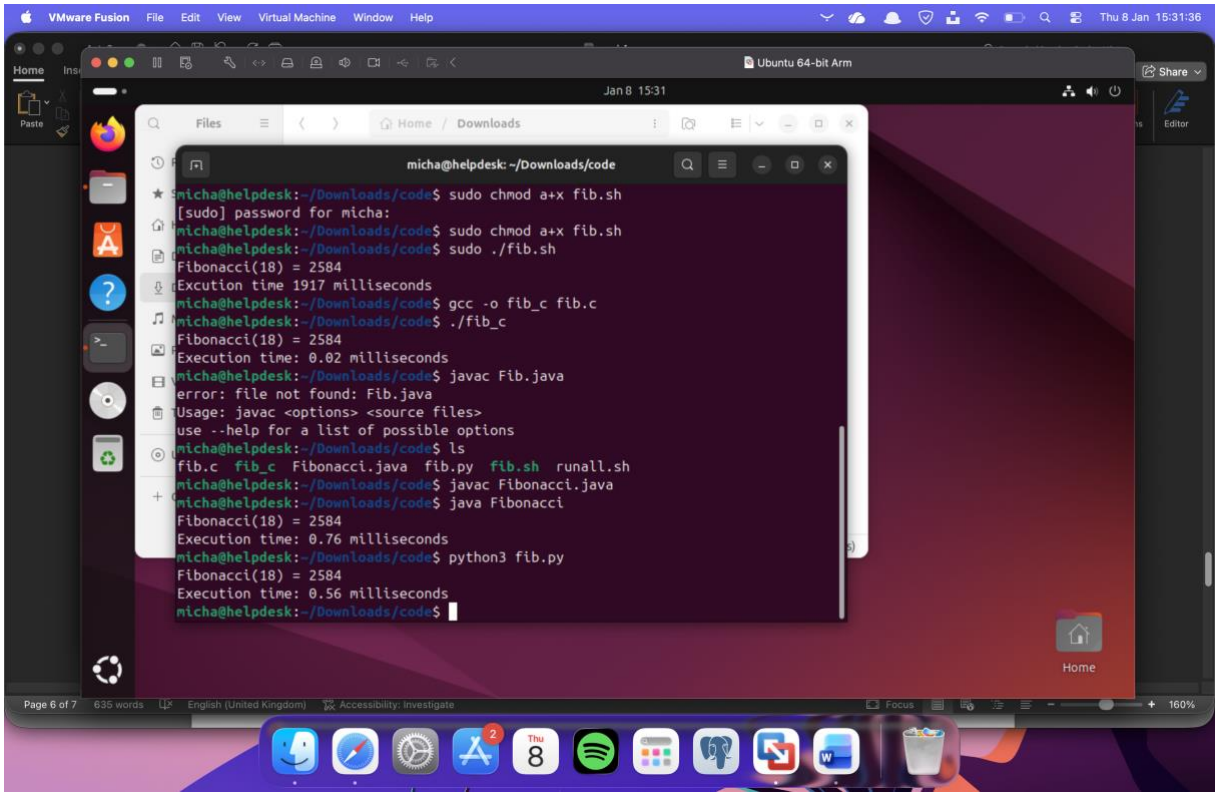
Bij C: Er wordt een executable aangemaakt. Als je gcc -o output naam.c gebruikt, heet het nieuwe bestand output.

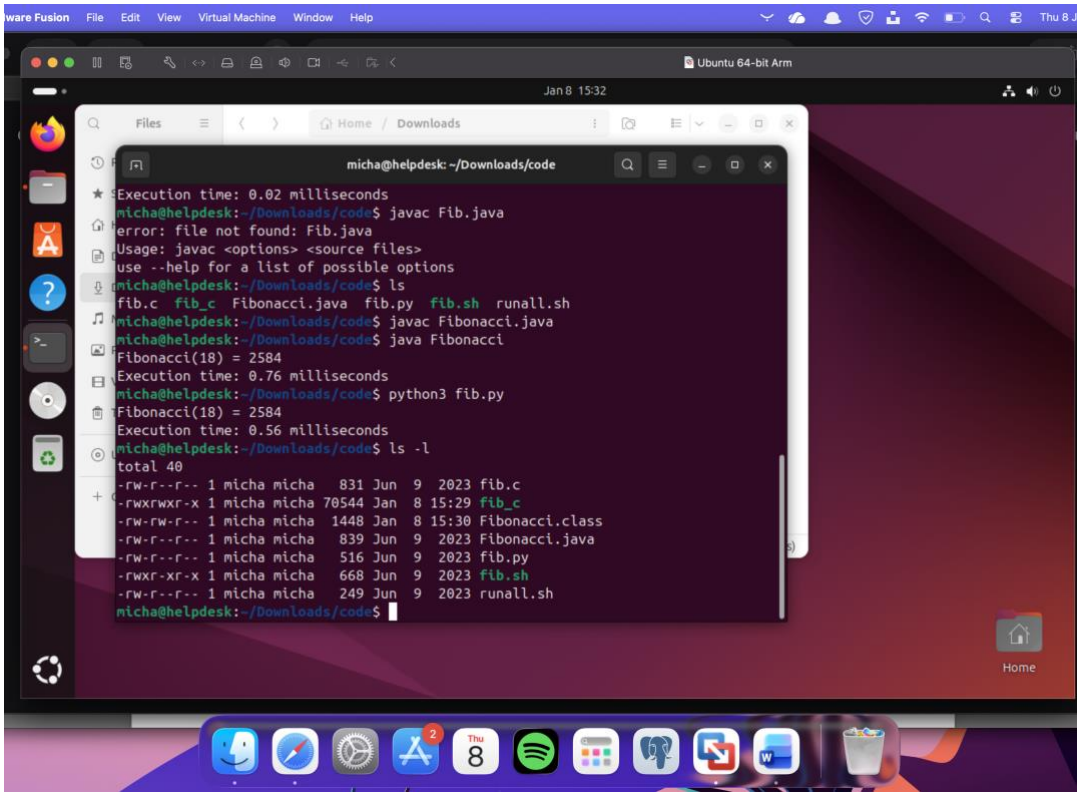
Bij Java: Er wordt een .class bestand aangemaakt. Dit bestand bevat de bytecode.

Bij Python/Bash: Er worden normaal gesproken geen nieuwe zichtbare bestanden aangemaakt; de interpreter voert de broncode direct uit.

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?



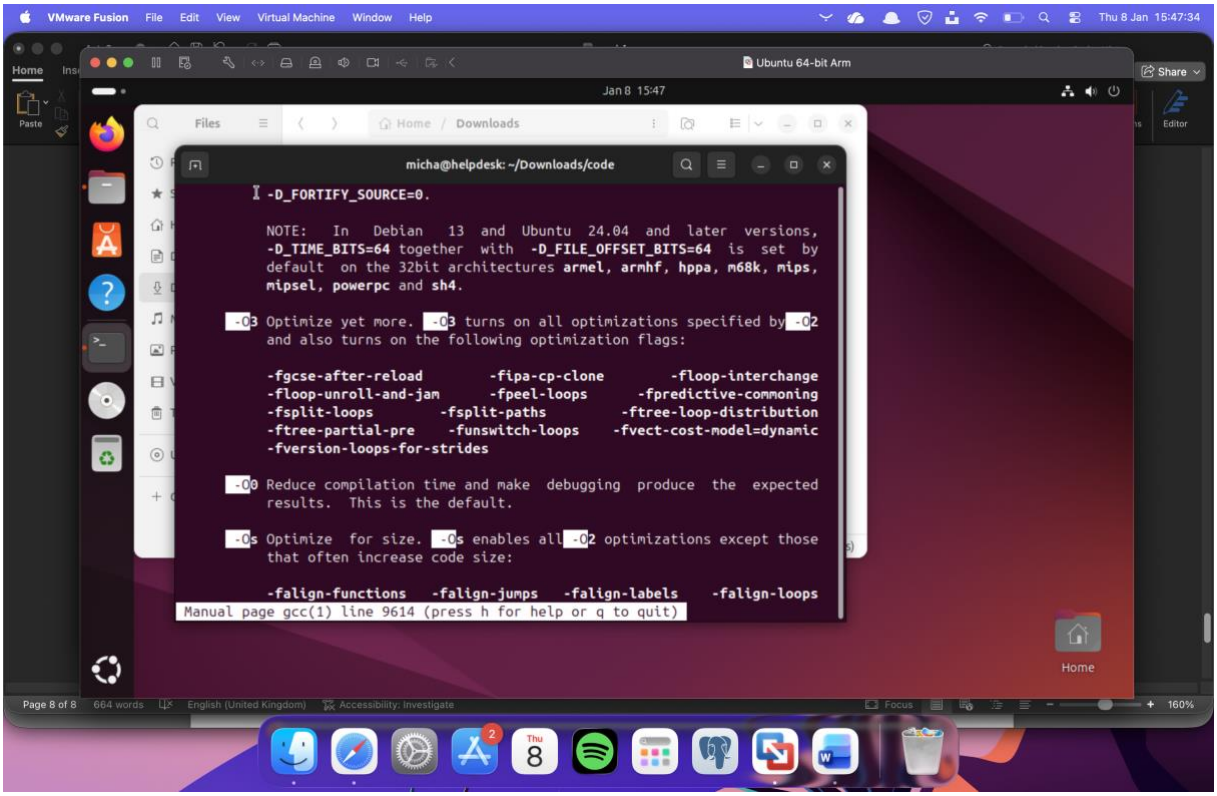


Je ziet in de screenshots dat C het snelste is met 0.02 milliseconden en dat er bij de tweede screenshot twee keer een ‘x’ achter staat wat executable betekent.

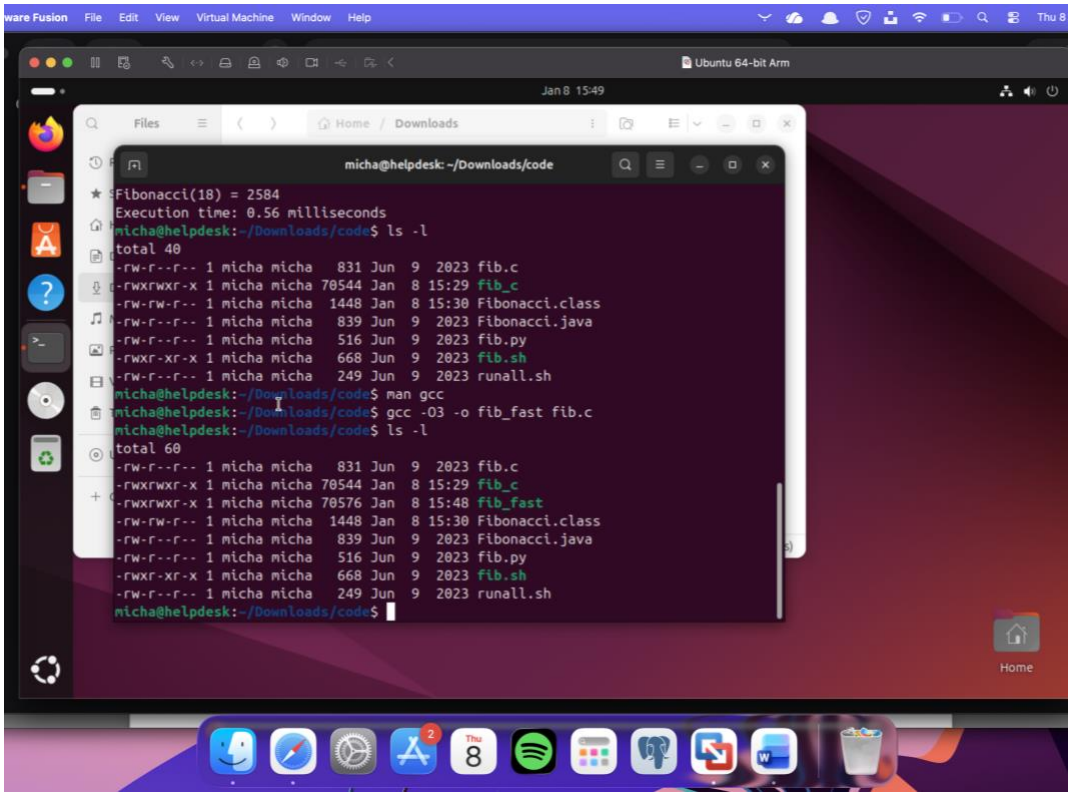
Assignment 4.4: Optimize

Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

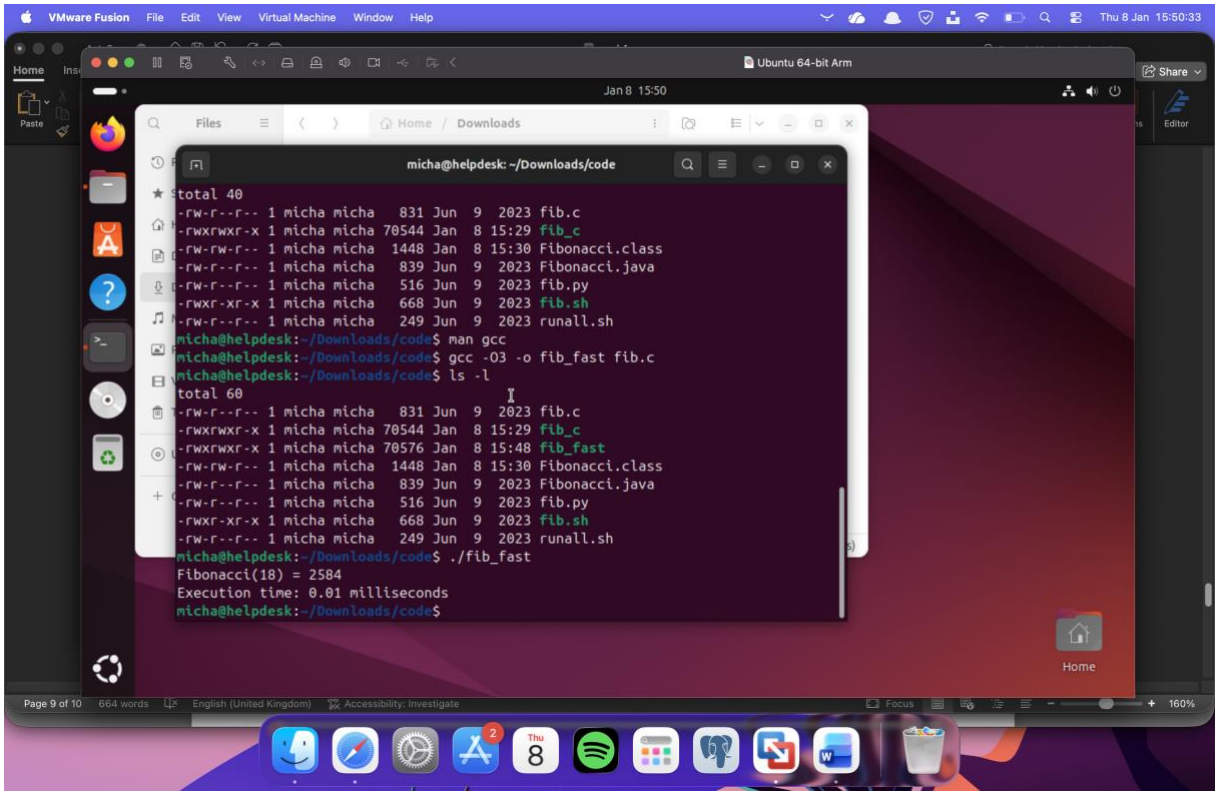
a) Figure out which parameters you need to pass to **the gcc** compiler so that the compiler performs a number of optimizations that will ensure that the compiled source code will run faster. **Tip!** The parameters are usually a letter followed by a number. Also read **page 191** of your book, but find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



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

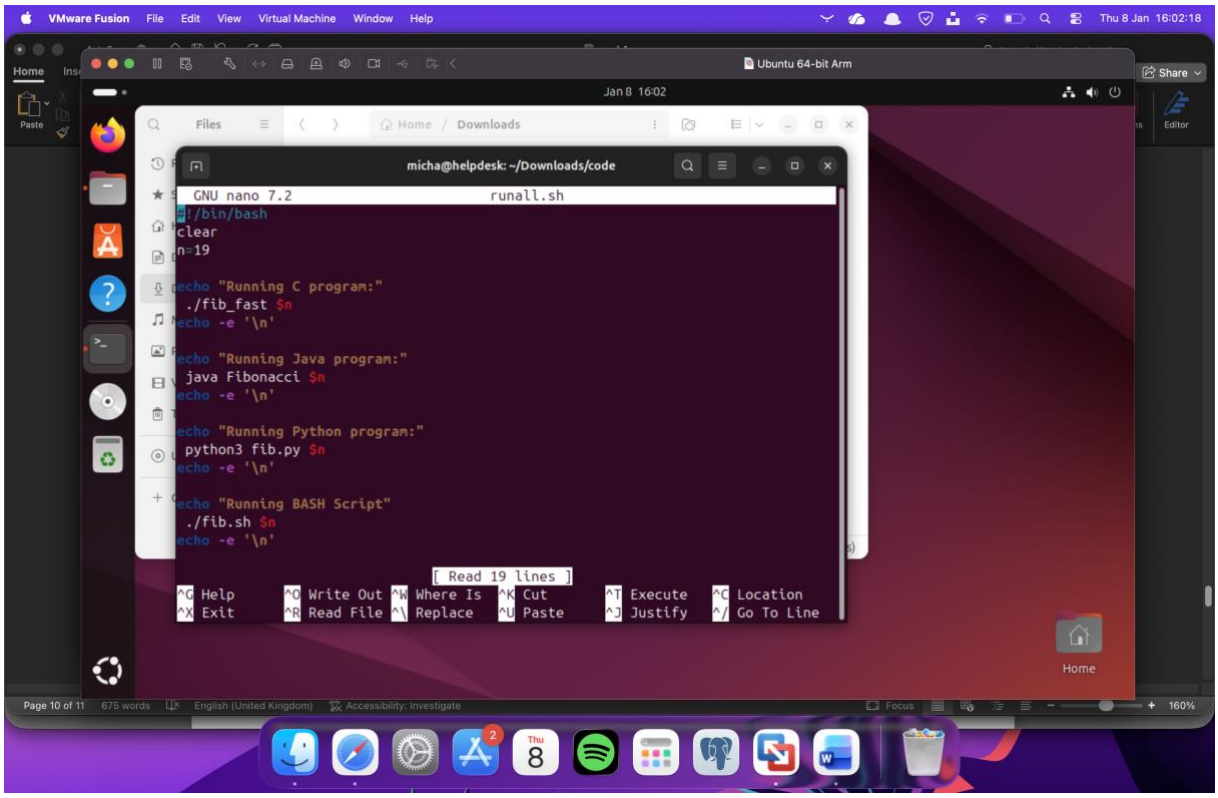


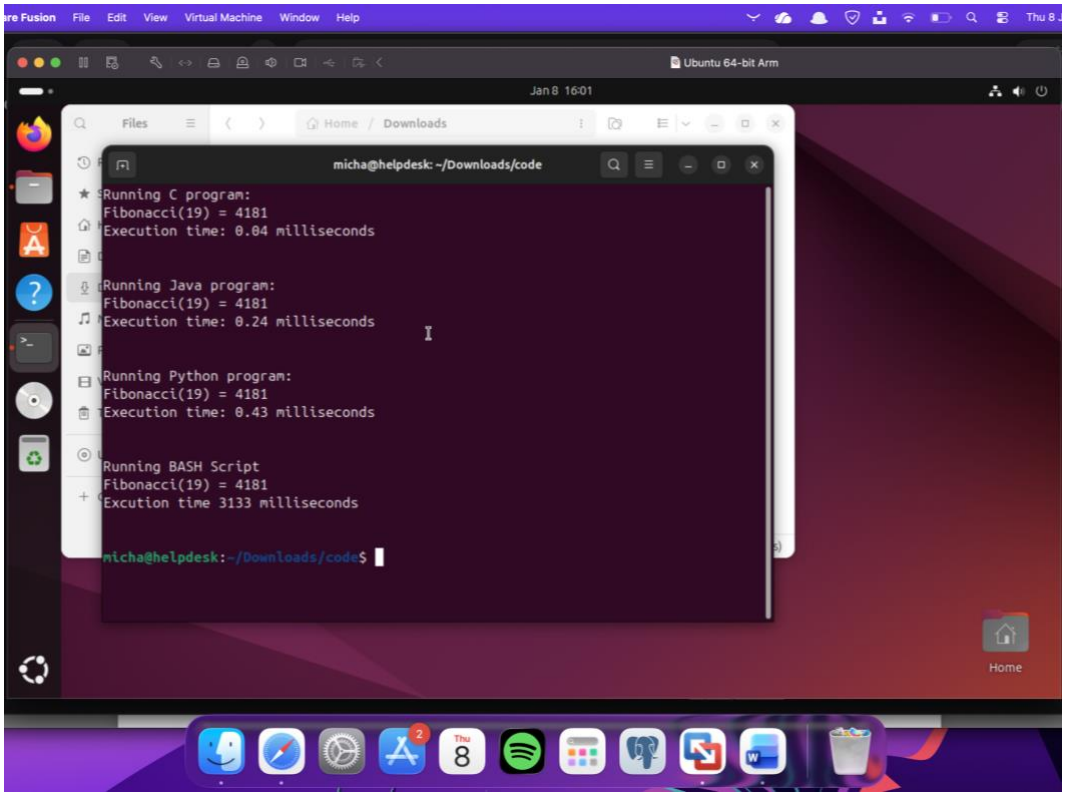
c) Run the newly compiled program. Is it true that it now performs the calculation faster?



Het was eerst 0.02 milliseconden en nu 0.01 milliseconden, dus sneller.

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.





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.

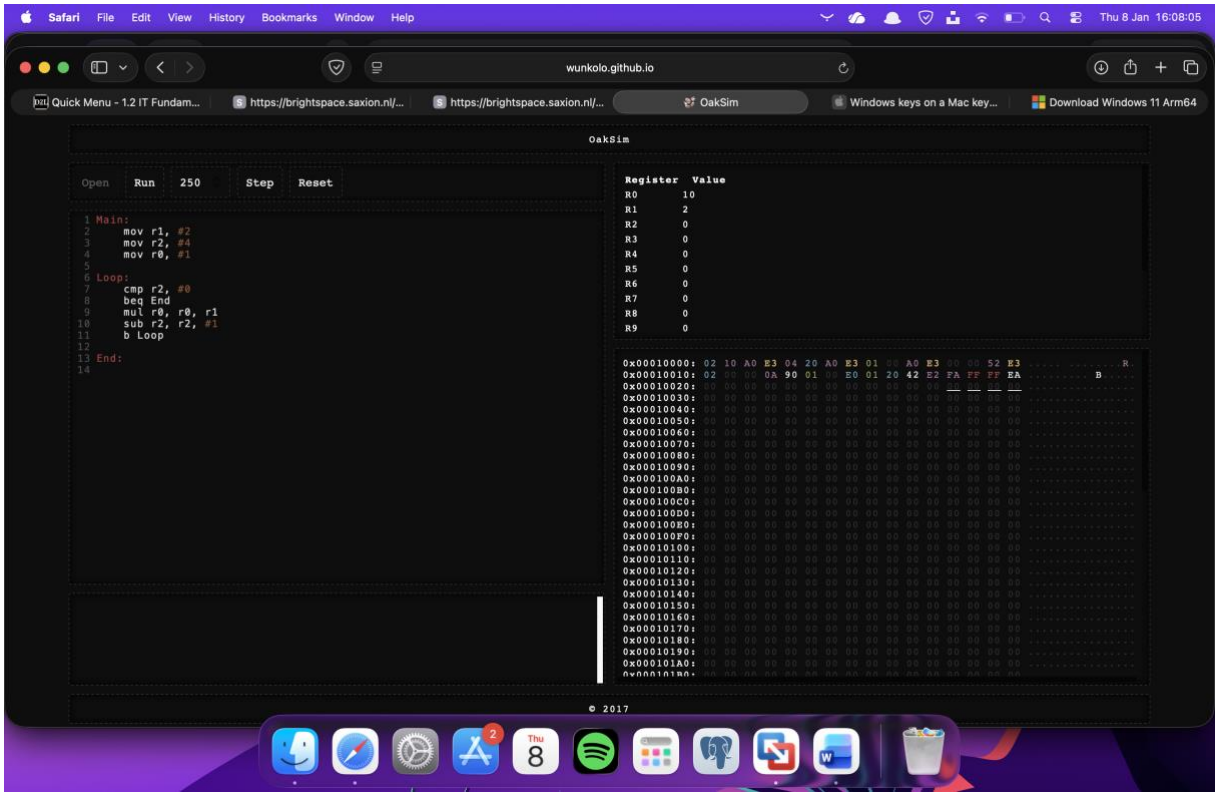
```
Main:
mov r1, #2
mov r2, #4

Loop:

End:
```

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

Screenshot of the completed code here.



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