

Template Week 4 – Software

Student number: 587910

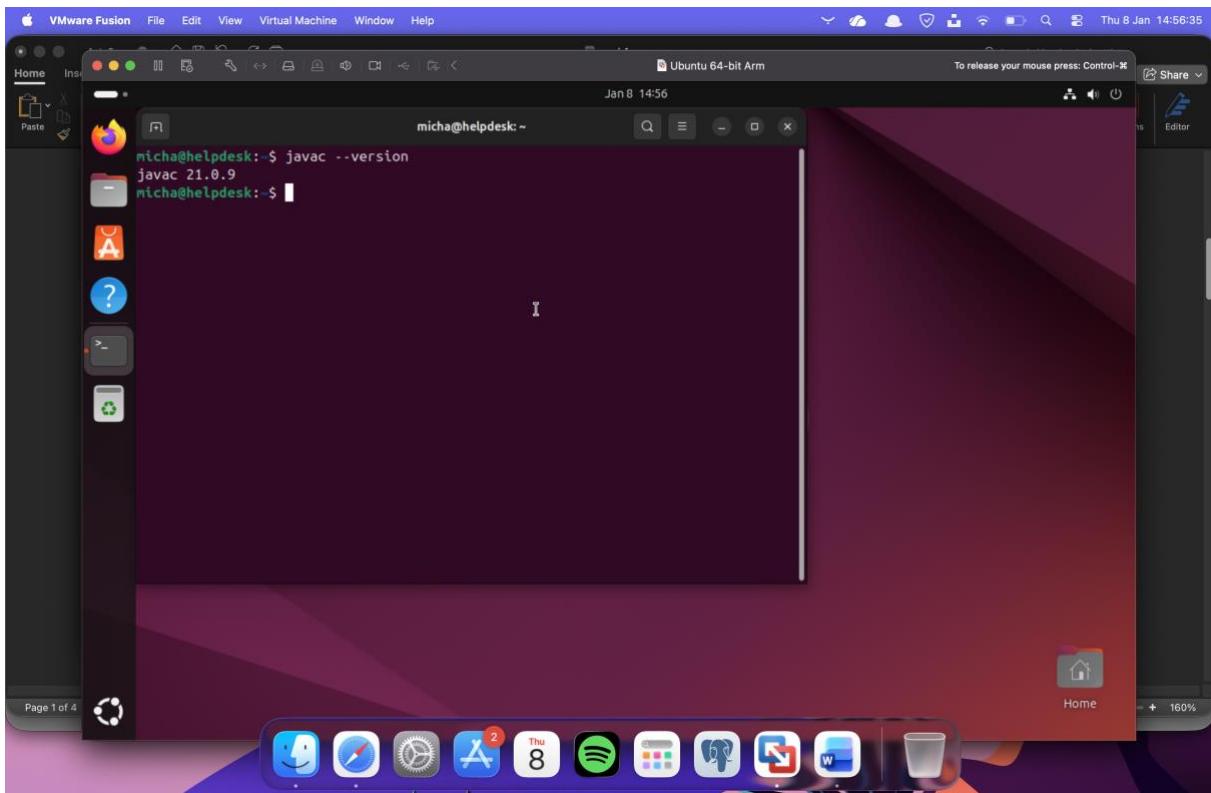
Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly

Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:

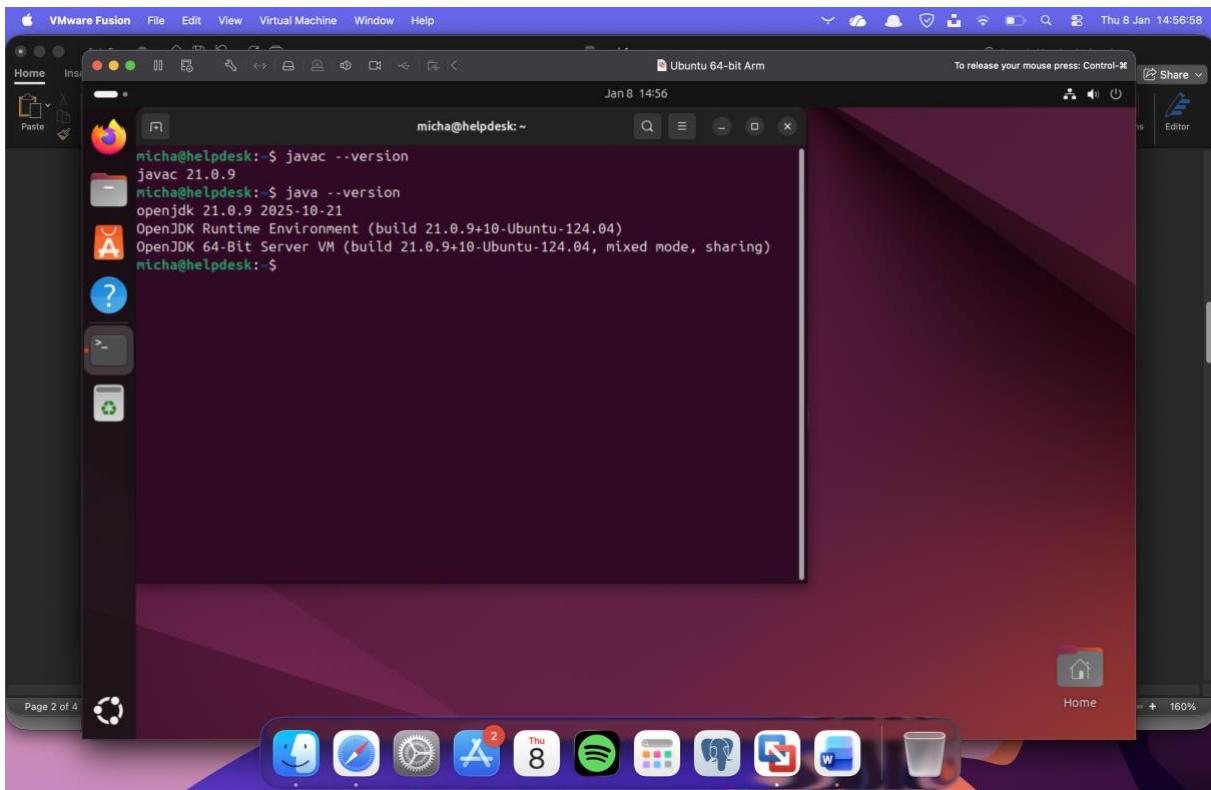
Assignment 4.2: Programming languages

Take screenshots that the following commands work:

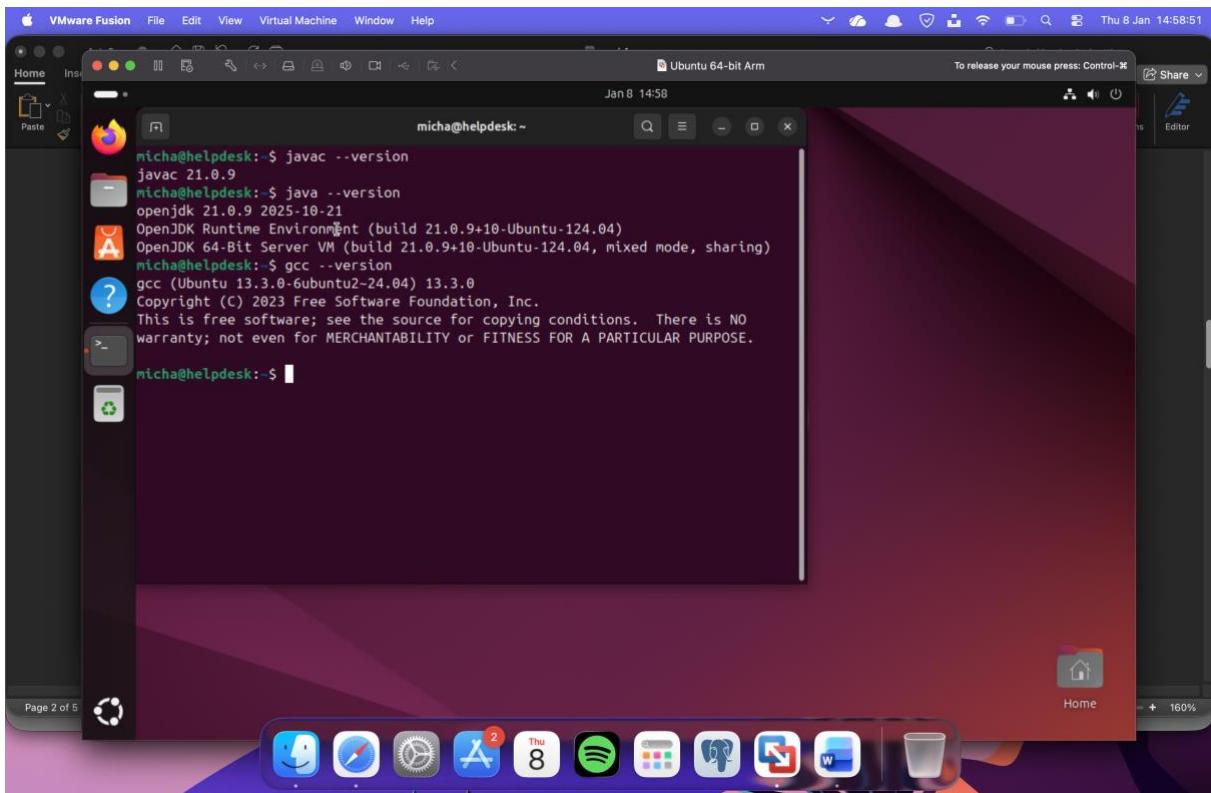
`javac –version`



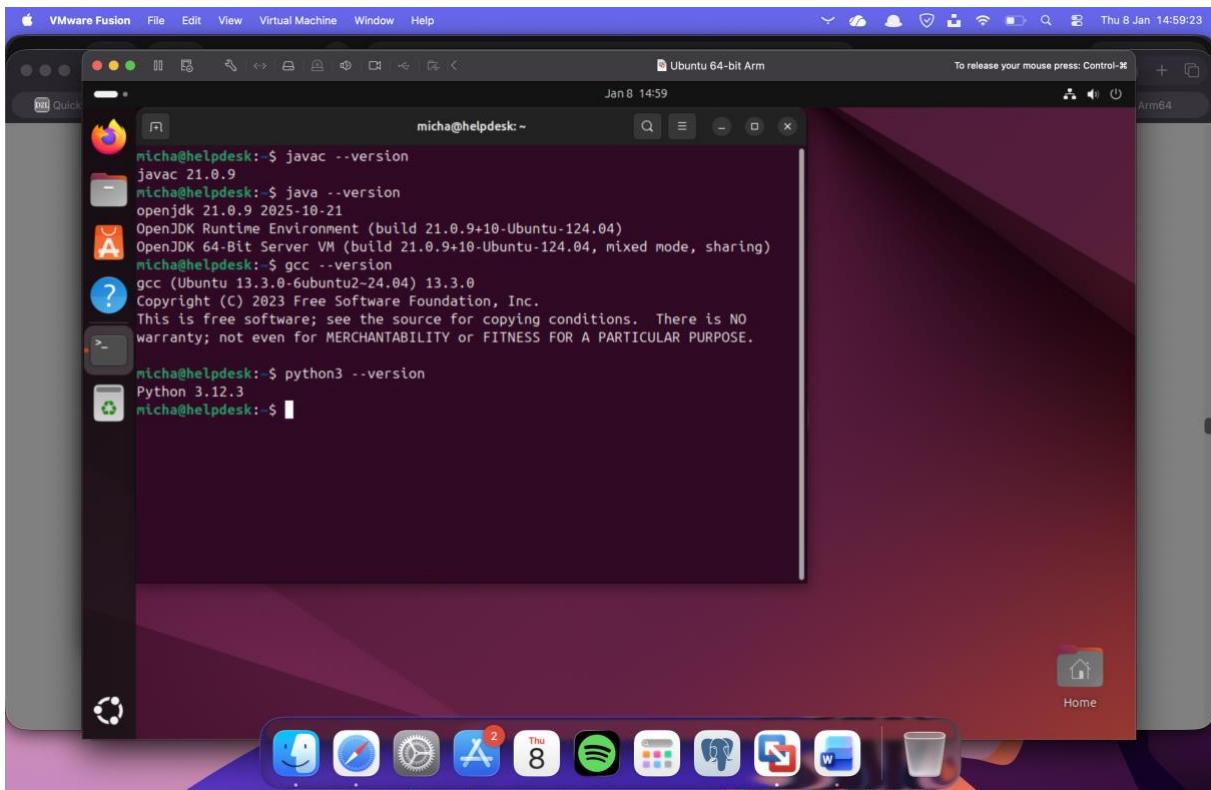
java –version



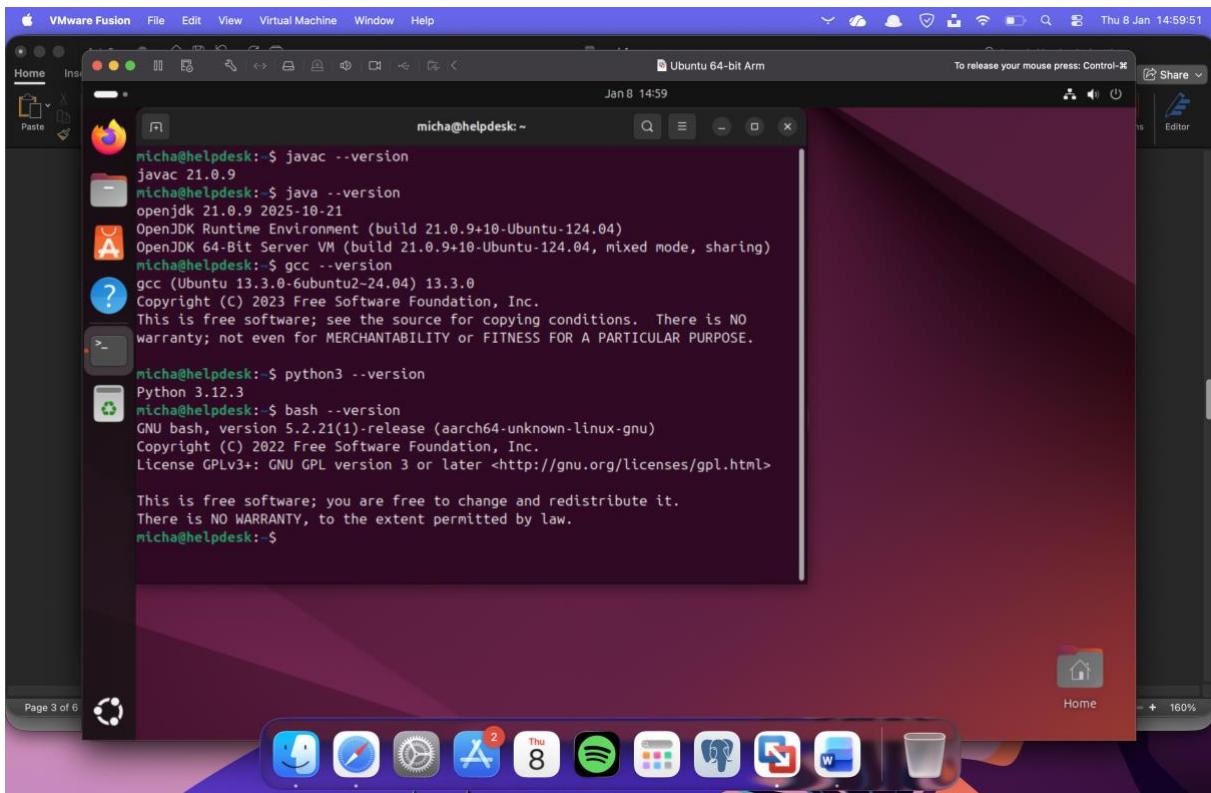
gcc –version



python3 --version



bash --version



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?

```
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ sudo chmod a+x fib.sh
[sudo] password for micha:
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ sudo chmod a+x fib.sh
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ sudo ./fib.sh
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time 1917 milliseconds
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ gcc -o fib_c fib.c
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ./fib_c
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.02 milliseconds
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ javac Fib.java
error: file not found: Fib.java
  Usage: javac <options> <source files>
  use --help for a list of possible options
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ls
fib.c fib_c Fibonacci.java fib.sh runall.sh
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ javac Fibonacci.java
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ java Fibonacci
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.76 milliseconds
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ python3 fib.py
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.56 milliseconds
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$
```

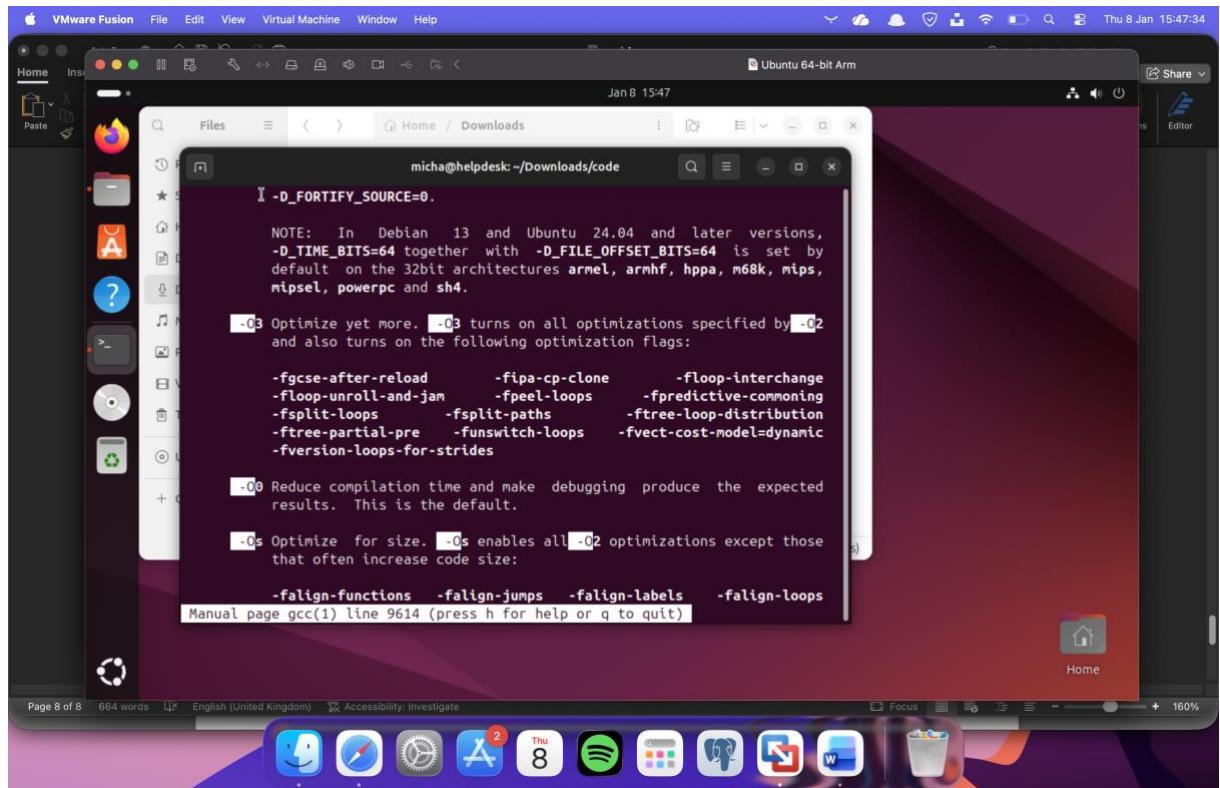
```
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ javac Fib.java
error: file not found: Fib.java
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micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ls
fib.c fib_c Fibonacci.java fib.py fib.sh runall.sh
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ javac Fibonacci.java
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ java Fibonacci
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.02 milliseconds
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ python3 fib.py
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.76 milliseconds
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ls -l
total 40
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 831 Jun  9  2023 fib.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 micha micha 70544 Jan  8 15:29 fib_c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 micha micha 1448 Jan  8 15:30 Fibonacci.class
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 839 Jun  9  2023 Fibonacci.java
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 516 Jun  9  2023 fib.py
-rwxr-xr-x 1 micha micha 668 Jun  9  2023 fib.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 249 Jun  9  2023 runall.sh
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$
```

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:

- 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.



The screenshot shows a VMware Fusion interface with a terminal window open on an Ubuntu 64-bit ARM virtual machine. The terminal is displaying the GCC man page for optimization flags, specifically the -O section. The text in the terminal is as follows:

```
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code
I -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=0.

NOTE: In Debian 13 and Ubuntu 24.04 and later versions,
-D_TIME_BITS=64 together with -D_FILE_OFFSET_BITS=64 is set by
default on the 32bit architectures armel, armhf, hppa, m68k, mips,
mipsel, powerpc and sh4.

-O3 Optimize yet more. -O3 turns on all optimizations specified by -O2
and also turns on the following optimization flags:
-fgcse-after-reload    -fipa-cp-clone      -floop-interchange
-floop-unroll-and-jam   -fpeel-loops       -fpredictive-commoning
-fsplit-loops           -fsplit-paths      -ftree-loop-distribution
-ftree-partial-pre      -funswitch-loops   -ftree-cost-model=dynamic
-fversion-loops-for-strides

-O2 Reduce compilation time and make debugging produce the expected
results. This is the default.

-Os Optimize for size. -Os enables all -O2 optimizations except those
that often increase code size:
-falign-functions     -falign-jumps      -falign-labels     -falign-loops
Manual page gcc(1) line 9614 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

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

```
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ./fib_fast
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.56 milliseconds
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ls -l
total 40
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 831 Jun 9 2023 fib.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 micha micha 70544 Jan 8 15:29 fib_c
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 1448 Jan 8 15:30 Fibonacci.class
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 839 Jun 9 2023 Fibonacci.java
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 516 Jun 9 2023 fib.py
-rwxr-xr-x 1 micha micha 668 Jun 9 2023 fib.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 249 Jun 9 2023 runall.sh
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ man gcc
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ gcc -O3 -o fib_fast fib.c
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ls -l
total 60
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 831 Jun 9 2023 fib.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 micha micha 70576 Jan 8 15:29 fib_c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 micha micha 70576 Jan 8 15:48 fib_fast
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 1448 Jan 8 15:30 Fibonacci.class
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 839 Jun 9 2023 Fibonacci.java
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 516 Jun 9 2023 fib.py
-rwxr-xr-x 1 micha micha 668 Jun 9 2023 fib.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 micha micha 249 Jun 9 2023 runall.sh
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$
```

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

```
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ ./fib_fast
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.01 milliseconds
micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$
```

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.

```

GNU nano 7.2          runall.sh
#!/bin/bash
clear
n=19
echo "Running C program:"
./fib_fast $n
echo -e '\n'
echo "Running Java program:"
java Fibonacci $n
echo -e '\n'
echo "Running Python program:"
python3 fib.py $n
echo -e '\n'
echo "Running BASH Script"
./fib.sh $n
echo -e '\n'

[m Read 19 lines]

```

```

Running C program:
Fibonacci(19) = 4181
Execution time: 0.04 milliseconds

Running Java program:
Fibonacci(19) = 4181
Execution time: 0.24 milliseconds

Running Python program:
Fibonacci(19) = 4181
Execution time: 0.43 milliseconds

Running BASH Script
Fibonacci(19) = 4181
Execution time: 3133 milliseconds

micha@helpdesk:~/Downloads/code$ 

```

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:

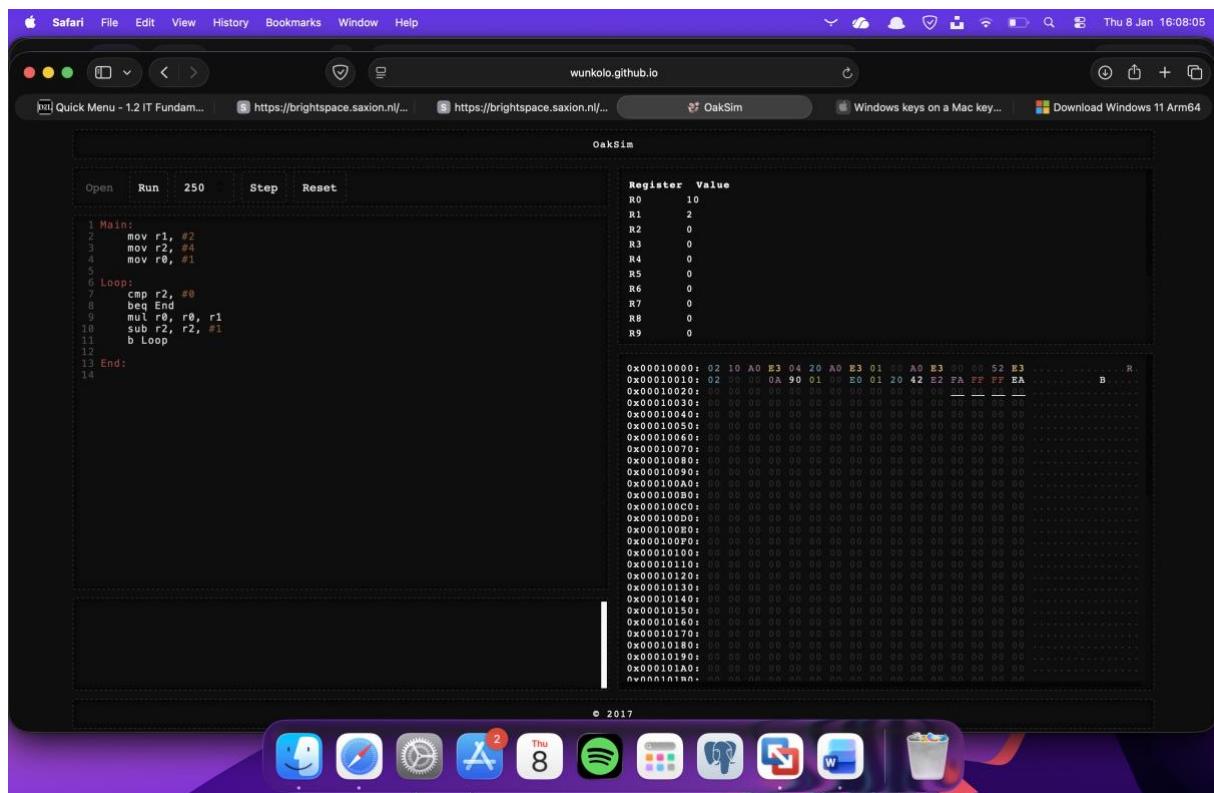
```
mov r1, #2  
mov r2, #4
```

Loop:

End:

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

Screenshot of the completed code here.



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