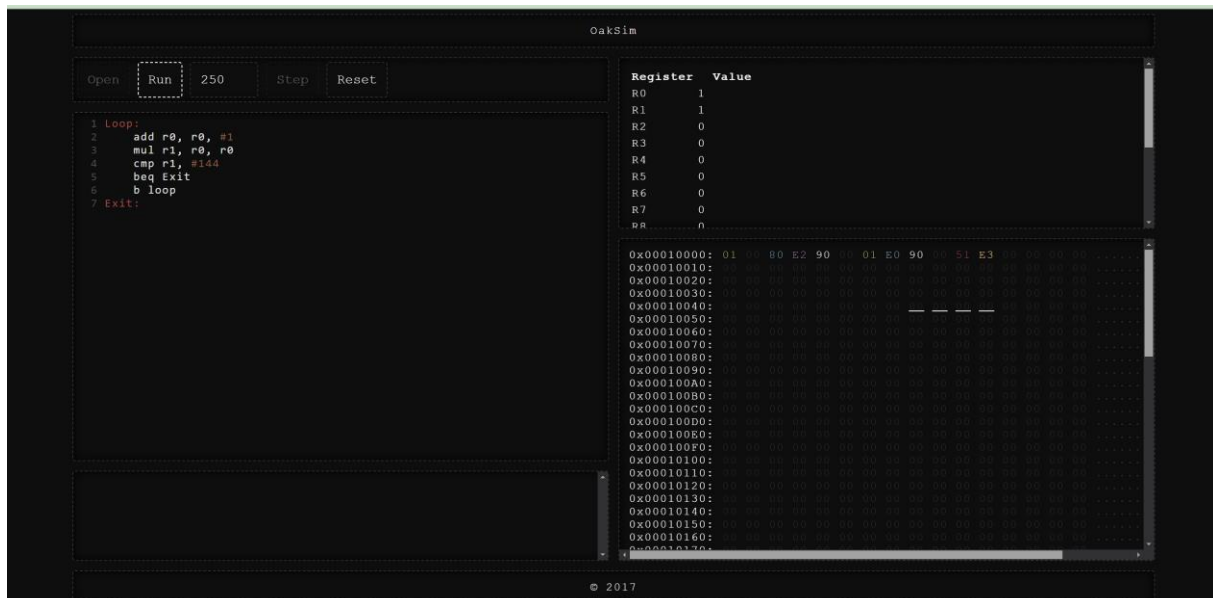
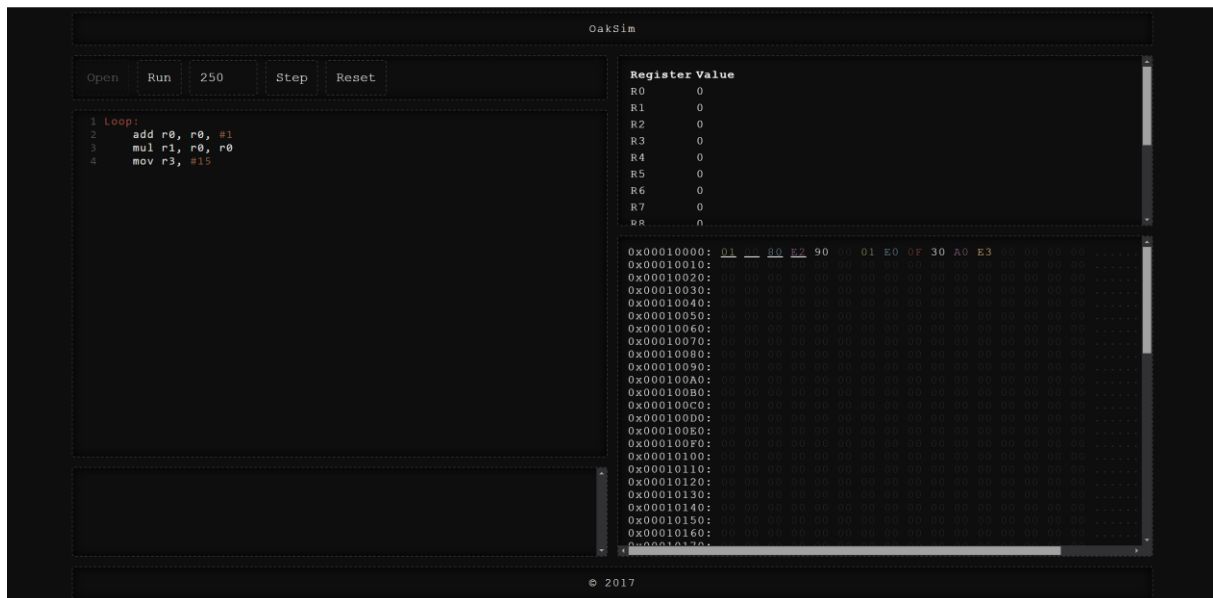


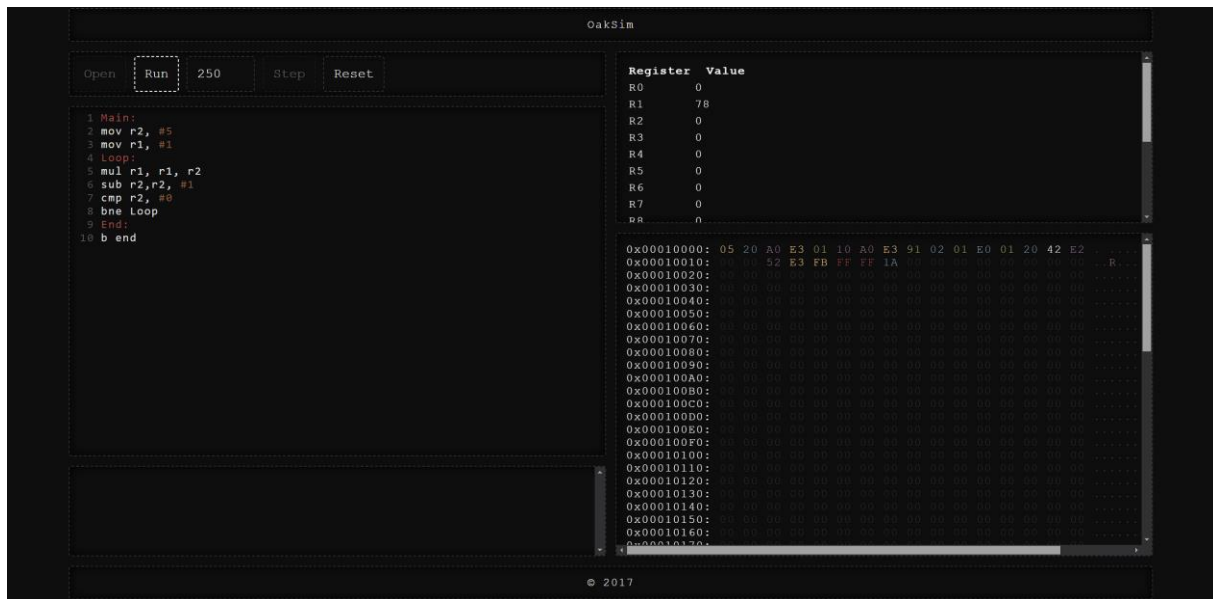
# Template Week 4 – Software

Student number:566741

## Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly

Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:

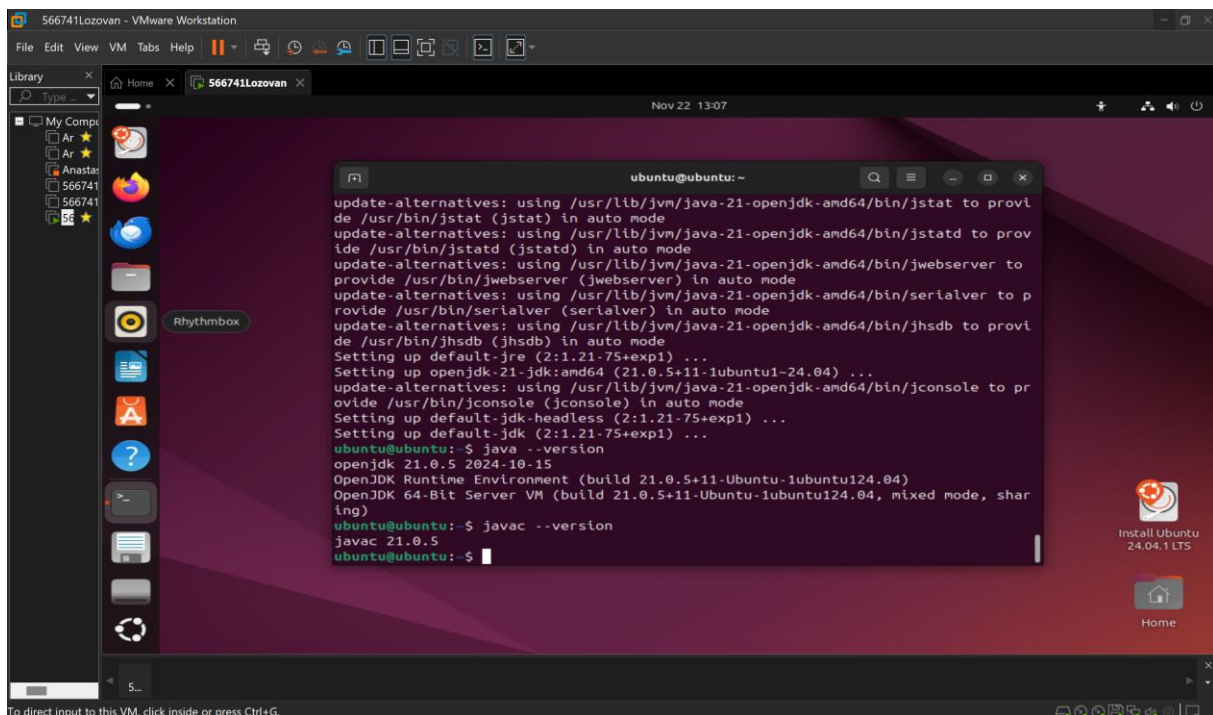




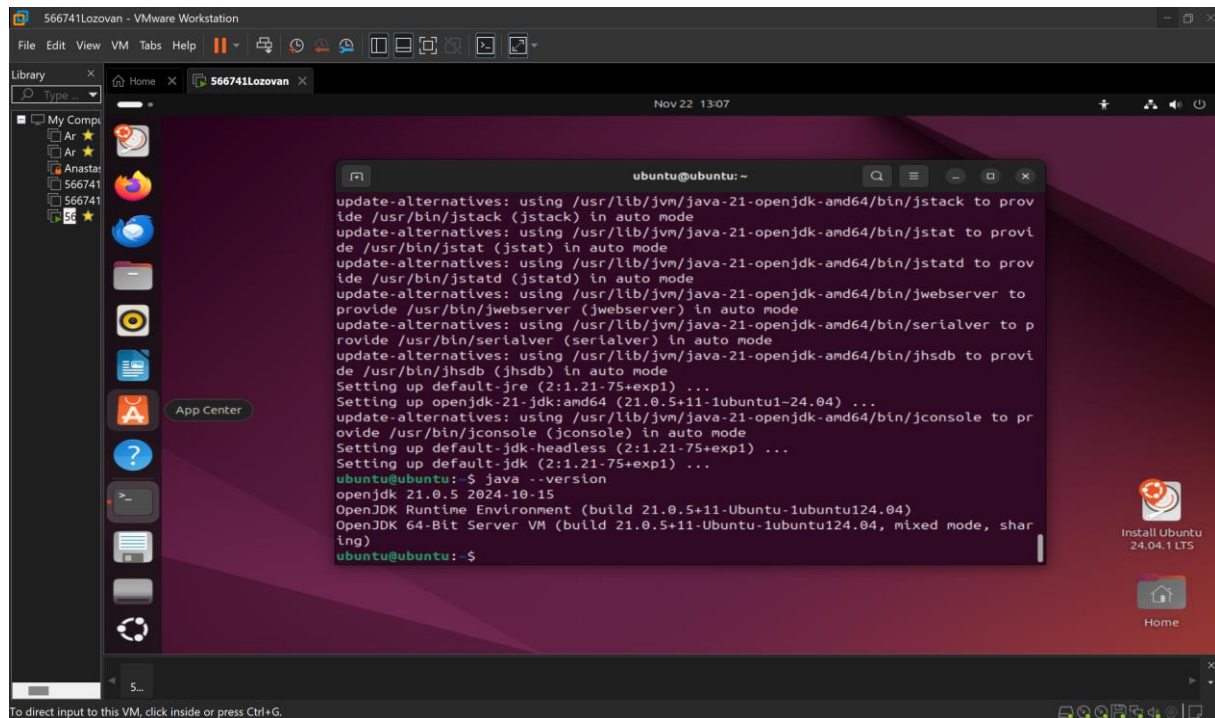
## Assignment 4.2: Programming languages

Take screenshots that the following commands work:

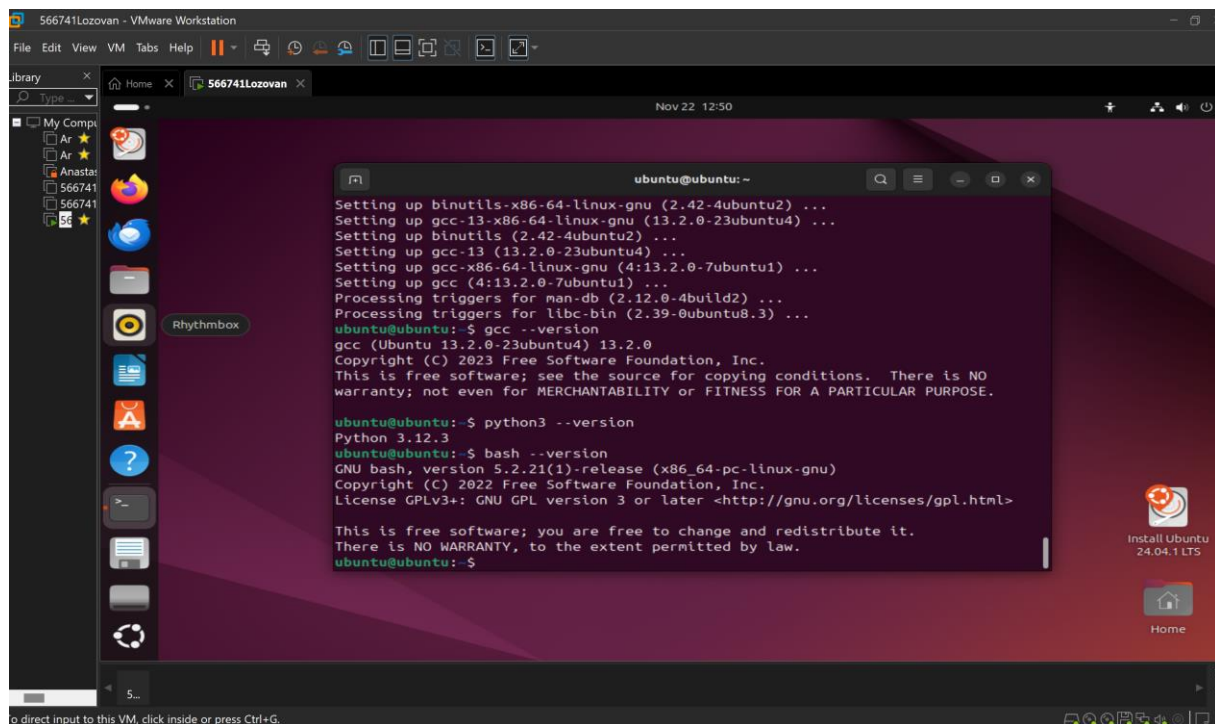
`javac --version`



`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? I think `Fibonacci.java` and `fib.c` need to be compiled before execution.

Which source code files are compiled into machine code and then directly executable by a processor? `fib.c` is compiled into machine code using GCC and becomes a directly executable binary.

Which source code files are compiled to byte code? `Fibonacci.java` is compiled into byte code (`.class` file) and executed by the JVM.

Which source code files are interpreted by an interpreter? `fib.py` is interpreted by the Python interpreter. `fib.sh` is interpreted by the Bash shell.

These source code files will perform the same calculation after compilation/interpretation. Which one is expected to do the calculation the fastest? `fib.c` will perform the fastest because it is compiled into native machine code, which the processor executes directly.

How do I run a Java program? You have to compile the file in terminal: `javac Fibonacci.java`, `java Fibonacci`

How do I run a Python program? `python3 fib.py`

How do I run a C program? `gcc fib.c -o fib, ./fib`

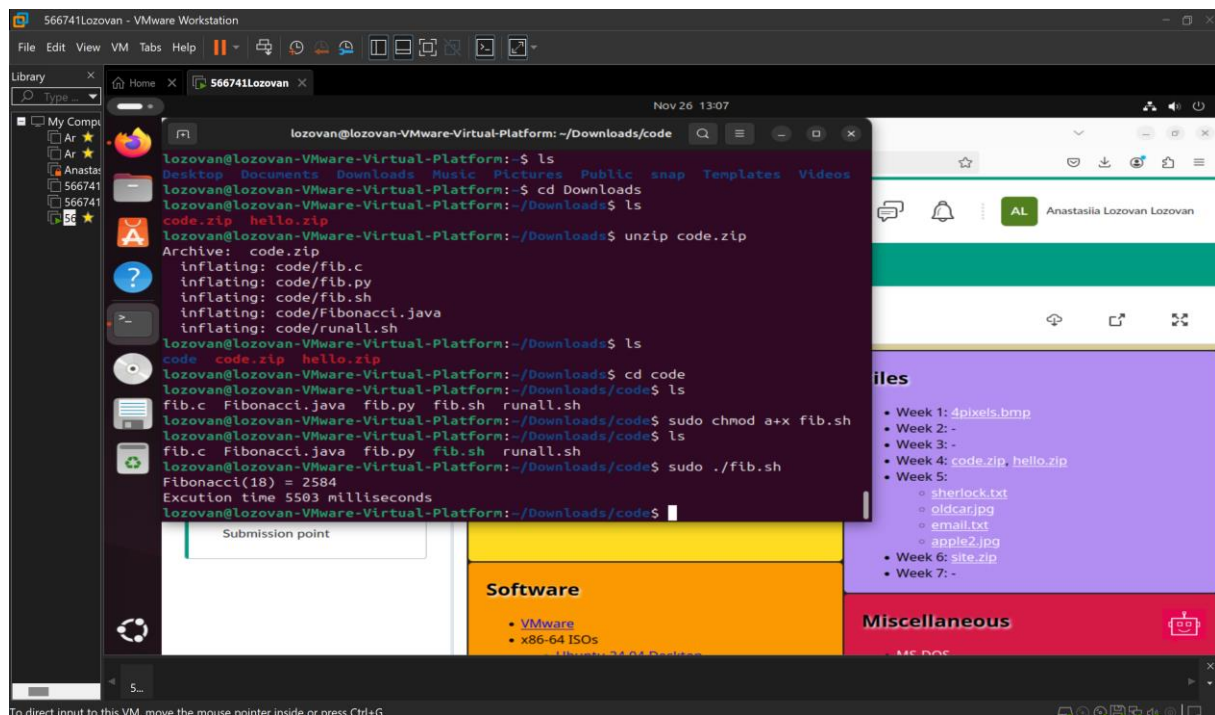
How do I run a Bash script? `chmod +x fib.sh, ./fib.sh`

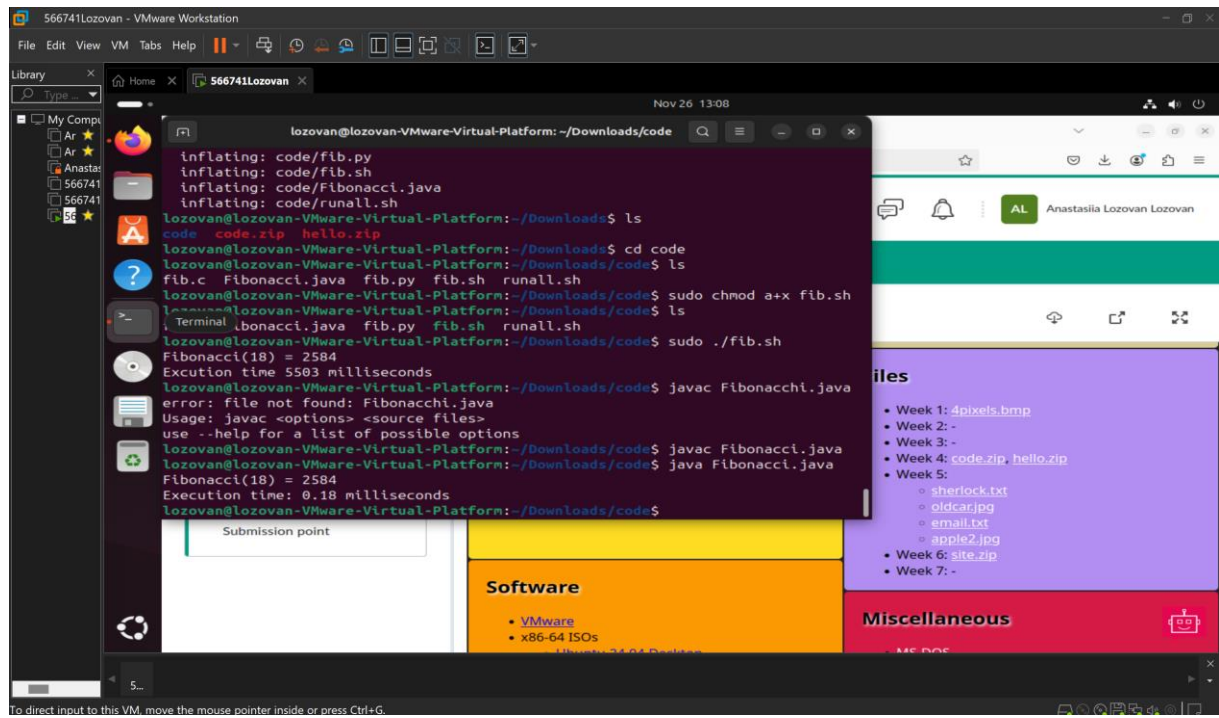
If I compile the above source code, will a new file be created? If so, which file? Java: Compiling `Fibonacci.java` creates `Fibonacci.class` (bytecode).

C: Compiling `fib.c` creates an executable file named `fib`.

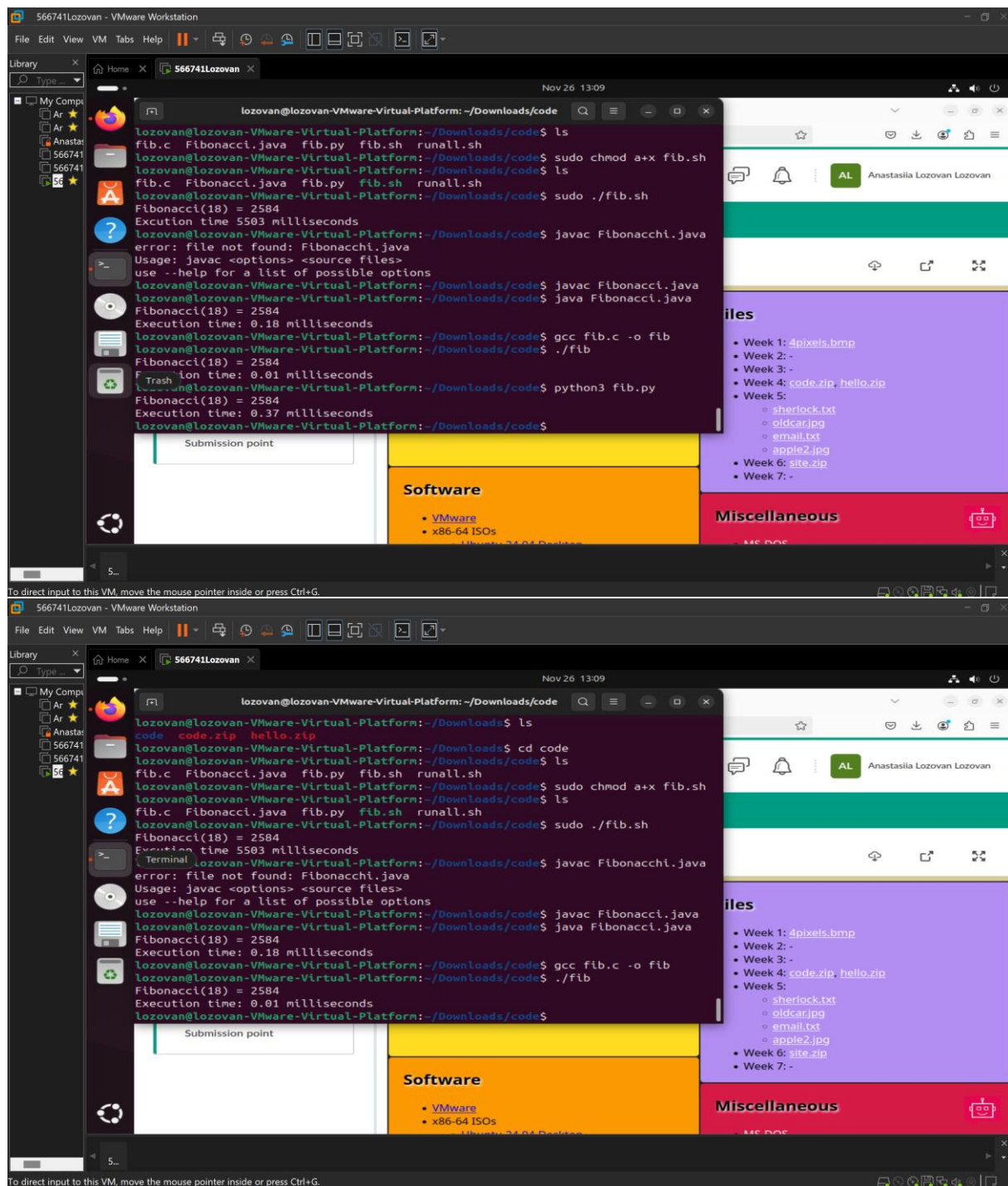
Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

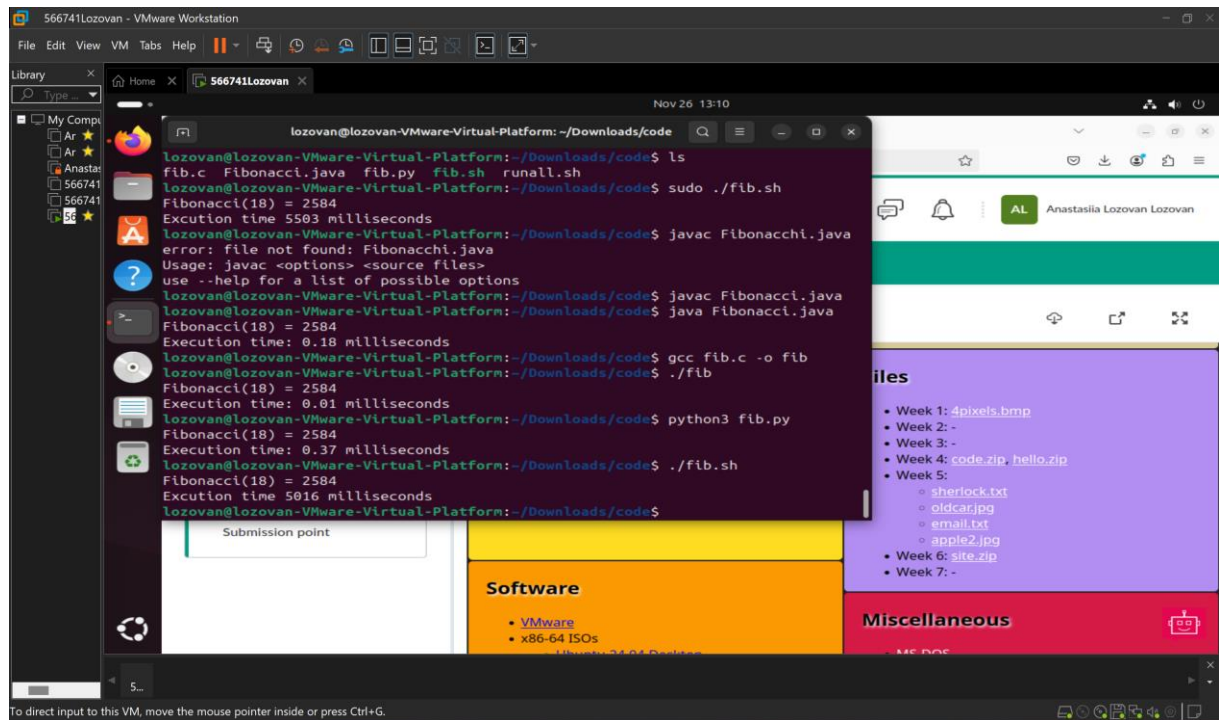
- Compile the source files where necessary
- Make them executable
- Run them
- Which (compiled) source code file performs the calculation the fastest? `Fib.c` is the fastest I think.



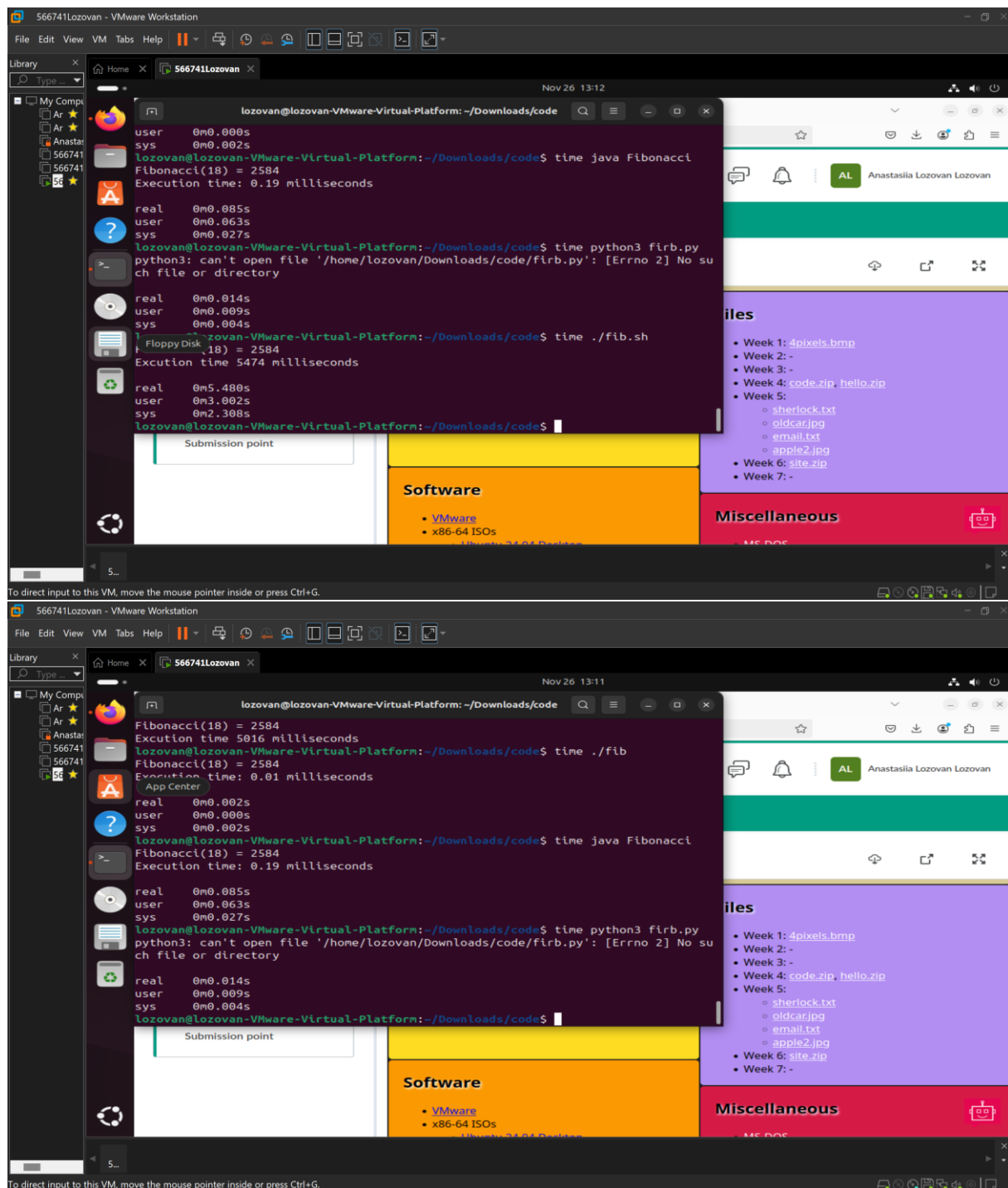










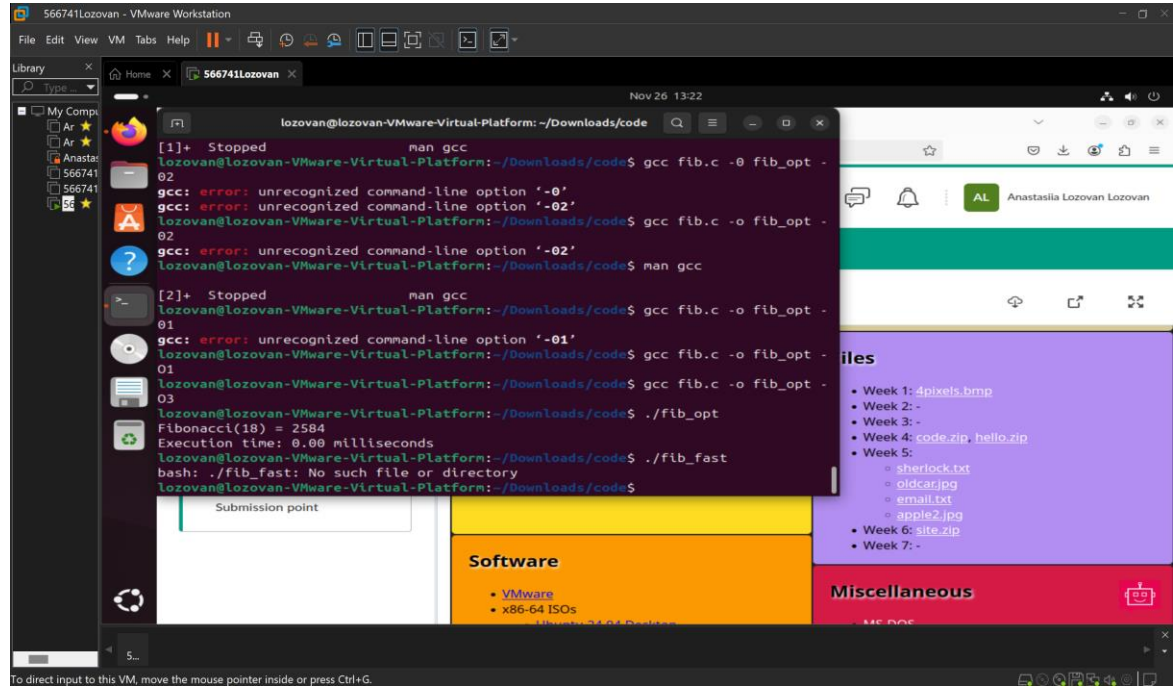


## Assignment 4.4: Optimize

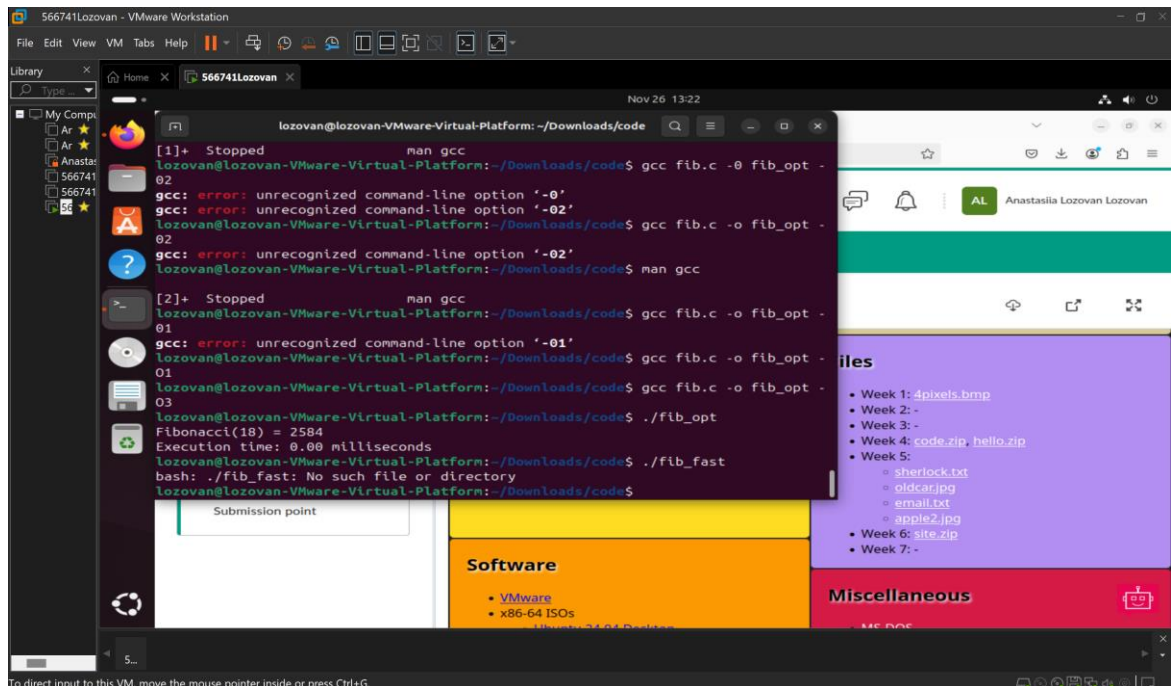
Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

- 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

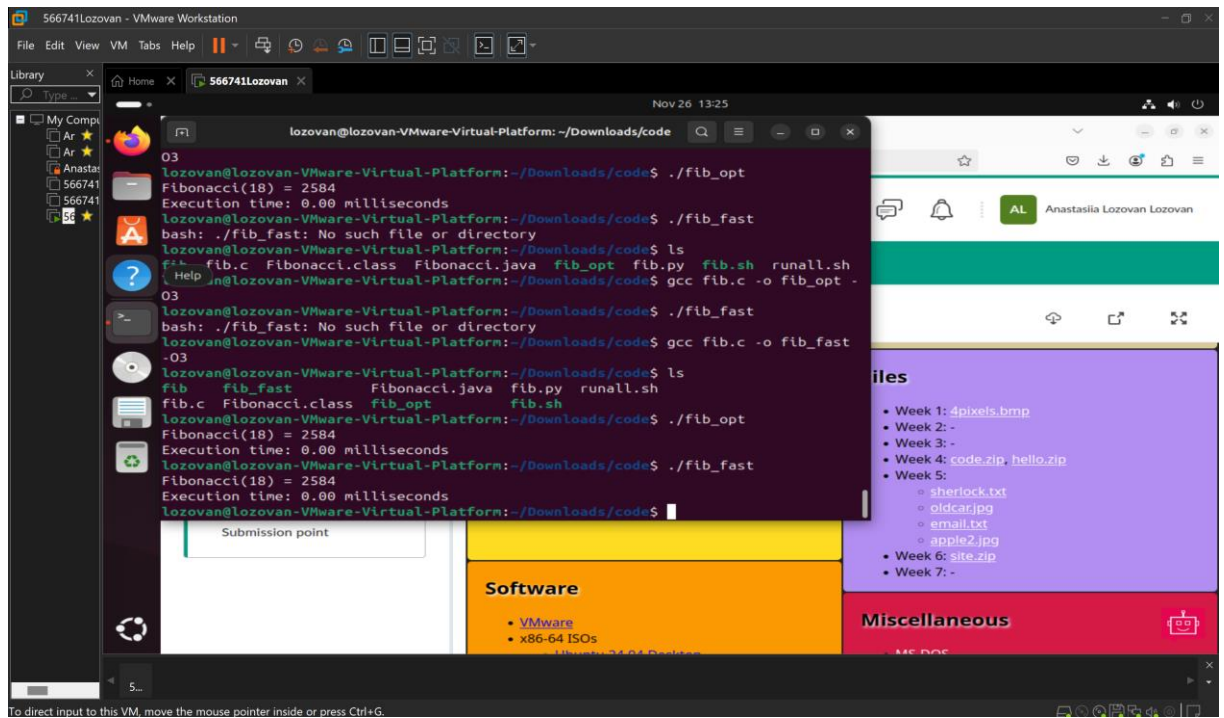
sensitive.



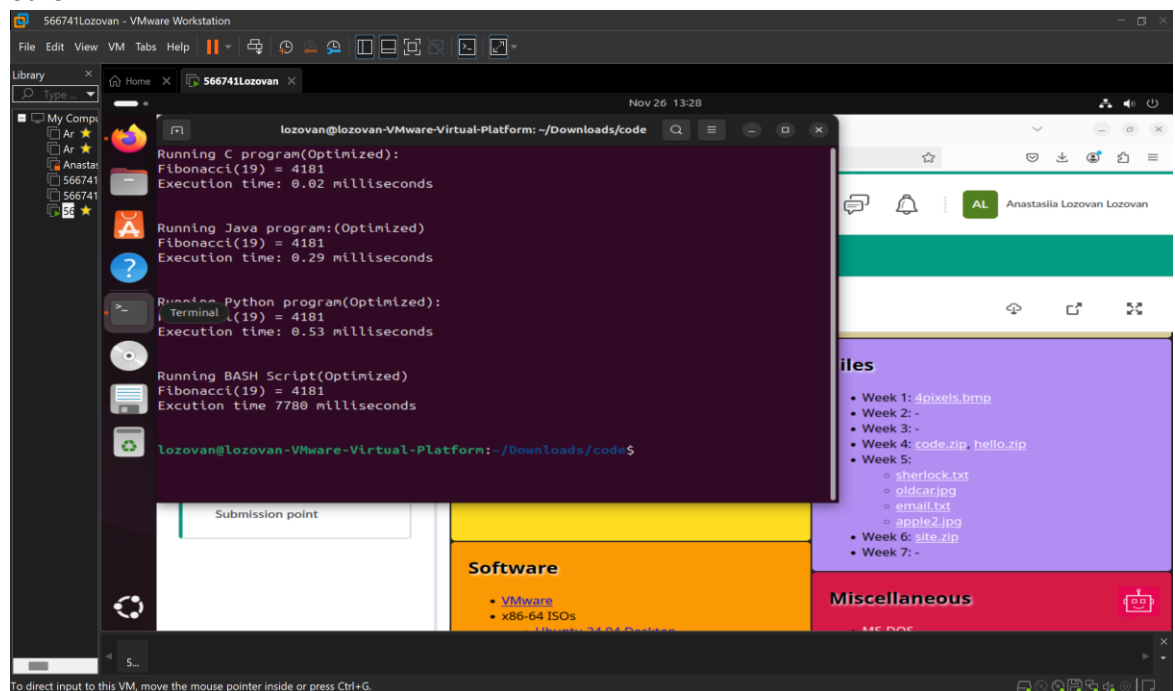
b) Compile **fib.c** again with the optimization parameters

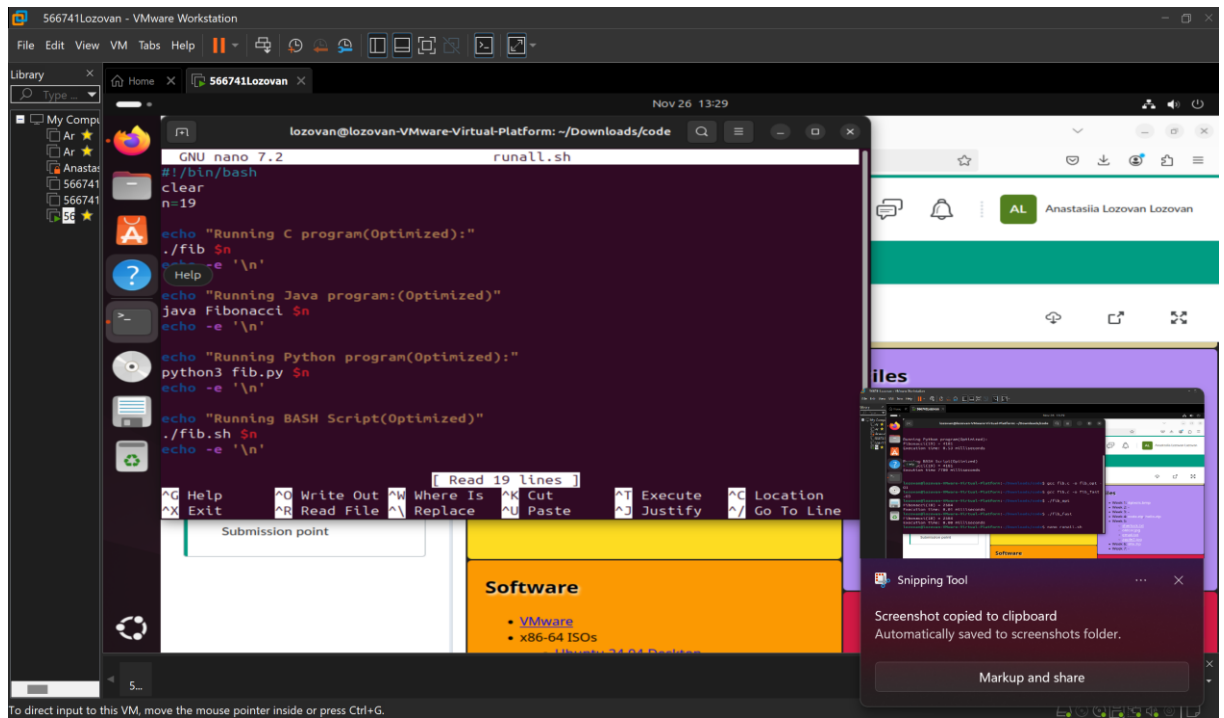


c) Run the newly compiled program. Is it true that it now performs the calculation faster?



- 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.





#### Bonus point assignment – week 4

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
```

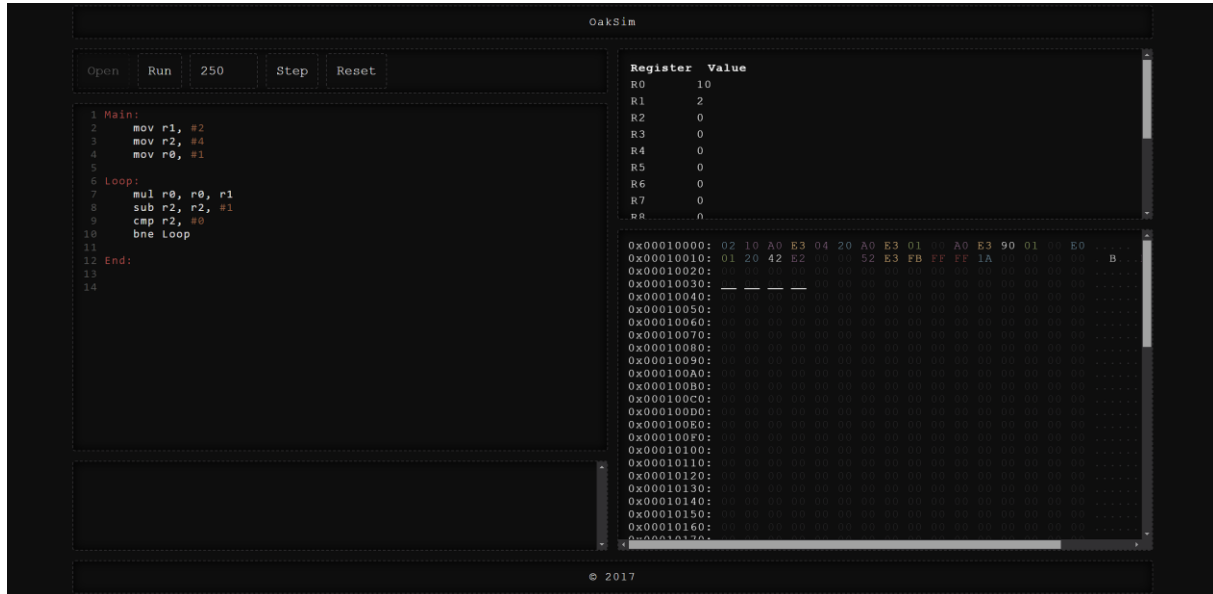
```
mov r2, #4
```

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](#)