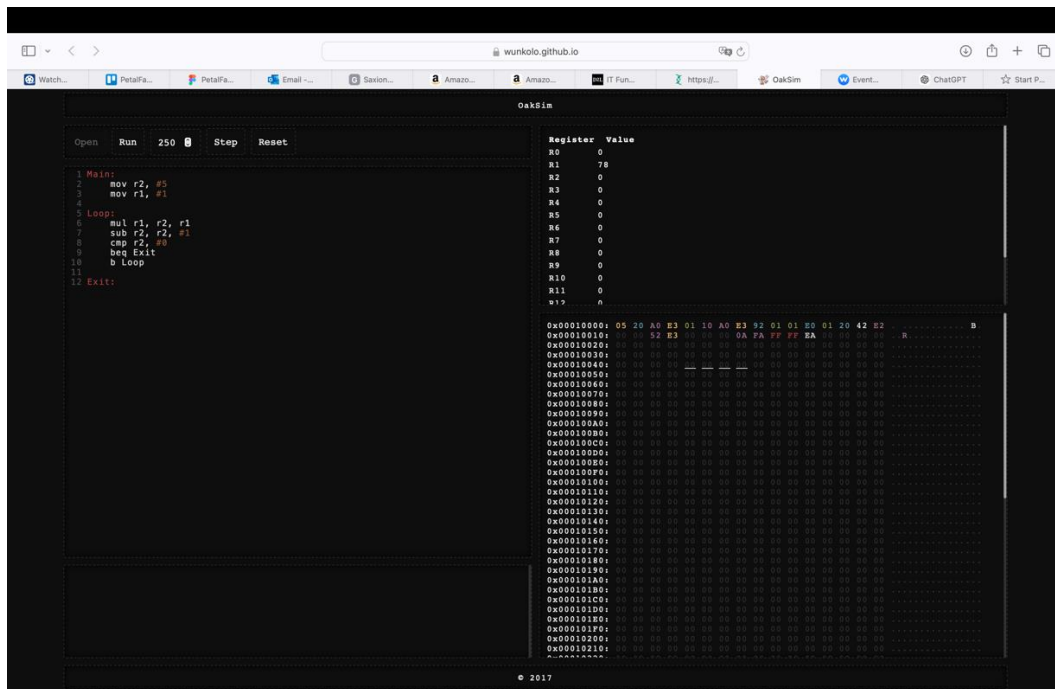


# Template Week 4 – Software

Student number: 561004

## Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly

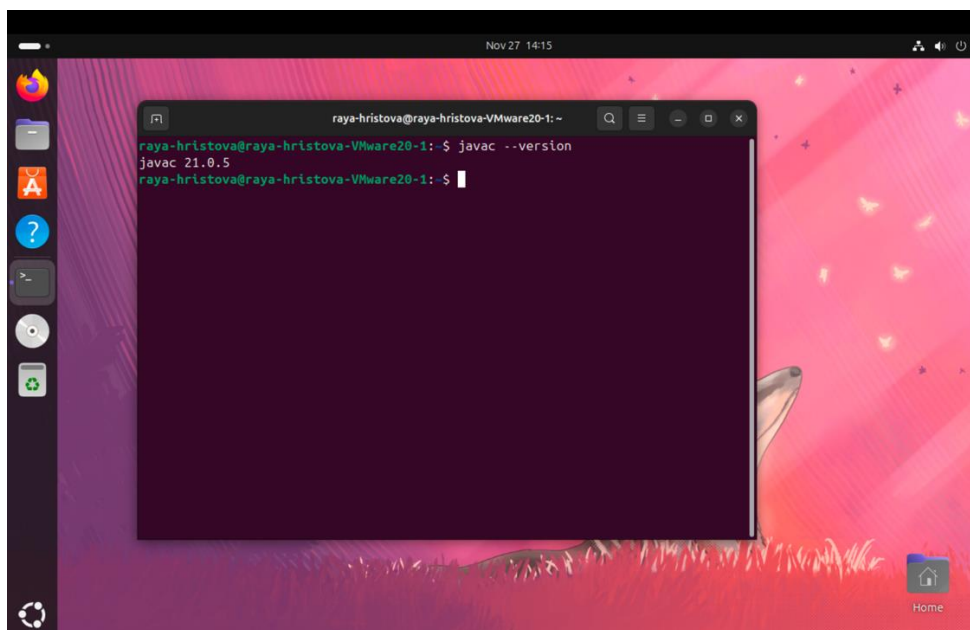
Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:



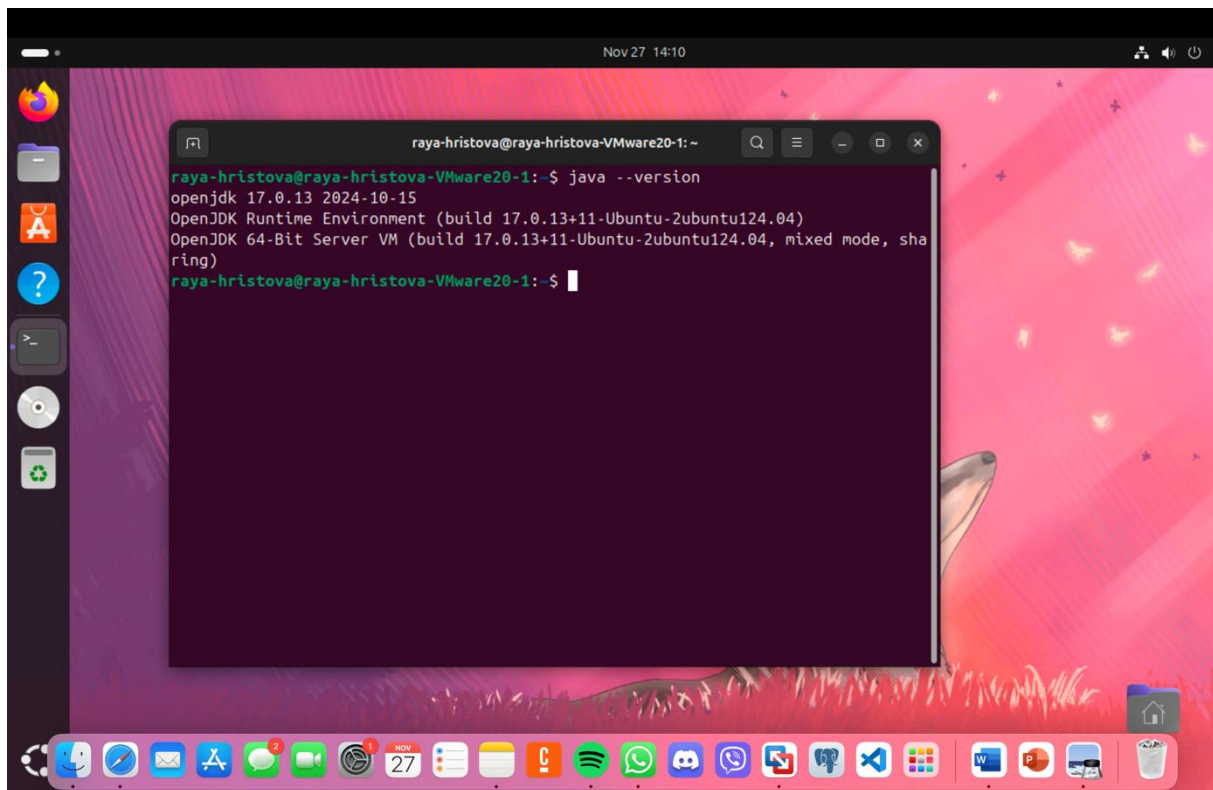
## Assignment 4.2: Programming languages

Take screenshots that the following commands work:

javac --version



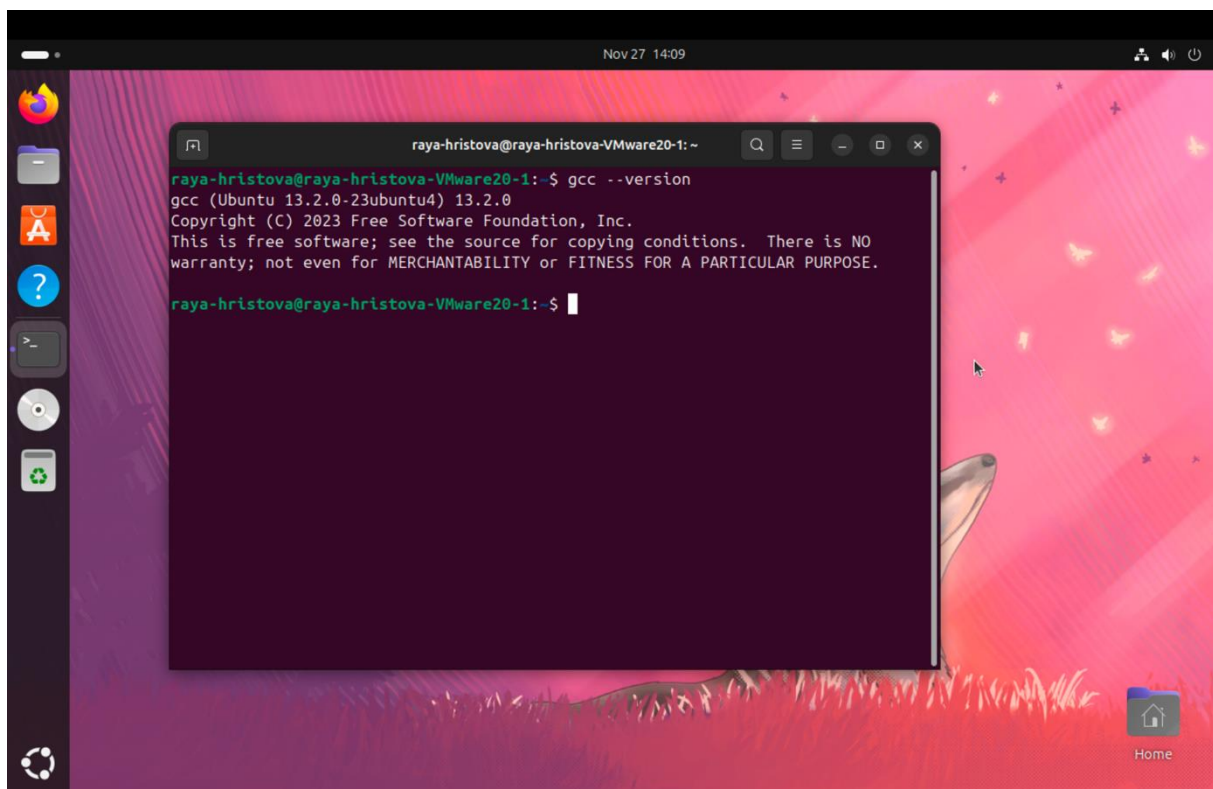
java --version



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1: ~' on a desktop with a pink and purple background. The terminal displays the output of the 'java --version' command:

```
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~$ java --version
openjdk 17.0.13 2024-10-15
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 17.0.13+11-Ubuntu-2ubuntu124.04)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 17.0.13+11-Ubuntu-2ubuntu124.04, mixed mode, sha
ring)
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~$
```

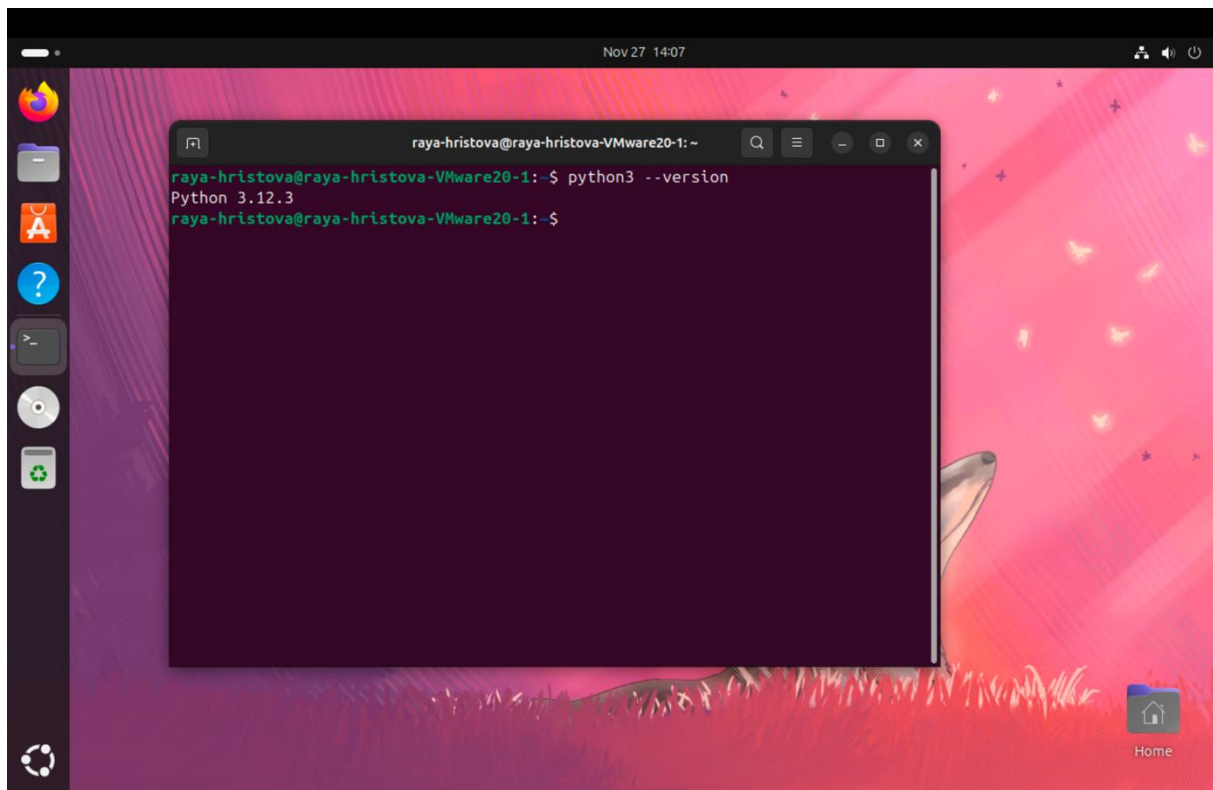
gcc --version



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1: ~' on the same desktop. The terminal displays the output of the 'gcc --version' command:

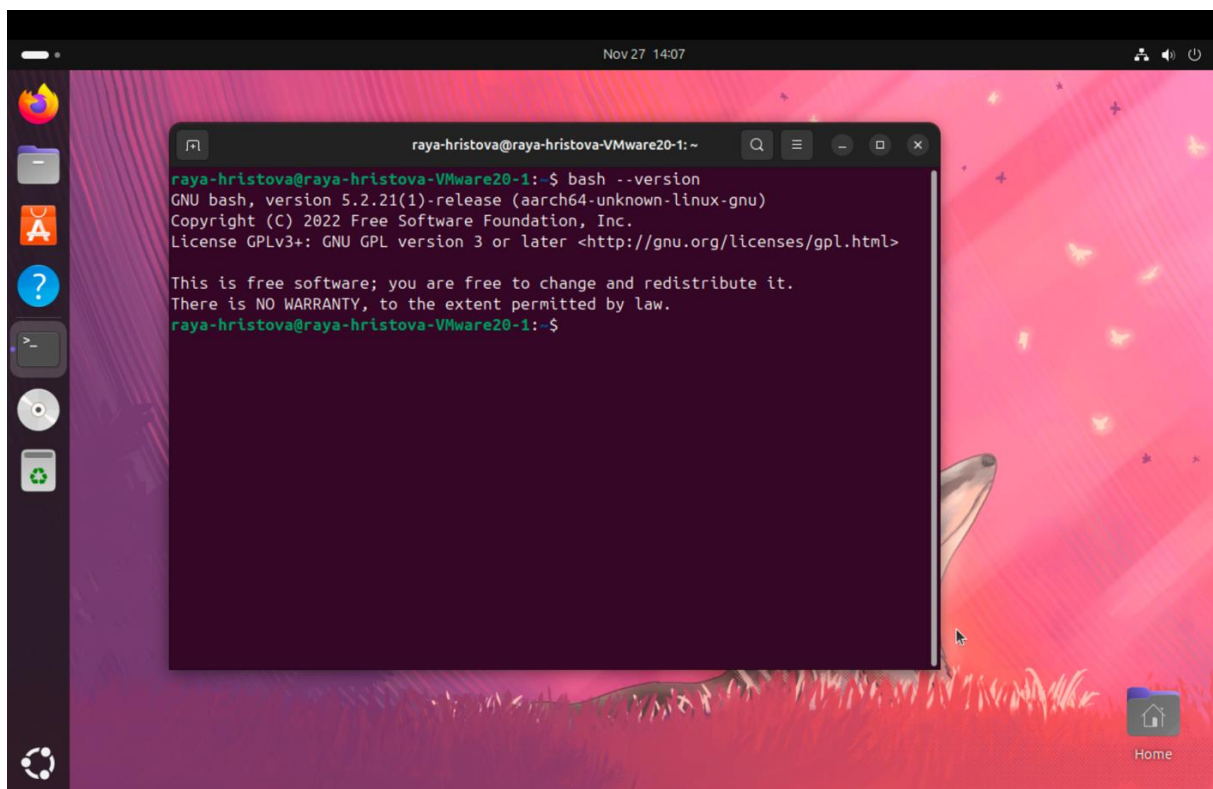
```
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~$ gcc --version
gcc (Ubuntu 13.2.0-23ubuntu4) 13.2.0
Copyright (C) 2023 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~$
```

python3 --version

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. A terminal window is open, displaying the command 'python3 --version' and its output 'Python 3.12.3'. The desktop background is a pink and purple abstract design. A sidebar on the left contains icons for various applications. The top of the window shows the date and time as 'Nov 27 14:07'.

```
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1: ~  
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~$ python3 --version  
Python 3.12.3  
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~$
```

bash --version

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment, similar to the one above. A terminal window is open, displaying the command 'bash --version' and its output, which includes the GNU bash version (5.2.21(1)), release information, copyright notice, license (GPLv3+), and a disclaimer. The desktop background is a pink and purple abstract design. A sidebar on the left contains icons for various applications. The top of the window shows the date and time as 'Nov 27 14:07'.

```
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1: ~  
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~$ 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>  
  
This is free software; you are free to change and redistribute it.  
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.  
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~$
```

### Assignment 4.3: Compile

Which of the above files need to be compiled before you can run them? – fib.c, Fibonacci.java

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

Which source code files are compiled to byte code? – fib.py, Fibonacci.java

Which source code files are interpreted by an interpreter? – fib.py, fib.sh

These source code files will perform the same calculation after compilation/interpretation. Which one is expected to do the calculation the fastest? – fib.c, because it's compiled in machine code.

How do I run a Java program? – Compile the file with javac command and run with java command

How do I run a Python program? – Run program with python3 command

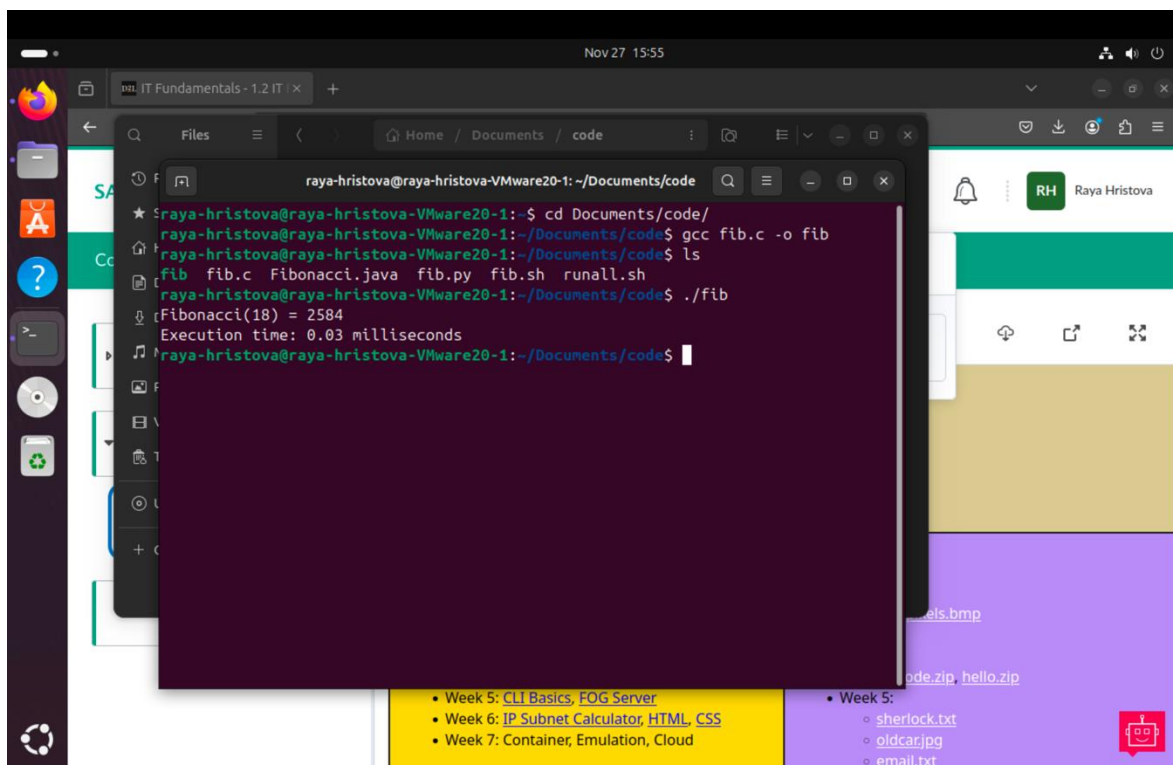
How do I run a C program? – Compile the file into machine code with gcc command and execute

How do I run a Bash script? – Make the script executable and run it

If I compile the above source code, will a new file be created? If so, which file? – A new runnable file is created when compiling the C program into machine code.

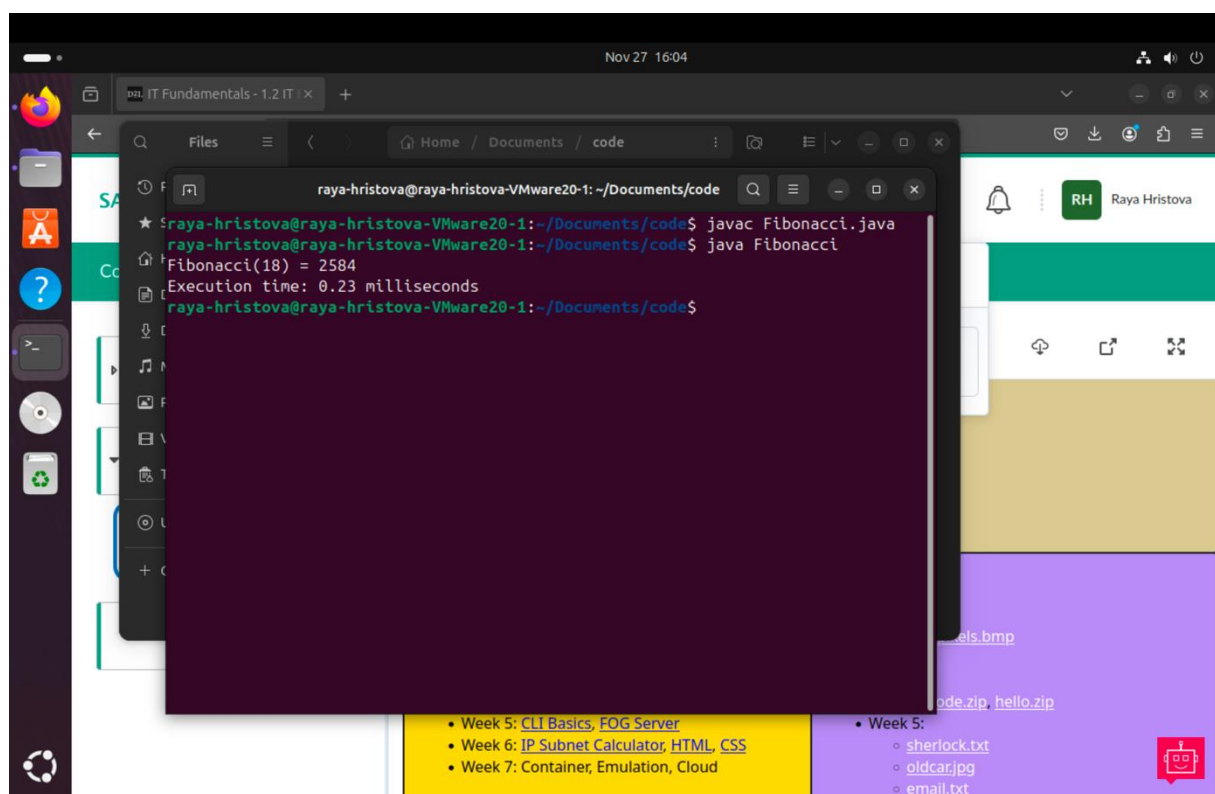
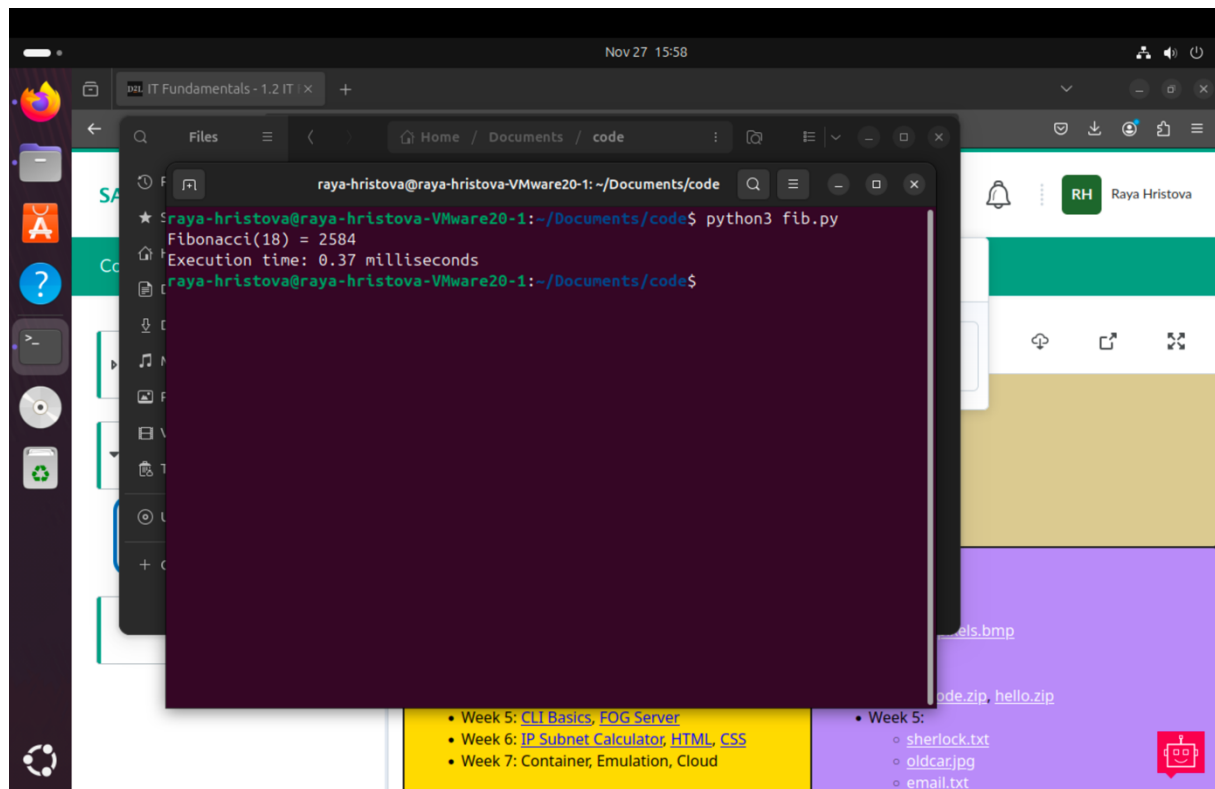
Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

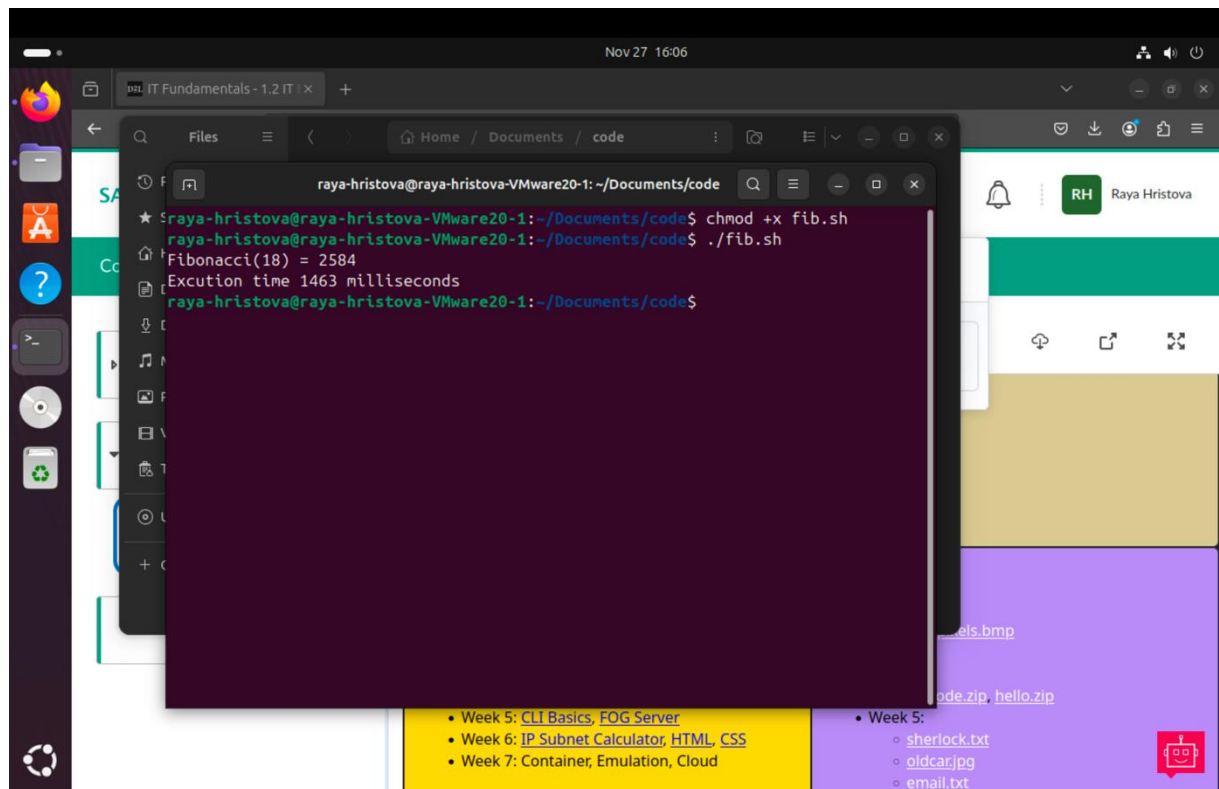
- Compile the source files where necessary
- Make them executable
- Run them
- Which (compiled) source code file performs the calculation the fastest? – The C program



```
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1: ~/Documents/code
$ cd Documents/code/
$ gcc fib.c -o fib
$ ls
fib.c  Fibonacci.java  fib.py  fib.sh  runall.sh
$ ./fib
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.03 milliseconds
$
```



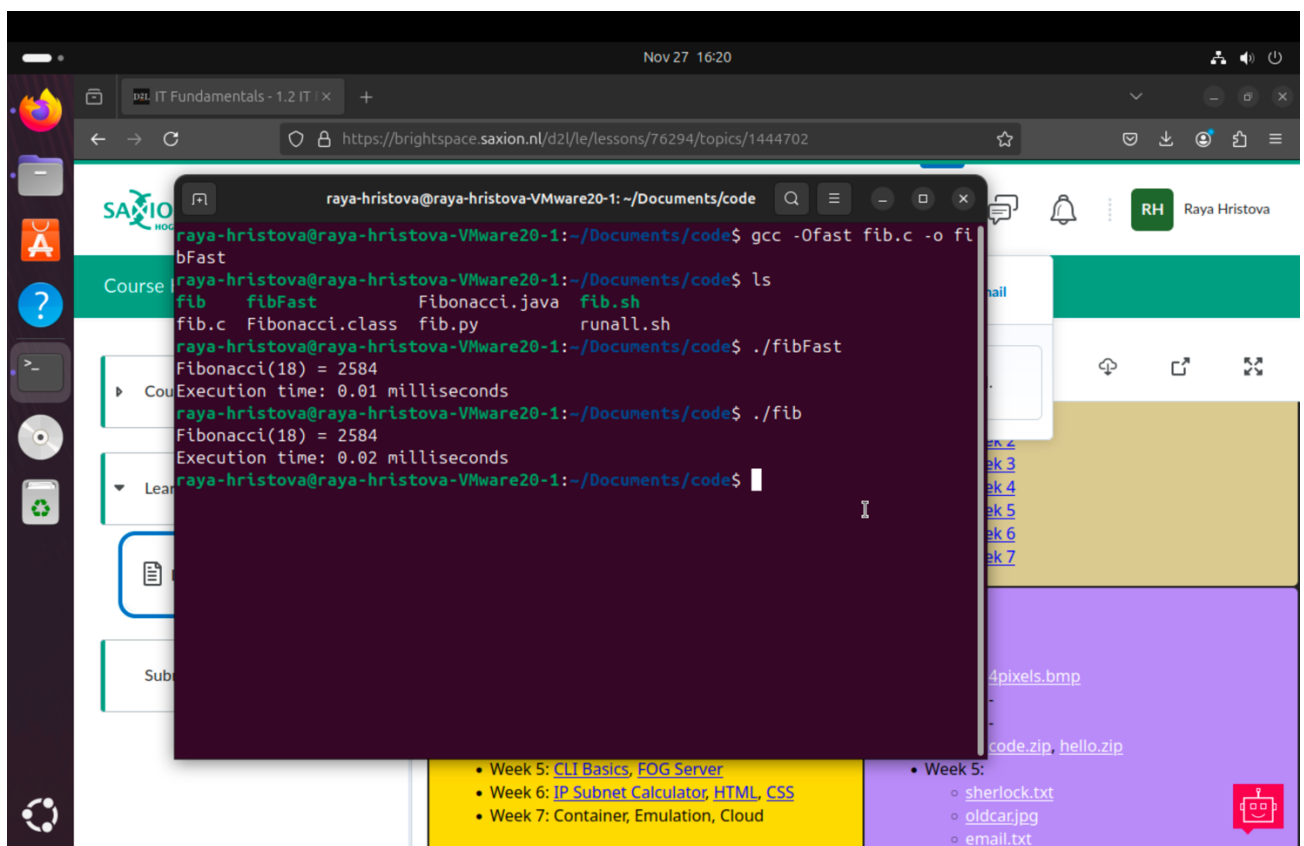




## Assignment 4.4: Optimize

Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

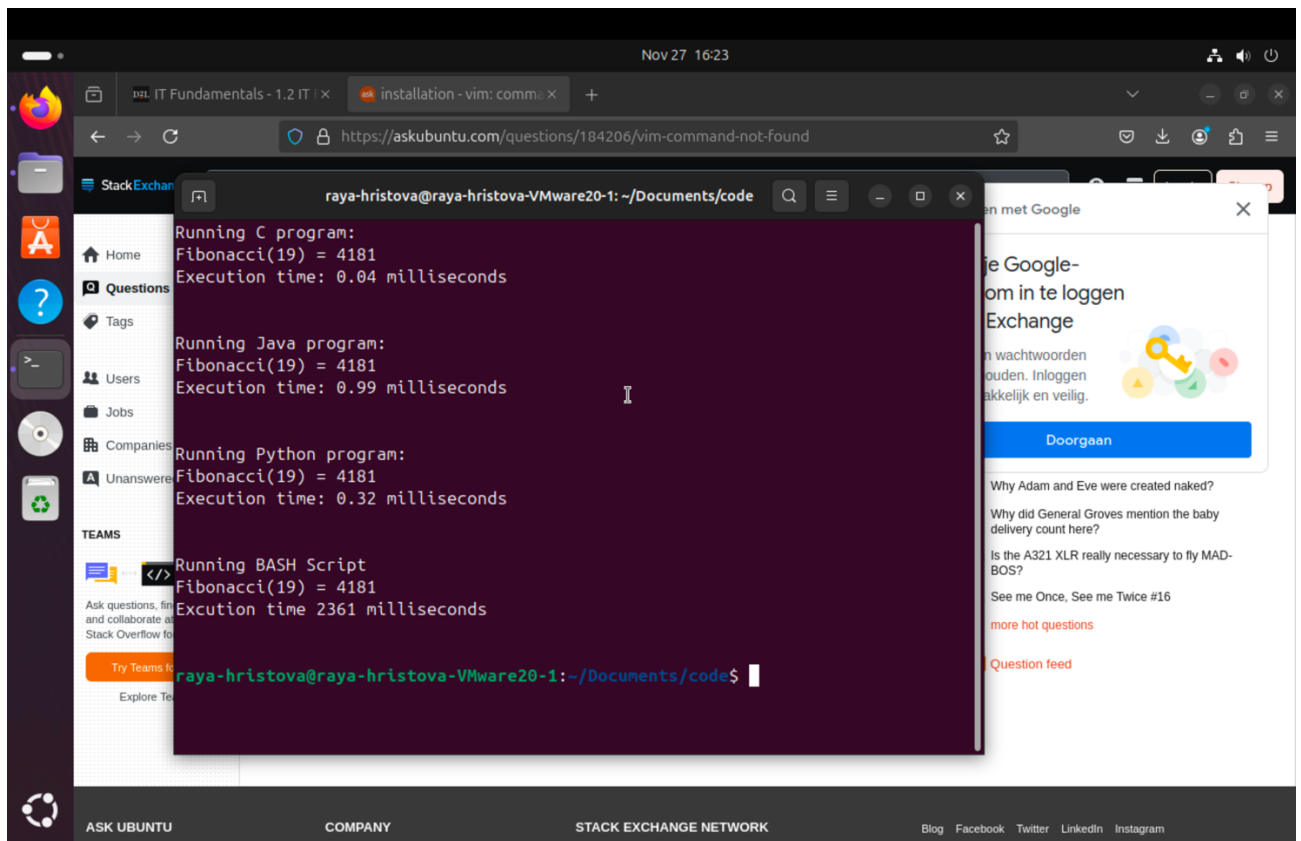
- Figure out which parameters you need to pass to **the gcc** compiler so that the compiler performs a number of optimizations that will ensure that the compiled source code will run faster. **Tip!** The parameters are usually a letter followed by a number. Also read **page 191** of your book but find a better optimization in the man pages. Please note that Linux is case sensitive.
- Compile **fib.c** again with the optimization parameters
- Run the newly compiled program. Is it true that it now performs the calculation faster?



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1: ~/Documents/code'. The user has compiled a program using 'gcc -Ofast fib.c -o fibFast'. They then list the files, showing 'fib', 'fibFast', 'Fibonacci.java', and 'fib.sh'. They run './fibFast' and './fib', both outputting 'Fibonacci(18) = 2584'. The execution times are 0.01 milliseconds for fibFast and 0.02 milliseconds for fib. The background shows a web browser with a course page and a sidebar with navigation links.

```
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~/Documents/code$ gcc -Ofast fib.c -o fibFast
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~/Documents/code$ ls
fib  fibFast  Fibonacci.java  fib.sh
fib.c  Fibonacci.class  fib.py  runall.sh
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~/Documents/code$ ./fibFast
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.01 milliseconds
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~/Documents/code$ ./fib
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.02 milliseconds
raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~/Documents/code$
```

- 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.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1: ~/Documents/code'. The terminal output is as follows:

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

Running Java program:
Fibonacci(19) = 4181
Execution time: 0.99 milliseconds

Running Python program:
Fibonacci(19) = 4181
Execution time: 0.32 milliseconds

Running BASH Script
Fibonacci(19) = 4181
Execution time 2361 milliseconds

raya-hristova@raya-hristova-VMware20-1:~/Documents/code$
```

The terminal window is overlaid on a web browser showing the Ask Ubuntu website. The browser's address bar displays 'https://askubuntu.com/questions/184206/vim-command-not-found'. The website's sidebar and main content area are visible in the background.



## 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.

