# Template Week 4 – Software

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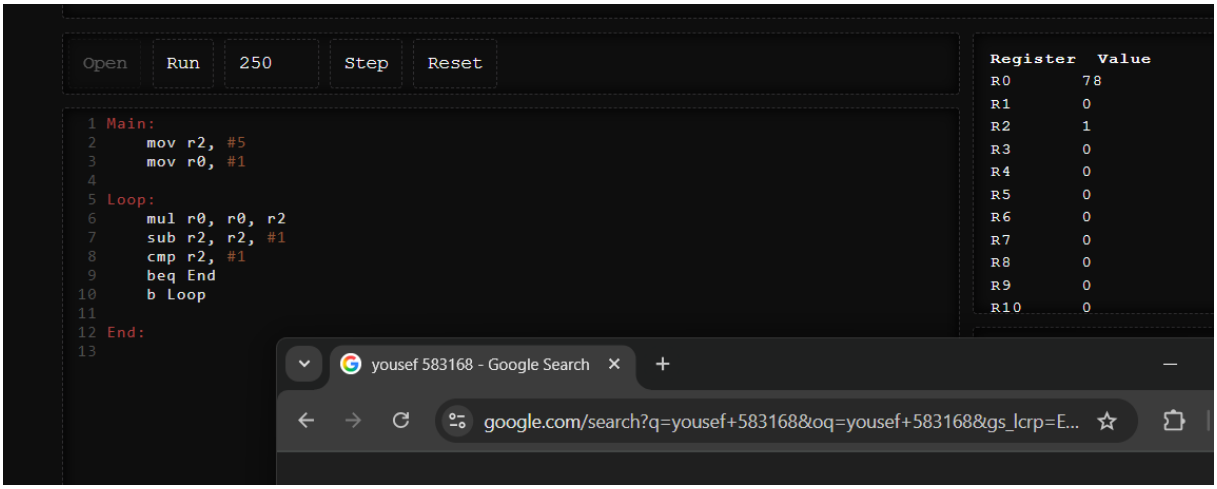
**Assignment 4.1: ARM assembly**

Screenshot of working assembly code of factorial calculation:




**Assignment 4.2: Programming languages**

Take screenshots that the following commands work:

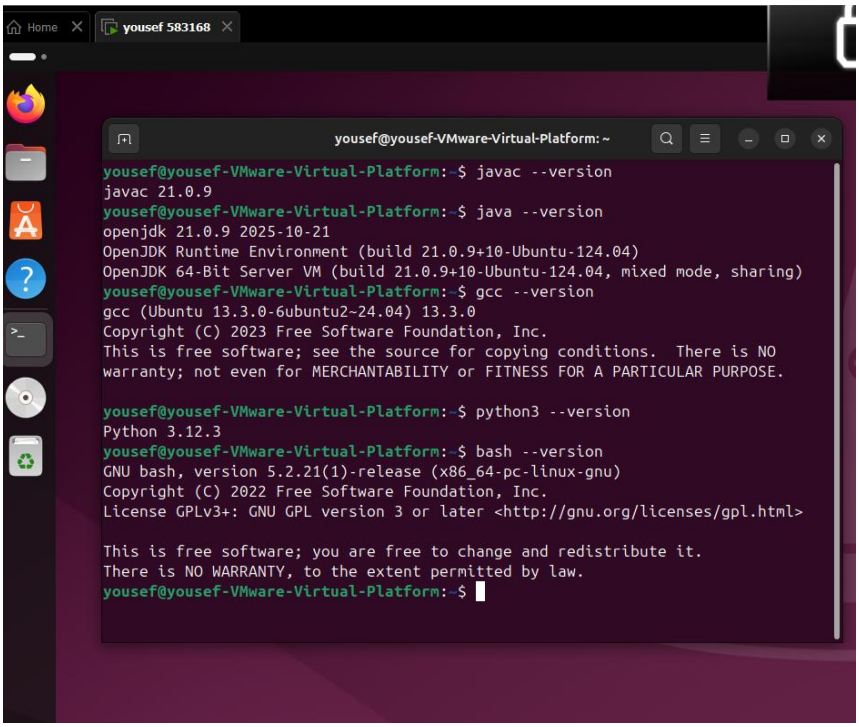
javac --version

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?**
Fibonacci.java and fib.c need to be compiled before running, fib.py and fib.sh are interpreted.

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

**Which source code files are compiled to byte code?**
Fibonacci.java is compiled to byte code.

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

**These source code files perform the same calculation. Which one is expected to perform the calculation the fastest?**
fib.c is expected to perform the calculation the fastest.

**How do I run a Java program?**
Compile Java with javac Fibonacci.java and run with java Fibonacci.

**How do I run a Python program?**
Run Python with python3 fib.py.

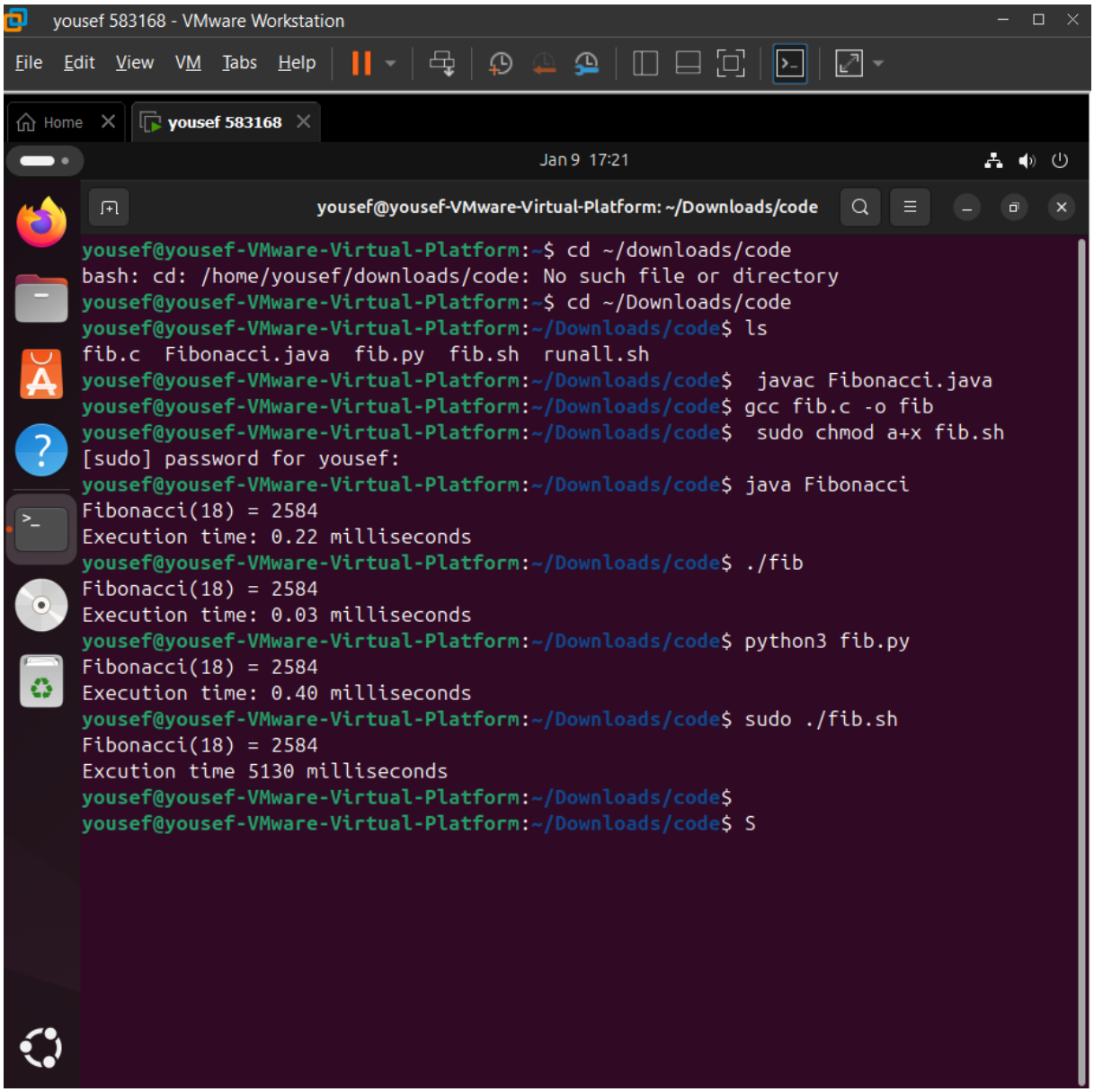
**How do I run a C program?**
Compile C with gcc fib.c -o fib and run with ./fib.

**How do I run a Bash Script?**
Make Bash script executable with sudo chmod a+x fib.sh and run with sudo ./fib.sh.

**If I compile the above source code, will a new file be created? If so, which file?**
Compiling creates Fibonacci.class for Java and fib for C.

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 fib.c runs the fastest

**Assignment 4.4: Optimize**

Take relevant screenshots of the following commands:

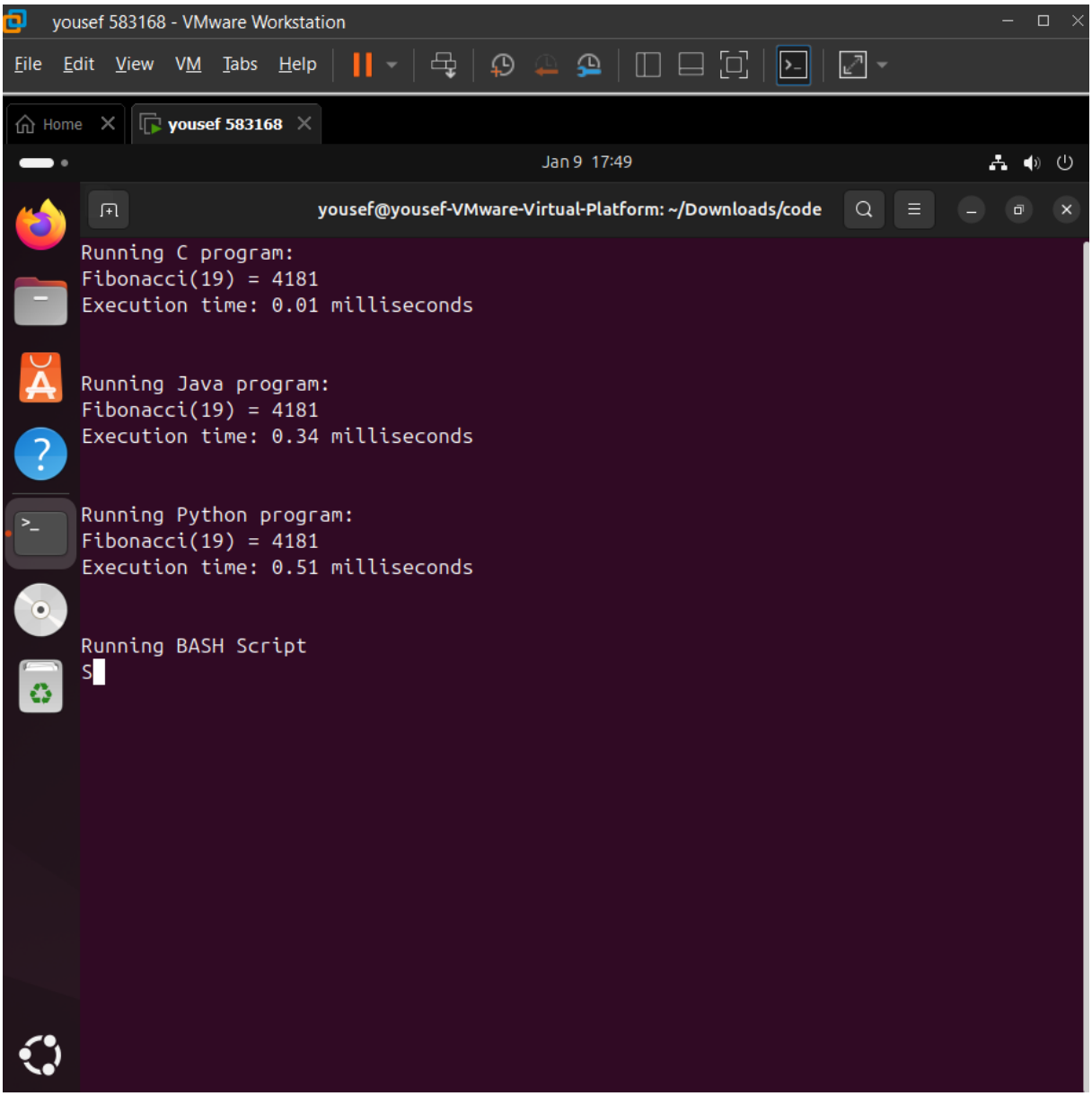
a) Figure out which parameters you need to pass to **the gcc** compiler so that the compiler performs a number of optimizations that will ensure that the compiled source code will run faster. **Tip!** The parameters are usually a letter followed by a number. Also read **page 191** of your book, but find 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?

```
yousef@yousef-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$ gcc fib.c -o3 -o fib_opt
yousef@yousef-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$ ./fib_opt
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.03 milliseconds
yousef@yousef-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$ gcc fib.c -O3 -o fib_opt
yousef@yousef-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/code$ ./fib_opt
Fibonacci(18) = 2584
Execution time: 0.01 milliseconds
```

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.

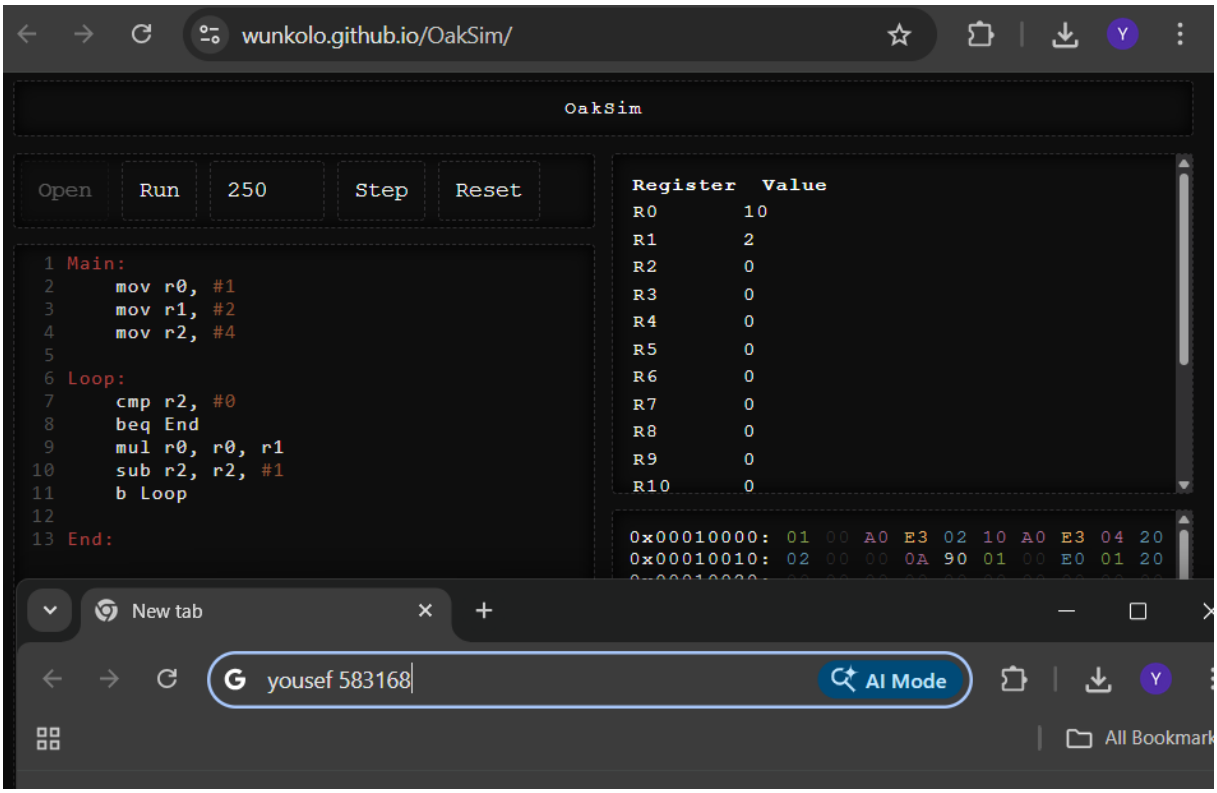
```
Main:
mov r1, #2
mov r2, #4

Loop:
```

End:

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

Screenshot of the completed code here.

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