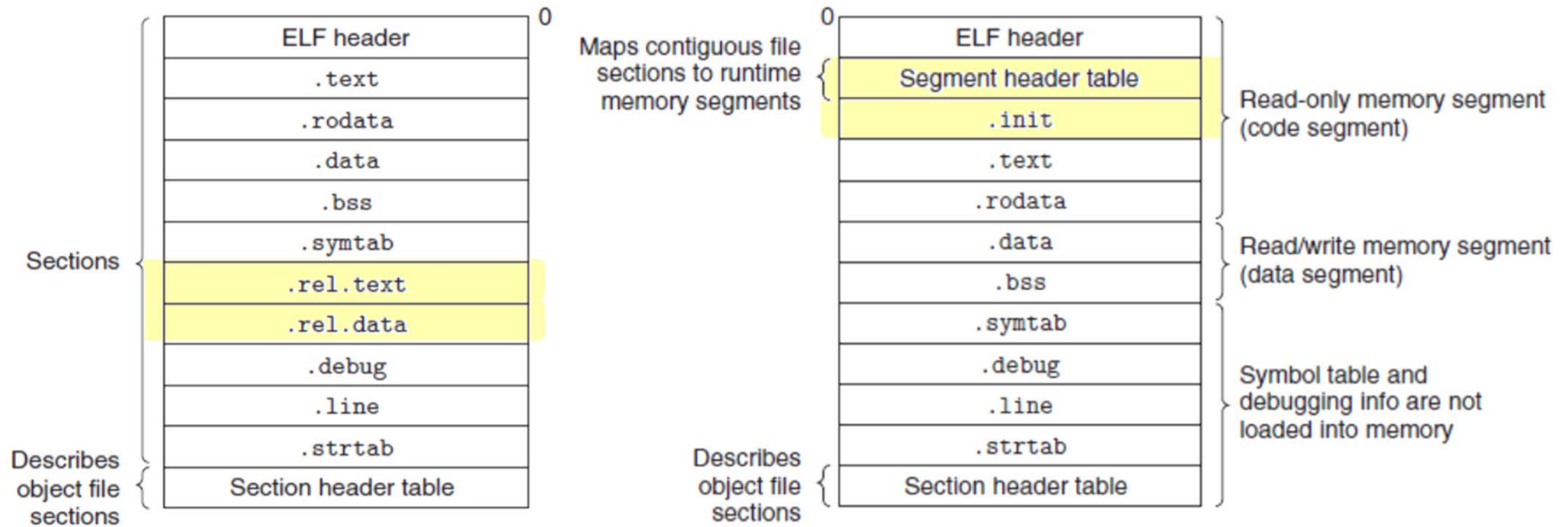


CSE320 System Fundamentals II

Linking 2

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Executable Object Files

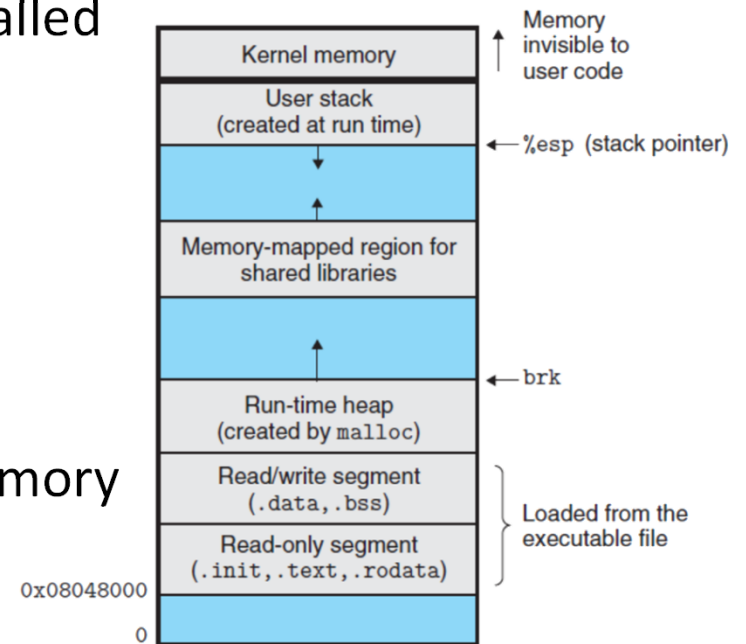


ELF **relocatable** object file

ELF **executable** object file

ELF Executable Object Files

- **.init** section
 - Defines a function `_init` that will be called by the program's initialization code
- No **.rel.text** and **.rel.data** sections
 - The file is already relocated
- **Program header table**
 - Makes it easy to load the file into memory



Read-only code segment

```
1  LOAD off    0x00000000 vaddr 0x08048000 paddr 0x08048000 align 2**12
2      filesz 0x00000448 memsz 0x00000448 flags r-x
```

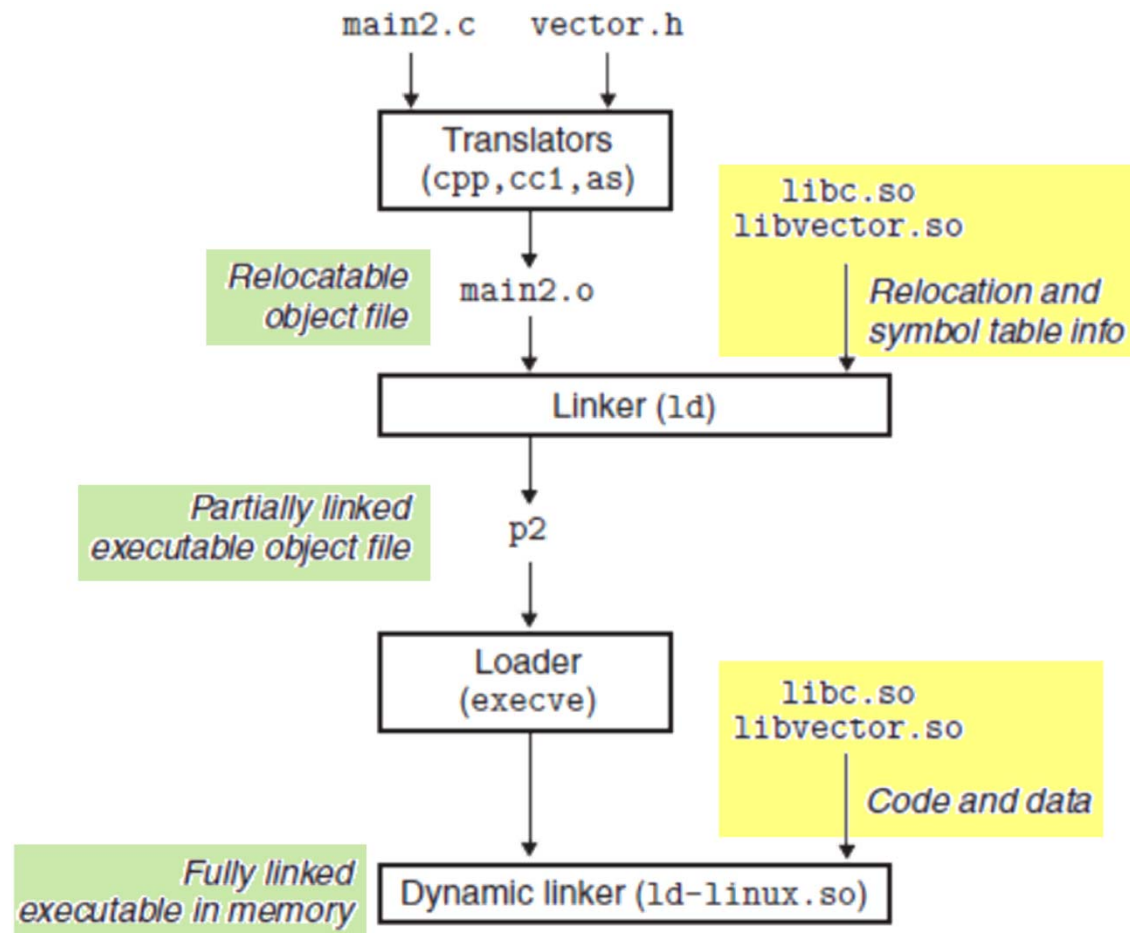
Read/write data segment

```
3  LOAD off    0x00000448 vaddr 0x08049448 paddr 0x08049448 align 2**12
4      filesz 0x000000e8 memsz 0x00000104 flags rw-
```

Dynamic Linking with Shared Libraries

- Shared libraries
 - An object module that can be loaded at an arbitrary memory address and linked with a program at **run-time** or **load-time**
 - This process is called **dynamic linking**
- To build a shared library
 - `gcc -shared -fpic -o libvector.so addvec.c mulvec.c`
- To link shared objects at **load-time**
 - `gcc main2.c ./libvector.so`

Dynamic Linking with Shared Libraries



Loading and Linking from Applications

- Dynamic linking at **run-time**
 - Applications can request the **dynamic linker** to load and link shared libraries **at run-time**
- Real world usages
 - Distributing **software updates**
 - High-performance web servers
 - Instead of creating a child process to run CGI programs, **load, link, and run the appropriate functions** directly

Loading and Linking from Applications

- Related functions:

```
#include <dlfcn.h>

// Loads and links the shared library filename
// flag: RTLD_GLOBAL, RTLD_NOW, RTLD_LAZY, ...
// Returns a pointer to handle or NULL on error
void *dlopen(const char *filename, int flag);

// Returns the address of the symbol or NULL
void *dlsym(void *handle, char *symbol);

// Unloads the shared library
int dlclose(void *handle);

// Returns an error message if previous call to
// dlopen, dlsym, or dlclose failed
const char *dlerror(void);
```

Loading and Linking from Applications

```
//main_dynamic.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <dlfcn.h>
#define ON_FALSE_EXIT(exp, msg) {\
    if(!(exp)) {\
        char *str = (char*)msg;\
        if(str && str[0] != '\0')\
            fprintf(stderr, "%s in file: %s, function: %s, line: %d\n",\
                str, __FILE__, __FUNCTION__, __LINE__);\
        exit(1);\
    }\
}
#define CHECKNULL_EXIT(p, msg)\
    ON_FALSE_EXIT((p) != NULL, msg)

void (*_addvec)(int *x, int *y, int *z, int n);
void (*_mulvec)(int *x, int *y, int *z, int n);
int *_addcnt;
int *_mulcnt;

int x[2] = {1, 2}, y[2] = {3, 4}, z[2];
```


Loading and Linking from Applications

```
int main() {
    void *handle;
    handle = dlopen("./libvector.so", RTLD_LAZY|RTLD_GLOBAL);
    CHECKNULL_EXIT(_addvec = dlsym(handle, "addvec"), "dlsym");
    CHECKNULL_EXIT(_addcnt = dlsym(handle, "addcnt"), "dlsym");

    CHECKNULL_EXIT(_mulvec = dlsym(handle, "mulvec"), "dlsym");
    CHECKNULL_EXIT(_mulcnt = dlsym(handle, "mulcnt"), "dlsym");

    _addvec(x, y, z, 2);
    printf("z = [%d, %d]\n", z[0], z[1]);
    printf("addcnt = %d\n", *_addcnt);

    _mulvec(x, y, z, 2);
    printf("z = [%d, %d]\n", z[0], z[1]);
    printf("mulcnt = %d\n", *_mulcnt);

    dlclose(handle);
    return 0;
}
```

To compile: `gcc -rdynamic main_dynamic.c -ldl`

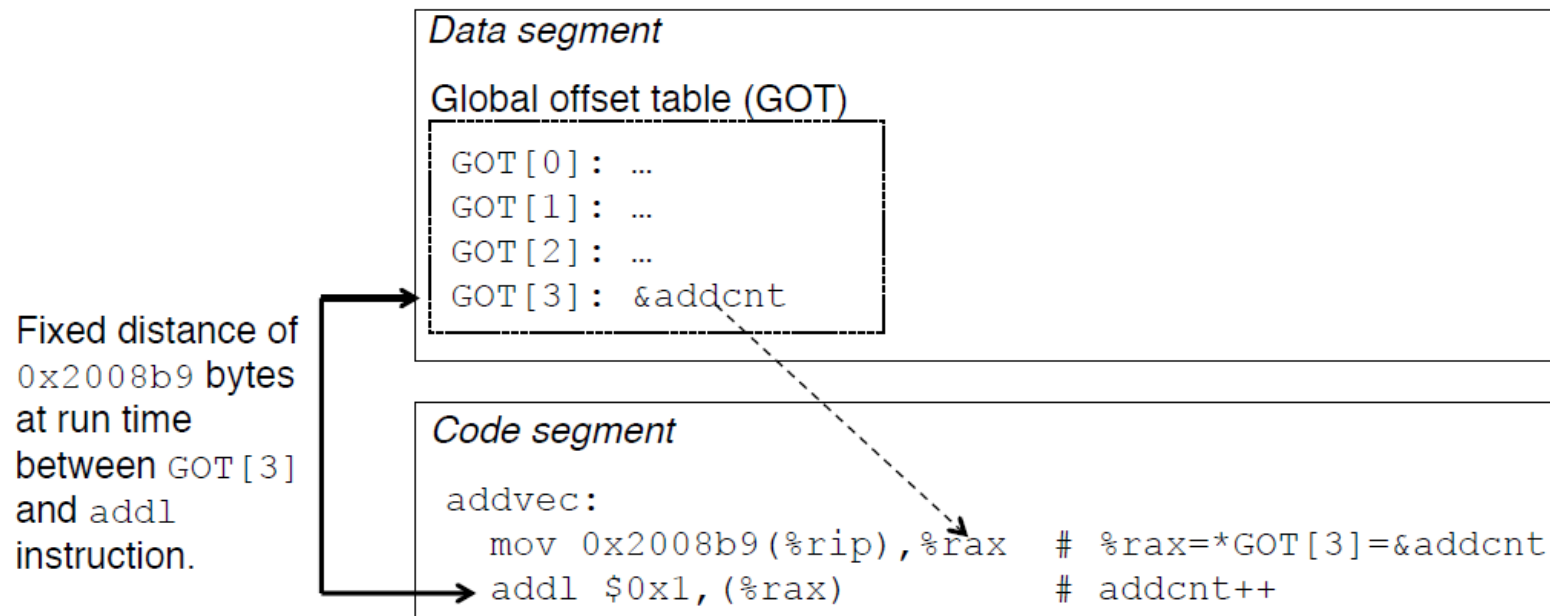
Position-Independent Code (PIC)

- How the same shared libraries are shared by multiple processes
- Position-Independent Code
 - Referencing symbols in the **same executable object** module → **PC-relative** addressing.
 - Referencing **external symbols** → **GOT** (Global Offset Table)
 - The **code segments** of shared modules can be loaded anywhere in memory without being modified by the linker
 - Each process will get its own copy of the **data segment**

PIC Data Reference

- Global Offset Table (GOT)
 - For each referenced global data objects (function, variable), a pointer entry is prepared that will be replaced by the absolute address of the object at the load-time
- PIC reference
 - The data segment is always at the same distance from the code segment
 - Place GOT at the beginning of the data segment
 - Each object module has its own GOT

PIC Data Reference

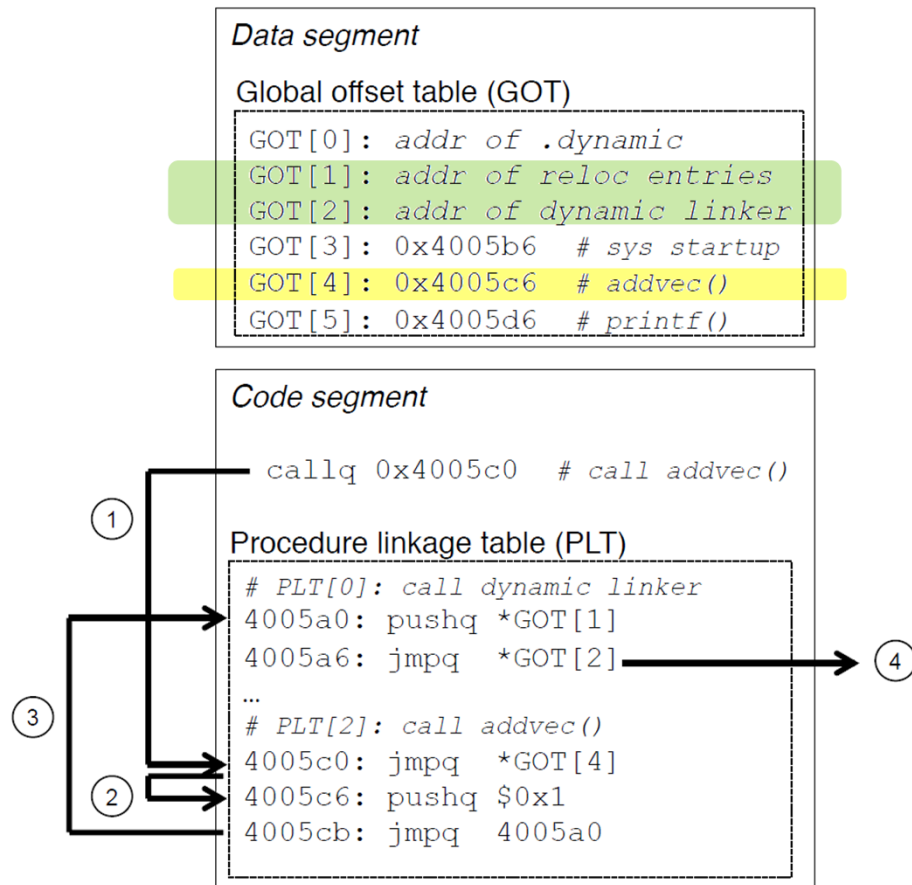


- `addvec` loads the `address of addcnt` indirectly from `GOT[3]`
- The distance from `%rip` to `GOT[3]` is a `constant` (0x2008b9)

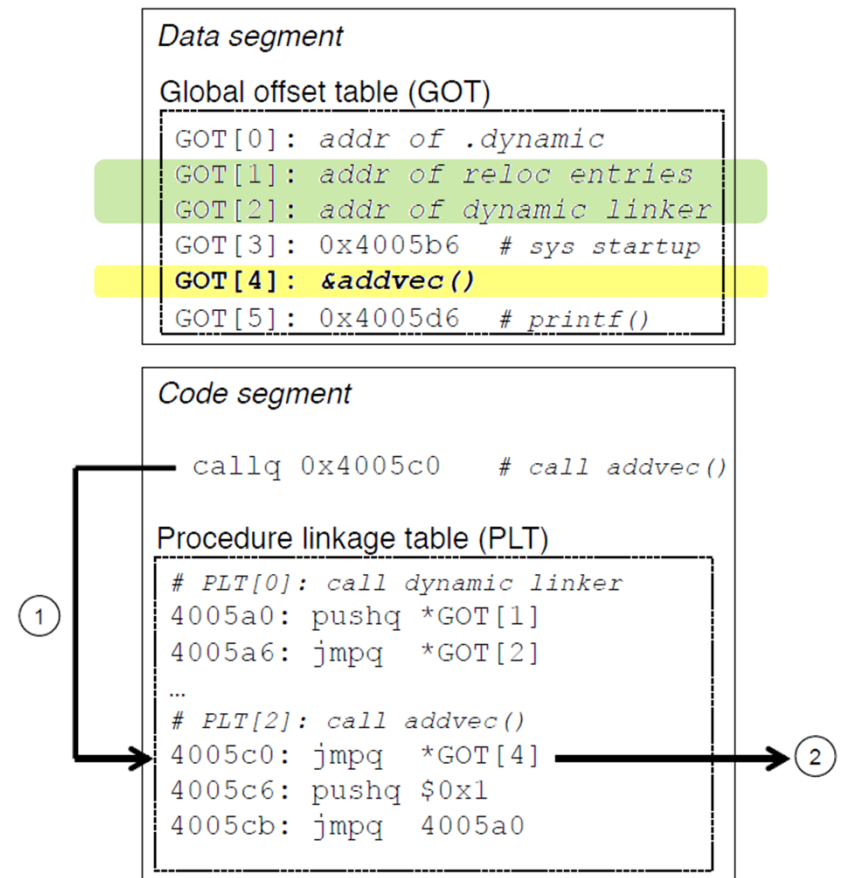
PIC Function Call

- PIC function call
 - Uses GOT and Procedure Linkage Table (PLT)
 - GOT is part of data segment
 - PLT is part of code segment
 - Lazy binding: defers the binding of each procedure address until the first time the procedure is called

PIC Function Call



First invocation of addvec
- In pushq \$0x1, the id of addvec is 1



Subsequent invocations of addvec

Thank you for your attention during the semester!



Any questions or comments?

- Please submit your **Course Evaluation** at

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