

Linking and Loading - Part I

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Introduction – Learning Goals

- Understanding the overall processes by which most major systems and infrastructure software is built and executed today
 - how symbols in high-level languages are resolved to addresses and constants in machine code
 - the coordination of linker and loader, particularly in systems exploiting virtual address spaces
 - how linkers allocate space for variables and functions, including the role of symbol tables
- Become proficient as a software engineer at the intermediate level in the C language when separate compilation is used for medium and large programs
 - separate compilation and the role of header files in creating modular code
 - common mistakes
 - best practices when declaring and defining functions and variables
 - the role and purpose of static libraries
 - the role and purpose of dynamic libraries
 - the purpose of whole program link-time optimization
 - the implications of virtual address space layout for debugging program faults
 - how to use common tools such as nm, objdump, etc.



Big Picture

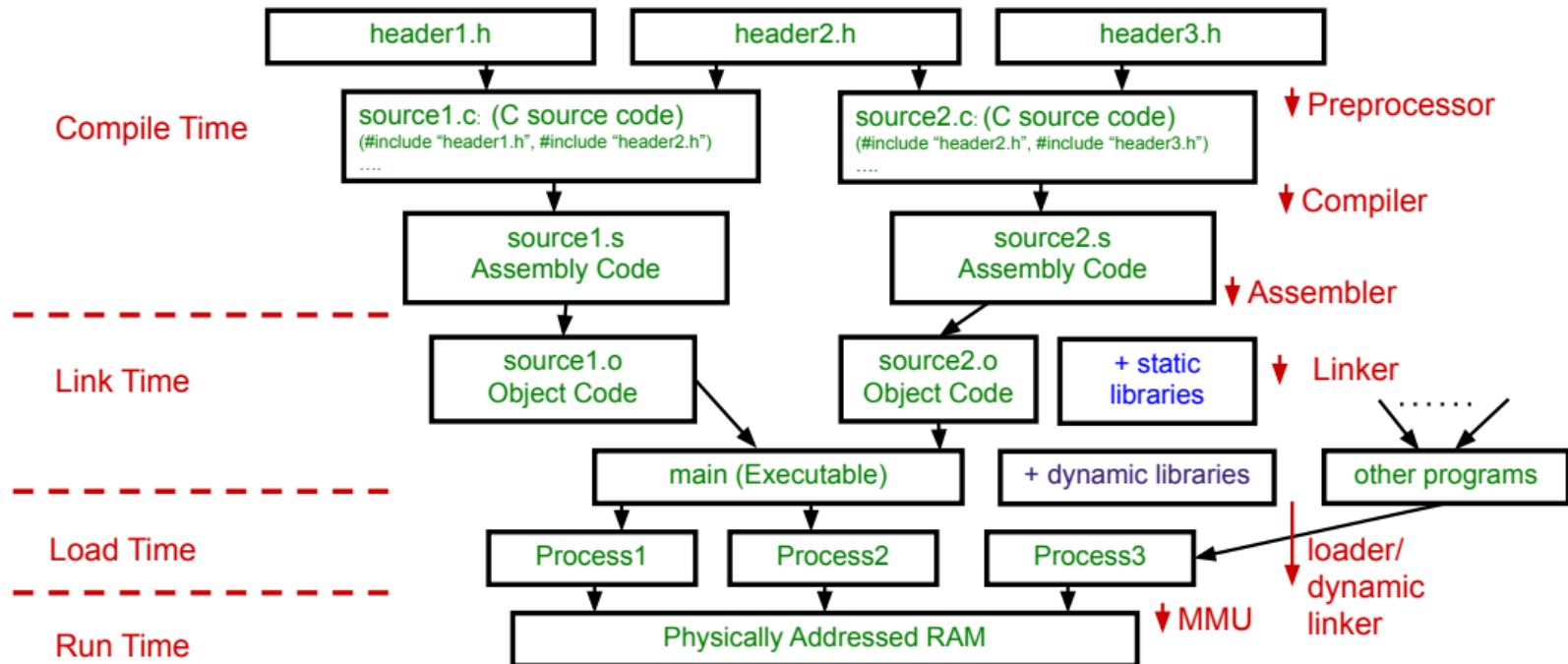


Figure 1: Compilation, Linking, and Loading in a typical System

Compiler and Assembler

- Preprocessor performs textual insertion of include files
- Compiler resolves the following symbolic names:
 - Local automatic variables, function parameters
 - Field names in structures
- Assembler resolves certain labels for relative branches
- The resulting relocatable .o file still retains symbolic names for all functions and variables that are global in extent

```
extern long longabs(long j);          manhattan:  
struct Point {                         pushq    %rbp  
    long x, y;                          pushq    %rbx  
};                                     subq    $8, %rsp  
long manhattan(struct Point * p0,      movq    8(%rdi), %rbp  
                  struct Point * p1)      subq    (%rdi), %rdi  
{                                         subq    8(%rsi), %rbp  
    long dx = p0->x - p1->x;           subq    (%rsi), %rdi  
    long dy = p0->y - p1->y;           call    longabs  
    return longabs(dx)                 movq    %rbp, %rdi  
            + longabs(dy);             movq    %rax, %rbx  
}                                         call    longabs  
// symbol table                         addq    $8, %rsp  
                                         addq    %rbx, %rax  
                                         popq    %rbx  
                                         popq    %rbp  
                                         ret
```



Relocatable Object Files – Text Section

```
0000000000000000 <manhattan>:
```

0:	55	push %rbp
1:	53	push %rbx
2:	48 83 ec 08	sub \$0x8,%rsp
6:	48 8b 6f 08	mov 0x8(%rdi),%rbp
a:	48 8b 3f	mov (%rdi),%rdi
d:	48 2b 6e 08	sub 0x8(%rsi),%rbp
11:	48 2b 3e	sub (%rsi),%rdi
14:	e8 00 00 00 00	callq 19 <manhattan+0x19>
19:	48 89 ef	mov %rbp,%rdi
1c:	48 89 c3	mov %rax,%rbx
1f:	e8 00 00 00 00	callq 24 <manhattan+0x24>
24:	48 83 c4 08	add \$0x8,%rsp
28:	48 01 d8	add %rbx,%rax
2b:	5b	pop %rbx
2c:	5d	pop %rbp
2d:	c3	retq

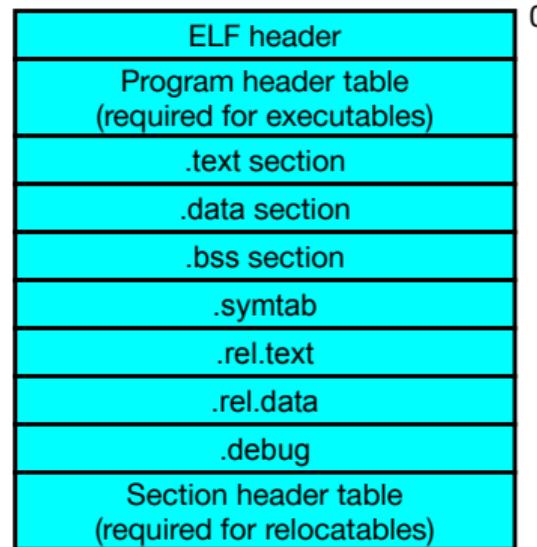
OFFSET	TYPE	VALUE
0000000000000015	R_X86_64_PC32	longabs-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000020	R_X86_64_PC32	longabs-0x0000000000000004

- Contain multiple sections (only text shown here)
- Each section is laid out starting as if starting at 0
- Contains *relocation records*: placeholders and meta information about how to patch them up once actual addresses are known



Executable and Linkable Format (ELF)

- ELF is a standard format for relocatable object files, executables, and shared objects (dynamic libraries) used in System V and derived systems, including Linux [URL]
- Other formats include Mach-O (OSX), PE (Windows), a.out
- Provides the link between compiler → linker → loader
- Carries all information needed by the next tool; also debugging and exception handling information
- Extensive tool support



Treatment of Global Variables

```
extern long elong;

char *name = "CS3214";
long *ptr = &elong;
long s_long = 42;
long w_long;

long adder()
{
    return *ptr + s_long + w_long;
}

// symbol table
0000000000000000 T adder
                    U elong
0000000000000000 D name
0000000000000000 D ptr
0000000000000000 D s_long
0000000000000000 C w_long
```

```
adder:
    movq    ptr(%rip), %rdx
    movq    s_long(%rip), %rax
    addq    (%rdx), %rax
    addq    w_long(%rip), %rax
    ret

    .comm   w_long,8,8
    .data

s_long:
    .quad   42

ptr:
    .quad   elong

    .section .rodata
.LC0:
    .string "CS3214"

    .data
name:
    .quad   .LC0
```



Relocatable Object Files – Data, BSS, Read-only Section

0000000000000000 <adder>:

0:	48 8b 15 00 00 00 00 00	mov 0x0(%rip),%rdx
7:	48 8b 05 00 00 00 00 00	mov 0x0(%rip),%rax
e:	48 03 02	add (%rdx),%rax
11:	48 03 05 00 00 00 00 00	add 0x0(%rip),%rax
18:	c3	retq

OFFSET TYPE VALUE

0000000000000003	R_X86_64_PC32	ptr-0x0000000000000004
------------------	---------------	------------------------

000000000000000a	R_X86_64_PC32	s_long-0x0000000000000004
------------------	---------------	---------------------------

00000000000000014	R_X86_64_PC32	w_long-0x0000000000000004
-------------------	---------------	---------------------------

OFFSET TYPE VALUE

0000000000000008	R_X86_64_64	elong
------------------	-------------	-------

0000000000000010	R_X86_64_64	.rodata.str1.1
------------------	-------------	----------------

Contents of section .rodata.str1.1:

0000 43533332 313400

CS3214.

- Global variables that have programmer-defined initial values are stored in the data section (readonly if constant)

- Global variables without programmer-defined initial values are listed in so-called BSS section (“better save space”)



Linking Multiple Objects Files

- Multiple .o object files are merged into an executable by the linker
- This merging process creates an in-memory layout of the process's code and data
- The linker resolves references (by matching them to definitions) and relocates symbols to their computed address and fills in any placeholders referring to them

```
long elong = 13;
long longabs(long j) {
    return j >= 0 ? j : -j;
}

int
main()
{
    extern long adder();
    return adder();
}

// symbol table
U adder
0000000000000000 D elong
0000000000000000 T longabs
0000000000000000 T main
```



Resulting Symbol Table

source1.o

```
U longabs  
0000000000000000 T manhattan
```

source2.o

```
0000000000000000 T adder  
U elong  
0000000000000010 D name  
0000000000000008 D ptr  
0000000000000000 D s_long  
0000000000000008 C w_long
```

source3.o

```
U adder  
0000000000000000 D elong  
0000000000000000 T longabs  
000000000000001a T main
```

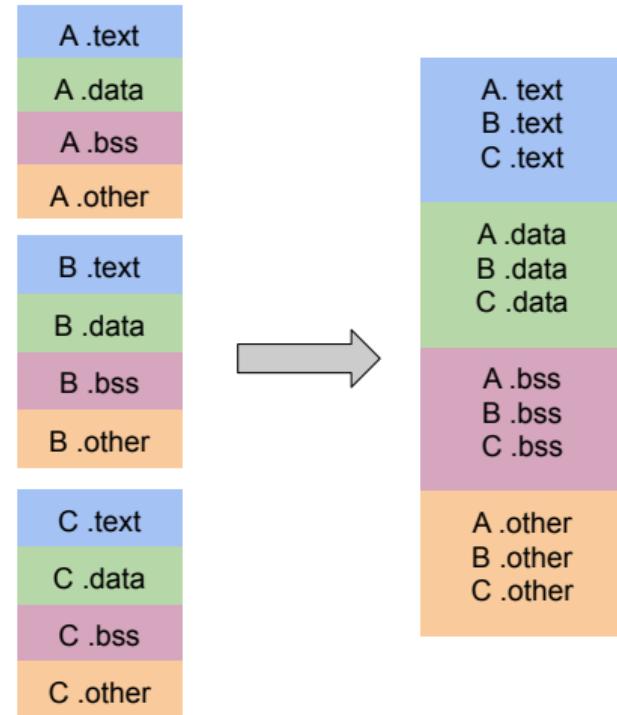
exe

```
// .text.startup  
0000000000400450 T main  
  
// .text  
0000000000400550 T manhattan  
0000000000400580 T adder  
00000000004005a0 T longabs  
  
// .data  
0000000000601020 D s_long  
0000000000601028 D ptr  
0000000000601030 D name  
0000000000601038 D elong  
  
// .bss  
0000000000601048 B w_long
```



Conceptual Depiction of Merging

- The linker merges like-sections in sequential order (usually as provided on the command line)
- Guided by linker script (`ld --verbose`)
- Resulting executable is designed to be efficiently loaded (or mapped) at load time into the process's virtual address space



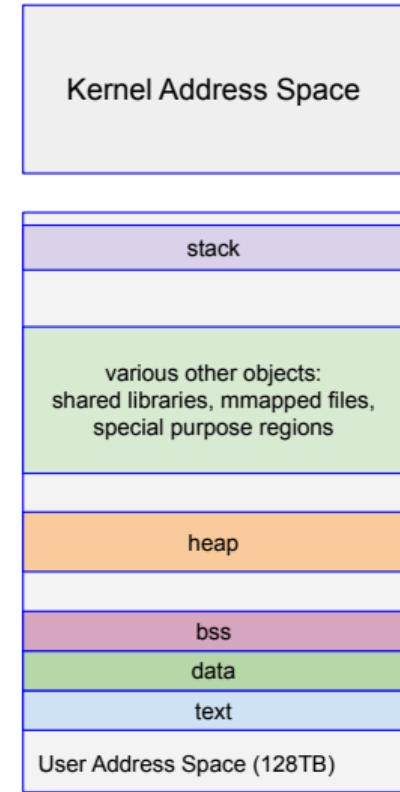
Content of Final Executable

(showing excerpts from .text and .data sections)

00000000000400450 <main>:	400450: 48 83 ec 08 sub \$0x8,%rsp	400454: 31 c0 xor %eax,%eax	400456: e8 25 01 00 00 callq 400580 <adder>	40045b: 48 83 c4 08 add \$0x8,%rsp	40045f: c3 retq	00000000000400580 <adder>:	400580: 48 8b 15 a1 0a 20 00 mov 0x200aa1(%rip),%rdx # 601028 <ptr>	400587: 48 8b 05 92 0a 20 00 mov 0x200a92(%rip),%rax # 601020 <s_long>	40058e: 48 03 02 add (%rdx),%rax	400591: 48 03 05 b0 0a 20 00 add 0x200ab0(%rip),%rax # 601048 <w_long>	400598: c3 retq	400599: 0f 1f 80 00 00 00 00 nopl 0x0(%rax)													
00000000000400550 <manhattan>:	400550: 55 push %rbp	400551: 53 push %rbx	400552: 48 83 ec 08 sub \$0x8,%rsp	400556: 48 8b 6f 08 mov 0x8(%rdi),%rbp	40055a: 48 8b 3f mov (%rdi),%rdi	40055d: 48 2b 6e 08 sub 0x8(%rsi),%rbp	400561: 48 2b 3e sub (%rsi),%rdi	400564: e8 37 00 00 00 callq 4005a0 <longabs>	400569: 48 89 ef mov %rbp,%rdi	40056c: 48 89 c3 mov %rax,%rbx	40056f: e8 2c 00 00 00 callq 4005a0 <longabs>	400574: 48 83 c4 08 add \$0x8,%rsp	400578: 48 01 d8 add %rbx,%rax	40057b: 5b pop %rbx	40057c: 5d pop %rbp	40057d: c3 retq %ax,%ax	000000000004005a0 <longabs>:	4005a0: 48 89 fa mov %rdi,%rdx	4005a3: 48 89 f8 mov %rdi,%rax	4005a6: 48 c1 fa 3f sar \$0x3f,%rdx	4005aa: 48 31 d0 xor %rdx,%rax	4005ad: 48 29 d0 sub %rdx,%rax	4005b0: c3 retq	00000000000601020 <s_long>:	601020: 2a 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 *.....
																00000000000601028 <ptr>:	601028: 38 10 60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 8.								
																00000000000601030 <name>:	601030: 58 06 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 X@....								
																00000000000601038 <elong>:	601038: 0d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00								
																	VIRGINIA TECH.								

Virtual Address Space Layout (Linux x86_64, 48-bit)

```
$ tac /proc/88988/maps
ffffffffffff600000-ffffffffffff601000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0      [vsyscall]
7fffffffdd000-7fffffff000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0      [stack]
7fffff7ffe000-7ffff7fff000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7fffff7ffd000-7ffff7ffe000 rw-p 00029000 fd:00 1714
7fffff7ffc000-7ffff7ffd000 r--p 00028000 fd:00 1714
7fffff7ffa000-7ffff7ffc000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0      [vdso]
7fffff7ff7000-7ffff7ifa000 r--p 00000000 00:00 0
7fffff7ff4000-7ffff7ff6000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7fffff7fdc000-7ffff7fdf000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7fffff7dd4000-7ffff7df000 r-xp 00000000 fd:00 1714
7fffff7dd3000-7ffff7dd4000 rw-p 00002000 fd:00 852474
7fffff7dd2000-7ffff7dd3000 r--p 00001000 fd:00 852474
7fffff7bd2000-7ffff7dd2000 ---p 00001000 fd:00 852474
7fffff7bd1000-7ffff7bd2000 r-xp 00000000 fd:00 852474
7fffff7bcd000-7ffff7bd1000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7fffff7bcb000-7ffff7bcd000 rw-p 001bc000 fd:00 1721
7fffff7bc7000-7ffff7bcc000 r--p 001b8000 fd:00 1721
7fffff79c8000-7ffff7bc7000 ---p 001b9000 fd:00 1721
7fffff780f000-7ffff79c8000 r-xp 00000000 fd:00 1721
7fffff780e000-7ffff780f000 rw-p 00003000 fd:00 1723
7fffff780d000-7ffff780e000 r--p 00002000 fd:00 1723
7fffff760e000-7ffff780d000 ---p 00003000 fd:00 1723
7fffff760b000-7ffff760e000 r-xp 00000000 fd:00 1723
00601000-00602000 rw-p 00001000 00:2f 120565397402
00600000-00601000 r--p 00000000 00:2f 120565397402
00400000-00401000 r-xp 00000000 00:2f 120565397402
```



Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)

- To increase defenses against remote execution vulnerabilities modern systems try to randomize as much of their address space as possible
- E.g., stack, heap locations, but to an increasing extent also code + data
- This impacts the linking process: in general, linker-assigned addresses are “baked” into the machine code, which can be loaded directly
- Loaders can also perform load time relocation (at a cost)
- Position-Independent Code (PIC) can be loaded at any address in the address space without further relocation
- In general, PIC requires indirection. The x86_64’s IP-relative addressing mode `disp(%rip)` was introduced to assist in this.



Summary

- Compiler resolves certain symbolic names, but passes any that are global in extent onto the linker as references in relocatable object files
- Linker merges object files to produce an executable, computing a virtual address space layout in the process
- The executable contains the text and data needed to load a program into memory
- We have ignored so far:
 - Lexical scoping rules (global vs. local to a compilation unit)
 - Rules the linker applies when deciding how to resolve an external reference
 - Static and dynamic libraries

