

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

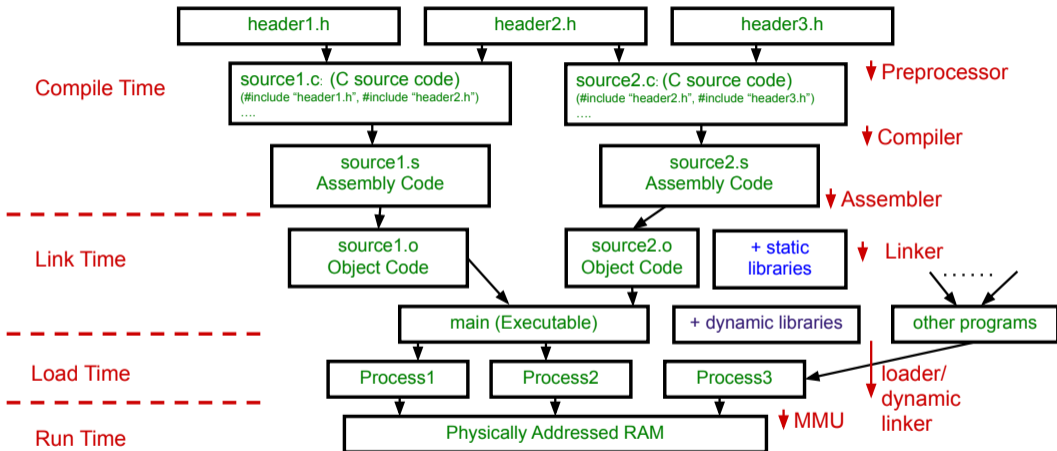


Figure 1: Compilation, Linking, and Loading in a typical System

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);
struct Point {
    long x, y;
};

long manhattan(struct Point * p0,
               struct Point * p1)
{
    long dx = p0->x - p1->x;
    long dy = p0->y - p1->y;
    return longabs(dx)
        + longabs(dy);
}
// symbol table
                U longabs
0000000000000000 T manhattan
```

```
manhattan:
    pushq    %rbp
    pushq    %rbx
    subq    $8, %rsp
    movq    8(%rdi), %rbp
    movq    (%rdi), %rdi
    subq    8(%rsi), %rbp
    subq    (%rsi), %rdi
    call    longabs
    movq    %rbp, %rdi
    movq    %rax, %rbx
    call    longabs
    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
```

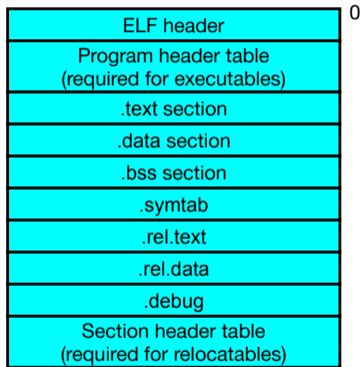
OFFSET	TYPE	VALUE
0000000000000015	R_X86_64_PC32	longabs-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000020	R_X86_64_PC32	longabs-0x0000000000000004

- 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
```

```
00000000000000000000 T adder
```

```
U elong
```

```
00000000000000000010 D name
```

```
00000000000000000008 D ptr
```

```
00000000000000000000 D s_long
```

```
00000000000000000008 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      mov     0x0(%rip),%rdx
  7:      48 8b 05 00 00 00 00      mov     0x0(%rip),%rax
  e:      48 03 02                    add     (%rdx),%rax
 11:     48 03 05 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
0000000000000014	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
000000000000000000000000 D elong
000000000000000000000000 T longabs
000000000000000000000000 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
0000000000000000 T main
```

exe

```
// .text.startup
0000000000400450 T main

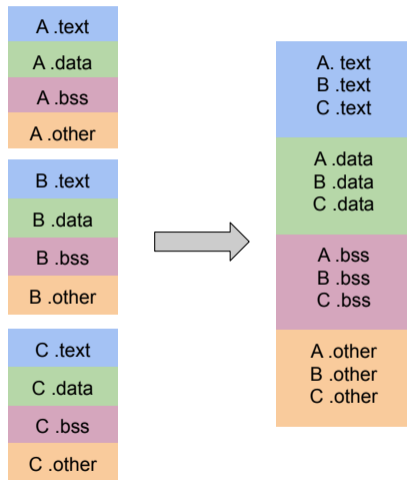
// .text
0000000000400550 T manhattan
0000000000400580 T adder
00000000004005a0 T longabs

// .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)

```
000000000400450 <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

000000000400550 <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
40057e: 66 90           xchg  %ax,%ax

000000000400580 <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)

0000000004005a0 <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

000000000601020 <s_long>:
601020: 2a 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *.....

000000000601028 <ptr>:
601028: 38 10 60 00 00 00 00 00  8.`.....

000000000601030 <name>:
601030: 58 06 40 00 00 00 00 00

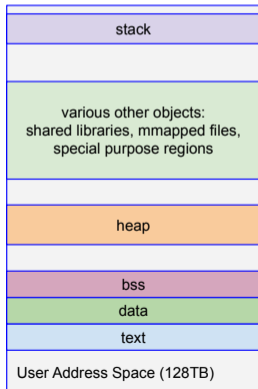
000000000601038 <elong>:
601038: 0d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```



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

```
$ tac /proc/88988/maps
ffffffff600000-ffffffff601000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0      [vsyscall]
7fffffffdd000-7fffffff000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0      [stack]
7ffff7ffe000-7ffff7fff000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffff7ffd000-7ffff7ffe000 rw-p 00029000 fd:00 1714    /usr/lib64/ld-2.28.so
7ffff7ffc000-7ffff7ffd000 r--p 00028000 fd:00 1714    /usr/lib64/ld-2.28.so
7ffff7ffa000-7ffff7ffc000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0      [vdso]
7ffff7ff7000-7ffff7ffa000 r--p 00000000 00:00 0      [vvar]
7ffff7ff4000-7ffff7ff6000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffff7ffd000-7ffff7fd000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffff7dd4000-7ffff7dfd000 r-xp 00000000 fd:00 1714    /usr/lib64/ld-2.28.so
7ffff7dd3000-7ffff7dd4000 rw-p 00002000 fd:00 852474    /usr/local/lib/libph.so
7ffff7dd2000-7ffff7dd3000 r--p 00001000 fd:00 852474    /usr/local/lib/libph.so
7ffff7bd2000-7ffff7dd2000 ---p 00001000 fd:00 852474    /usr/local/lib/libph.so
7ffff7bd1000-7ffff7bd2000 r-xp 00000000 fd:00 852474    /usr/local/lib/libph.so
7ffff7bcd000-7ffff7bd1000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffff7bc000-7ffff7bcd000 rw-p 001bc000 fd:00 1721    /usr/lib64/libc-2.28.so
7ffff7bc7000-7ffff7bc000 r--p 001b8000 fd:00 1721    /usr/lib64/libc-2.28.so
7ffff79c8000-7ffff7bc7000 ---p 001b9000 fd:00 1721    /usr/lib64/libc-2.28.so
7ffff780f000-7ffff79c8000 r-xp 00000000 fd:00 1721    /usr/lib64/libc-2.28.so
7ffff780e000-7ffff780f000 rw-p 00003000 fd:00 1723    /usr/lib64/libdl-2.28.so
7ffff780d000-7ffff780e000 r--p 00002000 fd:00 1723    /usr/lib64/libdl-2.28.so
7ffff760e000-7ffff780d000 ---p 00003000 fd:00 1723    /usr/lib64/libdl-2.28.so
7ffff760b000-7ffff760e000 r-xp 00000000 fd:00 1723    /usr/lib64/libdl-2.28.so
00601000-00602000 rw-p 00001000 00:2f 120565397402    /home/staff/gback/tmp/m
00600000-00601000 r--p 00000000 00:2f 120565397402    /home/staff/gback/tmp/m
00400000-00401000 r-xp 00000000 00:2f 120565397402    /home/staff/gback/tmp/m
```

Kernel Address Space



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.

- 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