

Week 8

More Linking

21 November 2018

CS 35L Lab 4

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Announcements

- Assignment #7 is due Monday by 11:55pm
- Assignment #10 Presentations
 - ◆ **Email me to tell me what story you are choosing**
 - ◆ [Here is the link to see what stories people have signed up for already](#)
- Happy slightly early Thanksgiving!
 - ◆ To the few that did show up
 - ◆ As well as those that are already home, or away, for the holiday
 - Or was suddenly struck by an inexplicable and completely legitimate situation, which meant they could not make it to class today

Outline

- Creating static libraries
- ELF (sadly not the movie)
- Super secret fun things that everyone who isn't here misses out on

Questions?

Creating Static Libraries

To create a static library, or to add additional object files to an existing static library, you can use a command like this

```
ar rcs my_library.a file1.o file2.o
```

This adds the object files, file1.o and file2.o to a library my_library.a, which is created if it does not already exist

Creating Shared Libraries

Simple example of compiling a shared library

```
gcc -fPIC -g -c -Wall a.c
```

```
gcc -fPIC -g -c -Wall b.c
```

```
gcc -shared -Wl,-rpath=$PWD -o libmystuff.so a.o b.o -ldl
```

This adds the object files a.o and b.o to the shared library libmystuff.so

ELF files

→ Executable and Linking Format file

- ◆ This file type is used for binaries, libraries and core files
- ◆ Extensions include:
 - none
 - .bin
 - .o
 - .so
 - And others

ELF headers

Every ELF file
begins with an
ELF header
which lists
information
about the file

```
[jeremy@lnxsrv05 ~]$ readelf -h /usr/bin/gcc
ELF Header:
  Magic:      7f 45 4c 46 02 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
  Class:                      ELF64
  Data:                      2's complement, little endian
  Version:                    1 (current)
  OS/ABI:                     UNIX - System V
  ABI Version:                0
  Type:                      EXEC (Executable file)
  Machine:                   Advanced Micro Devices X86-64
  Version:                    0x1
  Entry point address:        0x40aee0
  Start of program headers:   64 (bytes into file)
  Start of section headers:   269608 (bytes into file)
  Flags:                      0x0
  Size of this header:        64 (bytes)
  Size of program headers:    56 (bytes)
  Number of program headers:   8
  Size of section headers:    64 (bytes)
  Number of section headers:   32
  Section header string table index: 31
```


ELF Headers

→ Data

- ◆ Can define whether the data is stored as big endian or little endian

→ Type

- ◆ Defines what type of ELF file it is (4 possible values)
 - 1: REL (relocatable file)
 - 2: EXEC (executable file)
 - 3: DYN (shared object file)
 - 4: CORE (core file)

→ Program headers

- ◆ Describe how to create a process/memory image for runtime execution

ELF Program Headers

- INTERP defines what dynamic linker to use
 - ◆ Similar to the interpreter command in a bash script
 - #!/bin/bash
- This also defines how to map between section and segment

```
[jeremy@lnxsrv05 ~]$ readelf -l /usr/bin/gcc
```

```
Elf file type is EXEC (Executable file)
```

```
Entry point 0x40aee0
```

```
There are 8 program headers, starting at offset 64
```

```
Program Headers:
```

Type	Offset FileSiz	VirtAddr MemSiz	PhysAddr Flags Align
PHDR	0x0000000000000040 0x00000000000001c0	0x0000000000400040 0x00000000000001c0	0x0000000000400040 R E 8
INTERP	0x0000000000000200 0x00000000000001c	0x0000000000400200 0x00000000000001c	0x0000000000400200 R 1
[Requesting program interpreter: /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2]			
LOAD	0x0000000000000000 0x00000000003f27c	0x0000000000400000 0x00000000003f27c	0x0000000000400000 R E 200000
LOAD	0x0000000000003f280 0x0000000000020a8	0x000000000063f280 0x0000000000020a8	0x000000000063f280 RW 200000
DYNAMIC	0x0000000000003f2a8 0x0000000000000190	0x000000000063f2a8 0x0000000000000190	0x000000000063f2a8 RW 8
NOTE	0x000000000000021c 0x000000000000044	0x000000000040021c 0x000000000000044	0x000000000040021c R 4
GNU_EH_FRAME	0x0000000000003d260 0x00000000000004e4	0x000000000043d260 0x00000000000004e4	0x000000000043d260 R 4
GNU_STACK	0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000000000 RW 8

```
Section to Segment mapping:
```

```
Segment Sections...
```

```
00
01      .interp
02      .interp .note.ABI-tag .note.gnu.build-id .gnu.hash .dynsym .gnu.liblis
t .gnu.version .gnu.version_r .rela.dyn .rela.plt .init .plt .text .fini .rodata
.eh_frame_hdr .eh_frame
03      .ctors .dtors .jcr .dynamic .got .got.plt .data .dynbss .bss .dynstr .
gnu.conflict
04      .dynamic
05      .note.ABI-tag .note.gnu.build-id
06      .eh_frame_hdr
07
```

ELF Program Headers

→ Sections

- ◆ Exist before linking
- ◆ Are in the object files
- ◆ .data holds the initialized data
- ◆ .text holds the executable code

→ Segments

- ◆ Exist after linking
- ◆ Are in the executable files
- ◆ One segment can hold multiple sections
- ◆ Essentially instructions on how to map sections to virtual space
 - Using the mmap system call

Questions?