

本文主要想描述一个程序从源代码到加载到内存中各个阶段程序的大概的样子, 便于大家在脑海里形成可视化的图像, 且能够对程序有个整体把握, 从微观看程序。本文讲解主要针对 linux x86_64 平台。限于篇幅, 具体细节请查阅文章最后的参考资料。

文章主要分 5 部分:

- 程序源码
- 程序存放在硬盘中的样子
- 程序加载到内存中的样子
- 程序访问动态库的函数的过程
- 参考资料

程序源码

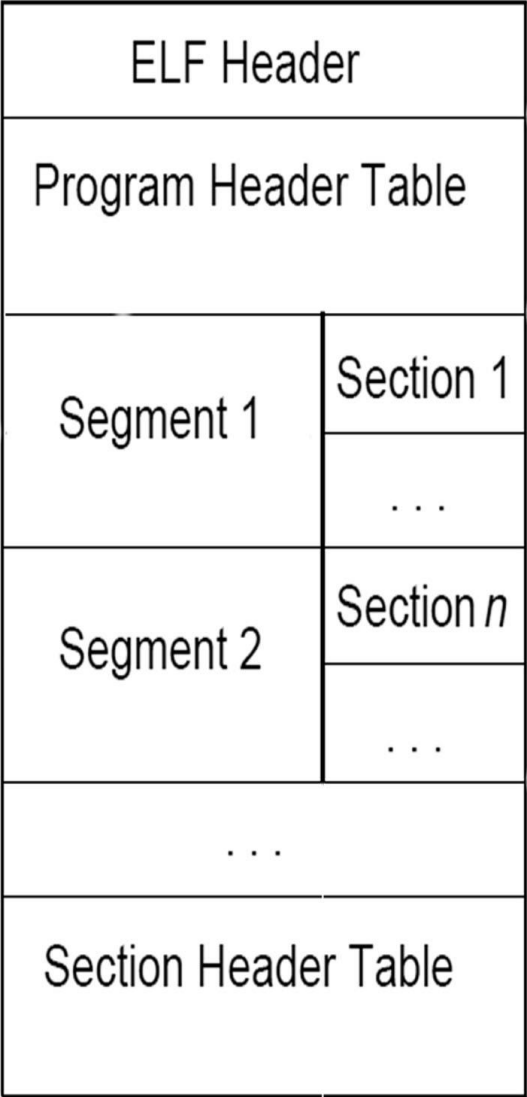
```
1. #include<iostream>
2. #include<cstdio>
3.
4. int add_print(int a, int b)
5. {
6.     int c = a + b;
7.     std::cout << c << std::endl;
8.     return c;
9.
10. }
11. int main(int argc, char* argv[], char* env[])
12. {
13.     int aa = 1;
14.     int bb = 2;
15.     int cc = add_print(aa, bb);
16.     std::printf("%d,%d,%d\n", aa, bb, cc);
17.     return 0;
18. }
```

gcc version 7.4.0 (Ubuntu 7.4.0-1ubuntu1~18.04.1) , cpu 架构 x86_64
编译程序
g++ -no-pie -fno-stack-protector -g test.cpp -o test

程序存放在硬盘中的样子

address	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f	Dump	
00000000	7f	45	4c	46	02	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.ELF.....
00000010	02	00	3e	00	00	00	00	00	80	06	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	..>.....@.....
00000020	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	@.....1.....
00000030	00	00	00	00	40	00	38	00	09	00	40	00	22	00	21	00	00	....@.8...@...1.
00000040	06	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00@.....
00000050	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	@.8.....@.8.....
00000060	f8	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	f8	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	?.....?.....
00000070	08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	00	8.....8.8.....
00000080	38	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	38	02	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	8.....8.8.....
00000090	38	02	40	00	00	00	00	00	1c	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	8.8.....8.8.....
000000a0	1c	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000000b0	01	00	00	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000000c0	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	..@.....@.....
000000d0	a8	0a	00	00	00	00	00	00	a8	0a	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	?.....?.....
000000e0	00	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	06	00	00	00	00	.....
000000f0	e8	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	e8	04	60	00	00	00	00	00	00	?.....?.....
00000100	e8	04	60	00	00	00	00	00	68	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	?.....h.....
00000110	90	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000120	02	00	00	00	06	00	00	00	00	0e	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	d-linux-x86-64.s
00000130	00	0e	60	00	00	00	00	00	00	0e	60	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000140	e0	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	e0	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	?.....?.....
00000150	08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	00	.....
00000160	54	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	54	02	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	T.....T.8.....
00000170	54	02	40	00	00	00	00	00	44	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	T.8.....D.....
00000180	44	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	D.....
00000190	50	e5	74	64	04	00	00	00	f0	08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	R.....?.....
000001a0	f0	08	40	00	00	00	00	00	f0	08	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	?@.....?@.....
000001b0	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	T.....T.....
000001c0	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	51	e5	74	64	06	00	00	00	00@.....
000001d0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000001e0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000001f0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000200	52	e5	74	64	04	00	00	00	e8	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	R.....?.....
00000210	e8	04	60	00	00	00	00	00	e8	04	60	00	00	00	00	00	00	?.....?.....
00000220	18	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	18	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000230	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2f	6c	69	62	36	34	2f	6c	00	...../lib64/l
00000240	64	2d	6c	69	6a	75	78	2d	78	38	36	2d	36	34	2e	73	00	d-linux-x86-64.s
00000250	6f	2e	32	00	04	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	o.2.....
session[n]																		

000068f0	6f	00	2e	64	65	62	75	67	5f	61	62	62	72	65	76	00	00	o..debug_abbrev.
00006900	2e	64	65	62	75	67	5f	6c	69	6e	65	00	2e	64	65	62	00	.debug_line..deb
00006910	75	67	5f	73	74	72	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	ug_str.....
00006920	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00006930	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00006940	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00006950	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1b	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	.....
00006960	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	38	02	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....8.8.....
00006970	38	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1c	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	8.....8.....
00006980	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00006990	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	23	00	00	00	07	00	00	00	00#.....
000069a0	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	54	02	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....T.8.....
000069b0	54	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	T.....
000069c0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	31	00	00	00	07	00	00	00	00	.....1.....
000069d0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	74	02	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....t.8.....
000069e0	74	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	t.....S.....
00006a00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00006a10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	44	00	00	00	f6	ff	6f	6f	00	.....D.....? o
00006a20	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	98	02	40	00	00	00	00	00	00@.....
00006a30	98	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....S.....
00006a40	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00006a50	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	4e	00	00	00	0b	00	00	00	00	.....N.....
00006a60	0f	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00?@.....



Linux 应用程序二进制接口(ABI, Application binary Interface)规定的目标文件格式为 ELF(Executable and Linking Format); Windows 下使用 PE(Portable Executable); MacOS 使用 Mach-O(Mach Object)。本文主要讲解 Linux 下的 ELF 格式。ABI 规范包括两部分 gABI(Generic ABI 即通用 ABI) 和 psABI(Processor Suppliment ABI 即处理器补充 ABI)。

ELF 文件格式对程序文件的内容提供了双重视图。**Section** 链接时使用，保存着大量用于链接的目标文件信息：指令、数据、符号表、重定位信息等。**Segment** 运行时使用，保存文本、数据、堆栈等信息。

ELF 头部在文件的开始部分，保存着关于此程序文件组织的路线图（road map）	
Start of program headers	程序头部表的起始位置
Size of program headers * Number of program	程序头部表的大小

headers	
Start of section headers	节头部表的起始位置
Size of section headers * Number of section headers	节头部表的大小
Size of this header	ELF 头部大小

查看程序 ELF 信息

readelf -a test

ELF Header:

```

Magic:    7f 45 4c 46 02 01 01 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:                   0x400680
Start of program headers:               64 (bytes into file)
Start of section headers:               26904 (bytes into file)
Flags:                                  0x0
Size of this header:                    64 (bytes)
Size of program headers:                 56 (bytes)
Number of program headers:                9
Size of section headers:                 64 (bytes)
Number of section headers:               34
Section header string table index: 33

```

Section Headers: (部分省略)

[Nr]	Name	Type	Address	Offset
	Size	EntSize	Flags Link Info Align	
[0]		NULL	0000000000000000	00000000
	0000000000000000	0000000000000000		0 0 0
[1]	.interp	PROGBITS	0000000000400238	00000238
	000000000000001c	0000000000000000	A 0	0 1
[13]	.text	PROGBITS	0000000000400680	00000680
	0000000000000252	0000000000000000	AX 0	0 16
[23]	.data	PROGBITS	0000000000601040	00001040
	0000000000000010	0000000000000000	WA 0	0 8
[24]	.bss	NOBITS	0000000000601060	00001050
	0000000000000118	0000000000000000	WA 0	0 32

```
[33] .shstrtab          STRTAB          0000000000000000 000067d4
      0000000000000143 0000000000000000          0      0      1
```

Program Headers:

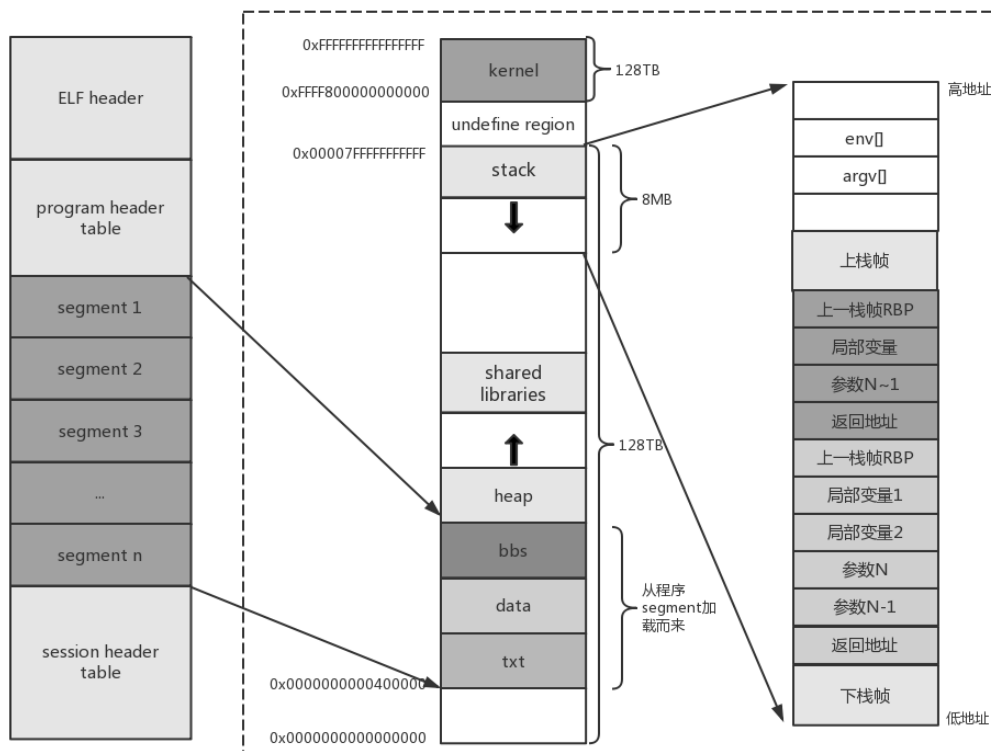
Type	Offset FileSiz	VirtAddr MemSiz	PhysAddr Flags Align
PHDR	0x0000000000000040	0x0000000000400040	0x0000000000400040
	0x00000000000001f8	0x00000000000001f8	R 0x8
INTERP	0x0000000000000238	0x0000000000400238	0x0000000000400238
	0x000000000000001c	0x000000000000001c	R 0x1
[Requesting program interpreter: /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2]			
LOAD	0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000400000	0x0000000000400000
	0x0000000000000aa8	0x0000000000000aa8	R E 0x200000
LOAD	0x0000000000000de8	0x0000000000600de8	0x0000000000600de8
	0x0000000000000268	0x0000000000000390	RW 0x200000
DYNAMIC	0x0000000000000e00	0x0000000000600e00	0x0000000000600e00
	0x00000000000001e0	0x00000000000001e0	RW 0x8
NOTE	0x0000000000000254	0x0000000000400254	0x0000000000400254
	0x0000000000000044	0x0000000000000044	R 0x4
GNU_EH_FRAME	0x000000000000008f0	0x00000000004008f0	0x00000000004008f0
	0x0000000000000054	0x0000000000000054	R 0x4
GNU_STACK	0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000000000
	0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000000000	RW 0x10
GNU_RELRO	0x0000000000000de8	0x0000000000600de8	0x0000000000600de8
	0x0000000000000218	0x0000000000000218	R 0x1

Section to Segment mapping:

```
Segment Sections...
00
01      .interp
02      .interp .note.ABI-tag .note.gnu.build-
id .gnu.hash .dynsym .dynstr .gnu.version .gnu.version_r .rela.dyn .rela.plt .init .plt .text .fini
.rodata .eh_frame_hdr .eh_frame
03      .init_array .fini_array .dynamic .got .got.plt .data .bss
04      .dynamic
05      .note.ABI-tag .note.gnu.build-id
06      .eh_frame_hdr
07
08      .init_array .fini_array .dynamic .got
```

注：段和节类型的作用请查看参考文档

程序加载到内存中的样子



x86 架构下的 Linux 虚拟内存布局, 0x00000000-0xbfffffff(3G)为用户空间, 0xc0000000-0xffffffff(1G)为内核空间。 x86-64 架构下的虚拟内存布局, 0x0000000000000000-0x000007ffffffffffff(128TB)为用户空间, 0xffff800000000000-0xffffffffffffffff(128TB)为内核空间。

x86-64 架构 CPU 都遵循 AMD 的 Canonical form, 即只有虚拟地址的最低 48 位才会在地址转换时被使用, 且任何虚拟地址的 48 位至 63 位必须与 47 位一致(sign extension)。也就是说, 总的虚拟地址空间为 256TB(2^{48})。

- stack
栈; 可读可写; 函数栈帧, 存放参数和局部变量等数据
- heap
堆; 可读可写; 动态分配, 如 new、malloc 等
- data、bbs
数据段; 可读可写; 全局变量、静态变量、常量字符串等数据
- text

代码段；可读可执行；可执行的机器指令

```
cat /proc/32061/maps
00400000-00401000 r-xp 00000000 fc:01 660119 /root/test
00600000-00601000 r--p 00000000 fc:01 660119 /root/test
00601000-00602000 rw-p 00001000 fc:01 660119 /root/test
00602000-00623000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0 [heap]
7ffff70a5000-7ffff70bc000 r-xp 00000000 fc:01 926187 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgcc_s.so.1
7ffff70bc000-7ffff72bb000 ---p 00017000 fc:01 926187 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgcc_s.so.1
7ffff72bb000-7ffff72bc000 r--p 00016000 fc:01 926187 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgcc_s.so.1
7ffff72bc000-7ffff72bd000 rw-p 00017000 fc:01 926187 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgcc_s.so.1
7ffff72bd000-7ffff745a000 r-xp 00000000 fc:01 917974 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.27.so
7ffff745a000-7ffff7659000 ---p 0019d000 fc:01 917974 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.27.so
7ffff7659000-7ffff765a000 r--p 0019c000 fc:01 917974 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.27.so
7ffff765a000-7ffff765b000 rw-p 0019d000 fc:01 917974 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.27.so
7ffff765b000-7ffff7842000 r-xp 00000000 fc:01 917928 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.27.so
7ffff7842000-7ffff7a42000 ---p 001e7000 fc:01 917928 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.27.so
7ffff7a42000-7ffff7a46000 r--p 001e7000 fc:01 917928 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.27.so
7ffff7a46000-7ffff7a48000 rw-p 001eb000 fc:01 917928 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.27.so
7ffff7a48000-7ffff7a4c000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffff7a4c000-7ffff7bc5000 r-xp 00000000 fc:01 655738 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libstdc++.so.6.0.25
7ffff7bc5000-7ffff7dc5000 ---p 00179000 fc:01 655738 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libstdc++.so.6.0.25
7ffff7dc5000-7ffff7dcf000 r--p 00179000 fc:01 655738 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libstdc++.so.6.0.25
7ffff7dcf000-7ffff7dd1000 rw-p 00183000 fc:01 655738 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libstdc++.so.6.0.25
7ffff7dd1000-7ffff7dd5000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffff7dd5000-7ffff7dfc000 r-xp 00000000 fc:01 917904 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.27.so
7ffff7dfc000-7ffff7fea000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffff7ffa000-7ffff7ffa000 r--p 00000000 00:00 0 [vvar]
7ffff7ffa000-7ffff7ffc000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0 [vdso]
7ffff7ffc000-7ffff7ffd000 r--p 00027000 fc:01 917904 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.27.so
7ffff7ffd000-7ffff7ffe000 rw-p 00028000 fc:01 917904 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.27.so
7ffff7ffe000-7ffff7fff000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffff7fff000-7ffff7ffde000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0 [stack]
ffffffffff600000-ffffffffff601000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0 [vsyscall]
```

图上显示进程内存映射，包括了程序本身的 text、bss、data 段，还有程序依赖的动态库的映射。

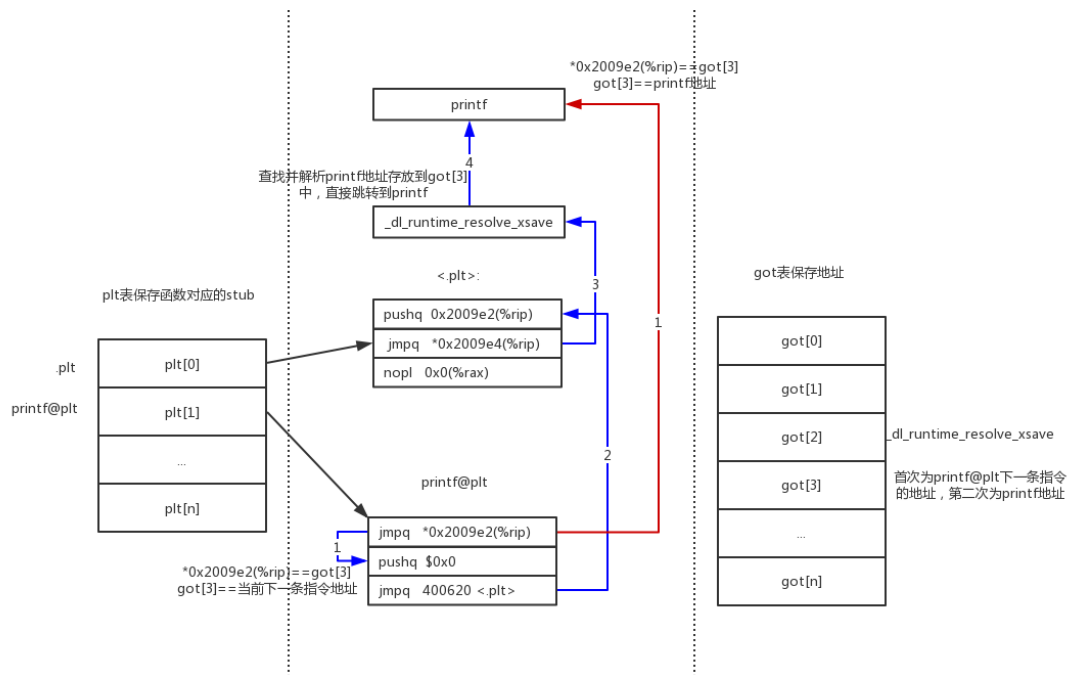
寄存器名 (64 位环境)	用 途	寄存器名 (32 位环境)	用 途
rax	第一函数值，操作数	eax	函数值，操作数
rbx	寄存器变量	ebx	寄存器变量
rcx	操作数，第四函数变量	ecx	操作数
rdx	操作数，第三函数变量，第二函数值	edx	操作数
rsi	操作数，第二函数变量	esi	寄存器变量
rdi	操作数，第一函数变量	edi	寄存器变量
r8	操作数，第五函数变量	—	
r9	操作数，第六函数变量	—	
r10~r11	操作数	—	
r12~r15	寄存器变量	—	
rbp	基指针，寄存器变量	ebp	基指针，寄存器变量
rip	程序计数器（提示下一条指令）	eip	程序计数器（提示下一条指令）

Linux x64 和 x86 相比，主要区别在于参数的传递上：

- x86 使用栈传递全部参数。GCC 默认将函数参数从右至左 push 到栈中。由函数调用方负责平衡栈。
- x64 优先使用寄存器传递参数。对于前 6 个参数，分别使用 rdi, rsi, rdx, rcx, r8, r9 传递参数。参数超过 6 个时使用栈传递额外的参数。同样由调用方平衡栈。

- 二者都使用 eax/rax 存储函数返回值。

程序访问动态库的函数的过程



程序首次调用 `printf` 时走上图蓝色线，之后调用走红色线。

- GOT (Global Offset Table, 全局偏移表) 是 Linux ELF 文件中用于定位全局变量和函数的一个表。GOT 表前三项是特殊的：GOT[0] 包含 `.dynamic` 段的地址，`.dynamic` 段包含了动态链接器用来绑定函数地址的信息，比如符号的位置和重定位信息；GOT[1] 包含动态链接器的标识；GOT[2] 包含动态链接器的延迟绑定代码的入口点 (`_dl_runtime_resolve_xsave`)。GOT 的其他表项为本模块要引用的一个全局变量或函数的地址。
- PLT (Procedure Linkage Table, 过程链接表) 是 Linux ELF 文件中用于延迟绑定的表，即函数第一次被调用的时候才进行绑定。PLT 是一个以 16 字节表项的数组形式出现的代码序列。其中 PLT[0] 是一个特殊的表项，它跳转到动态链接器中执行；每个定义在共享库中并被本模块调用的函数在 PLT 中都有一个表项，从 PLT[1] 开始。模块对函数的调用会转到相应 PLT 表项中执行，这些表项由三条指令构成。第一条指令是跳转到相应的 GOT 存储的地址值中。第二条指令把函数相应的 ID 压入栈中，第三条指令跳转到 PLT[0] 中调用动态链接器解析函数地址，并把函数真正地址存入相应的 GOT 表项中。被调用函数 GOT 对应表项中存储的最初地址为相应 PLT 表项中第二条指令的地址值，函数第一次被调用后，GOT 表项中的值就为函数的真正地址。因此，第一次调用函数时开销比较大，但是其后的每次调用都只会花费一条指令和一个间接的存储器引用。

反汇编程序

objdump -d test | c++filt

```
0000000000400620 <.plt>:
400620: ff 35 e2 09 20 00    pushq 0x2009e2(%rip)      # 601008 <_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_+0x8>
400626: ff 25 e4 09 20 00    jmpq *0x2009e4(%rip)      # 601010 <_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_+0x10>
40062c: 0f 1f 40 00          nopl 0x0(%rax)
0000000000400630 <printf@plt>:
400630: ff 25 e2 09 20 00    jmpq *0x2009e2(%rip)      # 601018 <printf@GLIBC_2.2.5>
400636: 68 00 00 00 00      pushq $0x0
40063b: e9 e0 ff ff         jmpq 400620 <.plt>
00000000004007ab <main>:
4007ab: 55                  push %rbp
4007ac: 48 89 e5            mov %rsp,%rbp
4007af: 48 83 ec 30         sub $0x30,%rsp
4007b4: ...
4007b7: 89 c6              mov %eax,%esi
4007e9: 48 8d 3d f5 00 00 00 lea 0xf5(%rip),%rdi      # 4008e5 <std::piecewise_construct+0x1>
4007f0: b8 00 00 00 00     mov $0x0,%eax
4007f5: e8 36 fe ff ff     callq 400630 <printf@plt>
4007fa: b8 00 00 00 00     mov $0x0,%eax
4007ff: c9                  leaveq
400800: c3                  retq
```

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