

Homework 3

Compilers, Monsoon 2020

Swaraj Renghe
20171119

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1. Done.
2. Done.
3. Done. Doing Q7.9 and Q7.10 from the book *Computer Systems: A Programmer's Perspective*.

7.9. We are able to compile and execute the program because the way the C language specification deals with this is that the `main` symbol defined in `foo6.c` is a strong symbol, while the `main` defined in `bar6.c` is a weak symbol. If we try to decompile the generated program, we see this.

```
0000000000000064a <main>:
64a: 55                push    %rbp
64b: 48 89 e5          mov     %rsp,%rbp
64e: e8 07 00 00 00    callq   65a <p2>
653: b8 00 00 00 00    mov     $0x0,%eax
658: 5d                pop     %rbp
659: c3                retq
```

Clearly, the symbol used by `p2` is actually `%rbp` (which is 55, which is also the output of the program), which is the `main` defined in `foo6.c`, but the value of the `main` symbol is the value of the command compiled by the `main` function.

We can confirm this behavior by changing the line in `bar6.c` to `printf("0x%x\n", *(&main+1));` The output of the program is now 0x56.

7.10. A) Since we have a static linker, and `libx.a` depends on `p.o` first, we can link the two files using the command `gcc p.o libx.a -o fdsf`. This also takes care of the fact that `p.o` depends on `libx.a` again.

B) Since we have a static linker, we break down the requirement. `libx.a` depends on `p.o` first, so our arguments will have `p.o` and `libx.a` first. Then, `libx.y` depends on

libx.a and vice versa, so we must mention libx.a again after libx.y. depends So the command is `gcc p.o libx.a liby.a libx.a`

C) Similarly, we know the base order first is $p.o \rightarrow libx.a \rightarrow liby.a \rightarrow libz.a$. Clearly, p.o must be linked first. The only differing one here is that libz.a depends directly on both libx.a and liby.z, and liby.a comes after libx.a too. As a result, libx.a must be linked to both those files. So our final command required is `gcc p.o libx.a liby.a libx.a libz.a`.