

## Part I

2.

a. The size of 1.out executable is 16696 bytes, or 17K. It has 1566 bytes of text, 600 of data, and 8 of bss.

Command used:

```
gcc -o 1.out 1.c
```

```
ls -l 1.out
```

```
size 1.out
```

b. The size of 2.out executable is 16728 bytes, or 17K. It has 1566 bytes of text, 600 of data, and 4032 of bss.

Difference: the size of bss increased due to a declaration of an array. Text segment also increases due to more texts are written.

Command used:

```
gcc -o 2.out 2.c
```

```
ls -l 2.out
```

```
size 2.out
```

c. The size of 3.out executable is 20744 bytes, or 17K. It has 1566 bytes of text, 4616 of data, and 8 of bss.

Difference: the size of bss decreased with data increased due to initializing an array. Text segment also increases due to more texts are written.

Command used:

```
gcc -o 3.out 3.c
```

```
ls -l 3.out
```

```
size 3.out
```

d. When an array without initialization is declared, 4.out has 1723 of text, 4624 of data. And 8 of bss. When the second array with initialization is declared, it changes to 1755 of text, but the data and bss segment stay the same. The total size of 4.out is now 20792 bytes.

The locally defined data will not be stored in the data segment, and it doesn't make any difference if it's initialized.

Command used:

```
gcc -o 4.out 4.c
```

```
ls -l 4.out
```

```
size 4.out
```

e. When compiled for debugging, the overall size of the executable increases to 23408 bytes. The segments don't change.

Command used:

```
gcc 5.c -g -o 5d.out
```

```
ls -l 5d.out
```

```
size 5d.out
```

f. After the maximum optimization (using O3), the total file size grows to 24088 bytes. The text segment falls back to 1558 and data to 4616.

Command used:

```
gcc 5.c -g -O3 -o 5d.out
```

```
ls -l 5o.out
```

```
size 5o.out
```

## Part II

2.

a. Command used:

```
gcc stack_hack_1.c -o stack_hack_1.out
```

```
./stack_hack_1.out
```

(output)

The stack top is near 0x7ffe8e1c7a4

b. Command used:

```
gcc stack_hack_2.c -o stack_hack_2.out
```

```
./stack_hack_2.out
```

(output)

The stack top is near 0x7ffdae5073fc

The location of global\_data in the initialized data segment is 0x5593c48cb010

The location of text\_seg in the text segment is 0x5593c48c8020

The location of p in the heap segment is 0x5593c496b2a0

I declared a global integer in the data segment, a const in text segment, and a pointer pointing to the result of malloc(128) in the heap segment.

c. Command used:

```
gcc stack_hack_3.c -o stack_hack_3.out
```

```
./stack_hack_3.out
```

(output)

The stack top is now near

```
0x7ffdb3c74c90
```

The location of global\_data in the initialized data segment is 0x55dc911a9010

The location of text\_seg in the text segment is 0x55dc911a6020

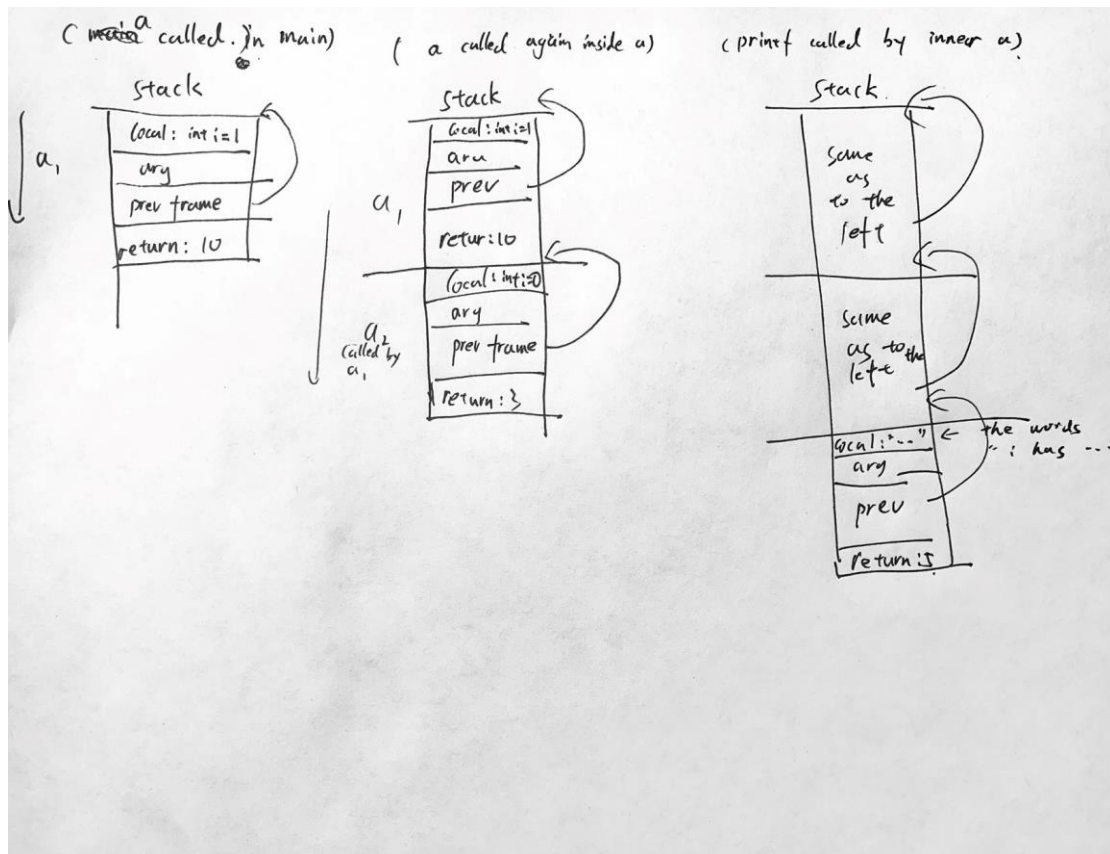
The location of p in the heap segment is 0x55dc917612a0

I declared a large local array and called a function to change local variables. This should grow the stack as those local variables are stored in the stack/

## Part III

2.

a.



b. Command used: `gcc -g main.c`

in gdb: set the end line of `a` as breakpoint

and do `info frame`

The actual frame on Linux substitutes the address with actual memory address.

For example:

Stack level 0, frame at `0x7ffffffe930`:

`rip = 0x5555555516e` in `a (main.c:6)`; saved `rip = 0x5555555516c`

called by frame at

`0x7ffffffe950`

source language `c`.

Arglist at `0x7ffffffe908`, args: `i=0`

Locals at `0x7ffffffe908`, Previous frame's `sp` is `0x7ffffffe930`

Saved

registers:

`rbp` at `0x7ffffffe920`, `rip` at `0x7ffffffe928`