
Homework #3

M1522.000800 System Programming

Name: _____

Due Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015, 23:59

Student-Number: _____

Submission: in paper form.
There will be a drop off box in class and inside the CSAP Lab in building 301, room 419.

Question 1

Symbol Resolution

Consider the following program, which consists of two object modules:

```
/* foo.c */
void p2(void);

int main()
{
    p2();
    return 0;
}

/* bar.c */
#include <stdio.h>

char main;

void p2()
{
    printf("0x%x\n", main);
}
```

When this program is compiled and executed on a Linux system, it prints the string "0x55\n" and terminates normally, even though p2 never initializes variable main. Can you explain this?

Question 2

Linker & Reference Resolution

Let **a** and **b** denote object modules or static libraries in the current directory, and let **a** → **b** denote that **a** depends on **b**, in the sense that **b** defines a symbol that is referenced by **a**. For each of the following scenarios, show the minimal command line (i.e., one with the least number of file object file and library arguments) that will allow the static linker to resolve all symbol references.

- A. p.o → libx.a → p.o.
- B. p.o → libx.a → liby.a & liby.a → libx.a
- C. p.o → libx.a → liby.a → libz.a & liby.a → libx.a → libz.a

Question 3

Relocating Symbol References

The example program consists of two source files, *main.c* and *swap.c*.

```
/* main.c */
void swap();

int buf[2] = {1, 2};

int main()
{
    swap();
    return 0;
}

/* swap.c */
extern int buf[];

int *bufp0 = &buf[0];
int *bufp1;

void swap()
{
    int temp;

    bufp1 = &buf[1];
    temp = *bufp0;
    *bufp0 = *bufp1;
    *bufp1 = temp;
}
```

The *swap* routine in the following plots (Relocated **.text** section & **.data** section) contains five relocated references.

.text			
1	00483b4	<main>:	
2	80483b4:	55	push %ebp
3	80483b5:	89 e5	mov %esp, %ebp
4	80483b7:	83 ec 08	sub \$0x8, %esp
5	80483ba:	e8 09 00 00 00	call 80483c8 <swap> swap();
6	80483bf:	31 c0	xor %eax, %eax
7	80483c1:	89 ec	mov %ebp, %esp
8	80483c4:	5d	pop %ebp
9	80483c5:	c3	ret
10	80483c5:	90	nop
11	80483c5:	90	nop
12	80483c5:	90	nop
13	00483c8	<swap>:	
14	80483c8:	55	push %ebp
15	80483c9:	8b 15 5c 94 04 08	mov 0x804945c, %edx Get *bufp0
16	80483cf:	a1 58 94 04 08	mov 0x8049458, %eax Get buf[1]
17	80483d4:	89 e5	mov %esp, %ebp
18	80483d6:	c7 05 48 95 04 08 58	movl \$0x8049458,0x8049548 bufp1 = &buf[1]
19	80483dd:	94 04 08	
20	80483e0:	89 ec	mov %ebp, %esp
21	80483e2:	8b 0a	mov (%edx), %ecx
22	80483e4:	89 02	mov %eax, (%edx)
23	80483e6:	a1 48 95 04 08	mov 0x8049548, %eax Get *bufp1
24	80483eb:	89 08	mov %ecx, (%eax)
25	80483ed:	5d	pop %ebp
26	80483ee:	c3	ret

.data		
1	08049454	<buf>:
2	8049454:	01 00 00 00 02 00 00 00
3	0804945c	<bufp0>:
4	804945c:	54 94 04 08 <i>Relocated!</i>

For each relocated reference, indicate its line number in the upper relocated section, its run-time memory address, and its value in the table below.

Line # in the relocated section	Address	Value

To do you you will need the original code and relocation entries in the *swap.o* module:

1	00000000	<swap>:		
2	0:	55	push %ebp	
3	1:	8b 15 00 00 00 00	mov 0x0, %edx	<i>get *bufp0=&buf[0]</i>
4			3: R_386_32 bufp0	<i>relocation entry</i>
5	7:	a1 04 00 00 00	mov 0x4, %eax	<i>get buf[1]</i>
6			8: R_386_32 buf	<i>relocation entry</i>
7	c:	89 e5	mov %esp, %ebp	
8	e:	c7 05 00 00 00 00 04	movl \$0x4, 0x0	<i>bufp1 = &buf[1]</i>
9	15:	00 00 00		
10			10: R_386_32 bufp1	<i>relocation entry</i>
11			14: R_386_32 buf	<i>relocation entry</i>
12	18:	89 ec	mov %ebp, %esp	
13	1a:	8b 0a	mov (%edx), %ecx	<i>temp = buf[0];</i>
14	1c:	89 02	mov %eax, (%edx)	<i>buf[0]=buf[1];</i>
15	1e:	a1 00 00 00 00	mov 0x0, %eax	<i>get *bufp1=&buf[1]</i>
16			1f: R_386_32 bufp1	<i>relocation entry</i>
17	23:	89 08	mov %ecx, (%eax)	<i>buf[1]=temp;</i>
18	25:	5d	pop %ebp	
19	26:	c3	ret	
