- 2.1 一个C程序可以编译成目标文件或可执行文件。目标文件和可执行文件通常包含text、data、bss、rodata段,程序执行时也会用到堆(heap)和栈(stack)。
- (1)请写一个C程序,使其包含data段和bss段,并在运行时包含堆的使用。请说明所写程序中哪些变量在data段、bss段和堆上。
- (2) 请了解readelf、objdump命令的使用,用这些命令查看(1)中所写程序的data和bss段,截图展示。
- (3) 请说明(1) 中所写程序是否用到了栈。

提交内容: 所写C程序、问题解答、截图等。

```
解答:
C 程序:
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int global_var_data = 10;//全局变量存储在数据段
int global_var_bss;
int main(){
   static int local_static_var = 20;//初始化的静态局部变量存储在 data 段上
   static int local var bss;//未初始化的静态局部变量存储在 bss 段上
   int local var=40;
   int *ptr;
   ptr =(int*)malloc(sizeof(int));//动态分配内存
   if(ptr==NULL)
   {
       printf("Memory not allocated.\n");
       exit(0);
   *ptr = 30;//为堆上的数据赋值
   //打印变量
   printf("Value of local var bss is (bss sector): %d\n",local var bss);
   printf("Value of local var is (stack): %d\n",local var);
   printf("Value of local static var is (data
sector): %d\n",local_static_var);
   printf("Value of global_var is (data sector): %d\n",global_var_data);
   printf("Value of global_var is (bss): %d\n",global_var_bss);
   printf("Value of *ptr (heap sector)is : %d\n",*ptr);
   //释放内存
   free(ptr);
   return 0;
```

```
}

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```

stu@stu:~/OSLab-RISC-V/HOMEWORK/Theory_course\$ readelf -S homework2

Address

Offset

There are 31 section headers, starting at offset 0x3aa8:

Type

Section Headers: [Nr] Name

[25] .data	PROGBITS	000000000004000	00003000		
	0000000000000018	00000000000000 WA	0	0	8
[26] .bss	NOBITS	000000000004018	00003018		
	0000000000000010	00000000000000 WA	0	0	4.

W (write), A (alloc), X (execute), M (merge), S (strings), I (info), L (link order), O (extra OS processing required), G (group), T (TLS), C (compressed), x (unknown), o (OS specific), E (exclude), I (large), p (processor specific)

可以使用 readelf -h elffile 查看 ELF 文件头

readelf -h test

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: DYN (Shared object file)

Machine: Advanced Micro Devices X86-64

Version: 0x1 Entry point address: 0x10e0

Start of program headers: 64 (bytes into file)

Start of section headers: 15056 (bytes into file)

Flags: 0x0
Size of this header: 64 (bytes)
Size of program headers: 56 (bytes)

Number of program headers: 13
Size of section headers: 64 (bytes)
Number of section headers: 31

Section header string table index: 30

这部分内容其实就是操作系统研讨课实验一需要设置的信息等。

利用反汇编命令查看.bss 和.data 段(部分内容) objdump -h homework2

homework2: file format elf64-x86-64

[Nr] Name Type Address Offset

Size EntSize Flags Link Info Align

CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, DATA

25.bss 00000010 00000000000004018 00000000004018 00003018 2**2

ALLOC

objdump -s homework2

Contents of section .data:

4010 0a000000 14000000

符号表: objdump -t homework2 test: file format elf64-x86-64

SYMBOL TABLE:(只留下.data 段和.bss 段)

0000000000000000 d .data 0000000000000 .data 000000000000000000 .bss

```
0000000000004018 |
                       O.bss
                               0000000000000001
                                                              completed.8060
0000000000004014 I
                       O .data
                               0000000000000004
                                                              local_var.2834
                                                              local var bss.2835
000000000000401cl
                      O.bss
                               0000000000000004
0000000000004000 w
                          .data 0000000000000000
                                                               data start
0000000000004020 g
                       O.bss
                                0000000000000004
                                                               global_var_bss
0000000000004018 q
                         .data
                               0000000000000000
                                                               edata
0000000000004000 g
                               .data
                                                               __data_start
0000000000004008 g
                       O .data
                               0000000000000000
                                                               .hidden
0000000000004028 q
                         .bss
                                0000000000000000
                                                               _end
0000000000004018 g
                         .bss
                                0000000000000000
                                                               __bss_start
                                                               qlobal_var_data
0000000000004010 q
                       O .data
                               00000000000000004
0000000000004018 g
                       O .data
                               0000000000000000
                                                           .hidden __TMC_END__
```

C 程序通常会使用栈来存储函数调用的局部变量和函数调用信息,该程序定义自己的局部变量 local_var 变量,因此程序使用到了栈,

利用 gbd 调试工具,输入 info locals 可以查看栈帧中的局部变量如图:

```
#0 0x000055555555551cd in main () at test.c:6
5 int main(){
(gdb) info locals
local_static_var = 20
local_var_bss = 0
local_var = 32767
ptr = 0x0
(gdb) info args
No arguments.
```