

Design Patterns for Application-Level Programs

Shared Libraries

Is it possible to share standard library routines for all processes, inside or outside a computer?



https://cs-fundamentals.com/c-programming/static-and-dynamic-linking-in-c

STATIC LINK

At compile time, using linker include!



stdio.h

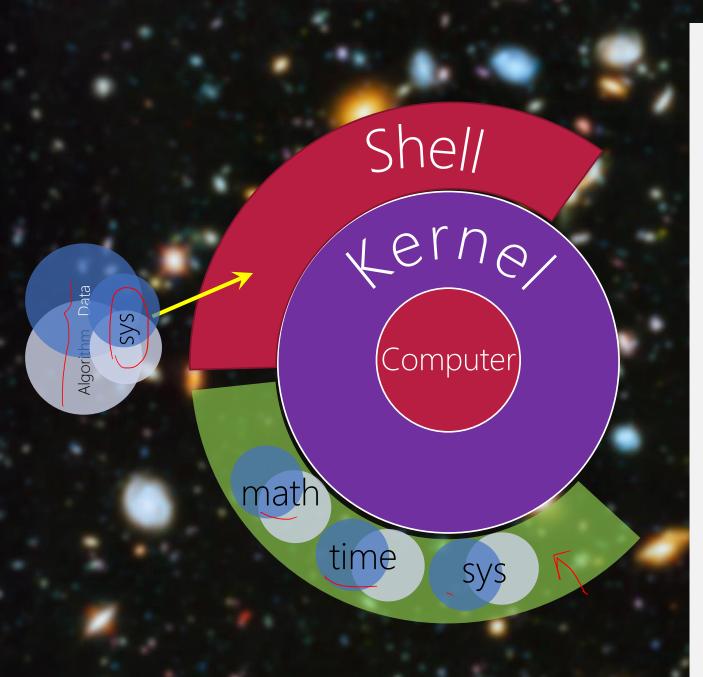
```
0000 0000 0000 0000 3309 0110 0111 0000
0046 0000 0220 0000 0000 0000 0000 2200
0111 0000 0000 0000 e432 0000 0000 0000
```

OP Code

```
0000 0000 0000 3309 0000 0000 0000
0096 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
    0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Linker

```
0001 0000 0000 0010 0000 0000 0000 1100
00f1 0000 0003 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 3309 0110 0111 0000
0046 0000 0220 0000 0000 0000 0000 2200
   0000 0000 0000 e432 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0096 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```



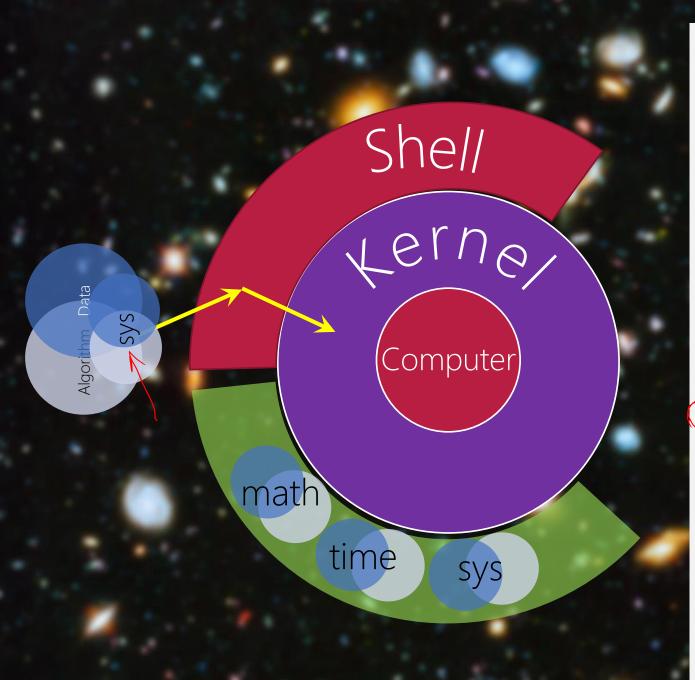
Memory

Kernel

Shell

Bus





Memory

Kernel

Shell

Process1: Program + Data

mm sys

Bus



STATIC LINK

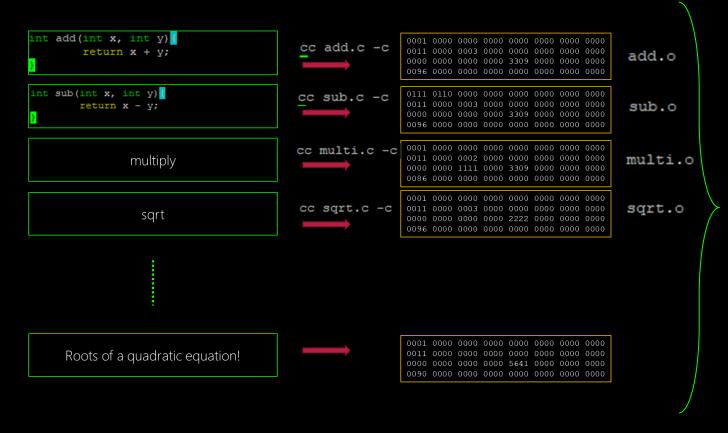
From Kernel's POV, everything is the same!

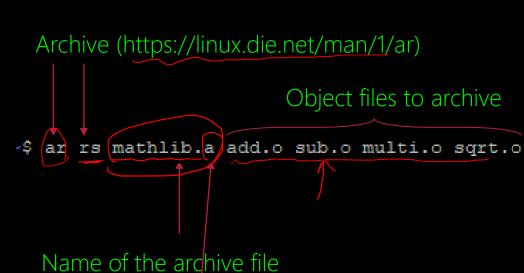
1) Building the Static Library



Roots of a quadratic equation!

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Convention: *.a

2) Using the Static Library

```
#include <stdio.h>

int add(int, int);
int sub(int, int);
int multi(int, int);
int sqrt(int);
...

void main(void) {
    printf("2 + 3 = %d\n", add(2,3));
    printf("2 - 3 = %d\n", sub(2,3));
    ...

Function calls
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int add(int, int);
int sub(int, int);
int multi(int, int);
int sqrt(int);
...
```

Functions prototypes into another file → Library Header File → mathlib.h

```
void main(void) {
        printf("2 + 3 = %d\n", add(2,3));
        printf("2 - 3 = %d\n", sub(2,3));
        ...
}
```

```
:~$ vi mathlib.h
int add(int, int);
int sub(int, int);
int multi(int, int);
int sqrt(int);
//...
```

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include "mathlib.h"

void main(void) {
        printf("2 + 3 = %d\n", add(2,3));
        printf("2 - 3 = %d\n", sub(2,3));
}
```

```
:~$ vi mathlib.h
int add(int, int);
int sub(int, int);
int multi(int, int);
int sqrt(int);
//...
```

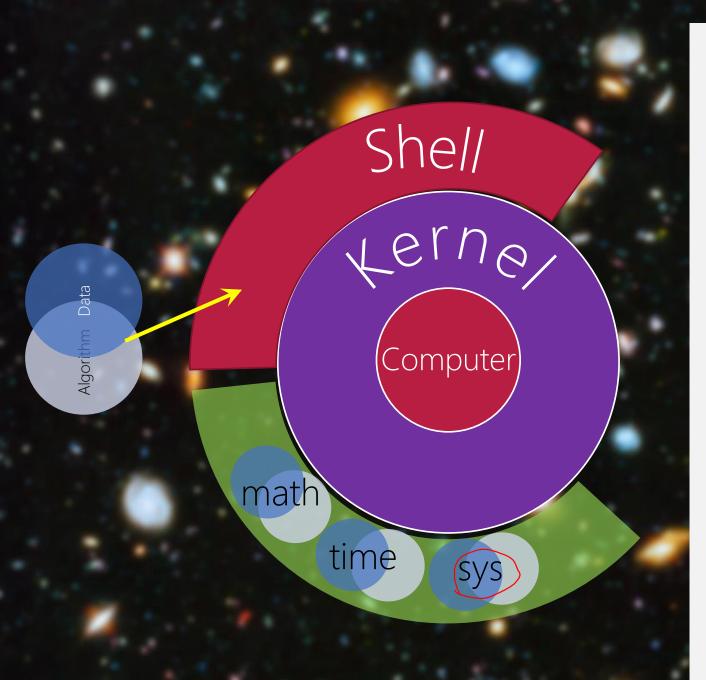
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "mathlib.h"
void main(void) {
       printf("2 + 3 = d^n, add(2,3));
       printf("2 - 3 = d\n'', sub(2,3));
hfani@alpha:~$ cc main.c -c
hfani@alpha:~$ cc main.o mathlib.a (-o main
hfani@alpha:~$ ./main
2 + 3 = 5
                                                           add.o
                                                           sub.o
2 - 3 = -1
hfani@alpha:~$ size ./main
            data
                               dec
                                       hex filename
   text
                      bss
   1647
             584
                        8
                              2239
                                        8bf ./main
```

Includes main.o as well as object files of mathlib.a that are used

main.o

DYNAMIC LINK

At run time, using kernel call!



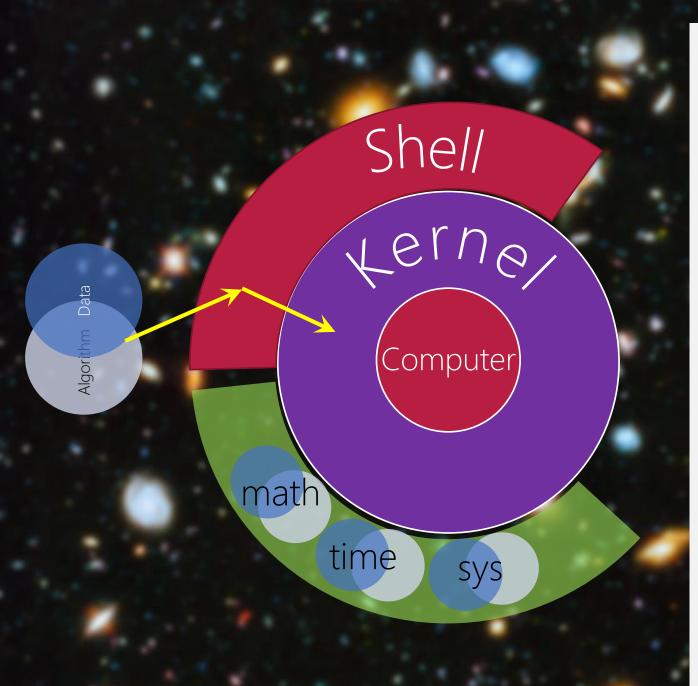
Memory

Kernel

Shell

Bus





Memory

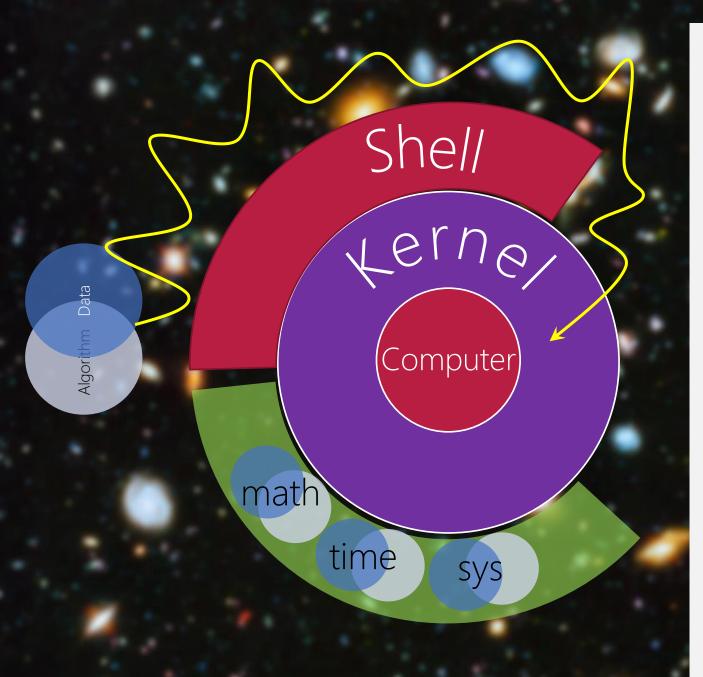
Kernel

Shell

Process1: Program + Data

Bus





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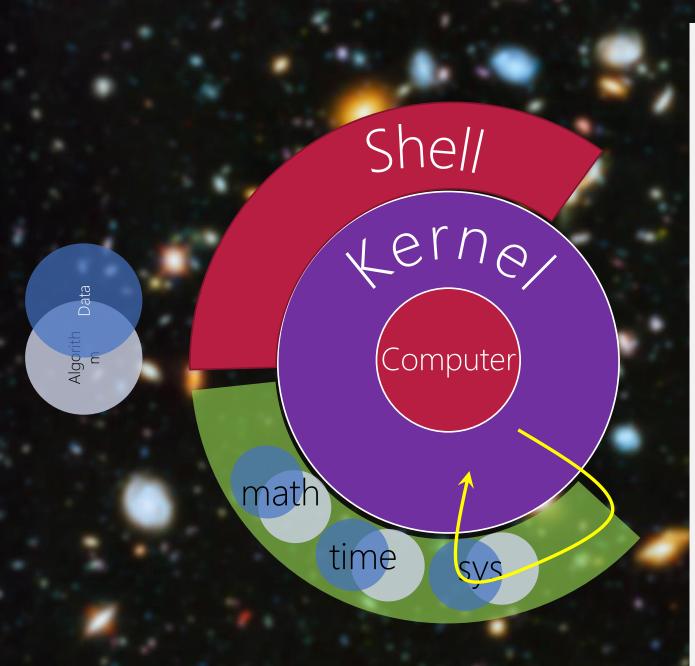
Kernel

Shell

Process1: Program + Data

Bus





Memory

Kernel

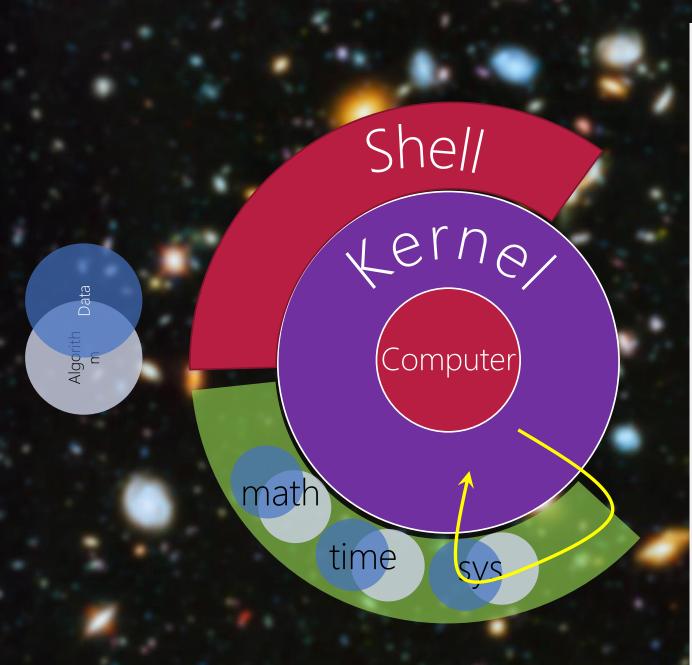
Shell

Sys

Process1: Program + Data

Bus





Memory

Kernel

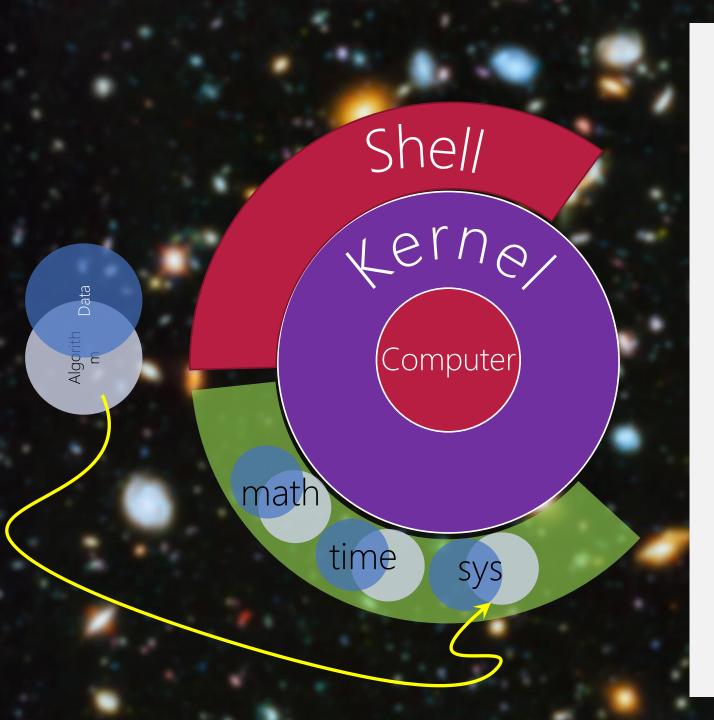
Shell

Sys

Process1: Program + Data

Bus





Memory

Kernel

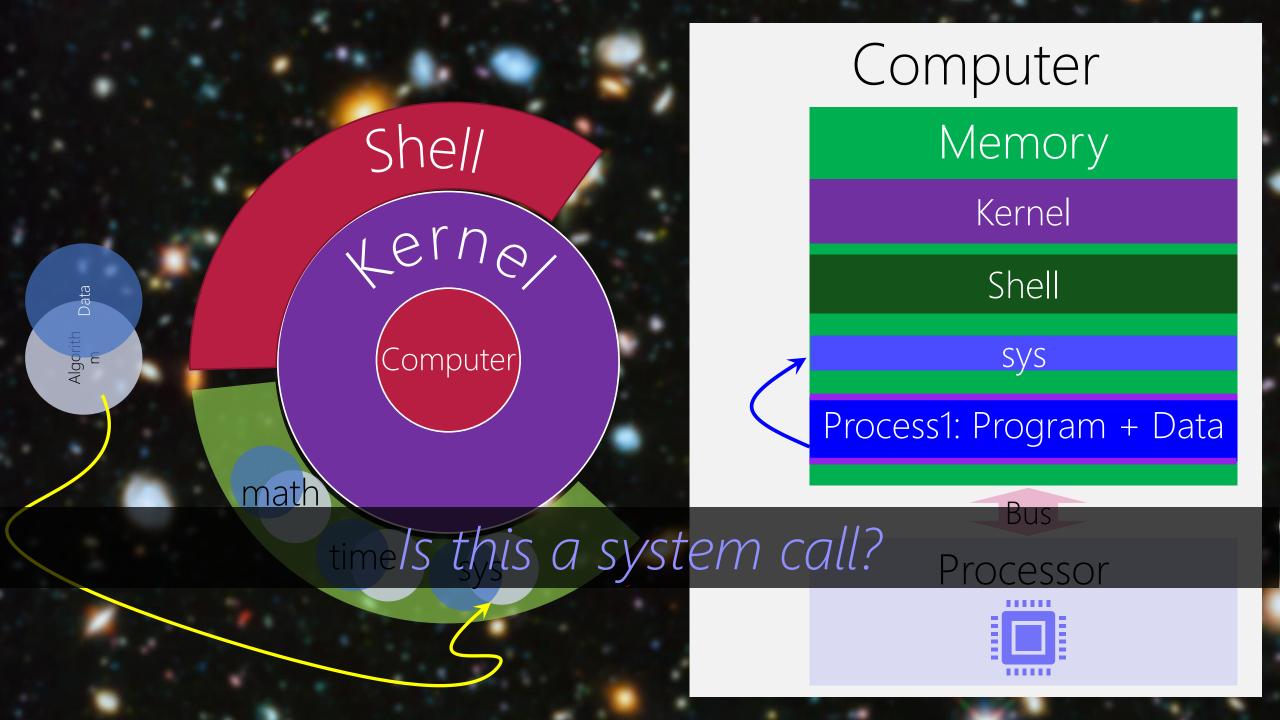
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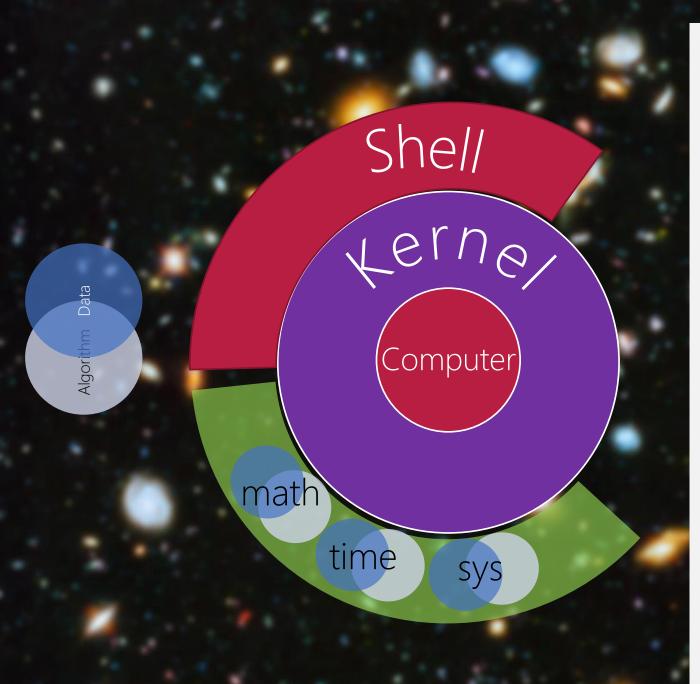
Sys

Process1: Program + Data

Bus







Memory

Kernel

Shell

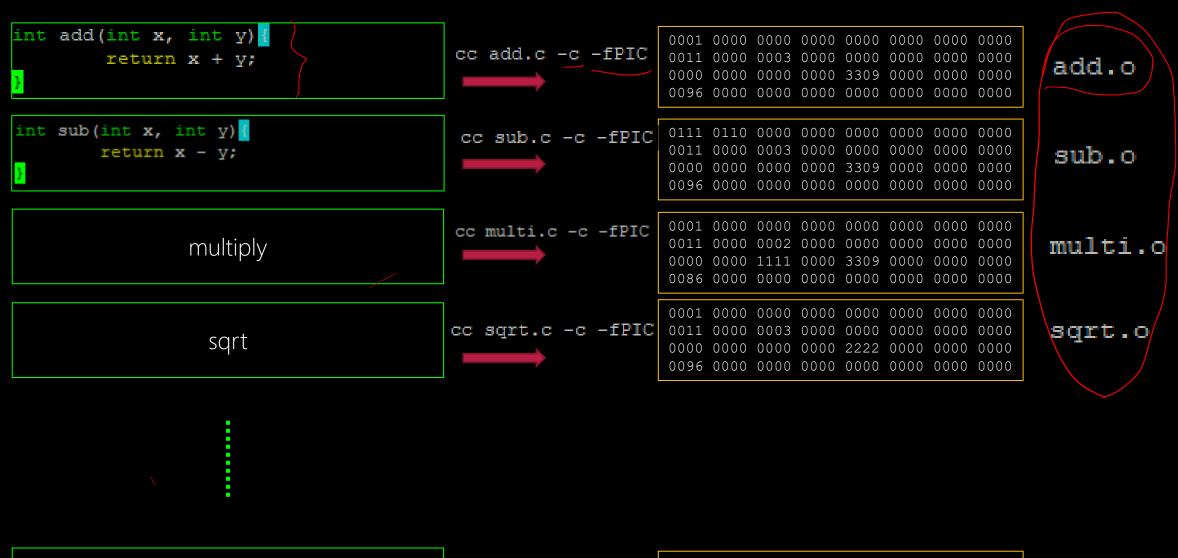


Process1: Program + Data

Bus



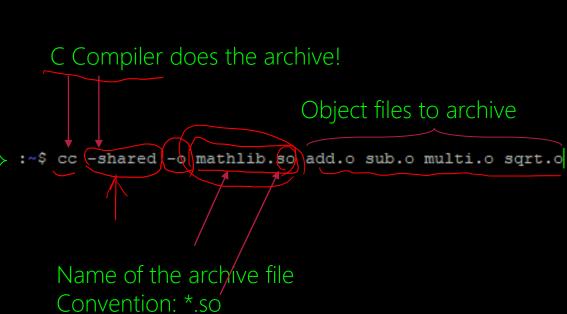
1) Building the Dynamic Library cc *.c -c -fPIC
Position Independent Code (PIC)



Roots of a quadratic equation!

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so: Shared Objects

2) Using the Dynamic Library

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include "mathlib.h"

void main(void) {
    printf("2 + 3 = %d\n", add(2,3));
    printf("2 - 3 = %d\n", sub(2,3));
}
```

The same as in using static library!

```
:~$ vi mathlib.h
int add(int, int);
int sub(int, int);
int multi(int, int);
int sqrt(int);
//...
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "mathlib.h"
void main (void) {
       printf(^{"}2 + 3 = {d n}, add(2,3));
       printf("2 - 3 = d\n", sub(2,3));
hfani@alpha:~$ cc main.c -c
hfani@alpha:~$ cc main.o mathlib.so -o main
hfani@alpha:~$ ./main
./main: error while loading shared libraries: mathlib.so: cannot open shared o
```

Tell the shell the kernel where to find it cc main.o . mathlib.so -o main

OR copy your lib to the C linker (ld) standard location: LD_LIBRARY_PATH
OR add your library path to LD_LIBRARY_PATH

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "mathlib.h"
void main (void) {
      printf("2 + 3 = dn, add(2,3));
      printf("2 - 3 = dn, sub(2,3));
hfani@alpha:~$ cc main.c,-c
hfani@alpha:~$ cc main.o mathlib.so -o main
hfani@alpha:~$ ./main
./main: error while loading shared libraries: mathlib.so: cannot open shared o
hfani@alpha:~$ LD LIBRARY PATH=$LD LIBRARY PATH: ./
hfani@alpha:~$ export LD LIBRARY PATH
hfani@alpha:~$ ./main
2 + 3 = 5
2 - 3 = -1
```

System Variable for the path of shared libs Other programs can use it!

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "mathlib.h"
void main (void) {
       printf("2 + 3 = dn", add(2,3));
       printf("2 - 3 = dn, sub(2,3));
hfani@alpha:~$ cc main.c -c
hfani@alpha:~$ cc main.o mathlib.so -o main
hfani@alpha:~$ ./main
./main: error while loading shared libraries: mathlib.so: cannot open shared o
hfani@alpha:~$ LD LIBRARY PATH=$LD LIBRARY PATH:./
hfani@alpha:~$ export LD LIBRARY PATH
hfani@alpha:~$ ./main
2 + 3 = 5
                                                          Does it include main.o only
2 - 3 = -1
                                                          Or also includes add.o, sub.o, ...?
hfani@alpha:~$ size ./main
                                      hex filename
            data-
                     bss
                              dec
   text
                                      8f6 ./main
             616
                       8
                             2294
```

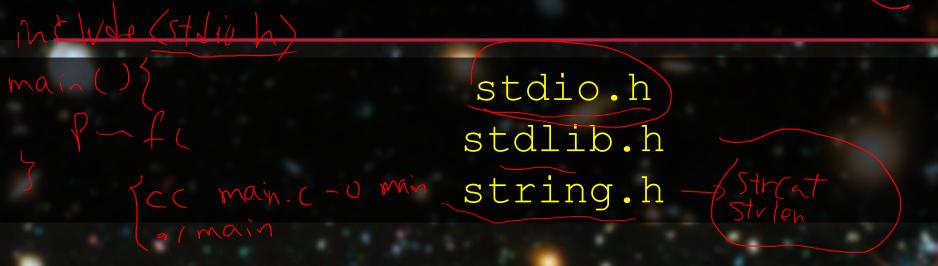
STATIC VS. DYNAMIC

Speed vs. Memory

STATIC vs. DYNAMIC

is *.h a static or dynamic library?

When building our program, we never used any *.a or *.so in cc!

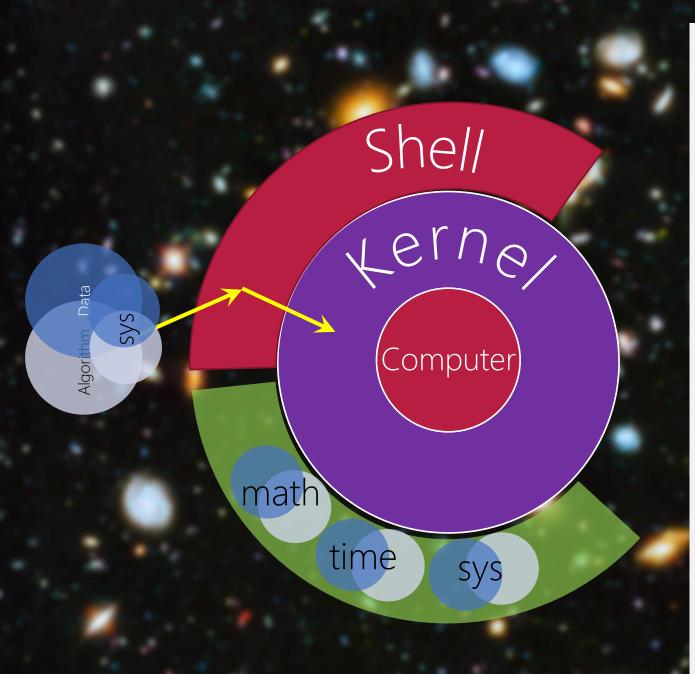


STATIC vs. DYNAMIC

List Dynamic Dependencies (ldd) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ldd_(Unix)

> stdio.h stdlib.h string.h

Whether Static When the process ends, the library is removed from memory!



Memory

Kernel

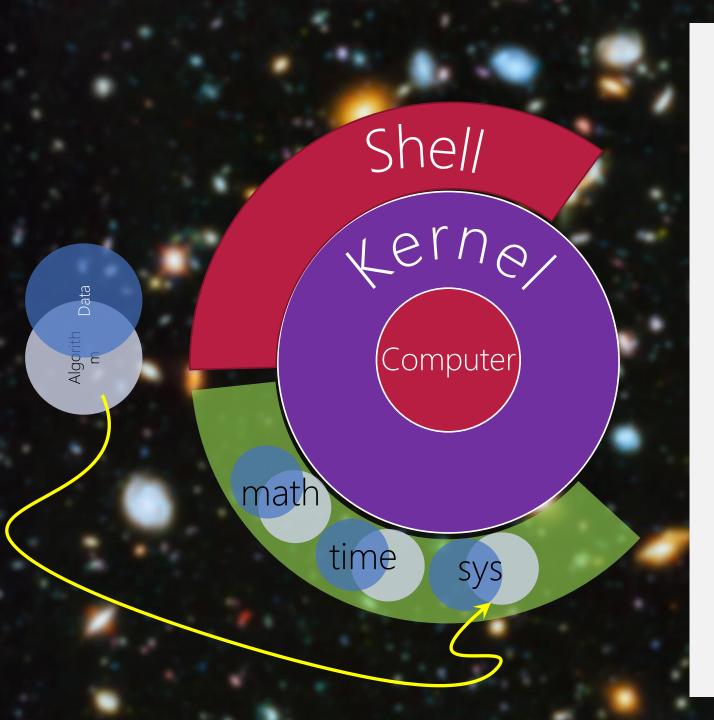
Shell

Process1: Program + Data sys

Bus



or Dynamic When the process ends, the library is removed from memory!



Memory

Kernel

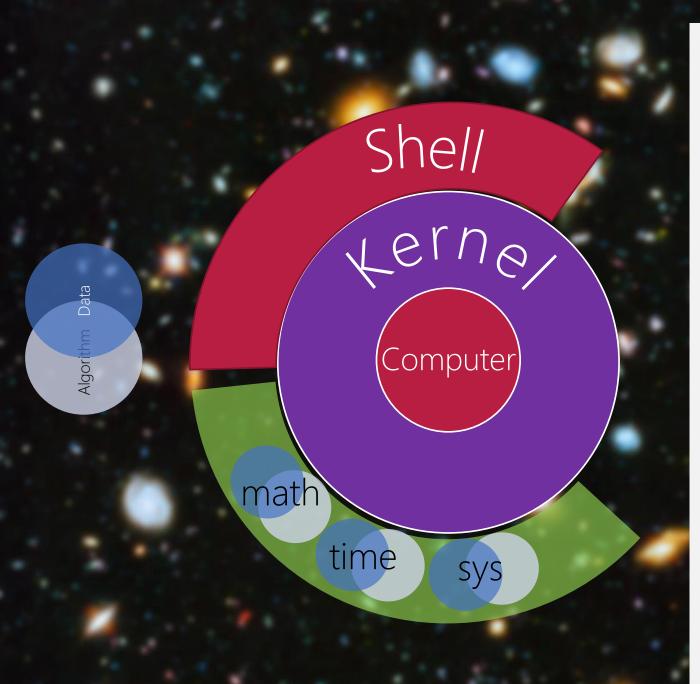
Shell

Sys

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Bus





Memory

Kernel

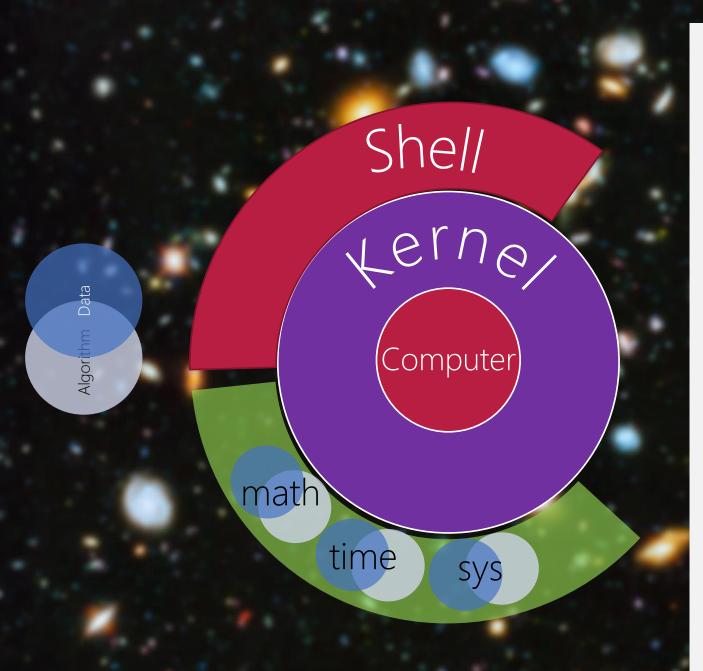
Shell



Process1: Program + Data

Bus





Memory

Kernel

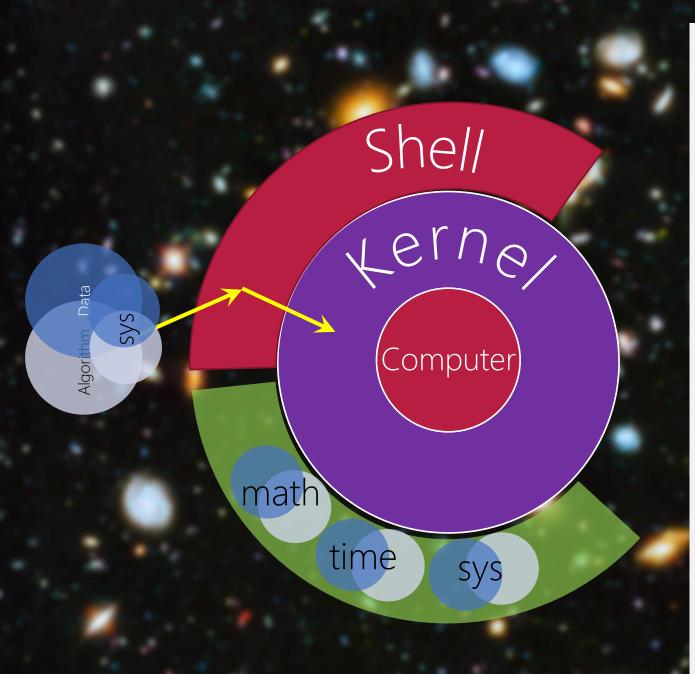
Shell

Bus



Is it possible to daemanize a library?

Is it possible to daemanize a library? Static Library: No (Why?)



Memory

Kernel

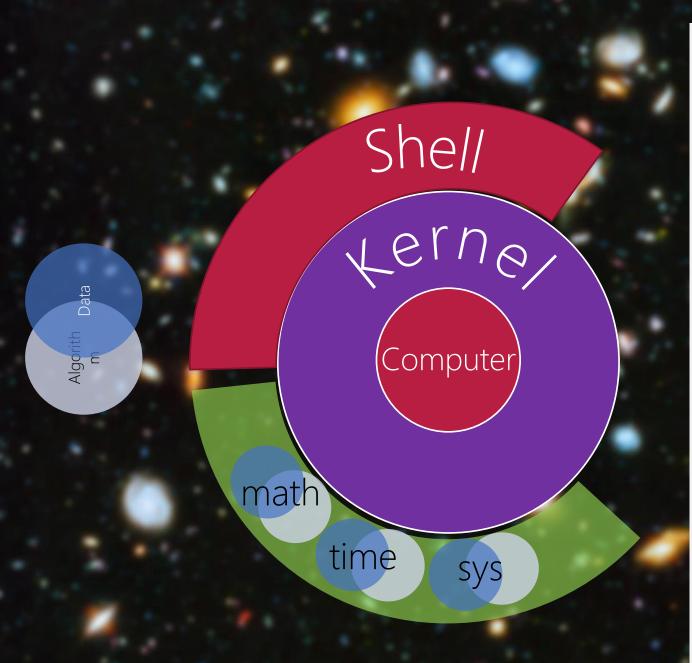
Shell

Process1: Program + Data sys

Bus



Is it possible to daemanize a library? Dynamic Library: Yes (Why?)



Memory

Kernel

Shell

sys

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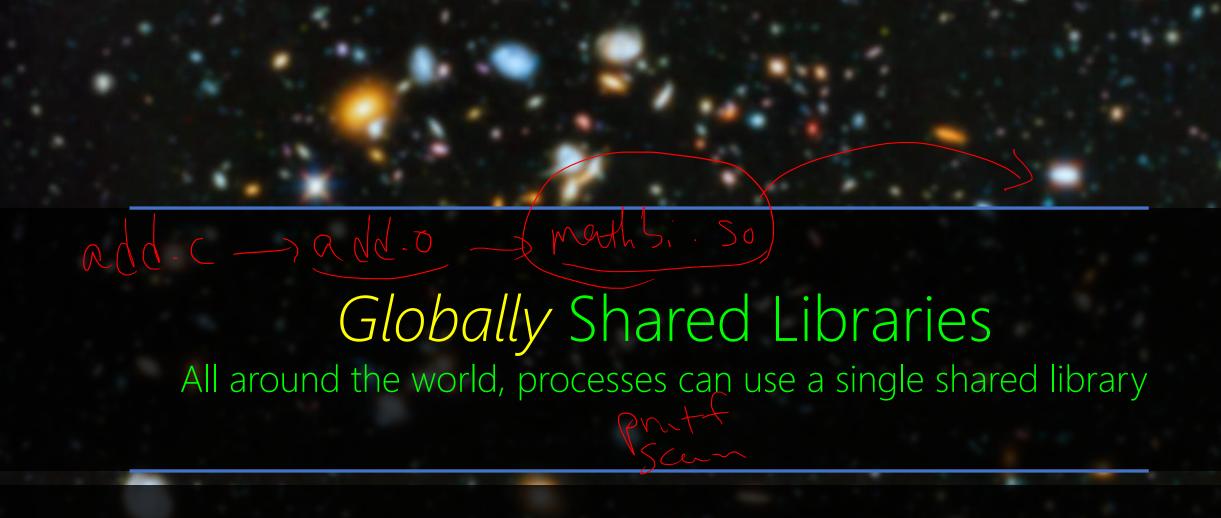
Shared Libraries

Daemon Dynamic Libraries e.g., stdio.h → libc.so

Shared Libraries

Daemon Dynamic Libraries e.g., stdio.h → libc.so

The sharing scope is within the computer!



Is it possible to share the library with other computers? sample final exam question

The Server (TCP) uses a Shared Library

Clients all around the word send their math questions to The Server and get the results.

The Server can charge a fee!

The Server (TCP) uses a Shared Library

Lab07: Parallel Matrix Multiplication Share the code vs. expose the functionality?

The Server (TCP) uses a Shared Library

- 1) Wrap the parallel matrix multiplication in a function X
- 2) Make it a dynamic library X.so
- 3) Write The Server include X.h and build it with X.so
- 4) The Server accept input matrices from clients
- 5) The Server call X and return the result to clients

Online C Compiler

https://www.onlinegdb.com/online_c_compiler

What is the design?

Web Services Web APIs Cloud Services