



# *Customizing link using plugins*

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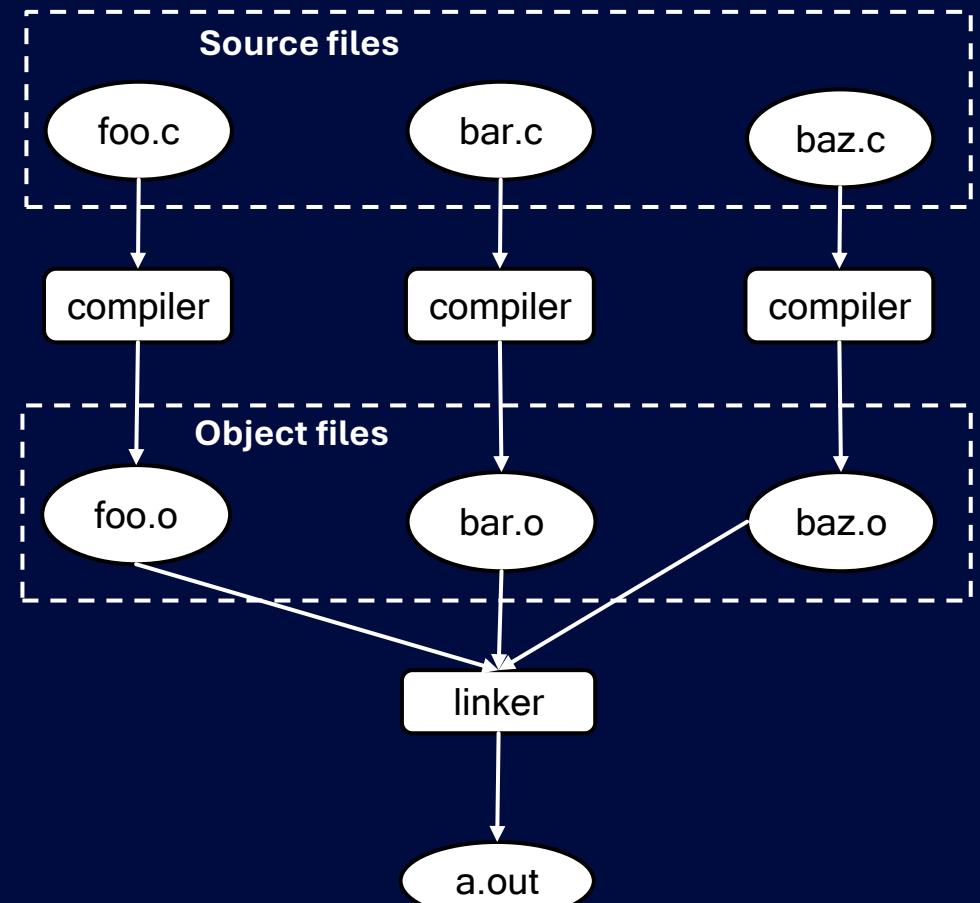


# Agenda

1. eld plugin Framework
2. Plugin Use Cases
  - Symbol Checking
  - Layout Optimization

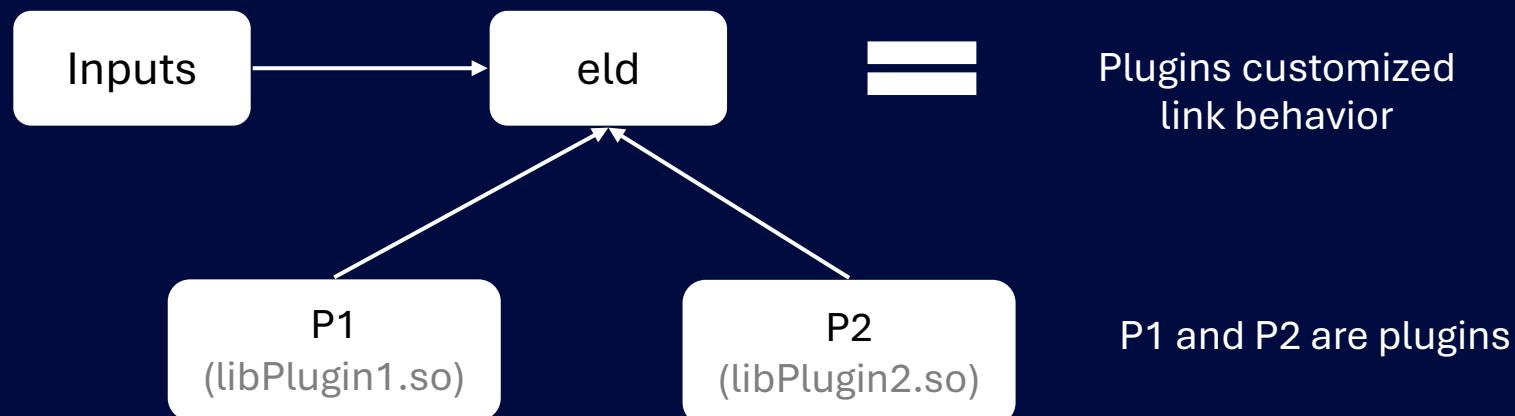
# Linker overview

- Linker plays a key role in a toolchain
  - “Transforms all the ingredients into a meal that is ready to eat.”
- Ingredients are the individual object files.
- Meal: binary that can run on a simulator/device
- Linker operation:
  - Read Input files
  - Resolve symbols
  - Match input sections (ELF) to output sections using linker script
  - Layout image
  - Resolve relocations
  - Output image
- Widely available linkers for building applications:
  - [GNU Linker](#), [gold linker \(gold\)](#), [LLVM linker \(lld\)](#), [mclinker](#), [Mold linker \(mold\)](#), [Wild linker](#), [ELF toolchain linker](#)



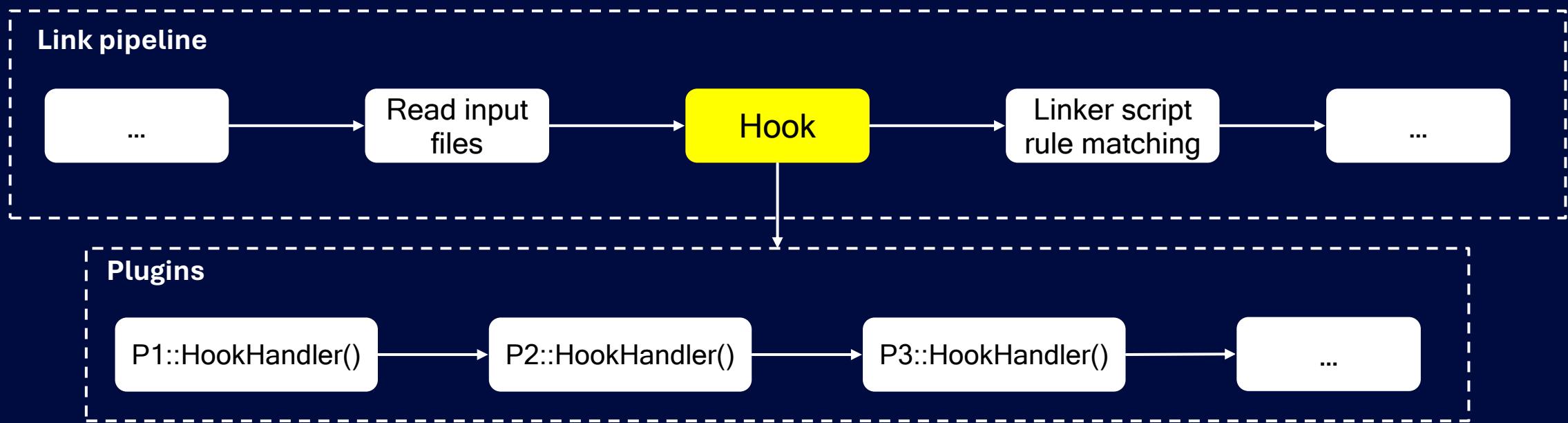
# Plugin framework

- eld plugin framework allows users to customize the link behavior without any modifications to the linker.
- The plugin framework provides finer control over the image layout than what is possible using traditional linker scripts.



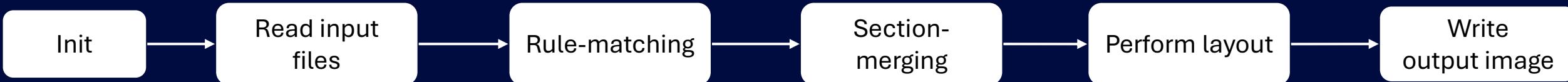
# Plugin framework

- Plugins can inspect and modify any of the key linker features and data structures such as: symbols, sections, relocations, input files, rule-matching, diagnostics, LTO, garbage-collection, and more.
- The plugin framework provides hooks at key points of the link pipeline and plugins implement hook handlers to customize the link behavior.

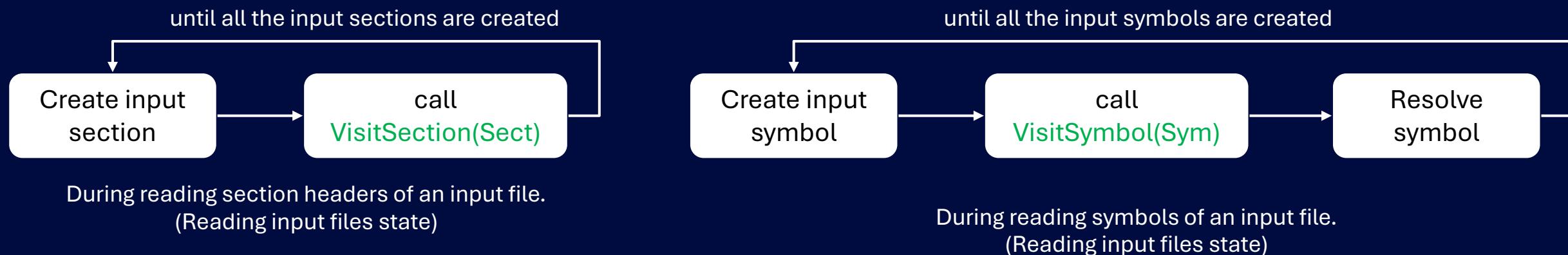
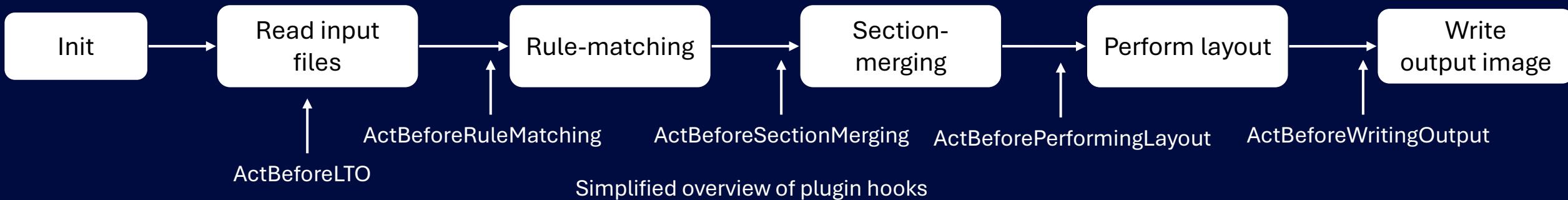


# Plugin framework: Plugin Hooks

- Hooks names indicate where the hook is placed within the link pipeline. There are two kinds of hooks:
  - **Visit<Component>**: These hooks are called just after creating the component. For example: `VisitSection` and `VisitSymbol`.
  - **ActBefore<LinkState>**: These hooks are called just before the linker enters a particular link state. For example: `ActBeforeRuleMatching` and `ActBeforeSectionMerging`.
- Simplified link pipeline:



# Plugin framework: Plugin Hooks



# Plugin Examples



# Weak and Common Symbols

- Weak symbols are a way to define symbols (functions or variables) that **can be overridden** by other definitions during linking or loading

Here the definition from 1.c will be considered for symbol foo and 3.c will be ignored.

1.c

```
//foo definition  
int foo() {return 12;}
```

2.c

```
extern int foo();  
int main() {return foo();}
```

3.c

```
__attribute__((weak)) int foo()  
{ return 2;}
```

- An uninitialized global variable that is not marked `extern`, and is not given a strong definition (i.e., no initialization). It is placed in the "common" section by the compiler and resolved by the linker.

1.c

```
int x; // uninitialized global  
var
```

2.c

```
int x; // uninitialized global  
var
```

3.c

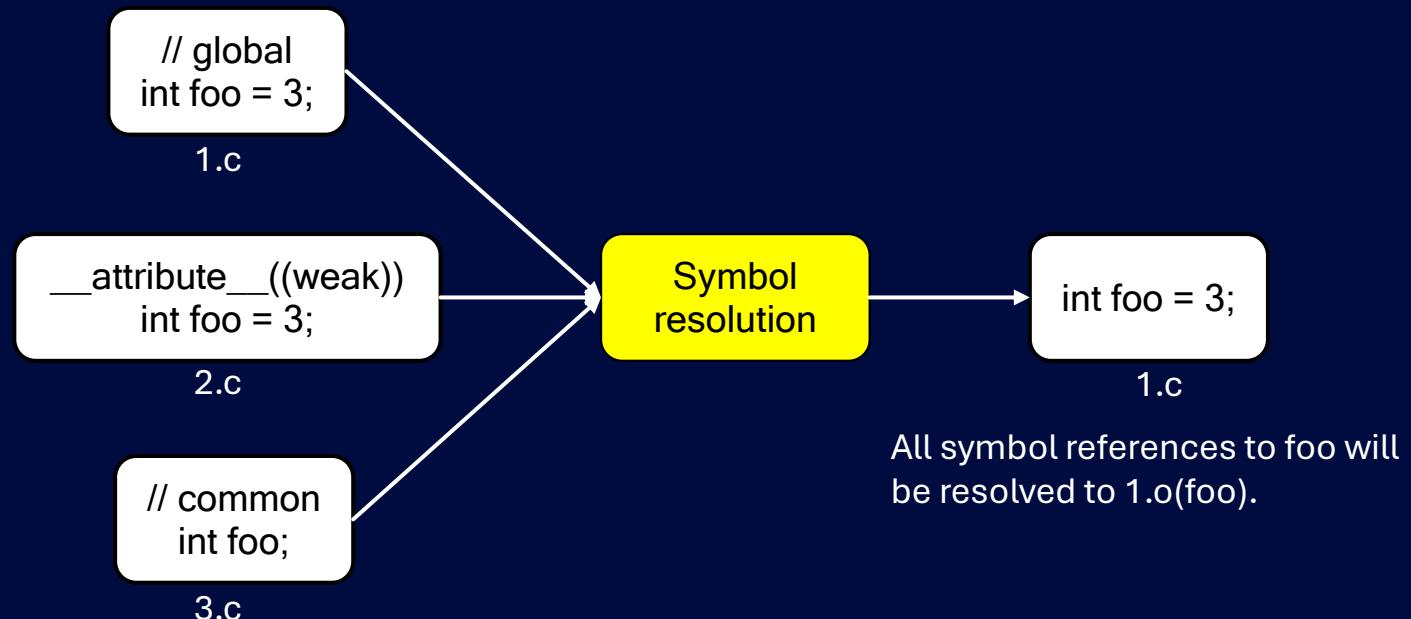
```
extern int x;  
print(x)
```

# SymbolChecker

- Weak and common symbols can be error-prone. How to modify the build process to emit a warning / error on detecting a weak or a common symbol from certain input files?
- Linker symbol resolution sees all the symbols. How to modify linker symbol resolution to report warning / error on seeing *bad* symbols?
- Modify the core linker for each custom feature / behavior is not a scalable solution. So how to add custom behavior to linker symbol resolution?
- Linker plugins!!!

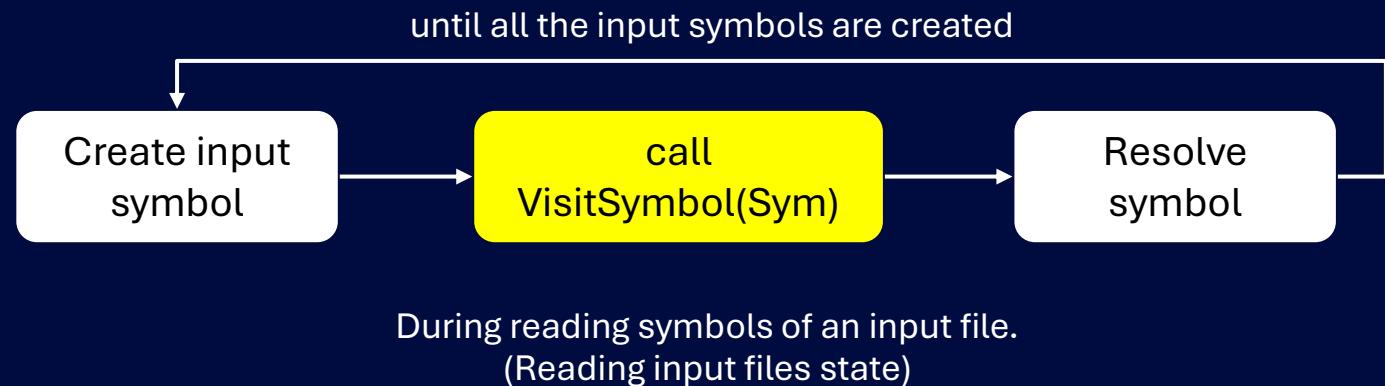
# SymbolChecker: What is symbol resolution?

- A linker plugin can tweak symbol resolution behavior. But what is symbol resolution?
- Symbol resolution is the process of selecting symbols. The selected symbols form the output image symbol table and are used to resolve symbol references.



# SymbolChecker: How to tweak symbol resolution?

- A linker plugin customize link behavior by overriding plugin hooks.
- Which hook to override to tweak symbol resolution?



- `virtual void VisitSymbol(plugin::InputSymbol S) {}`

# SymbolChecker: How to tweak symbol resolution?

- ```
void VisitSymbol(plugin::InputSymbol S) override {
    if (S.isCommon() || S.isWeak()) {
        auto diagID = getLinker()->getErrorDiagID("Bad symbol: %0");
        getLinker()->reportDiag(diagID, S.getName());
    }
}
```

- If an error is reported from VisitSymbol, then the link ends with the error.

- How to only check for certain input files?

```
auto I = S.getInputFile();
bool b = shouldCheckSymbols(I.getFileName());
if (b && (S.isCommon() || S.isWeak())) {
    // ..
}
```

# Layout Optimization

- Linker script is the go-to method for defining complex image layouts.
- Linker plugins provide more control and flexibility than the linker scripts.
- But why does the image layout matter?
  - Cache-locality depends upon the image layout. Better cache-locality means better performance.
  - Fast and slow memory (TCM and non-TCM). What to place where?
  - Hardware-specific constraints.
  - A good layout can help to reduce memory footprint.

# LayoutOptimizer

- Functions are tagged with priorities and should be placed in the priority order for better cache-locality and performance.

1.c

```
#define HOT_FUNCTION(priority)
__attribute__((section(".text.hot." #priority)))

HOT_FUNCTION(1)
int foo() { ... }

HOT_FUNCTION(14)
int baz() { ... }

...
HOT_FUNCTION(2)
int bar() { ... }

...
```

script.t

```
SECTIONS {
    A : { *(.text.hot.*) }
}
```

How to place .text.hot.\* sections in the priority order?

# LayoutOptimizer: How to reorder sections?

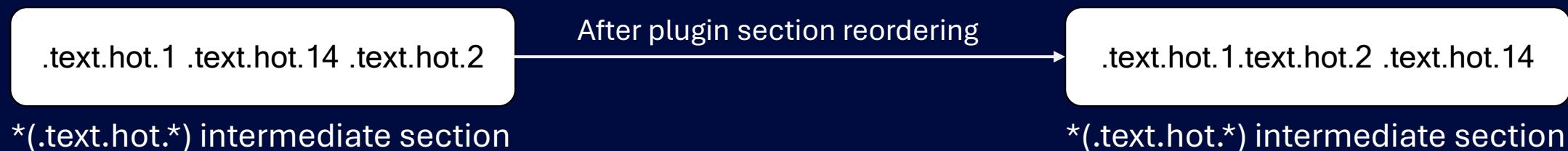
- A linker plugin can modify the layout by moving sections around.
- Which hook to override for moving sections around?



- `virtual void ActBeforePerformingLayout() {}`

# LayoutOptimizer: How to reorder sections?

- Section merging link step joins together all the input sections that matches a linker-script rule into an intermediate section. There is one intermediate section for each linker script rule.
- Output sections are formed of these intermediate sections. Modifying these intermediate sections directly affect the output section.
- Plugin can reorder contents from one intermediate section to another using the LinkerWrapper APIs: `AddChunk`, `RemoveChunk`, and `UpdateChunk`.



# Layout Optimization: Further improve layout: Section Budgeting

- What if all the hot sections total size is greater than the available size for output section A?

**1.c**

```
#define HOT_FUNCTION(priority)
__attribute__((section(".text.hot." #priority)))

HOT_FUNCTION(1)
int foo() { ... }

HOT_FUNCTION(14)
int baz() { ... }

...
HOT_FUNCTION(2)
int bar() { ... }

...
```

Max size: 0x200

```
script.t
SECTIONS {
    A : { *(.text.hot.*) }
    B : { *(.text.warm.*) }
}
```

## LayoutOptimizer: Further improve layout: Section Budgeting

- What if all the hot sections total size is greater than the available size for output section A?
- A config file can be passed to the plugin defining the overflow policy:

```
A:  
  max-size: 0x200  
  overflow: B
```

- Plugin can read the config file and move chunks from A to B if A overflows.

## Layout Optimization: Further improve layout: Section reordering without changing section name.

- What if changing section names to ‘.text.hot.\$PRIORITY’ is not feasible / favorable?
  - ‘hot.\$PRIORITY’ pollutes the section names which can make debugging difficult.
  - \$PRIORITY may not be known at compile time, making it unfeasible for embedding \$PRIORITY in section names.
- A config file can be passed to a plugin that contains mapping of original section names to custom section names. Plugin can then instruct linker to use custom section names for section rule-matching.

```
-----  
.text.foo: .text.hot.1  
.text.bar: .text.hot.14  
.text.baz: .text.hot.2  
...  
-----
```

SectionConfig.yaml

# Thank you

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# References

- [qualcomm/eld: Embedded Linker](#)
- [Linker Plugins — ELD documentation](#)
- [eld/Plugins at main · qualcomm/eld](#)
- [ELD User Guide — ELD documentation](#)