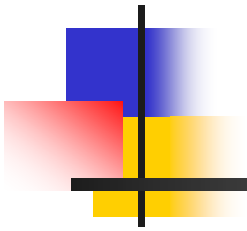
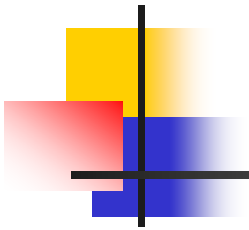
Computer Organization & Assembly Languages



Loader and Linker

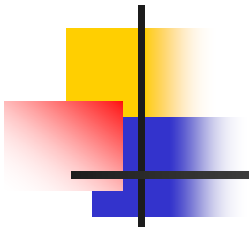
Pu-Jen Cheng

Adapted from the slides prepared by Beck for the book,
System Software: An Intro. to Systems Programming , 3rd Ed.



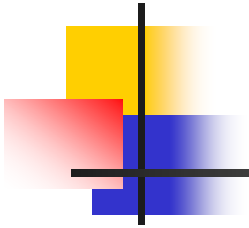
Overview

- Basic Loader Functions
  - Design of an Absolute Loader
  - A Simple Bootstrap Loader
- Machine-dependent Loader Features
  - Relocation
  - Program Linking



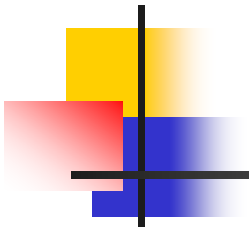
Introduction

- To execute an object program, we needs
  - Relocation, which modifies the object program so that it can be loaded at an address different from the location originally specified
  - Linking, which combines two or more separate object programs and supplies the information needed to allow references between them
  - Loading and Allocation, which allocates memory location and brings the object program into memory for execution



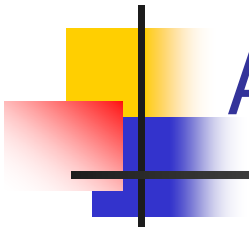
Assemble-and-go Loader

- Characteristic
  - The object code is stored in memory after assembly
  - Single JUMP instruction
- Advantage
  - Simple, developing environment
- Disadvantage
  - Whenever the assembly program is to be executed, it has to be assembled again



Design of an Absolute Loader

- Absolute Program
  - Advantage
    - Simple and efficient
  - Disadvantage
    - The need for programmer to specify the actual address
    - Difficult to use subroutine libraries



Algorithm for an Absolute Loader

```
begin
  read Header record
  verify program name and length
  read first Text record
  while record type <> 'E' do
    begin
      {if object code is in character form, convert into
        internal representation}
      move object code to specified location in memory
      read next object program record
    end
  jump to address specified in End record
end
```

Loading of an Absolute Program

```
HCOPY  001000001077A
T001000 1E 14 10 33 48 20 39 00 10 36 28 10 30 30 10 15 48 20 61 3C 10 03 00 10 2A 0C 10 39 00 10 2D
T00101E 15 0C 10 36 48 20 61 08 10 33 4C 00 00 45 4F 46 00 00 03 00 00 00
T002039 1E 04 10 30 00 10 30 E0 20 5D 30 20 3F D8 20 5D 28 10 30 30 20 57 54 90 39 2C 20 5E 38 20 3F
T002057 1C 10 10 36 4C 00 00 F1 00 10 00 04 10 30 E0 20 79 30 20 64 50 90 39 DC 20 79 2C 10 36
T002073 07 38 20 64 4C 00 00 05
E001000
```

(a) Object program

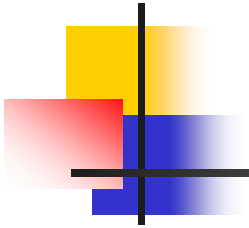
Loading of an Absolute Program

Memory address	Contents			
0000	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx
0010	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
0FF0	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx
1000	14103348	20390010	36281030	30101548
1010	20613C10	0300102A	0C103900	102D0C10
1020	36482061	0810334C	0000454F	46000003
1030	000000xx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2030	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xx041030	001030E0
2040	205D3020	3FD8205D	28103030	20575490
2050	392C205E	38203F10	10364C00	00F10010
2060	00041030	E0207930	20645090	39DC2079
2070	2C103638	20644C00	0005xxxx	xxxxxxxx
2080	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

COPY

(b) Program loaded in memory

Figure 3.1 Loading of an absolute program.



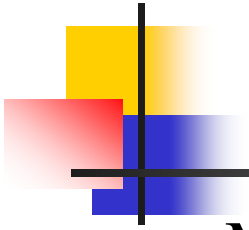
A Simple Bootstrap Loader

- Bootstrap Loader
  - When a computer is first tuned on or restarted, a special type of absolute loader, called *bootstrap loader* is executed
  - This bootstrap loads the first program to be run by the computer -- usually an operating system
- Example (SIC bootstrap loader)
  - The bootstrap itself begins at address 0
  - It loads the OS starting address 0x80
  - No header record or control information, the object code is consecutive bytes of memory

Bootstrap Loader for SIC/XE

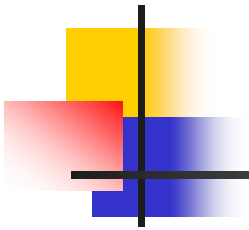
```
BOOT      START     0          BOOTSTRAP LOADER FOR SIC/XE
.
. THIS BOOTSTRAP READS OBJECT CODE FROM DEVICE F1 AND ENTERS IT
. INTO MEMORY STARTING AT ADDRESS 80 (HEXADECIMAL). AFTER ALL OF
. THE CODE FROM DEVF1 HAS BEEN SEEN ENTERED INTO MEMORY, THE
. BOOTSTRAP EXECUTES A JUMP TO ADDRESS 80 TO BEGIN EXECUTION OF
. THE PROGRAM JUST LOADED.  REGISTER X CONTAINS THE NEXT ADDRESS
. TO BE LOADED.
.
          CLEAR     A          CLEAR REGISTER A TO ZERO
          LDX       #128       INITIALIZE REGISTER X TO HEX 80
LOOP      JSUB      GETC       READ HEX DIGIT FROM PROGRAM BEING LOADED
          RMO       A,S        SAVE IN REGISTER S
          SHIFTL    S,4        MOVE TO HIGH-ORDER 4 BITS OF BYTE
          JSUB      GETC       GET NEXT HEX DIGIT
          ADDR      S,A        COMBINE DIGITS TO FORM ONE BYTE
          STCH      0,X        STORE AT ADDRESS IN REGISTER X
          TIXR      X,X        ADD 1 TO MEMORY ADDRESS BEING LOADED
          J         LOOP       LOOP UNTIL END OF INPUT IS REACHED
.
. SUBROUTINE TO READ ONE CHARACTER FROM INPUT DEVICE AND
. CONVERT IT FROM ASCII CODE TO HEXADECIMAL DIGIT VALUE. THE
. CONVERTED DIGIT VALUE IS RETURNED IN REGISTER A. WHEN AN
. END-OF-FILE IS READ, CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED TO THE STARTING
. ADDRESS (HEX 80).
.
GETC      TD        INPUT      TEST INPUT DEVICE
          JEQ       GETC       LOOP UNTIL READY
          RD        INPUT      READ CHARACTER
          COMP      #4         IF CHARACTER IS HEX 04 (END OF FILE),
          JEQ       80              JUMP TO START OF PROGRAM JUST LOADED
          COMP      #48        COMPARE TO HEX 30 (CHARACTER '0')
          JLT       GETC       SKIP CHARACTERS LESS THAN '0'
          SUB       #48        SUBTRACT HEX 30 FROM ASCII CODE
          COMP      #10        IF RESULT IS LESS THAN 10, CONVERSION IS
          JLT       RETURN          COMPLETE. OTHERWISE, SUBTRACT 7 MORE
          SUB       #7              (FOR HEX DIGITS 'A' THROUGH 'F')
RETURN    RSUB                 RETURN TO CALLER
INPUT     BYTE      X'F1'      CODE FOR INPUT DEVICE
          END       LOOP
```

Figure 3.3 Bootstrap loader for SIC/XE.



Relocating Loaders

- Motivation
  - Efficient sharing of the machine with larger memory and when several independent programs are to be run together
  - Support the use of subroutine libraries efficiently
- Two methods for specifying relocation
  - Modification record
  - Relocation bit
    - Each instruction is associated with one relocation bit
    - These relocation bits in a Text record is gathered into bit masks



Modification Record

- For complex machines
- Also called RLD specification
  - Relocation and Linkage Directory

Modification record
col 1: M
col 2-7: relocation address
col 8-9: length (halfbyte)
col 10: flag (+/-)
col 11-17: segment name

An SIC/XE Example

Line	Loc	Source statement			Object code
5	0000	COPY	START	0	
10	0000	FIRST	STL	RETADR	17202D
12	0003		LDB	#LENGTH	69202D
13			BASE	LENGTH	
15	0006	CLOOP	+JSUB	RDREC	4B101036
20	000A		LDA	LENGTH	032026
25	000D		COMP	#0	290000
30	0010		JEQ	ENDFIL	332007
35	0013		+JSUB	WRREC	4B10105D
40	0017		J	CLOOP	3F2FEC
45	001A	ENDFIL	LDA	EOF	032010
50	001D		STA	BUFFER	0F2016
55	0020		LDA	#3	010003
60	0023		STA	LENGTH	0F200D
65	0026		+JSUB	WRREC	4B10105D
70	002A		J	@RETADR	3E2003
80	002D	EOF	BYTE	C'EOF'	454F46
95	0030	RETADR	RESW	1	
100	0033	LENGTH	RESW	1	
105	0036	BUFFER	RESB	4096	

```
115          .       READ RECORD INTO BUFFER
120          .
125   1036   RDREC    CLEAR  X           B410
130   1038            CLEAR  A           B400
132   103A            CLEAR  S           B440
133   103C           +LDT    #4096       75101000
135   1040   RLOOP    TD     INPUT       E32019
140   1043            JEQ    RLOOP       332FFA
145   1046            RD     INPUT       DB2013
150   1049            COMPR  A,S         A004
155   104B            JEQ    EXIT        332008
160   104E            STCH   BUFFER,X    57C003
165   1051            TIXR   T           B850
170   1053            JLT    RLOOP       3B2FEA
175   1056   EXIT     STX    LENGTH      134000
180   1059            RSUB               4F0000
185   105C   INPUT    BYTE   X'F1'       F1
195          .
200          .       WRITE RECORD FROM BUFFER
205          .
210   105D   WRREC    CLEAR  X           B410
212   105F            LDT    LENGTH      774000
215   1062   WLOOP    TD     OUTPUT      E32011
220   1065            JEQ    WLOOP       332FFA
225   1068            LDCH   BUFFER,X    53C003
230   106B            WD     OUTPUT      DF2008
235   106E            TIXR   T           B850
              ...(omitted)
```

Object Code with Modification Records

```
HCOPY  000000001077
T0000001D17202D69202D4B10103603202629000033200 74B10105D3F2FEC032010
T00001D130F20160100030F200D4B10105D3E2003454F46
T0010361DB410B400B44075101000E32019332FFADB2013A00433200857C003B850
T0010531D3B2FEA1340004F0000F1B410774000E32011332FFA53C003DF2008B850
T001070073B2FEF4F000005
M00000705+COPY
M00001405+COPY
M00002705+COPY
E000000
```

Figure 3.5 Object program with relocation by Modification records.

Relocation Bit

- For simple machines
- Relocation bit
  - 0: No modification is necessary
  - 1: Modification is needed

Text record
col 1: T
col 2-7: starting address
col 8-9: length (byte)
col 10-12: relocation bits
col 13-72: object code

- Twelve-bit mask is used in each Text record
  - Since each text record contains less than 12 words
  - Unused words are set to 0
  - Any value that is to be modified during relocation must coincide with one of these 3-byte segments
    - e.g. line 210

Relocatable Program for SIC

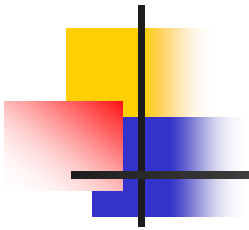
Line	Loc	Source statement			Object code
5	0000	COPY	START	0	
10	0000	FIRST	STL	RETADR	140033
15	0003	CLOOP	JSUB	RDREC	481039
20	0006		LDA	LENGTH	000036
25	0009		COMP	ZERO	280030
30	000C		JEQ	ENDFIL	300015
35	000F		JSUB	WRREC	481061
40	0012		J	CLOOP	3C0003
45	0015	ENDFIL	LDA	EOF	00002A
50	0018		STA	BUFFER	0C0039
55	001B		LDA	THREE	00002D
60	001E		STA	LENGTH	0C0036
65	0021		JSUB	WRREC	481061
70	0024		LDL	RETADR	080033
75	0027		RSUB		4C0000
80	002A	EOF	BYTE	C'EOF'	454F46
85	002D	THREE	WORD	3	000003
90	0030	ZERO	WORD	0	000000
95	0033	RETADR	RESW	1	
100	0036	LENGTH	RESW	1	
105	0039	BUFFER	RESB	4096	

```
110             .
115             .       SUBROUTINE TO READ RECORD INTO BUFFER
120             .
125   1039      RDREC   LDX     ZERO            040030
130   103C              LDA     ZERO            000030
135   103F      RLOOP   TD      INPUT           E0105D
140   1042              JEQ     RLOOP           30103D
145   1045              RD      INPUT           D8105D
150   1048              COMP    ZERO            280030
155   104B              JEQ     EXIT            301057
160   104E              STCH    BUFFER,X        548039
165   1051              TIX     MAXLEN          2C105E
170   1054              JLT     RLOOP           38103F
175   1057      EXIT    STX     LENGTH          100036
180   105A              RSUB                    4C0000
185   105D      INPUT   BYTE    X'F1'           F1
190   105E      MAXLEN  WORD    4096            001000
195             .
200             .       SUBROUTINE TO WRITE RECORD FROM BUFFER
205             .
210   1061      WRREC   LDX     ZERO            040030
215   1064      WLOOP   TD      OUTPUT          E01079
220   1067              JEQ     WLOOP           301064
225   106A              LDCH    BUFFER,X        508039
230   106D              WD      OUTPUT          DC1079
235   1070              TIX     LENGTH          2C0036
240   1073              JLT     WLOOP           381064
245   1076              RSUB                    4C0000
250   1079      OUTPUT  BYTE    X'05'           05
255                     END     FIRST
```

Object Code with Bit Masks

```
HCOPY  000000001007A
T0000001EFFC1400334810390000362800303000154810613C0003000002A0C003900002D
T00001E15E000C003648106108000334C0000454F46000003000000
T001039 1EFFC040030000030E0105D30103FD8105D2800303010575480392C105E38103F
T001057 0A8001000364C0000F1001000
T00106119FE0040030E01079301064508039DC10792C00363810644C000005
E000000
```

Figure 3.7 Object program with relocation by bit mask.



Program Linking

- Goal
  - Resolve the problems with EXTREF and EXTDEF from different control sections
- Use modification records for both relocation and linking
  - Address constant
  - External reference

Example Program

Loc		Source statement		Object code
0000	PROGA	START	0	
		EXTDEF	LISTA,ENDA	
		EXTREF	LISTB,ENDB,LISTC,ENDC	
		.		
		.		
		.		
0020	REF1	LDA	LISTA	03201D
0023	REF2	+LDT	LISTB+4	77100004
0027	REF3	LDX	#ENDA-LISTA	050014
		.		
		.		
		.		
0040	LISTA	EQU	*	
		.		
		.		
0054	ENDA	EQU	*	
0054	REF4	WORD	ENDA-LISTA+LISTC	000014
0057	REF5	WORD	ENDC-LISTC-10	FFFFF6
005A	REF6	WORD	ENDC-LISTC+LISTA-1	00003F
005D	REF7	WORD	ENDA-LISTA-(ENDB-LISTB)	000014
0060	REF8	WORD	LISTB-LISTA	FFFFC0
		END	REF1	

Object Code of Example Program

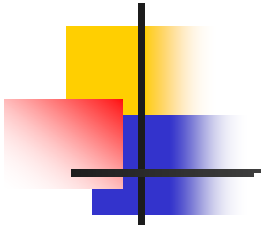
```
HPROGA 000000000063
DLISTA 000040ENDA  000054
RLISTB ENDB  LISTC ENDC
.
.
T0000200A03201D771000040500 14
.
.
T0000540F000014FFFFF600003F000014FFFFC0
M00002405+LISTB
M00005406+LISTC
M00005706+ENDC
M00005706-LISTC
M00005A06+ENDC
M00005A06-LISTC
M00005A06+PROGA
M00005D06-ENDB
M00005D06+LISTB
M00006006+LISTB
M00006006-PROGA
E000020
```

Figure 3.9 Object programs corresponding to Fig. 3.8.

Example Program

Loc		Source statement		Object code
0000	PROGB	START	0	
		EXTDEF	LISTB,ENDB	
		EXTREF	LISTA,ENDA,LISTC,ENDC	
		.		
		.		
		.		
0036	REF1	+LDA	LISTA	03100000
003A	REF2	LDT	LISTB+4	772027
003D	REF3	+LDX	#ENDA-LISTA	05100000
		.		
		.		
		.		
0060	LISTB	EQU	*	
		.		
		.		
0070	ENDB	EQU	*	
0070	REF4	WORD	ENDA-LISTA+LISTC	000000
0073	REF5	WORD	ENDC-LISTC-10	FFFFF6
0076	REF6	WORD	ENDC-LISTC+LISTA-1	FFFFFF
0079	REF7	WORD	ENDA-LISTA-(ENDB-LISTB)	FFFFF0
007C	REF8	WORD	LISTB-LISTA	000060
		END		

Figure 3.8 Sample programs illustrating linking and relocation.

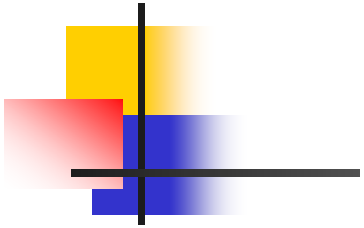


```
HPROGB 000000000007F
DLISTB 000060ENDB  000070
RLISTA ENDA  LISTC ENDC
•
•
T0000360B0310000077202705100000
•
•
T0000700F000000FFFFF6FFFFFFFFFF0000060
M00003705+LISTA
M00003E05+ENDA
M00003E05-LISTA
M00007006+ENDA
M00007006-LISTA
M00007006+LISTC
M00007306+ENDC
M00007306-LISTC
M00007606+ENDC
M00007606-LISTC
M00007606+LISTA
M00007906+ENDA
M00007906-LISTA
M00007C06+PROGB
M00007C06-LISTA
E
```

Example Program

Loc		Source statement		Object code
0000	PROGC	START	0	
		EXTDEF	LISTC,ENDC	
		EXTREF	LISTA,ENDA,LISTB,ENDB	
		.		
		.		
		.		
0018	REF1	+LDA	LISTA	03100000
001C	REF2	+LDT	LISTB+4	77100004
0020	REF3	+LDX	#ENDA-LISTA	05100000
		.		
		.		
		.		
0030	LISTC	EQU	*	
		.		
		.		
0042	ENDC	EQU	*	
0042	REF4	WORD	ENDA-LISTA+LISTC	000030
0045	REF5	WORD	ENDC-LISTC-10	000008
0048	REF6	WORD	ENDC-LISTC+LISTA-1	000011
004B	REF7	WORD	ENDA-LISTA-(ENDB-LISTB)	000000
004E	REF8	WORD	LISTB-LISTA	000000
		END		

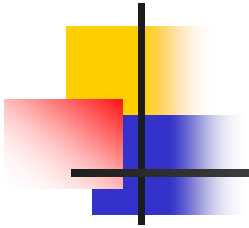
Figure 3.8 (*cont'd*)



```
HPROGC 000000000051
DLISTC 000030ENDC  000042
RLISTA ENDA  LISTB ENDB
•
•
T0000180C03100000771000405100000
•
•
T0000420F000030000008000011000000000000
M00001905+LISTA
M00001D05+LISTB
M00002105+ENDA
M00002105-LISTA
M00004206+ENDA
M00004206-LISTA
M00004206+PROGC
M00004806+LISTA
M00004B06+ENDA
M00004B06-LISTA
M00004B06-ENDB
M00004B06+LISTB
M00004E06+LISTB
M00004E06-LISTA
E
```

Figure 3.9 (*cont'd*)

Program Linking Example



- Load address for control sections
  - PROGA 004000 63
  - PROGB 004063 7F
  - PROGC 0040E2 51
- Load address for symbols
  - LISTA: PROGA+0040=4040
  - LISTB: PROGB+0060=40C3
  - LISTC: PROGC+0030=4112
- REF4 in PROGA
  - ENDA-LISTA+LISTC=14+4112=4126
  - T0000540F000014FFFFF600003F000014FFFFC0
  - M00005406+LISTC

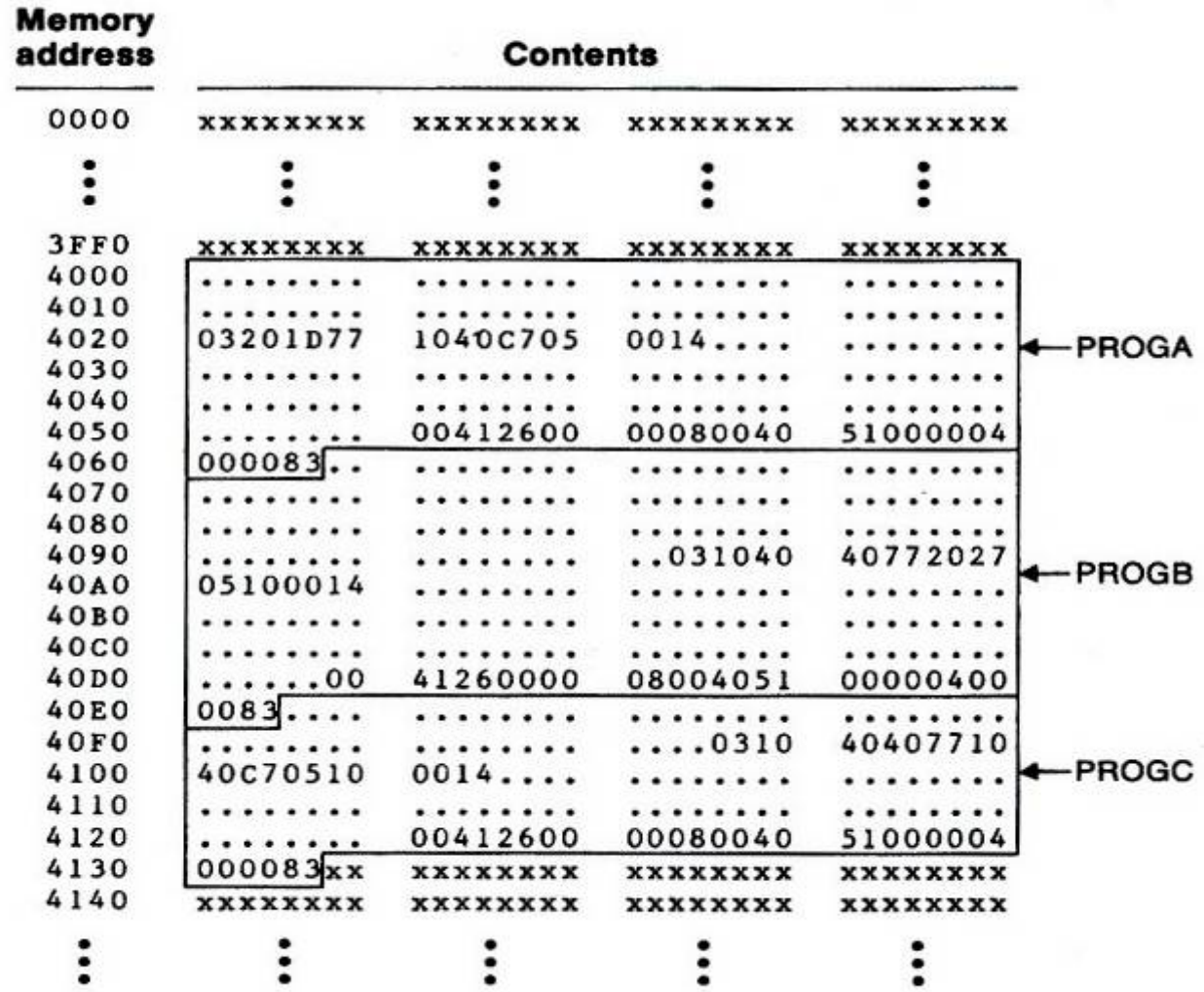


Figure 3.10(a) Programs from Fig. 3.8 after linking and loading.

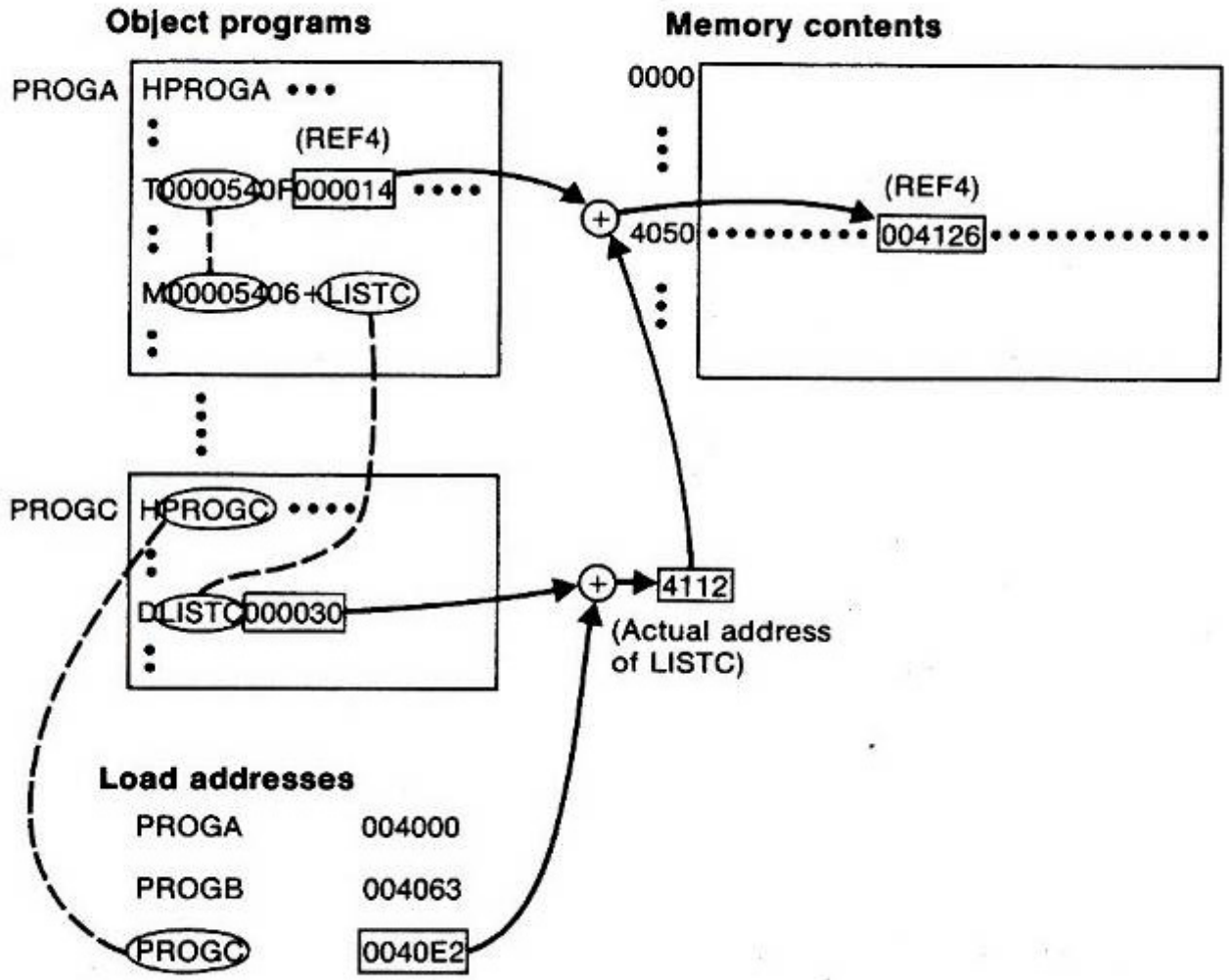


Figure 3.10(b) Relocation and linking operations performed on REF4 from PROGA.