

Computers

Compilation Environment & System Libraries

(Extra Slides)

Grau en Ciència i Enginyeria de Dades

Xavier Martorell, Xavier Verdú

Facultat d'Informàtica de Barcelona (FIB)

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC)

2020-2021 Q2

Creative Commons License

This work is under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported License



The details of this license are publicly available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0>

Table of Contents

- Example of source code
- Symbol Table & Relocation Records
 - Object File vs Executable

Example Source Code

- Prog.c
 - Main function
 - Global variable
 - Use a variable and a function declared and defined in another module
- Myheader.c
 - Variable and function used by other codes, such as “prog.c”
- All codes and file resources discussed in these slides can be downloaded from [this link](#)
- The aim of this doc is to clarify the management and use of Symbol Table and Relocation Records

Example Source Code

- “myvar” is declared and defined in “myheader.h” and used in “prog.c”

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "myheader.h"
```

prog.c

```
extern int myvar;
```

```
int global = 4;
```

```
void mifunc(int op){
    global = op;
}
```

```
int main (int argc, char **argv){
    char buf[512];
    int len, result;
```

```
    mifunc(10);
    myvar = 20;
    result=suma(global, 30);
    myvar +=result;
```

```
    len = sprintf(buf, "Hello World %d, %d\n", result, myvar);
    write(1, buf, len);
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

myheader.h

```
int suma(int op1, int op2);
```

myheader.c

```
int myvar = 10;
```

```
int suma(int op1, int op2){
    int tmp;
```

```
    tmp = op1 + op2;
    return tmp;
```

```
}
```

Example Source Code

- “myvar” is declared and defined in “myheader.h” and used in “prog.c”

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "myheader.h"
```

prog.c

myheader.h

```
int suma(int op1, int op2);
```

→ extern int myvar;

```
int global = 4;
```

```
void mifunc(int op){
    global = op;
}
```

```
int main (int argc, char **argv){
    char buf[512];
    int len, result;
```

→ mifunc(10);
→ myvar = 20;
→ result=suma(global, 30);
→ myvar +=result;

→ len = sprintf(buf, "Hello World %d, %d\n", result, myvar);
write(1, buf, len);
return 0;

```
}
```

myheader.c

→ int myvar = 10;

```
int suma(int op1, int op2){
    int tmp;
```

```
    tmp = op1 + op2;
    return tmp;
```

```
}
```

Symbol Table

- A table of memory location and variable or function that can be called from other object files
 - Also it includes symbols used in the object file

`<address>` `<size>` Symbol

Symbol Table

- A table of memory location and variable or function that can be called from other object files
 - Also it includes symbols used in the object file

<address> <size> Symbol

prog.o: file format elf64-x86-64

SYMBOL TABLE:

```
0000000000000000 l df *ABS* 0000000000000000 prog.c
0000000000000000 l d .text 0000000000000000 .text
0000000000000000 l d .data 0000000000000000 .data
0000000000000000 l d .bss 0000000000000000 .bss
0000000000000000 l d .rodata 0000000000000000 .rodata
0000000000000000 l d .note.GNU-stack 0000000000000000 .note.GNU-stack
0000000000000000 l d .eh_frame 0000000000000000 .eh_frame
0000000000000000 l d .comment 0000000000000000 .comment
0000000000000000 g 0 .data 0000000000000004 global
0000000000000000 g F .text 0000000000000013 mifunc
0000000000000013 g F .text 00000000000000cc main
0000000000000000 *UND* 0000000000000000 myvar
0000000000000000 *UND* 0000000000000000 _GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_
0000000000000000 *UND* 0000000000000000 suma
0000000000000000 *UND* 0000000000000000 sprintf
0000000000000000 *UND* 0000000000000000 write
0000000000000000 *UND* 0000000000000000 __stack_chk_fail
```

myheader.o: file format elf64-x86-64

SYMBOL TABLE:

```
0000000000000000 l df *ABS* 0000000000000000 myheader.c
0000000000000000 l d .text 0000000000000000 .text
0000000000000000 l d .data 0000000000000000 .data
0000000000000000 l d .bss 0000000000000000 .bss
0000000000000000 l d .note.GNU-stack 0000000000000000 .note.GNU-stack
0000000000000000 l d .eh_frame 0000000000000000 .eh_frame
0000000000000000 l d .comment 0000000000000000 .comment
0000000000000000 g 0 .data 0000000000000004 myvar
0000000000000000 g F .text 000000000000001a suma
```


Symbol Table

- A table of memory location and variable or function that can be called from other object files
 - Also it includes symbols used in the object file

<address> <size> Symbol

prog.o: file format elf64-x86-64

SYMBOL TABLE:

```
0000000000000000 l    df *ABS* 0000000000000000 prog.c
0000000000000000 l    d  .text 0000000000000000 .text
0000000000000000 l    d  .data 0000000000000000 .data
0000000000000000 l    d  .bss  0000000000000000 .bss
0000000000000000 l    d  .gnu-stack 0000000000000000 .gnu-stack
0000000000000000 l    d  .note.gnu-stack 0000000000000000 .note.gnu-stack
0000000000000000 l    d  .eh_frame 0000000000000000 .eh_frame
0000000000000000 l    d  .comment 0000000000000000 .comment
0000000000000000 g    0  .data 0000000000000004 global
0000000000000000 g    F  .text 0000000000000013 mifunc
0000000000000013 g    F  .text 00000000000000cc main
0000000000000000    *UND* 0000000000000000 myvar
0000000000000000    *UND* 0000000000000000 _GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_
0000000000000000    *UND* 0000000000000000 suma
0000000000000000    *UND* 0000000000000000 sprintf
0000000000000000    *UND* 0000000000000000 write
0000000000000000    *UND* 0000000000000000 __stack_chk_fail
```

In the Symbol Table of “prog.o”:
“myvar” is undefined

myheader.o: file format elf64-x86-64

SYMBOL TABLE:

```
0000000000000000 l    df *ABS* 0000000000000000 myheader.c
0000000000000000 l    d  .text 0000000000000000 .text
0000000000000000 l    d  .data 0000000000000000 .data
0000000000000000 l    d  .bss  0000000000000000 .bss
0000000000000000 l    d  .gnu-stack 0000000000000000 .gnu-stack
0000000000000000 l    d  .note.gnu-stack 0000000000000000 .note.gnu-stack
0000000000000000 l    d  .eh_frame 0000000000000000 .eh_frame
0000000000000000 l    d  .comment 0000000000000000 .comment
0000000000000000 g    0  .data 0000000000000004 myvar
0000000000000000 g    F  .text 000000000000001a suma
```

In the Symbol Table of “myheader.o”:
“myvar” can be found in offset “0” in “.data”
section and its size is 4 bytes

Relocation Records

- Information about addresses referenced in the object file. The linker adjust them once the final memory allocation is resolved
 - References to symbols that cannot be resolved
 - The data allows calculate what bytes have to be modified when the symbols are resolved

<address of the modification> <type> <how to compute the address>

Relocation Records

- Information about addresses referenced in the object file. The linker adjust them once the final memory allocation is resolved

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "myheader.h"

extern int myvar;

int global = 4;

void mifunc(int op){
    global = op;
}

int main (int argc, char **argv){
    char buf[512];
    int len, result;

    mifunc(10);
    myvar = 20;
    result=suma(global, 30);
    myvar +=result;

    len = sprintf(buf, "Hello World %d, %d\n", result, myvar);
    write(1, buf, len);
    return 0;
}
```

```
0000000000000013 <main>:
13: 55                                push  %rbp
14: 48 89 e5                          mov   %rsp,%rbp
17: 48 81 ec 30 02 00 00             sub   $0x230,%rsp
1e: 89 bd dc fd ff ff              mov   %edi,-0x224(%rbp)
24: 48 89 b5 d0 fd ff ff              mov   %rsi,-0x230(%rbp)
2b: 64 48 8b 04 25 28 00             mov   %fs:0x28,%rax
32: 00 00
34: 48 89 45 f8                      mov   %rax,-0x8(%rbp)
38: 31 c0                            xor   %eax,%eax
3a: bf 0a 00 00 00                 mov   $0xa,%edi
3f: e8 00 00 00 00                 callq 44 <main+0x31>
44: c7 05 00 00 00 00 14          movl  $0x14,0x0(%rip)    # 4e <main+0x3b>
4b: 00 00 00
4e: 8b 05 00 00 00 00             mov   0x0(%rip),%eax    # 54 <main+0x41>
54: be 1e 00 00 00 00             mov   $0x1e,%esi
59: 89 c7                            mov   %eax,%edi
5b: e8 00 00 00 00                 callq 60 <main+0x4d>
60: 89 85 e8 fd ff ff             mov   %eax,-0x218(%rbp)
66: 8b 15 00 00 00 00             mov   0x0(%rip),%edx    # 6c <main+0x59>
6c: 8b 85 e8 fd ff ff             mov   -0x218(%rbp),%eax
72: 01 d0                            add   %edx,%eax
```

Relocation Records

- Information about addresses referenced in the object file. The linker adjust them once the final memory allocation is resolved
 - References to symbols that cannot be resolved
 - The data allows calculate what bytes have to be modified when the symbols are resolved

prog.o: file format elf64-x86-64

RELOCATION RECORDS FOR [.text]:

OFFSET	TYPE	VALUE
000000000000000c	R_X86_64_PC32	global-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000040	R_X86_64_PC32	mifunc-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000046	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000008
0000000000000050	R_X86_64_PC32	global-0x0000000000000004
000000000000005c	R_X86_64_PLT32	suma-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000068	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000076	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000004
000000000000007c	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000090	R_X86_64_PC32	.rodata-0x0000000000000004
000000000000009d	R_X86_64_PLT32	sprintf-0x0000000000000004
00000000000000c0	R_X86_64_PLT32	write-0x0000000000000004
00000000000000d9	R_X86_64_PLT32	__stack_chk_fail-0x0000000000000004

Relocation Records

- Information about addresses referenced in the object file. The linker adjust them once the final memory allocation is resolved
 - References to symbols that cannot be resolved
 - The data allows calculate what bytes have to be modified when the symbols are resolved

prog.o: file format elf64-x86-64

RELOCATION RECORDS FOR [.text]:

OFFSET	TYPE	VALUE
000000000000000c	R_X86_64_PC32	global-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000040	R_X86_64_PC32	mifunc-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000046	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000008
0000000000000050	R_X86_64_PC32	global-0x0000000000000004
000000000000005c	R_X86_64_PLT32	suma-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000068	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000076	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000004
000000000000007c	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000090	R_X86_64_PC32	.rodata-0x0000000000000004
000000000000009d	R_X86_64_PLT32	sprintf-0x0000000000000004
00000000000000c0	R_X86_64_PLT32	write-0x0000000000000004
00000000000000d9	R_X86_64_PLT32	__stack_chk_fail-0x0000000000000004

0000000000000013 <main>:

13:	55	push	%rbp	
14:	48 89 e5	mov	%rsp,%rbp	
17:	48 81 ec 30 02 00 00	sub	\$0x230,%rsp	
1e:	89 bd dc fd ff ff	mov	%edi,-0x224(%rbp)	
24:	48 89 b5 d0 fd ff ff	mov	%rsi,-0x230(%rbp)	
2b:	64 48 8b 04 25 28 00	mov	%fs:0x28,%rax	
32:	00 00			
34:	48 89 45 f8	mov	%rax,-0x8(%rbp)	
38:	31 c0	xor	%eax,%eax	
3a:	bf 0a 00 00 00	mov	\$0xa,%edi	
3f:	e8 00 00 00 00	callq	44 <main+0x31>	
44:	c7 05 00 00 00 00 14	movl	\$0x14,0x0(%rip)	# 4e <main+0x3b>
4b:	00 00 00			
4e:	8b 05 00 00 00 00	mov	0x0(%rip),%eax	# 54 <main+0x41>
54:	be 1e 00 00 00	mov	\$0x1e,%esi	
59:	89 c7	mov	%eax,%edi	
5b:	e8 00 00 00 00	callq	60 <main+0x4d>	
60:	89 85 e8 fd ff ff	mov	%eax,-0x218(%rbp)	
66:	8b 15 00 00 00 00	mov	0x0(%rip),%edx	# 6c <main+0x59>
6c:	8b 85 e8 fd ff ff	mov	-0x218(%rbp),%eax	
72:	01 d0	add	%edx,%eax	

Relocation Records

- Information about addresses referenced in the object file. The linker adjust them once the final memory allocation is resolved
 - References to symbols that cannot be resolved
 - The data allows calculate what bytes have to be modified when the symbols are resolved

prog.o: file format elf64-x86-64

RELOCATION RECORDS FOR [.text]:

OFFSET	TYPE	VALUE
000000000000000c	R_X86_64_PC32	global-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000040	R_X86_64_PC32	mifunc-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000046	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000008
0000000000000050	R_X86_64_PC32	global-0x0000000000000004
000000000000005c	R_X86_64_PLT32	suma-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000068	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000076	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000004
000000000000007c	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000004
0000000000000090	R_X86_64_PC32	.rodata-0x0000000000000004
000000000000009d	R_X86_64_PLT32	sprintf-0x0000000000000004
00000000000000c0	R_X86_64_PLT32	write-0x0000000000000004
00000000000000d9	R_X86_64_PLT32	__stack_chk_fail-0x0000000000000004

0000000000000013 <main>:


13:	55	push	%rbp	
14:	48 89 e5	mov	%rsp,%rbp	
17:	48 81 ec 30 02 00 00	sub	\$0x230,%rsp	
1e:	89 bd dc fd ff ff	mov	%edi,-0x224(%rbp)	
24:	48 89 b5 d0 fd ff ff	mov	%rsi,-0x230(%rbp)	
2b:	64 48 8b 04 25 28 00	mov	%fs:0x28,%rax	
32:	00 00			
34:	48 89 45 f8	mov	%rax,-0x8(%rbp)	
38:	31 c0	xor	%eax,%eax	
3a:	bf 0a 00 00 00	mov	\$0xa,%edi	
3f:	e8 00 00 00 00	callq	44 <main+0x31>	
44:	c7 05 00 00 00 00 14	movl	\$0x14,0x0(%rip)	# 4e <main+0x3b>
4b:	00 00 00			
4e:	8b 05 00 00 00 00	mov	0x0(%rip),%eax	# 54 <main+0x41>
54:	be 1e 00 00 00	mov	\$0x1e,%esi	
59:	89 c7	mov	%eax,%edi	
5b:	e8 00 00 00 00	callq	60 <main+0x4d>	
60:	89 85 e8 fd ff ff	mov	%eax,-0x218(%rbp)	
66:	8b 15 00 00 00 00	mov	0x0(%rip),%edx	# 6c <main+0x59>
6c:	8b 85 e8 fd ff ff	mov	-0x218(%rbp),%eax	
72:	01 d0	add	%edx,%eax	

Relocation Records

- Information about addresses referenced in the object file. The linker adjust them once the final memory allocation is resolved
 - References to symbols that cannot be resolved
 - The data allows calculate what bytes have to be modified when the symbols are resolved

RELOCATION RECORD

<address of the modification> <type> <how to compute the address>

 0000000000000046 R_X86_64_PC32 myvar-0x0000000000000008

Exact address to be modified (marked in red)

It indicates it is a PC-relative offset (%rip; that is, relative instruction pointer). Thus, "myvar" address is relative to the instruction pointer

How to calculate the address after being resolved (marked in green)


```

0000000000000013 <main>:
13: 55                               push  %rbp
14: 48 89 e5                          mov   %rsp,%rbp
17: 48 81 ec 30 02 00 00             sub   $0x230,%rsp
1e: 89 bd dc fd ff ff               mov   %edi,-0x224(%rbp)
24: 48 89 b5 d0 fd ff ff             mov   %rsi,-0x230(%rbp)
2b: 64 48 8b 04 25 28 00             mov   %fs:0x28,%rax
32: 00 00
34: 48 89 45 f8                       mov   %rax,-0x8(%rbp)
38: 31 c0                             xor   %eax,%eax
3a: bf 0a 00 00 00                   mov   $0xa,%edi
3f: e8 00 00 00 00                   callq 44 <main+0x31>
44: c7 05 00 00 00 00 14             movl  $0x14,0x0(%rip) # 4e <main+0x3b>
4b: 00 00 00
4e: 8b 05 00 00 00 00               mov   0x0(%rip),%eax # 54 <main+0x41>
54: be 1e 00 00 00 00               mov   $0x1e,%esi
59: 89 c7                             mov   %eax,%edi
5b: e8 00 00 00 00                   callq 60 <main+0x4d>
60: 89 85 e8 fd ff ff               mov   %eax,-0x218(%rbp)
66: 8b 15 00 00 00 00               mov   0x0(%rip),%edx # 6c <main+0x59>
6c: 8b 85 e8 fd ff ff               mov   -0x218(%rbp),%eax
72: 01 d0                             add   %edx,%eax
    
```

Relocation Records

- Information about addresses referenced in the object file. The linker adjust them once the final memory allocation is resolved
 - References to symbols that cannot be resolved
 - The data allows calculate what bytes have to be modified when the symbols are resolved

RELOCATION RECORD

<address of the modification>	<type>	<how to compute the address>
 0000000000000046	R_X86_64_PC32	myvar-0x0000000000000008
Exact address to be modified (marked in red)	It indicates it is a PC-relative offset (%rip; that is, relative instruction pointer). Thus, “myvar” address is relative to the instruction pointer	How to calculate the address after being resolved (marked in green)

“myvar” – 0x08 indicates that:
Once we know the final “myvar” address (@myvar),
we have to calculate:
@ToInclude = @myvar-PC-0x08

Building the Executable

SYMBOL TABLE OF THE EXECUTABLE

```

0000000000000000 l    df *ABS*  0000000000000000    myheader.c
0000000000000000 l    df *ABS*  0000000000000000    crtstuff.c
00000000000000a2c l     0 .eh_frame  0000000000000000    __FRAME_END__
0000000000000000 l    df *ABS*  0000000000000000
00000000000200db0 l     .init_array 0000000000000000    __init_array_end
00000000000200db8 l     0 .dynamic  0000000000000000    __DYNAMIC
00000000000200da8 l     .init_array 0000000000000000    __init_array_start
00000000000000898 l     .eh_frame_hdr 0000000000000000    __GNU_EH_FRAME_HDR
00000000000200fa8 l     0 .got  0000000000000000    __GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE__
00000000000000870 g    F .text  0000000000000002    __libc_csu_fini
00000000000000000 w    *UND*  0000000000000000    __ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
00000000000201000 w    .data  0000000000000000    data_start
00000000000000000 F *UND*  0000000000000000    write@@GLIBC_2.2.5
000000000000006fa g    F .text  0000000000000013    mifunc
00000000000201018 g    .data  0000000000000000    _edata
00000000000000874 g    F .fini  0000000000000000    _fini
00000000000201010 g    0 .data  0000000000000004    global
00000000000000000 F *UND*  0000000000000000    __stack_chk_fail@@GLIBC_2.4
000000000000007d9 g    F .text  000000000000001a    suma
00000000000201014 g    0 .data  0000000000000004    myvar
00000000000000000 F *UND*  0000000000000000    __libc_start_main@@GLIBC_2.2.5
00000000000201000 g    .data  0000000000000000    __data_start

```

“myvar” – 0x08 indicates that:
Once known the final “myvar” address (@myvar),
the linker calculates the @ to include:
@ToInclude = @myvar-PC-0x08
@ToInclude = 0x201014 – PC – 0x08

Building the Executable

CODE

```
0000000000000070d <main>:
70d: 55                push   %rbp
70e: 48 89 e5          mov    %rsp,%rbp
711: 48 81 ec 30 02 00 00 sub    $0x230,%rsp
718: 89 bd dc fd ff ff mov    %edi,-0x224(%rbp)
71e: 48 89 b5 d0 fd ff ff mov    %rsi,-0x230(%rbp)
725: 64 48 8b 04 25 28 00 mov    %fs:0x28,%rax
72c: 00 00
72e: 48 89 45 f8       mov    %rax,-0x8(%rbp)
732: 31 c0             xor    %eax,%eax
734: bf 0a 00 00 00    mov    $0xa,%edi
739: e8 bc ff ff ff   callq 6fa <mifunc>
73e: c7 05 cc 08 20 00 14 movl   $0x14,0x2008cc(%rip) # 201014 <myvar>
745: 00 00 00
748: 8b 05 c2 08 20 00 mov    0x2008c2(%rip),%eax # 201010 <global>
74e: be 1e 00 00 00    mov    $0x1e,%esi
753: 89 c7             mov    %eax,%edi
755: e8 7f 00 00 00    callq 7d9 <suma>
75a: 89 85 e8 fd ff ff mov    %eax,-0x218(%rbp)
760: 8b 15 ae 08 20 00 mov    0x2008ae(%rip),%edx # 201014 <myvar>
766: 8b 85 e8 fd ff ff mov    -0x218(%rbp),%eax
76c: 01 d0             add    %edx,%eax
76e: 89 05 a0 08 20 00 mov    %eax,0x2008a0(%rip) # 201014 <myvar>
774: 8b 0d 9a 08 20 00 mov    0x20089a(%rip),%ecx # 201014 <myvar>
77a: 8b 95 e8 fd ff ff mov    -0x218(%rbp),%edx
```

“myvar” – 0x08 indicates that:
Once known the final “myvar” address (@myvar),
the linker calculates the @ to include:
@ToInclude = @myvar-PC-0x08
@ToInclude = 0x201014 – PC – 0x08
@ToInclude = 0x201014 – 0x740 – 0x08
@ToInclude = 0x201014 – 0x748
@ToInclude = 0x2008cc

The Executable

- The Symbol Table has most of the symbols solved
 - Except the symbols that belong to Dynamic Libraries if the executable uses them
- The Relocation Records are empty
 - Except the references to elements of Dynamic Libraries
 - `objdump -r`
 - To list relocation records for Static elements
 - `objdump -R`
 - To list relocation records for Dynamic elements