

Computer Science & Engineering Department
I. I. T. Kharagpur

Operating System: CS33007
3rd Year CSE: 5th Semester (Autumn 2006 - 2007)
Lecture III (Relocation & Linking)

Instructors: PDG and GB

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1. Consider the following C program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 100
#define N 5

int a1[MAX] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50} ;
int a2[MAX] ;

void dataCopy(int) ;

int main(){
    int i ;

    dataCopy(N) ;
    for(i=0; i<N; ++i) printf("%d ", a2[i]) ;
    printf("\n") ;

    // Print addresses:
    printf("\t\t\tmain: %p\n", main) ;
    printf("\t\t\tdataCopy: %p\n", dataCopy) ;
    printf("\ta1: %p\n", a1) ;
    printf("\ta2: %p\n", a2) ;
    printf("\t\t\tprintf: %p\n", printf) ;
    return 0 ;
}

void dataCopy(int n){
    int i ;

    for(i=0; i<n; ++i) a2[i] = a1[i] ;
}
```

2. Compile to executable module:

```
$ cc -Wall reloc1.c
$ file a.out
```

a.out: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV),
for GNU/Linux 2.2.5, dynamically linked (uses shared libs),
not stripped

3. Execute the code:

```
$ a.out
10 20 30 40 50
                                main: 0x8048368
                                dataCopy: 0x804843f
                                a1: 0x80496c0
                                a2: 0x8049880
                                printf: 0x80482b0
$
```

4. Change the order of the functions:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 100
#define N 5

int a2[MAX] ;
int a1[MAX] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50} ;

void dataCopy(int n){
    int i ;

    for(i=0; i<n; ++i) a2[i] = a1[i] ;
}

int main(){
    int i ;

    dataCopy(N) ;
    for(i=0; i<N; ++i) printf("%d ", a2[i]) ;
    printf("\n") ;

    // Print addresses:
    printf("\t\t\tmain: %p\n", main) ;
    printf("\t\t\tdataCopy: %p\n", dataCopy) ;
    printf("\ta1: %p\n", a1) ;
    printf("\ta2: %p\n", a2) ;
    printf("\t\t\tprintf: %p\n", printf) ;
    return 0 ;
}
```

5. The output is -

```

$ cc -Wall reloc2.c
$ a.out
10 20 30 40 50

                                main: 0x804839a
                                dataCopy: 0x8048368
                                a1: 0x80496c0
                                a2: 0x8049880
                                printf: 0x80482b0
$

```

The starting addresses of 'main' and 'dataCopy' changes. But there is no change in the starting addresses of arrays.

6. Use 'readelf' on 'a.out'

```

$ cc -Wall reloc2.c
$ readelf -s a.out

```

Symbol table '.symtab' contains 73 entries:

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name
48:	080496c0	400	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	22	a1
52:	08048368	50	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	12	dataCopy
56:	0804839a	212	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	12	main
57:	08049880	400	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	23	a2
61:	080482b0	54	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	printf@@GLIBC_2.0

7. Machine code in 'a.out'

```

$ objdump -d a.out

```

8. Split the program in two files: reloc3.c

```

#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 100
#define N 5

int a2[MAX] ;
extern int a1[] ;
void dataCopy(int) ;

int main(){
    int i ;

    dataCopy(N) ;
    for(i=0; i<N; ++i) printf("%d ", a2[i]) ;
    printf("\n") ;
}

```

```

// Print addresses:
    printf("\t\t\tmain: %p\n", main) ;
    printf("\t\t\tdataCopy: %p\n", dataCopy) ;
    printf("\ta1: %p\n", a1) ;
    printf("\ta2: %p\n", a2) ;
    printf("\t\t\tprintf: %p\n", printf) ;
    return 0 ;
}

```

and the other one is

```

#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 100
#define N 5

extern int a2[] ;
int a1[MAX] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50} ;

void dataCopy(int n){
    int i ;

    for(i=0; i<n; ++i) a2[i] = a1[i] ;
}

```

9. Compile them to object module:

```

$ cc -Wall -c reloc3.c
$ cc -Wall -c reloc4.c
$ ls -l reloc*.o
-rw-rw-r-- 1 goutam goutam 1324 Jul 28 16:54 reloc3.o
-rw-rw-r-- 1 goutam goutam 1256 Jul 28 16:54 reloc4.o
$ file reloc*.o
reloc3.o: ELF 32-bit LSB relocatable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV),
not stripped
reloc4.o: ELF 32-bit LSB relocatable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV), i
not stripped
$

```

10. Look into the symbol table:

```

$ readelf -s reloc3.o

```

Symbol table '.symtab' contains 13 entries:

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name
8:	00000000	215	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	1	main
9:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	dataCopy
10:	00000020	400	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	COM	a2
11:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	printf
12:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	a1

'dataCopy', 'printf' and 'a1' are undefined in reloc3.o.

```
$ readelf -s reloc4.o
```

Symbol table '.symtab' contains 10 entries:

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name
7:	00000000	400	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	3	a1
8:	00000000	50	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	1	dataCopy
9:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	a2

'a2' is undefined in 'reloc4.o'

11. reloc3.o has the machine code for 'main' and the code starts from address zero.

```
$ objdump -d reloc3.o
```

Similarly reloc4.o has the machine code for 'dataCopy'. This code also starts from address zero.

There are relocation points in both the codes. prepare the executable module and compare.

12. Compile to execution module

```
$ cc reloc3.o reloc4.o
```

```
$ ls -l reloc*.o a.out
```

```
-rwxrwxr-x 1 goutam goutam 5584 Jul 28 17:11 a.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 goutam goutam 1324 Jul 28 16:54 reloc3.o
-rw-rw-r-- 1 goutam goutam 1256 Jul 28 16:54 reloc4.o
```

13. Code from 'reloc3.o' and 'a.out'.

```
00000000 <main>:
    0: 55                push   %ebp
08048368 <main>:
    8048368: 55                push   %ebp
.....
    21: e8 fc ff ff ff    call   22 <main+0x22>
8048389: e8 b2 00 00 00    call   8048440 <dataCopy>
.....
    5f: e8 fc ff ff ff    call   60 <main+0x60>
80483b0: e8 fb fe ff ff    call   80482b0 <printf@plt>
```

14. Compile 'a.out' by interchanging the position of the object modules.

```
$ cc reloc4.o reloc3.o
```

```
$ objdump -d a.out
```

15. Code from 'reloc3.o' and 'a.out' - different relocation

```
    21: e8 fc ff ff ff    call   22 <main+0x22>
80483bd: e8 a6 ff ff ff    call   8048368 <dataCopy>
```