

143A: Principles of Operating Systems

Lecture 8: Basic Architecture of a Program

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What is a program?

- What parts do we need to run code?

Parts needed to run a program

- Code itself
 - By convention it's called text
- Stack
 - To call functions
- Space for variables
 - Ok... this is a bit tricky
 - 3 types
 - Global, local, and heap

Space for variables (3 types)

- Global variables

1. `#include <stdio.h>`

- 2.

3. `char hello[] = "Hello";`

4. `int main(int ac, char **av)`

5. `{`

6. `static char world[] = "world!";`

7. `printf("%s %s\n", hello, world);`

8. `return 0;`

9. `}`

- Allocated in the program text

- They are split in initialized (non-zero), and non-initialized (zero)

Space for variables (3 types)

- Local variables

```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2.
3. char hello[] = "Hello";
4. int main(int ac, char **av)
5. {
6.     //static char world[] = "world!";
7.     char world[] = "world!";
8.     printf("%s %s\n", hello, world);
9.     return 0;
10. }
```

- Allocated on the stack

- Remember calling conventions?

Space for variables (3 types)

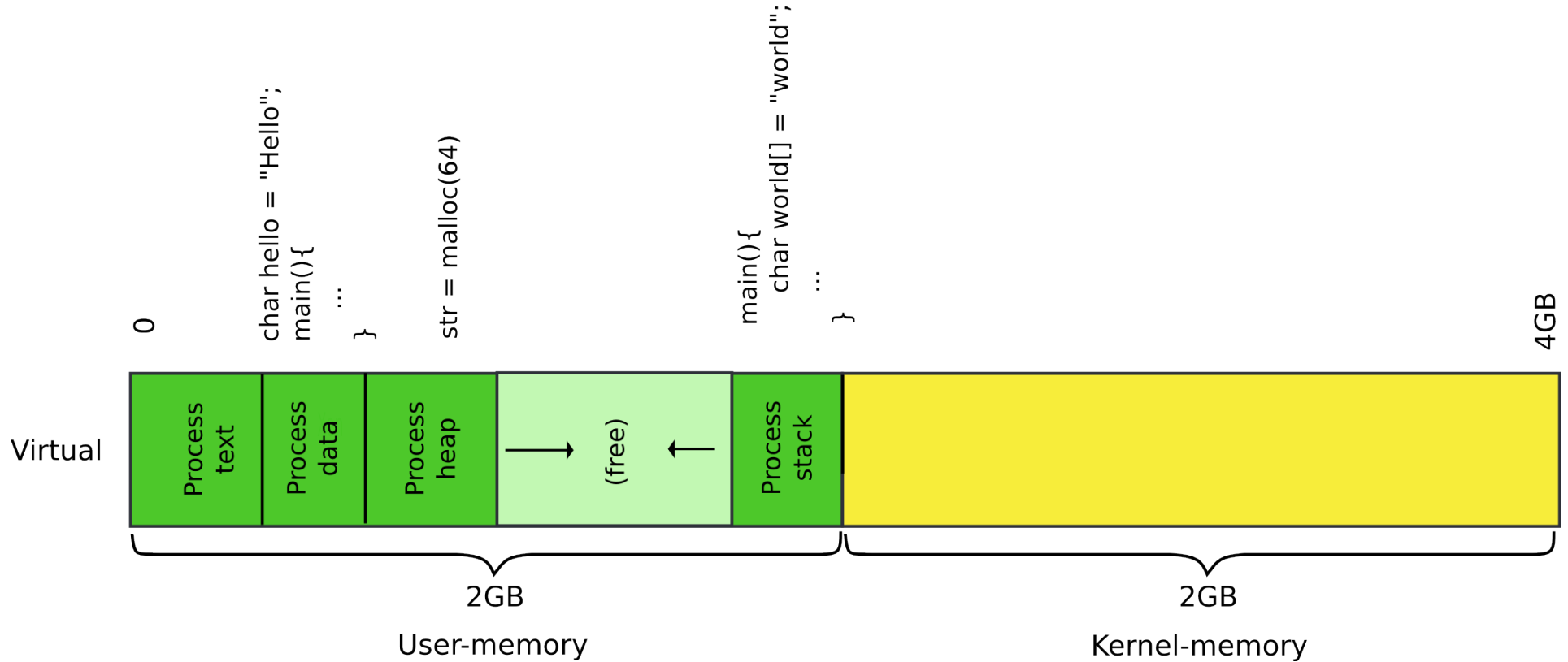
- Local variables

```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <string.h>
3. #include <stdlib.h>
4.
5. char hello[] = "Hello";
6. int main(int ac, char **av)
7. {
8.     char world[] = "world!";
9.     char *str = malloc(64);
10.    memcpy(str, "beautiful", 64);
11.    printf("%s %s %s\n", hello, str, world);
12.    return 0;
13.}
```

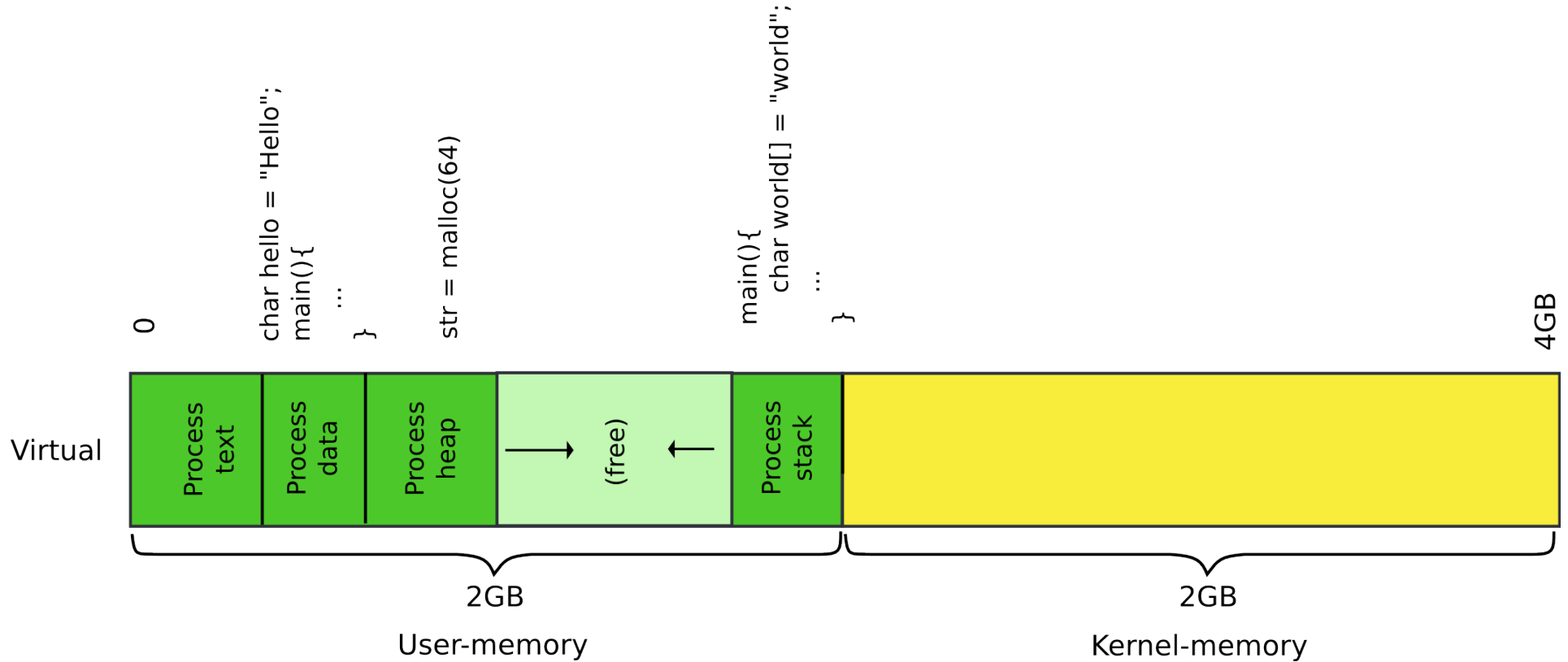
- Allocated on the heap

- Special area of memory provided by the OS from where malloc() can allocate memory

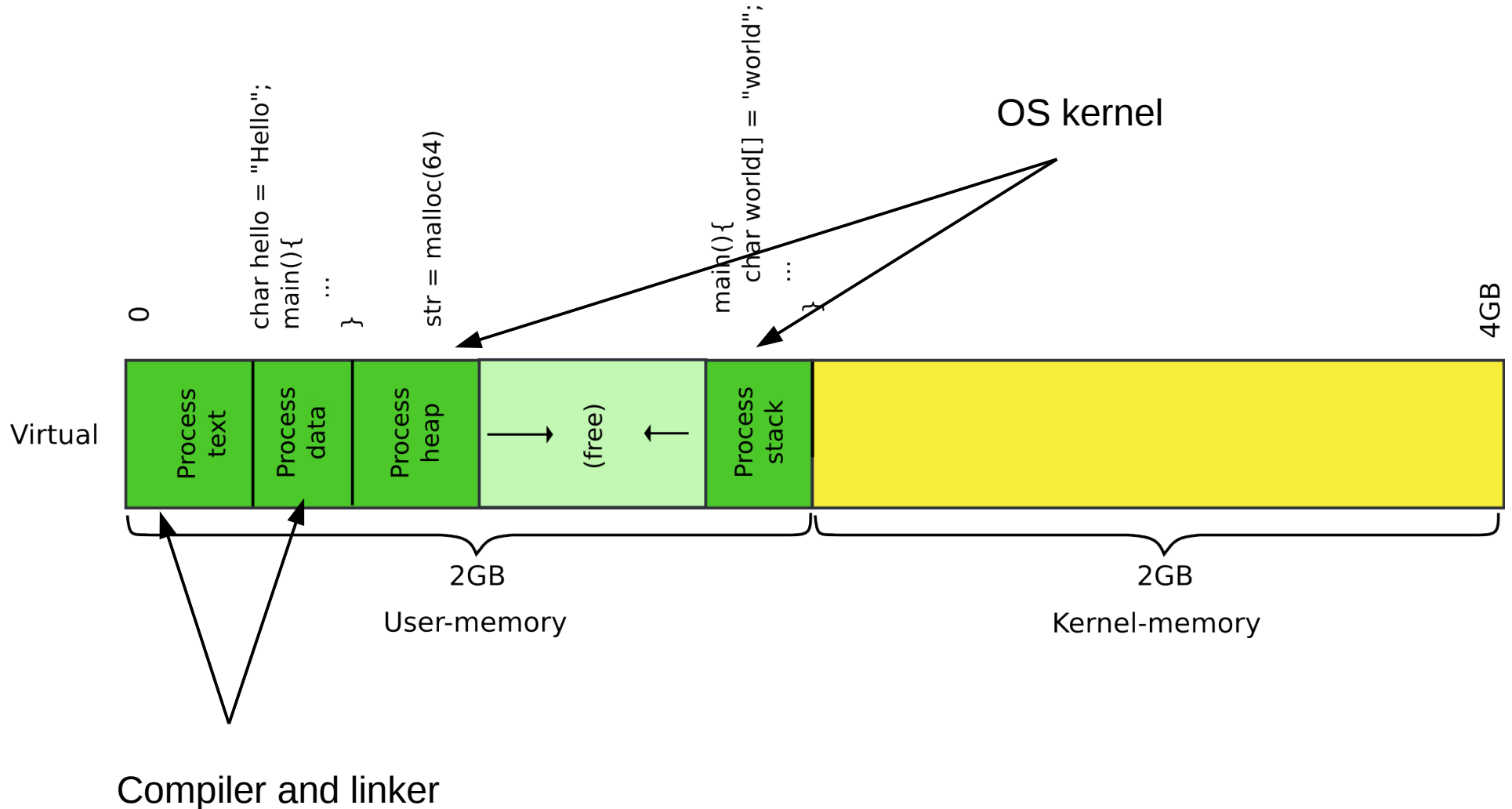
Memory layout of a process



Where do these areas come from?



Memory layout of a process



Example program

- Compute 5 + 6

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

```
int main(int ac, char **av)
{
    int a = 5, b = 6;
    return a + b;
}
```

- We build it like
 - I'm on 64 bit system, but want 32bit code, hence -m32

```
gcc -m32 hello-int.c
```

a.out: file format elf32-i386

objdump -sd a.out

Contents of section .text:

```
80483e0 d0c9e979 ffffffff90 e973ffff ff5589e5 ...y.....s...U..
80483f0 83ec10c7 45f80500 0000c745 fc060000 ....E.....E....
8048400 008b45fc 8b55f801 d0c9c366 90669090 ..E..U.....f.f..
8048410 555731ff 5653e805 ffffffff81 c3e51b00 UW1.VS.....
8048420 0083ec1c 8b6c2430 8db30cff ffffe861 .....l$0.....a
8048430 feffff8d 8308ffff ff29c6c1 fe0285f6 .....)......
```

Contents of section .rodata:

```
8048498 03000000 01000200 .....
```

Contents of section .data:

```
804a014 00000000 00000000 .....
```

Disassembly of section .text:

```
...
080483ed <main>:
80483ed:    55          push    %ebp
80483ee:    89 e5      mov     %esp,%ebp
80483f0:    83 ec 10   sub    $0x10,%esp
80483f3:    c7 45 f8 05 00 00 00  movl   $0x5,-0x8(%ebp)
80483fa:    c7 45 fc 06 00 00 00  movl   $0x6,-0x4(%ebp)
8048401:    8b 45 fc   mov    -0x4(%ebp),%eax
8048404:    8b 55 f8   mov    -0x8(%ebp),%edx
8048407:    01 d0     add    %edx,%eax
8048409:    c9        leave
804840a:    c3        ret
804840b:    66 90     xchg   %ax,%ax
804840d:    66 90     xchg   %ax,%ax
804840f:    90        nop
```

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Contents of section .data:

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Disassembly of section .text:

...

080483ed <main>:

```
80483ed:    55          push    %ebp          # Maintain the stack frame
80483ee:    89 e5      mov     %esp,%ebp
80483f0:    83 ec 10   sub    $0x10,%esp
80483f3:    c7 45 f8 05 00 00 00  movl   $0x5,-0x8(%ebp)
80483fa:    c7 45 fc 06 00 00 00  movl   $0x6,-0x4(%ebp)
8048401:    8b 45 fc   mov    -0x4(%ebp),%eax
8048404:    8b 55 f8   mov    -0x8(%ebp),%edx
8048407:    01 d0     add    %edx,%eax
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080483ed <main>:

```
80483ed:    55          push    %ebp
80483ee:    89 e5      mov     %esp,%ebp
80483f0:    83 ec 10   sub     $0x10,%esp      # Allocate space for a and b
80483f3:    c7 45 f8 05 00 00 00  movl   $0x5,-0x8(%ebp)
80483fa:    c7 45 fc 06 00 00 00  movl   $0x6,-0x4(%ebp)
8048401:    8b 45 fc   mov     -0x4(%ebp),%eax
8048404:    8b 55 f8   mov     -0x8(%ebp),%edx
8048407:    01 d0     add     %edx,%eax
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80483f0:      83 ec 10    sub   $0x10,%esp
80483f3:      c7 45 f8 05 00 00 00  movl  $0x5,-0x8(%ebp) # Initialize a = 5
80483fa:      c7 45 fc 06 00 00 00  movl  $0x6,-0x4(%ebp) # Initialize b = 6
8048401:      8b 45 fc    mov   -0x4(%ebp),%eax
8048404:      8b 55 f8    mov   -0x8(%ebp),%edx
8048407:      01 d0      add   %edx,%eax
8048409:      c9         leave
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80483fa:    c7 45 fc 06 00 00 00  movl   $0x6,-0x4(%ebp)
8048401:    8b 45 fc   mov    -0x4(%ebp),%eax # Move b into %eax
8048404:    8b 55 f8   mov    -0x8(%ebp),%edx # Move a into %edx
8048407:    01 d0     add    %edx,%eax
8048409:    c9       leave
804840a:    c3       ret
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80483fa:    c7 45 fc 06 00 00 00  movl   $0x6,-0x4(%ebp)
8048401:    8b 45 fc   mov     -0x4(%ebp),%eax
8048404:    8b 55 f8   mov     -0x8(%ebp),%edx
8048407:    01 d0     add     %edx,%eax      # a + b
8048409:    c9       leave
804840a:    c3       ret
804840b:    66 90     xchg   %ax,%ax
804840d:    66 90     xchg   %ax,%ax
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80483ee:      89 e5      mov     %esp,%ebp
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80483fa:      c7 45 fc 06 00 00 00  movl   $0x6,-0x4(%ebp)
8048401:      8b 45 fc   mov     -0x4(%ebp),%eax
8048404:      8b 55 f8   mov     -0x8(%ebp),%edx
8048407:      01 d0     add     %edx,%eax
8048409:      c9        leave   %eax                # Pop the frame ESP = EBP
804840a:      c3        ret     $0                 # return
804840b:      66 90     xchg   %ax,%ax
804840d:      66 90     xchg   %ax,%ax
804840f:      90        nop
```

```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2.
3. void func_a(void){
4.     printf("func_a\n");
5.     return;
6. }
7.
8. void func_b(void) {
9.     printf("func_b\n");
10.    return;
11. }
12.
13. int main(int ac, char **av)
14. {
15.     void (*fp)(void);
16.
17.     fp = func_b;
18.     fp();
19.     return;
20. }
```

Function pointers

08048432 <func_b>:

```
8048432:      55                push   %ebp
8048433:      89 e5             mov    %esp,%ebp
8048435:      83 ec 18          sub    $0x18,%esp
8048438:      c7 04 24 07 85 04 08  movl  $0x8048507,(%esp)
804843f:      e8 ac fe ff ff   call  80482f0 <puts@plt>
8048444:      90                nop
8048445:      c9                leave
8048446:      c3                ret
```

08048447 <main>:

```
8048447:      55                push   %ebp
8048448:      89 e5             mov    %esp,%ebp
804844a:      83 e4 f0          and    $0xffffffff0,%esp
804844d:      83 ec 10          sub    $0x10,%esp
# Load pointer to func_p on the stack
8048450:      c7 44 24 0c 32 84 04  movl  $0x8048432,0xc(%esp)
8048457:      08
8048458:      8b 44 24 0c       mov    0xc(%esp),%eax
804845c:      ff d0            call  *%eax
804845e:      90                nop
804845f:      c9                leave
8048460:      c3                ret
```

Function pointers

```

08048432 <func_b>:
 8048432:      55                push   %ebp
 8048433:      89 e5             mov    %esp,%ebp
 8048435:      83 ec 18          sub    $0x18,%esp
 8048438:      c7 04 24 07 85 04 08  movl  $0x8048507,(%esp)
 804843f:      e8 ac fe ff ff   call  80482f0 <puts@plt>
 8048444:      90                nop
 8048445:      c9                leave
 8048446:      c3                ret

08048447 <main>:
 8048447:      55                push   %ebp
 8048448:      89 e5             mov    %esp,%ebp
 804844a:      83 e4 f0          and    $0xffffffff,%esp
 804844d:      83 ec 10          sub    $0x10,%esp
                                # Load pointer to func_p on the stack
 8048450:      c7 44 24 0c 32 84 04  movl  $0x8048432,0xc(%esp)
 8048457:      08

                                # Move func_b into %eax
 8048458:      8b 44 24 0c       mov    0xc(%esp),%eax
 804845c:      ff d0            call  *%eax # Call %eax
 804845e:      90                nop
 804845f:      c9                leave
 8048460:      c3                ret

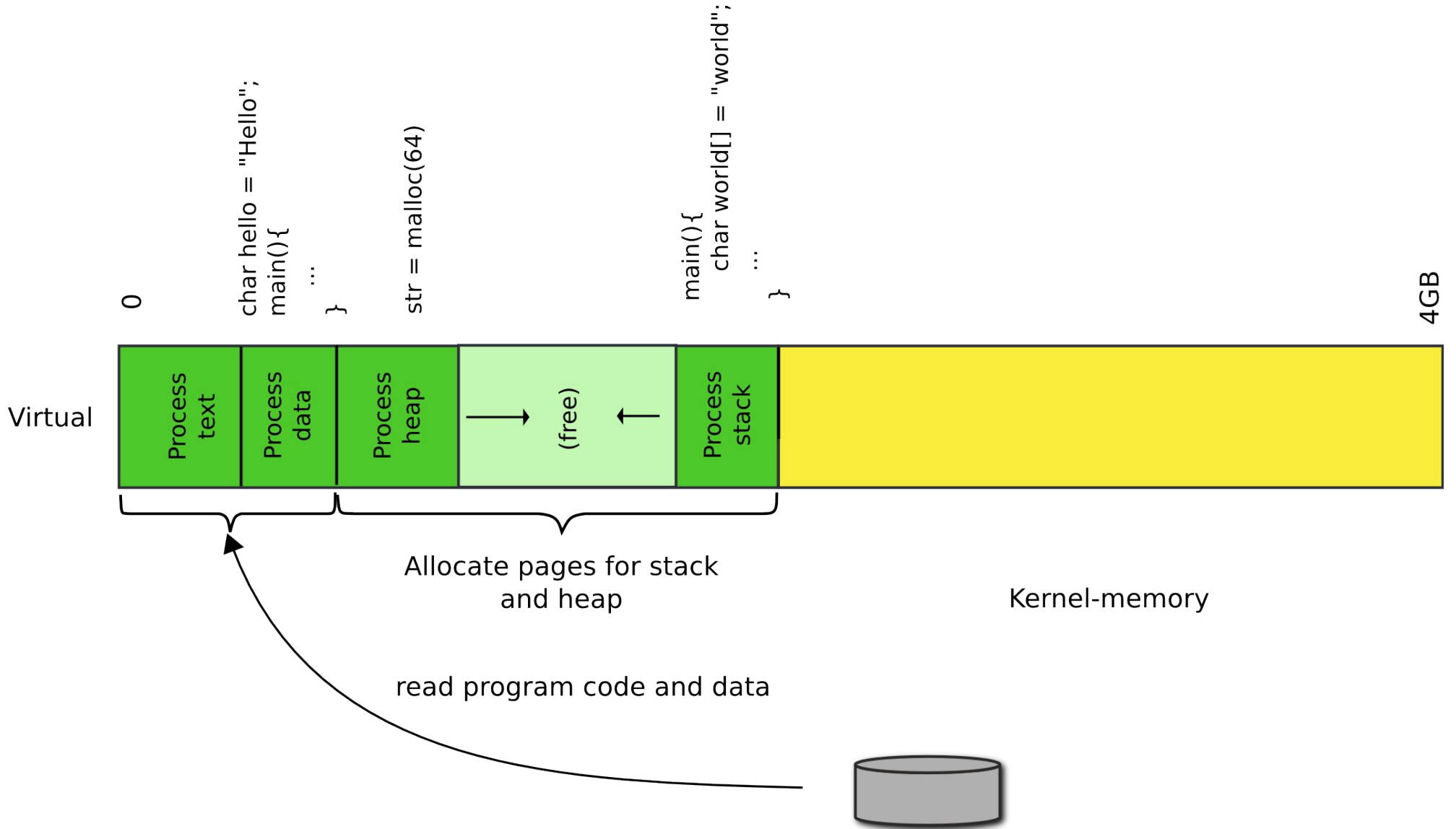
```

Function pointers

nm a.out

```
0804a01c B __bss_start
0804a01c b completed.6591
0804a014 D __data_start
0804a014 W data_start
...
0804a01c D _edata
0804a020 B _end
08048484 T _fini
...
08048294 T _init
...
080483ed T main
...
080482f0 T _start
...
```

Load program in memory



We however build programs from multiple files

```
bootblock: bootasm.S bootmain.c
```

```
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) -fno-pic -O -nostdinc -I. -c bootmain.c
```

```
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) -fno-pic -nostdinc -I. -c bootasm.S
```

```
$(LD) $(LDFLAGS) -N -e start -Ttext 0x7C00 -o bootblock.o bootasm.o bootmain.o
```

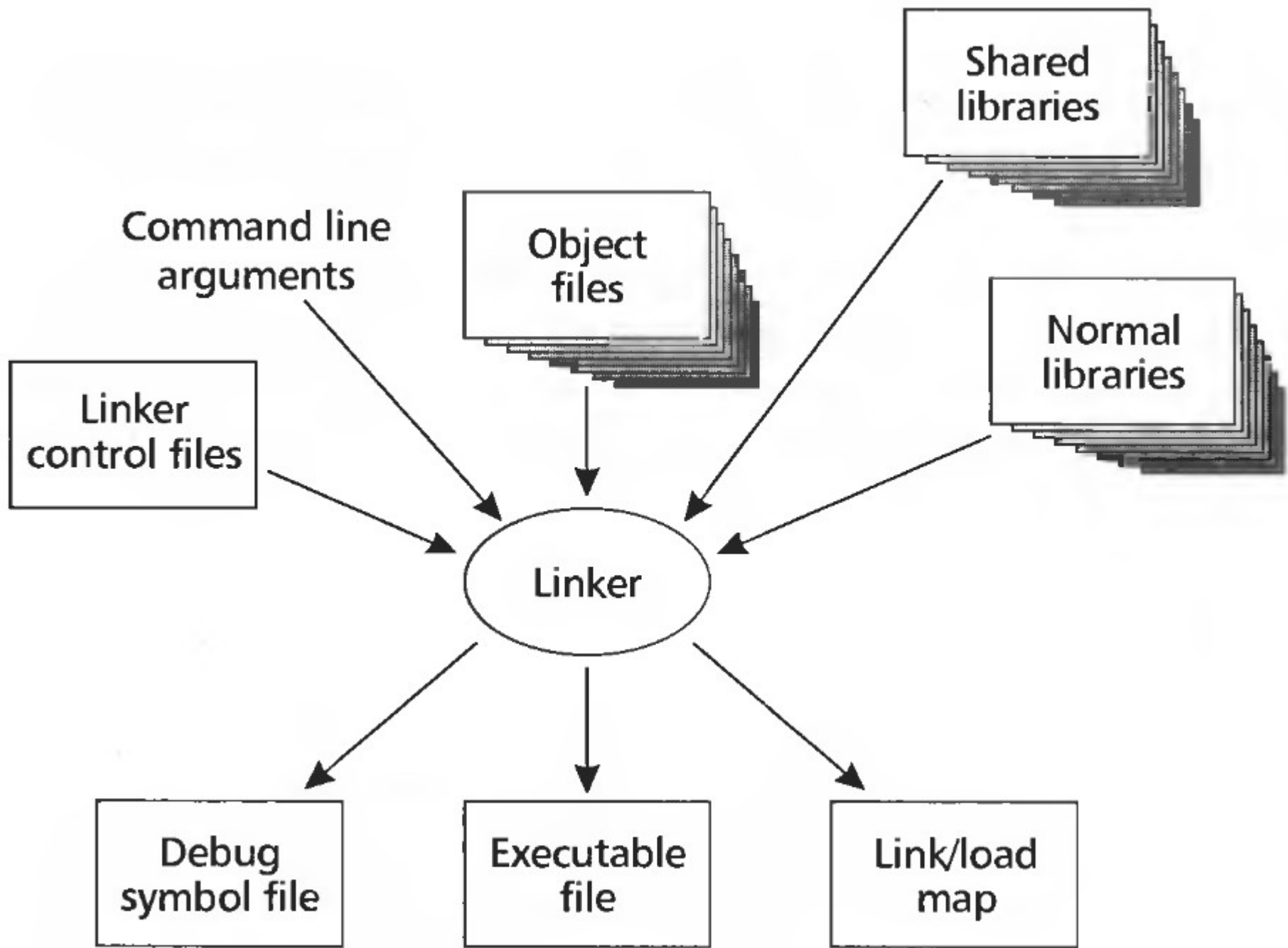
```
$(OBJDUMP) -S bootblock.o > bootblock.asm
```

```
$(OBJCOPY) -S -O binary -j .text bootblock.o bootblock
```

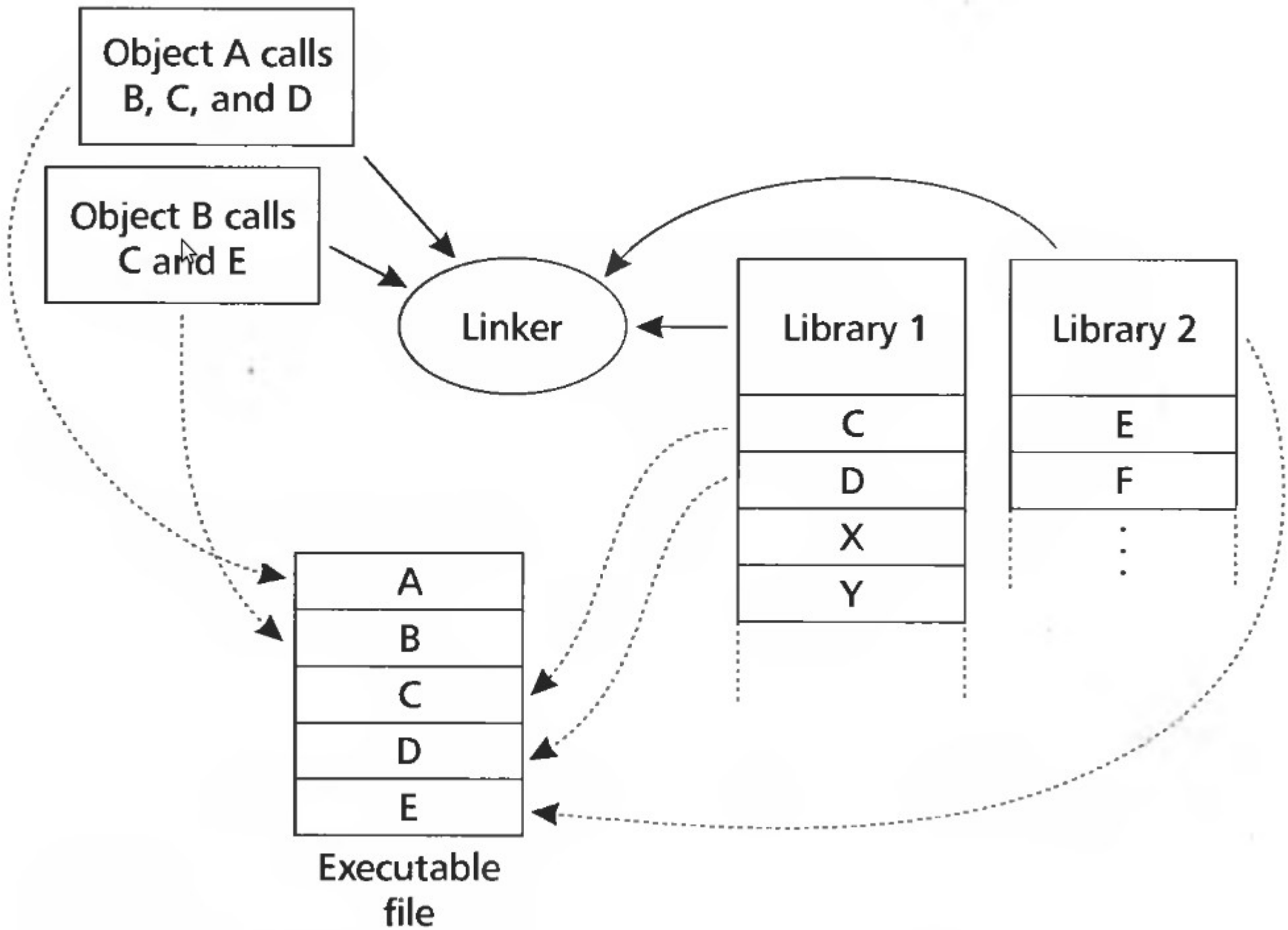
```
./sign.pl bootblock
```

Linking and loading

- Linking
 - Combining multiple code modules into a single executable
 - E.g., use standard libraries in your own code
- Loading
 - Process of getting an executable running on the machine



- Input: object files (code modules)
- Each object file contains
 - A set of segments
 - Code
 - Data
 - A symbol table
 - Imported & exported symbols
- Output: executable file, library, etc.



Why linking?

Why linking?

- Modularity
 - Program can be written as a collection of modules
 - Can build libraries of common functions
- Efficiency
 - Code compilation
 - Change one source file, recompile it, and re-link the executable
 - Space efficiency
 - Share common code across executables
 - On disk and in memory

Two path process

- Path 1: scan input files
 - Identify boundaries of each segment
 - Collect all defined and undefined symbol information
 - Determine sizes and locations of each segment
- Path 2
 - Adjust memory addresses in code and data to reflect relocated segment addresses

Example

- Save a into b, e.g., $b = a$

```
mov a, %eax
```

```
mov %eax, b
```

- Generated code

- a is defined in the same file at 0x1234, **b is imported**

- Each instruction is 1 byte opcode + 4 bytes address

```
A1 34 12 00 00 mov a, %eax
```

```
A3 00 00 00 00 mov %eax, b
```

Example

- Save a into b, e.g., $b = a$

```
mov a, %eax
```

```
mov %eax, b
```

- Generated code

- a is defined in the same file at 0x1234, **b is imported**

- Each instruction is 1 byte opcode + 4 bytes address

```
A1 34 12 00 00 mov a, %eax
```

```
A3 00 00 00 00 mov %eax, b
```

- Assume that a is relocated by 0x10000 bytes, and b is found at 0x9a12

```
A1 34 12 01 00 mov a, %eax
```

```
A3 12 9A 00 00 mov %eax, b
```


We ran out of time here
(will continue next time)

More realistic example

- Source file m.c

```
extern void a(char *);
int main(int ac, char **av)
{
    static char string[] = "Hello, world!\n";
    a(string);
}
```

- Source file a.c

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
void a(char *s)
{
    write(1, s, strlen(s));
}
```

More realistic example

Sections:

Idx	Name	Size	VMA	LMA	File off	Algn
0	.text	00000010	00000000	00000000	00000020	2**3
1	.data	00000010	00000010	00000010	00000030	2**3

Disassembly of section .text:

00000000 <_main>:

```
0: 55                pushl %ebp
1: 89 e5            movl %esp,%ebp
3: 68 10 00 00 00  pushl $0x10
4: 32 .data
8: e8 f3 ff ff ff  call 0
9: DISP32 _a
d: c9                leave
e: c3                ret
...
```

More realistic example

- Two sections:
 - Text (0x10 – 16 bytes)
 - Data (16 bytes)

Sections

Idx	Name	Size	VMA	LMA	File off	Algn
0	.text	00000010	00000000	00000000	00000020	2**3
1	.data	00000010	00000010	00000010	00000030	2**3

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9: DISP32 _a
d: c9                leave
e: c3                ret
...
```

More realistic example

Sections:

Idx	Name	Size	VMA	LMA	File off	Algn
0	.text		00000000	00000000	00000020	2**3
1	.data		00000010	00000010	00000030	2**3

• Code starts at 0x0

Disassembly of section .text:

00000000 <_main>:

```
0: 55                pushl %ebp
1: 89 e5             movl %esp,%ebp
3: 68 10 00 00 00    pushl $0x10
4: 32 .data
8: e8 f3 ff ff ff    call 0
9: DISP32 _a
d: c9                leave
e: c3                ret
...
```

More realistic example

Sections:

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8: e8 f3 ff ff ff    call 0
9: DISP32 _a
d: c9                leave
e: c3                ret
...
```

- First relocation entry
 - Marks pushl 0x10
 - 0x10 is beginning of the data section
 - and address of the string

More realistic example

Sections:

Idx	Name	Size	VMA	LMA	File off	Algn
0	.text	00000010	00000000	00000000	00000020	2**3
1	.data	00000010	00000010	00000010	00000030	2**3

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00000000 <_main>:

```
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1: 89 e5             movl %esp,%ebp
3: 68 10 00 00 00    pushl $0x10
4: 32 .data
8: e8 f3 ff ff ff    call 0
9: DISP32 _a
d: c9                leave
e: c3                ret
...
```

- Second relocation entry
 - Marks call
 - 0x0 – address is unknown

More realistic example

Sections:

Idx	Name	Size	VMA	LMA	File off	Algn
0	.text	0000001c	00000000	00000000	00000020	2**2
	CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, RELOC, CODE					
1	.data	00000000	0000001c	0000001c	0000003c	2**2
	CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, DATA					

Disassembly of section .text:

```
00000000 <_a>:
0: 55                pushl %ebp
1: 89 e5             movl %esp,%ebp
3: 53                pushl %ebx
4: 8b 5d 08          movl 0x8(%ebp),%ebx
7: 53                pushl %ebx
8: e8 f3 ff ff ff   call 0
9: DISP32 _strlen
d: 50                pushl %eax
e: 53                pushl %ebx
f: 6a 01            pushl $0x1
11: e8 ea ff ff ff  call 0
12: DISP32 _write
16: 8d 65 fc          leal -4(%ebp),%esp
19: 5b                popl %ebx
1a: c9                leave
1b: c3                ret
```

- Two sections:
 - Text (0 bytes)
 - Data (28 bytes)

More realistic example

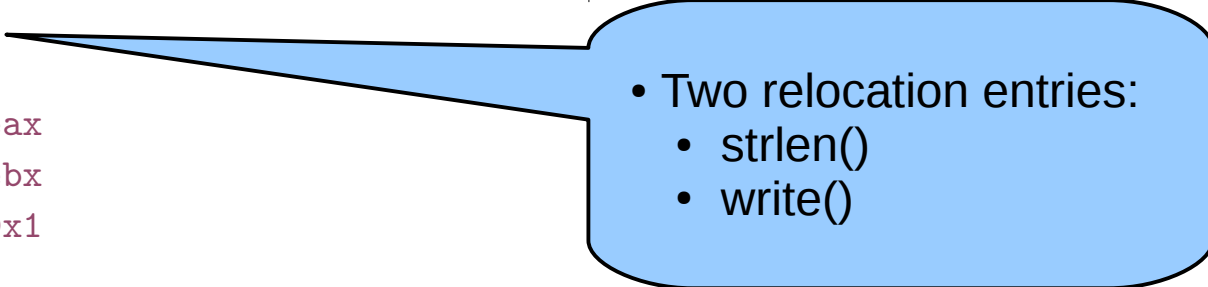
Sections:

```
Idx Name Size      VMA      LMA      File off Algn
 0 .text 0000001c 00000000 00000000 00000020 2**2
    CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, RELOC, CODE
 1 .data 00000000 0000001c 0000001c 0000003c 2**2
    CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, DATA
```

Disassembly of section .text:

00000000 <_a>:

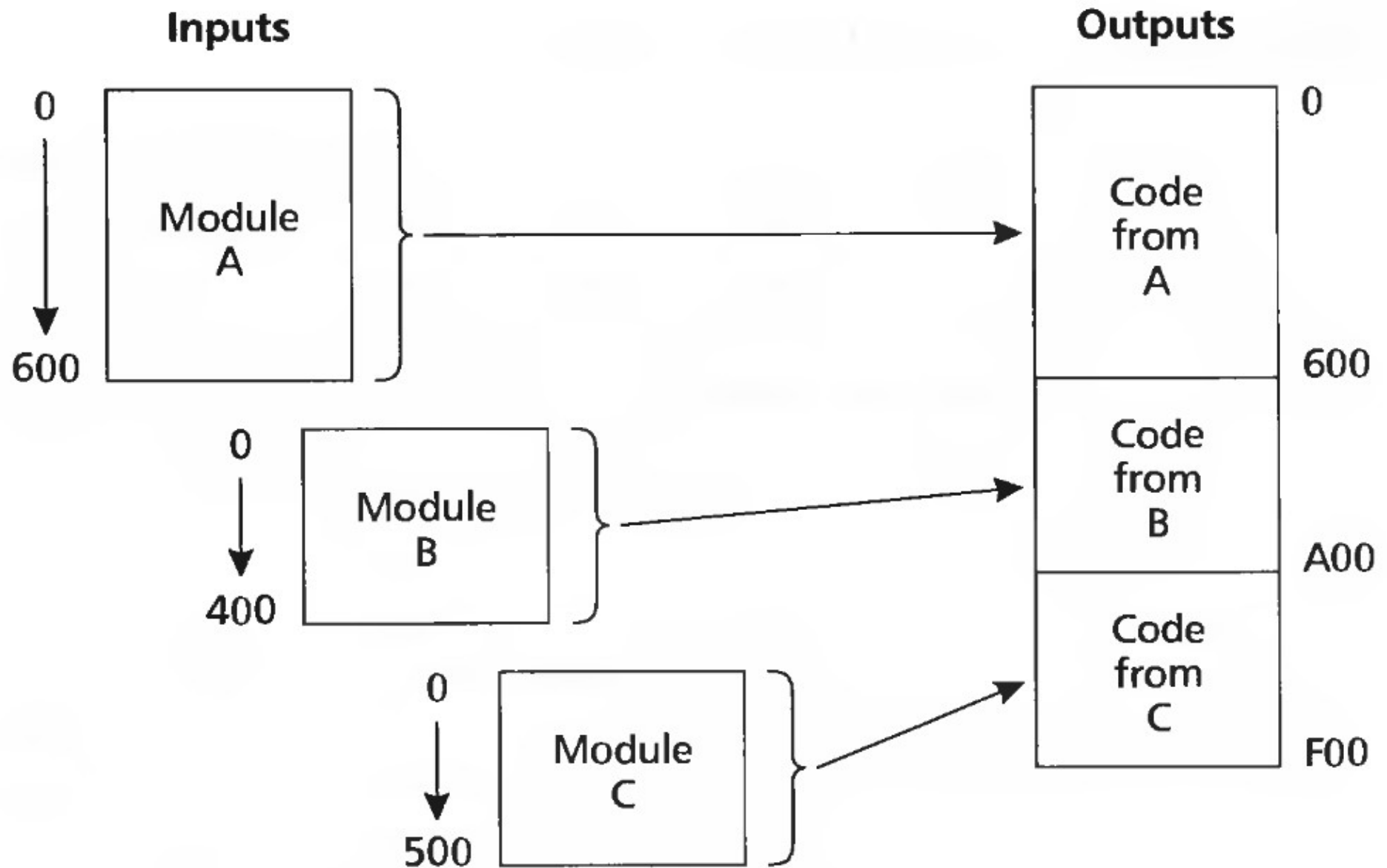
```
0: 55          pushl %ebp
1: 89 e5       movl %esp,%ebp
3: 53          pushl %ebx
4: 8b 5d 08    movl 0x8(%ebp),%ebx
7: 53          pushl %ebx
8: e8 f3 ff ff call 0
 9: DISP32 _strlen
d: 50          pushl %eax
e: 53          pushl %ebx
f: 6a 01      pushl $0x1
11: e8 ea ff ff call 0
12: DISP32 _write
16: 8d 65 fc    leal -4(%ebp),%esp
19: 5b         popl %ebx
1a: c9         leave
1b: c3         ret
```

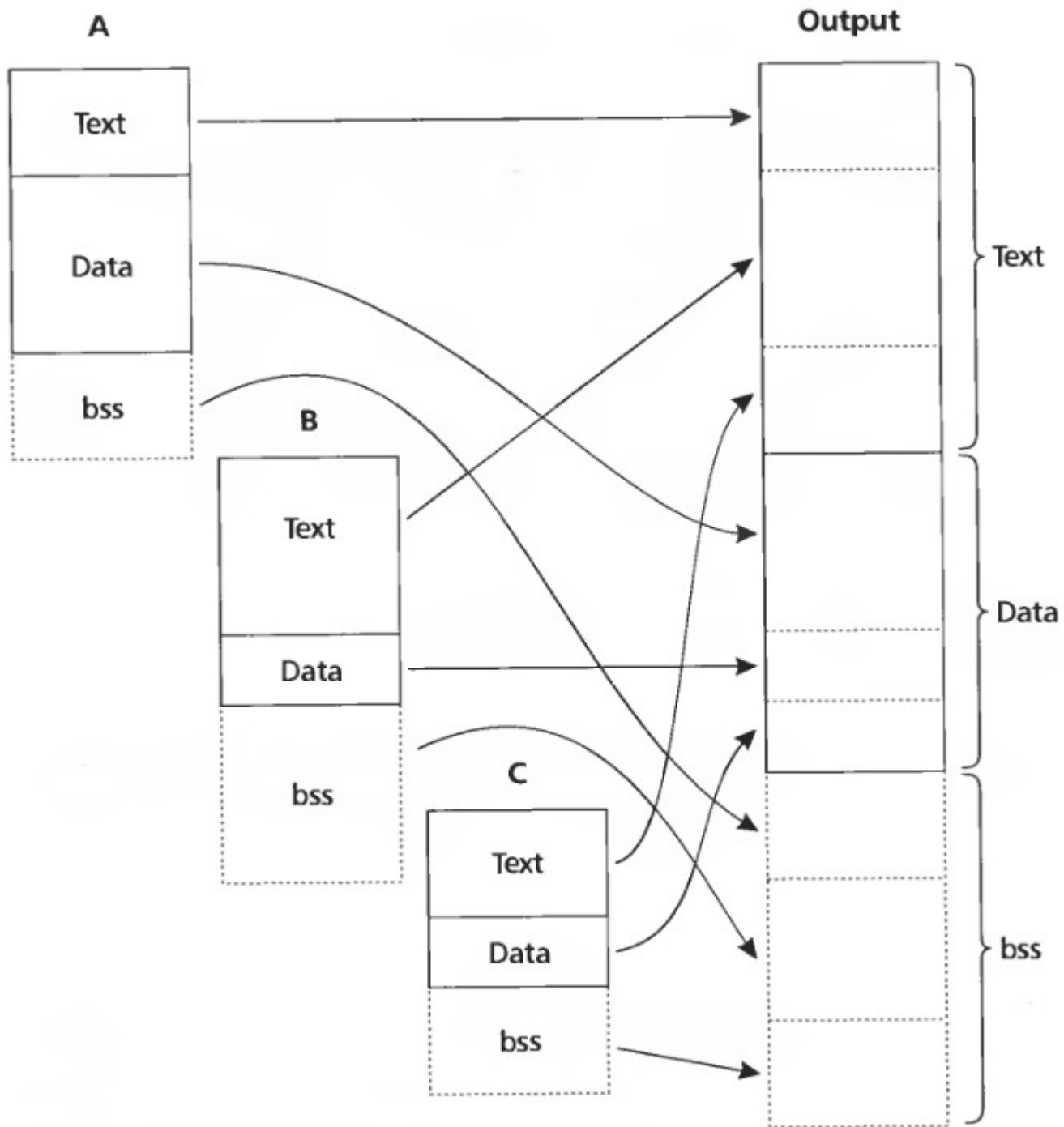
- 
- Two relocation entries:
 - strlen()
 - write()

Producing an executable

- Combine corresponding segments from each object file
 - Combined text segment
 - Combined data segment
- Pad each segment to 4KB to match the page size

Multiple object files





Merging segments

Sections:

Idx	Name	Size	VMA	LMA	File off	Algn
0	.text	00000fe0	00001020	00001020	00000020	2**3
1	.data	00001000	00002000	00002000	00001000	2**3
2	.bss	00000000	00003000	00003000	00000000	2**3

Disassembly of section .text:

00001020 <start-c>:

...

1092: e8 0d 00 00 00 call 10a4 <_main>

...

000010a4 <_main>:

10a7: 68 24 20 00 00 pushl \$0x2024

10ac: e8 03 00 00 00 call 10b4 <_a>

...

000010b4 <_a>:

10bc: e8 37 00 00 00 call 10f8 <_strlen>

...

10c3: 6a 01 pushl \$0x1

10c5: e8 a2 00 00 00 call 116c <_write>

...

000010f8 <_strlen>:

...

0000116c <_write>:

...

Linked executable

Tasks involved

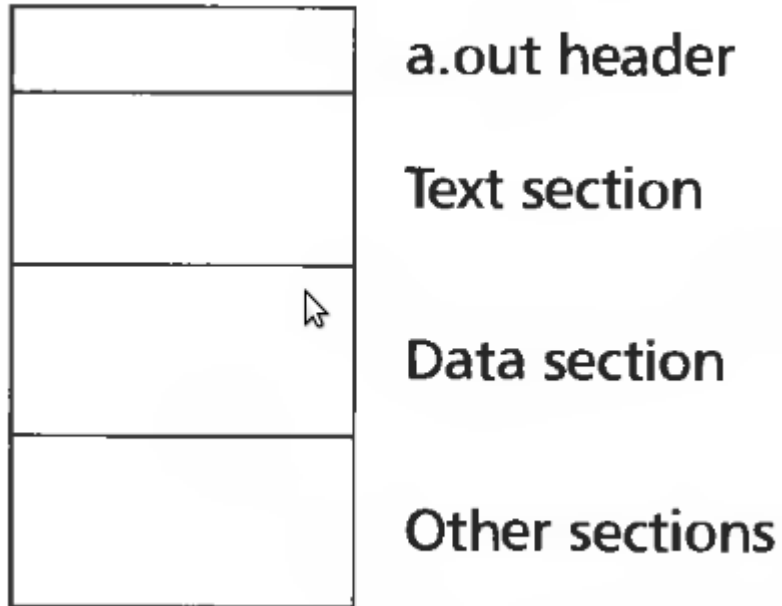
- Program loading
 - Copy a program from disk to memory so it is ready to run
 - Allocation of memory
 - Setting protection bits (e.g. read only)
- Relocation
 - Assign load address to each object file
 - Adjust the code
- Symbol resolution
 - Resolve symbols imported from other object files

Object files

Object files

- Conceptually: five kinds of information
 - Header: code size, name of the source file, creation date
 - Object code: binary instruction and data generated by the compiler
 - Relocation information: list of places in the object code that need to be patched
 - Symbols: global symbols defined by this module
 - Symbols to be imported from other modules
 - Debugging information: source file and file number information, local symbols, data structure description

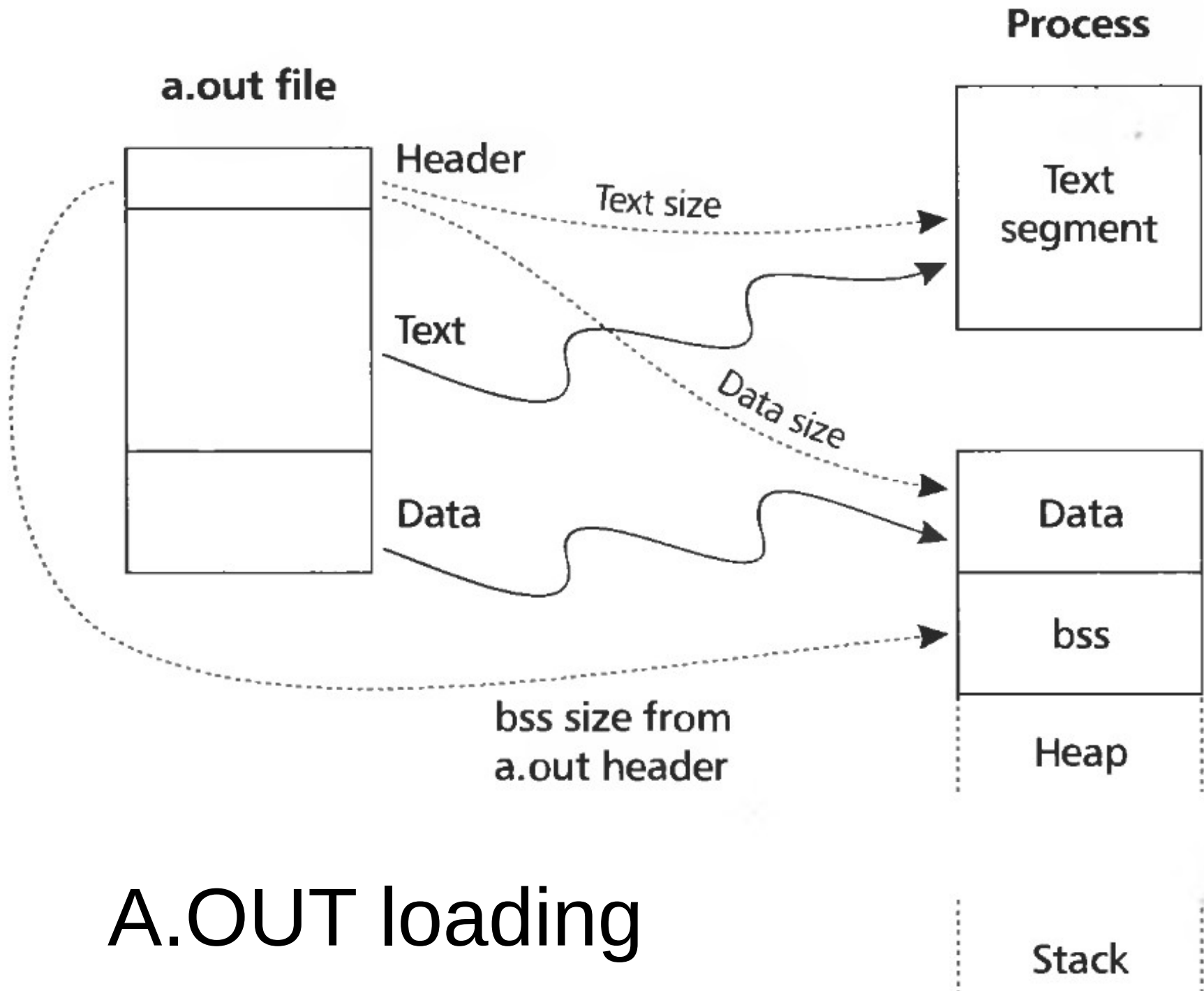
Example: UNIX A.OUT



- Small header
- Text section
 - Executable code
- Data section
 - Initial values for static data

- A.OUT header

```
int a_magic; // magic number
int a_text; // text segment size
int a_data; // initialized data size
int a_bss; // uninitialized data size
int a_syms; // symbol table size
int a_entry; // entry point
int a_trsize; // text relocation size
int a_drsize; // data relocation size
```



A.OUT loading

A.OUT loading

- Read the header to get segment sizes
- Check if there is a shareable code segment for this file
 - If not, create one,
 - Map into the address space,
 - Read segment from a file into the address space
- Create a private data segment
 - Large enough for data and BSS
 - Read data segment, zero out the BSS segment
- Create and map stack segment
 - Place arguments from the command line on the stack
- Jump to the entry point

Types of object files

- Relocatable object files (.o)
 - Static libraries (.a)
 - Shared libraries (.so)
 - Executable files
-
- We looked at A.OUT, but Unix has a general format capable to hold any of these files

ELF

Elf header

- Magic number, type (.o, exec, .so), machine, byte ordering, etc.

Segment header table

- Page size, virtual addresses memory segments (sections), segment sizes.

.text section

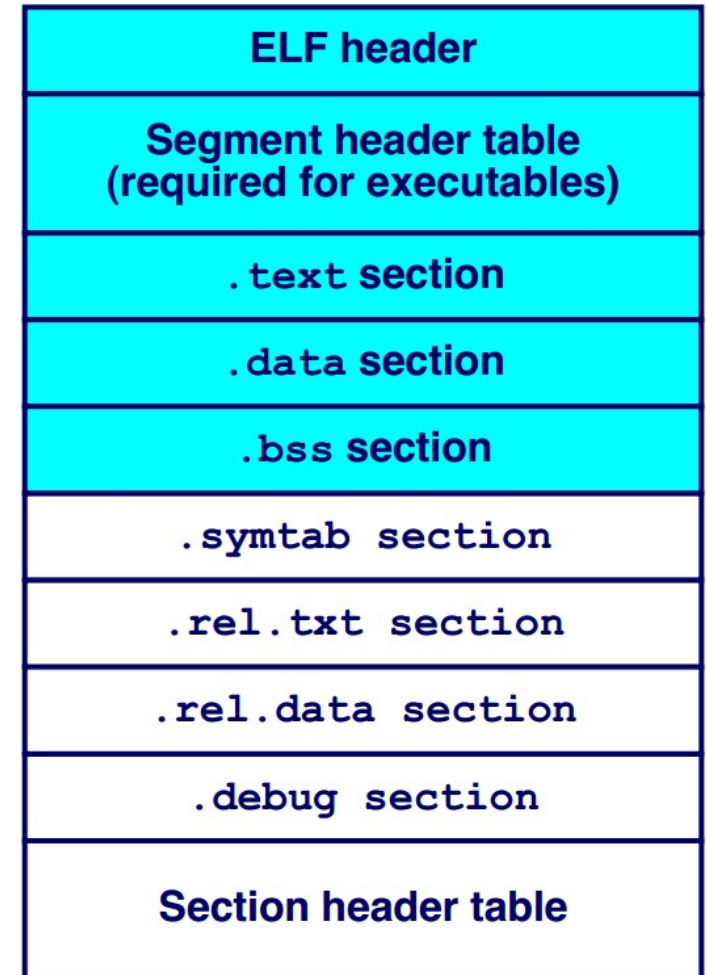
- Code

.data section

- Initialized global variables

.bss section

- Uninitialized global variables
- “Block Started by Symbol”
- “Better Save Space”
- Has section header but occupies no space



ELF (continued)

`.symtab` section

- Symbol table
- Procedure and static variable names
- Section names and locations

`.rel.text` section

- Relocation info for `.text` section
- Addresses of instructions that will need to be modified in the executable
- Instructions for modifying.

`.rel.data` section

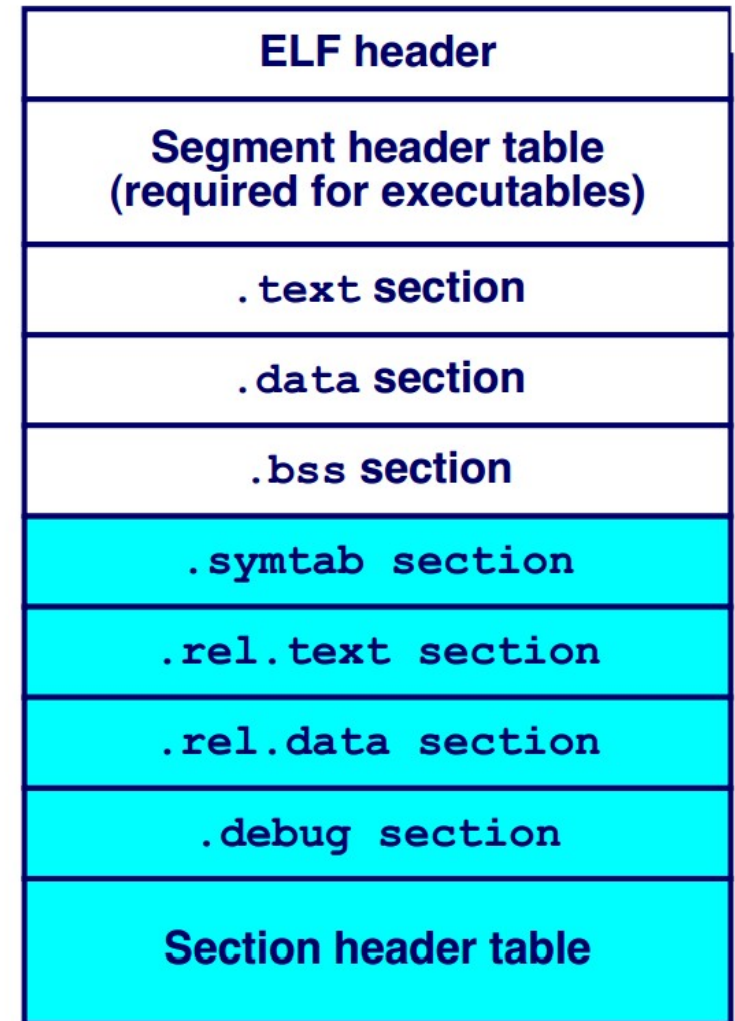
- Relocation info for `.data` section
- Addresses of pointer data that will need to be modified in the merged executable

`.debug` section

- Info for symbolic debugging (`gcc -g`)

Section header table

- Offsets and sizes of each section



Thank you!