

# Assembler/Linker/Loader

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<http://www.cs.tau.ac.il/~msagiv/courses/wcc20.html>

Chapter 4.3

J. Levine: Linkers & Loaders

<http://linker.iecc.com/>

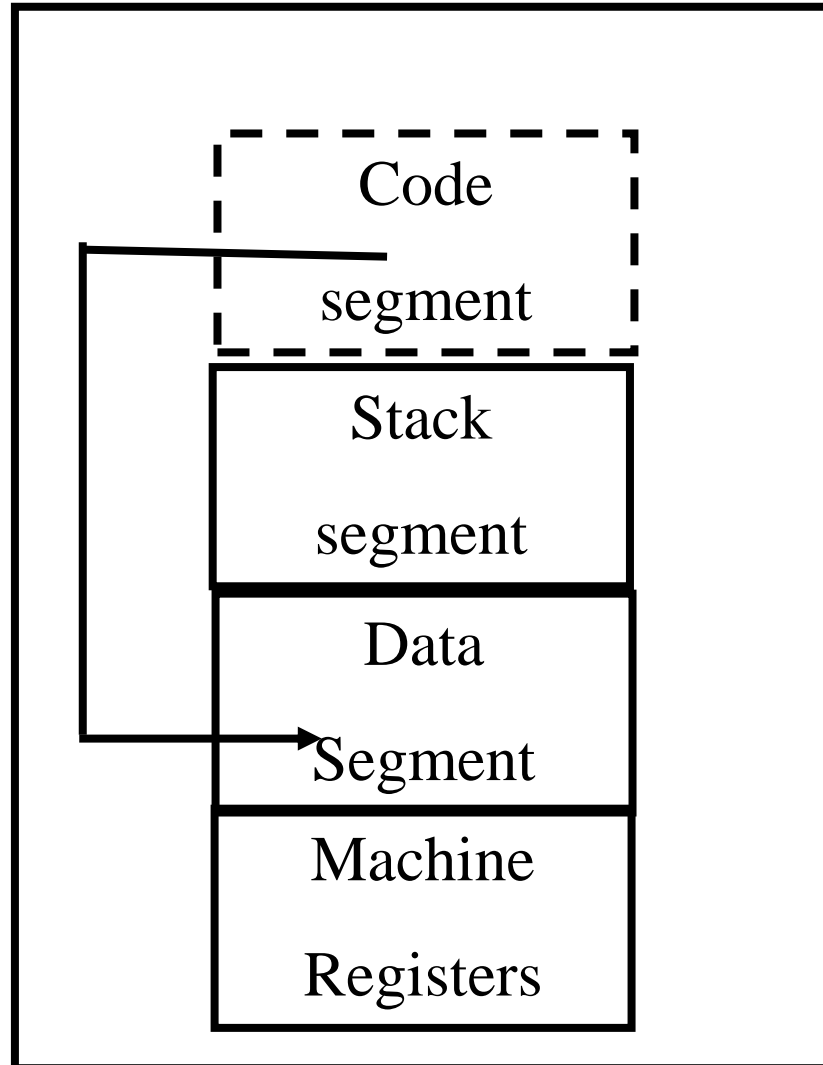
# Outline

- Where does it fit into the compiler
- Functionality
- “Backward” description
- Assembler design issues
- Linker design issues

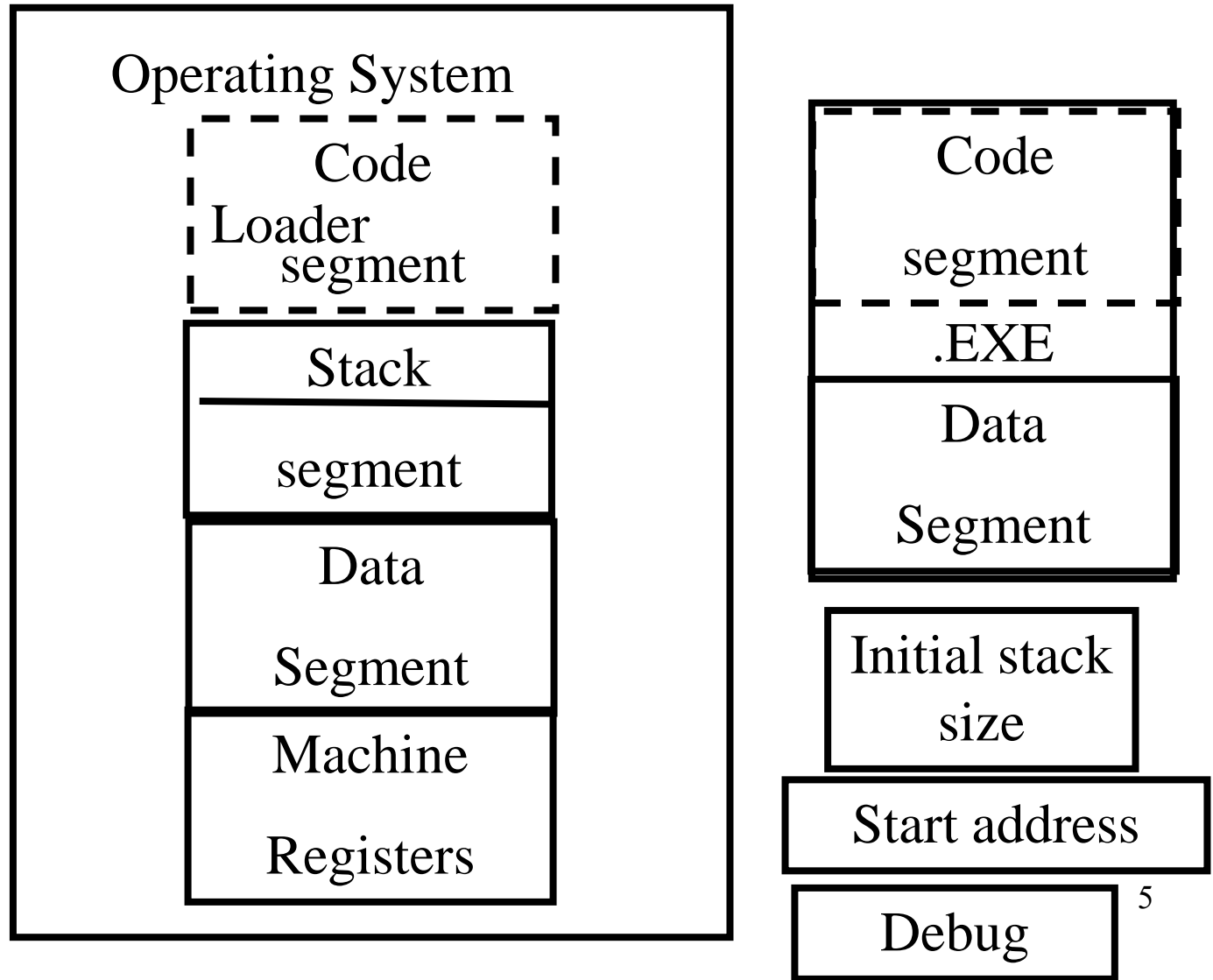
# Assembler

- Generate executable code from assembly
- Yet another compiler
- One-to one translation
- Resolve external references
- Relocate code
- How does it fit together?
- Is it really part of the compiler?

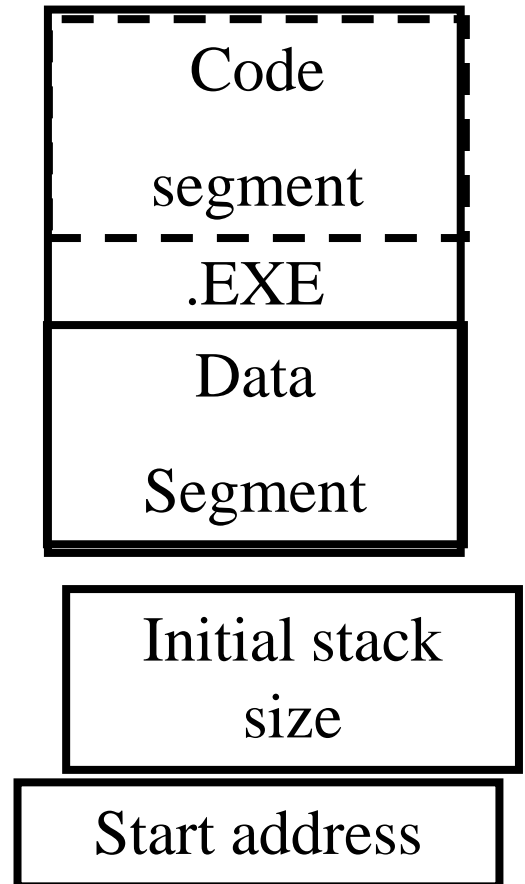
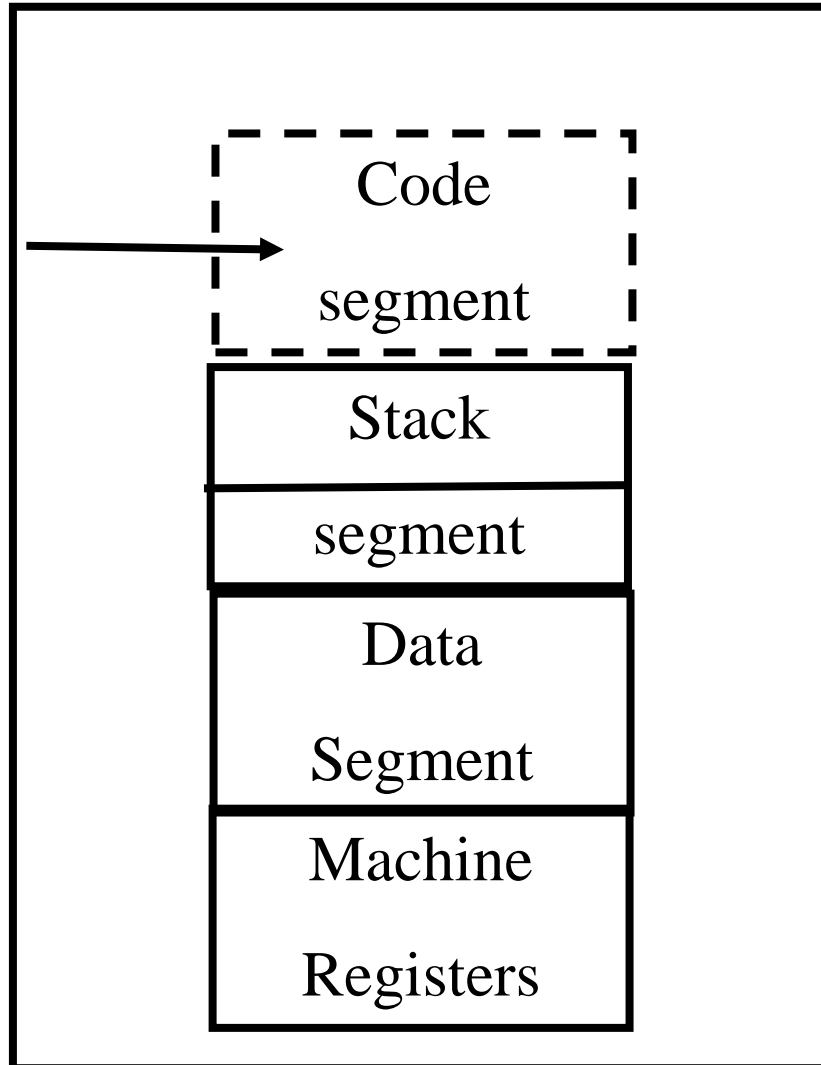
# Program Runtime State



# Program Run



# Program Run

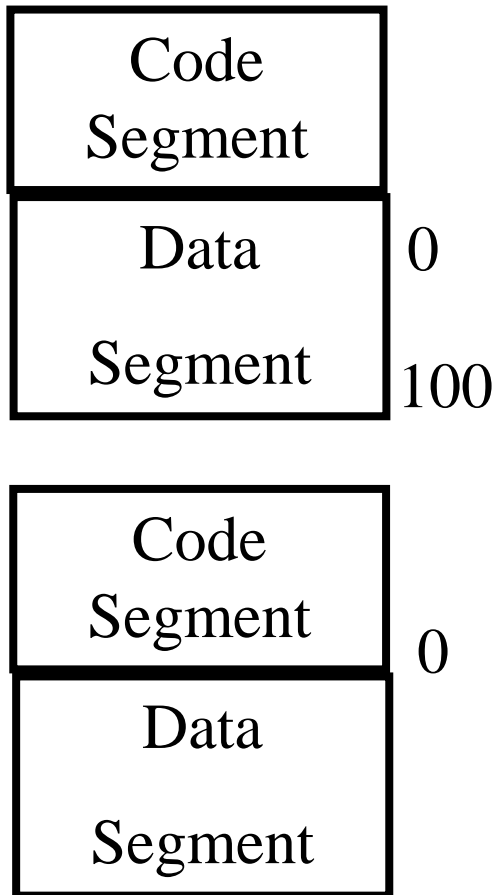


# Loader (Summary)

- Part of the operating system
- Does not depend on the programming language
- Privileged mode
- Initializes the runtime state
- Invisible activation record

# Linker

External Symbol Table



Relocation  
Bits

0

101



# Linker

- Merge several executables
- Resolve external references
- Relocate addresses
- User mode
- Provided by the operating system
- But can be specific for the compiler
  - More secure code
  - Better error diagnosis

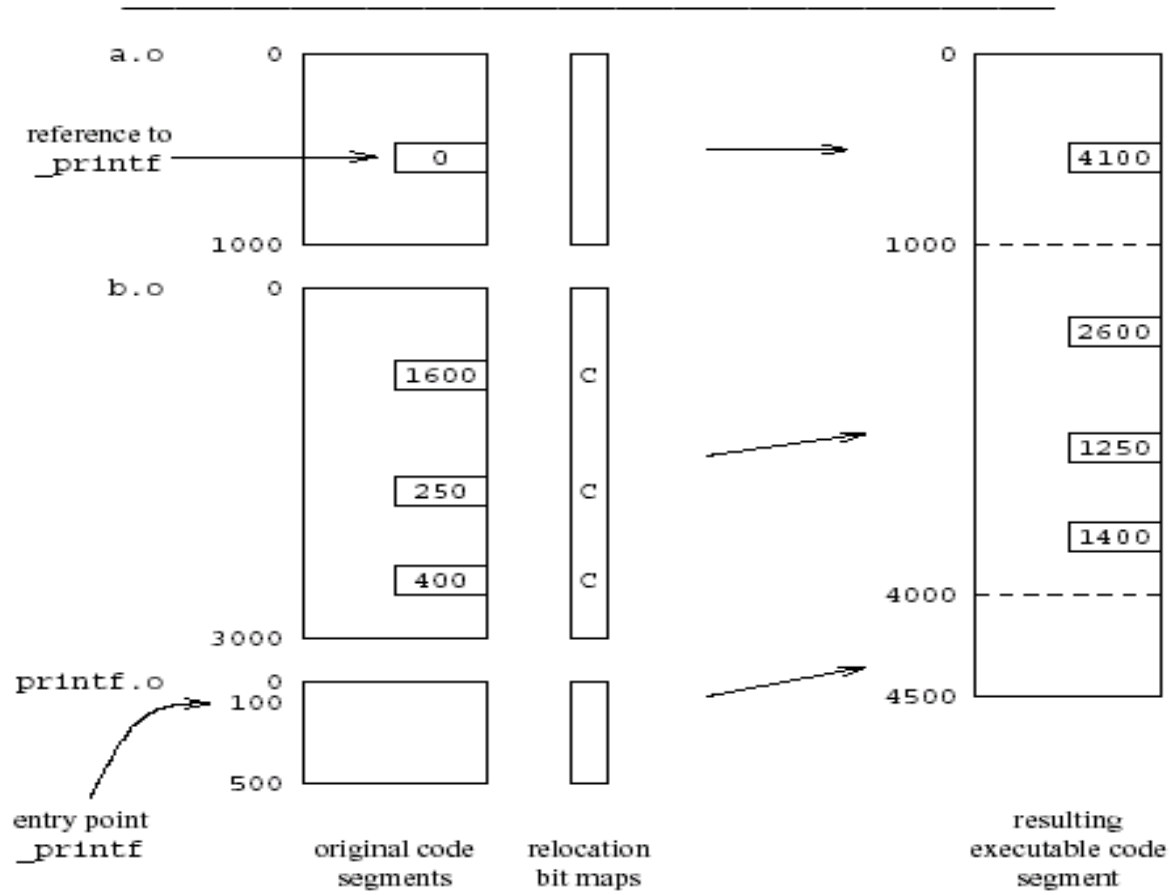
# Relocation information

- How to change internal addresses
- Positions in the code which contains addresses (data/code)
- Two implementations
  - Bitmap
  - Linked-lists

# External References

- The code may include references to external names (identifiers)
  - Library calls
  - External data
- Stored in external symbol table

# Example



# Recap

- Assembler generates binary code
  - Unresolved addresses
  - Relocatable addresses
- Linker generates executable code
- Loader generates runtime states (images)

# Assembler Design Issues

- Converts symbolic machine code to binary
- One to one conversion  
`addl %edx, %ecx`  $\Rightarrow$  000 0001 11 010 001 = 01 D1 (Hex)
- Some assemblers support overloading
  - Different opcodes based on types
- Format conversions
- Handling internal addresses

# Handling Internal Addresses

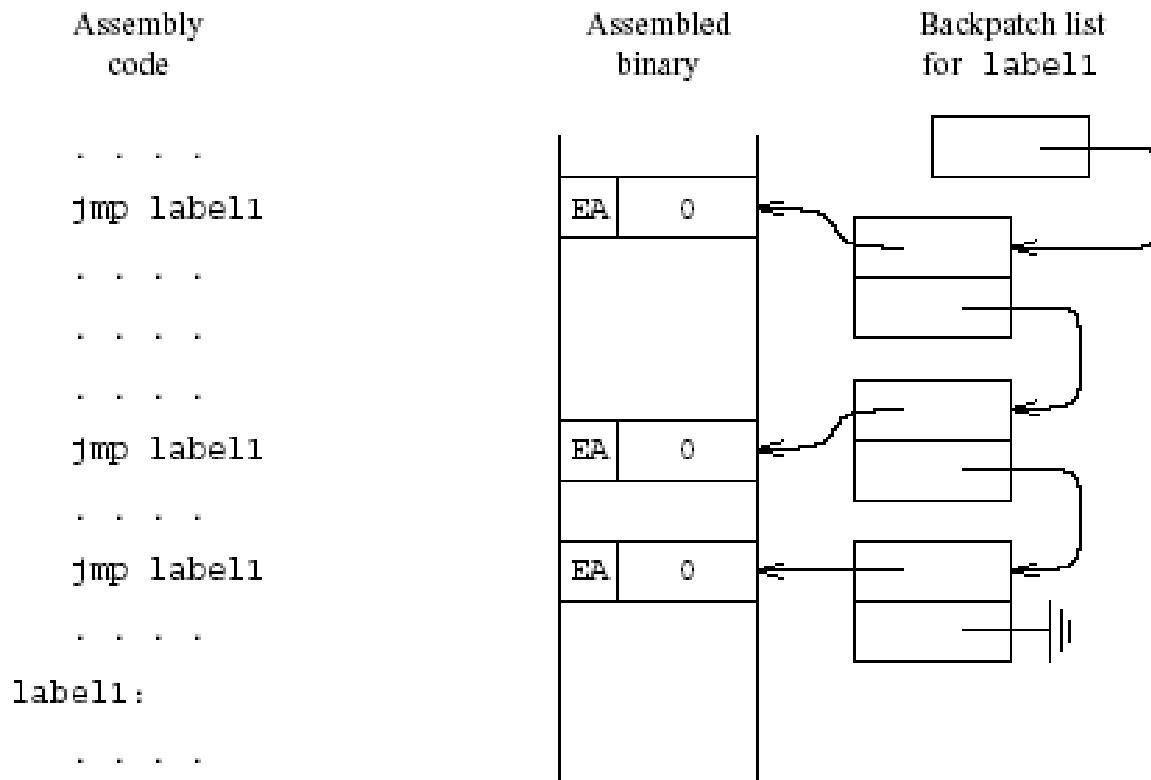
```
.data
    ...
    .align 8
var1:
    .long 666
    ...
.code
    ...
    addl var1,%eax
    ...
    jmp label1
    ...
label1:
    ...
    ...
```

# Resolving Internal Addresses

- Two scans of the code
  - Construct a table label → address
  - Replace labels with values
- Backpatching
  - One scan of the code
  - Simultaneously construct the table and resolve symbolic addresses
  - Maintains list of unresolved labels
  - Useful beyond assemblers



# Backpatching



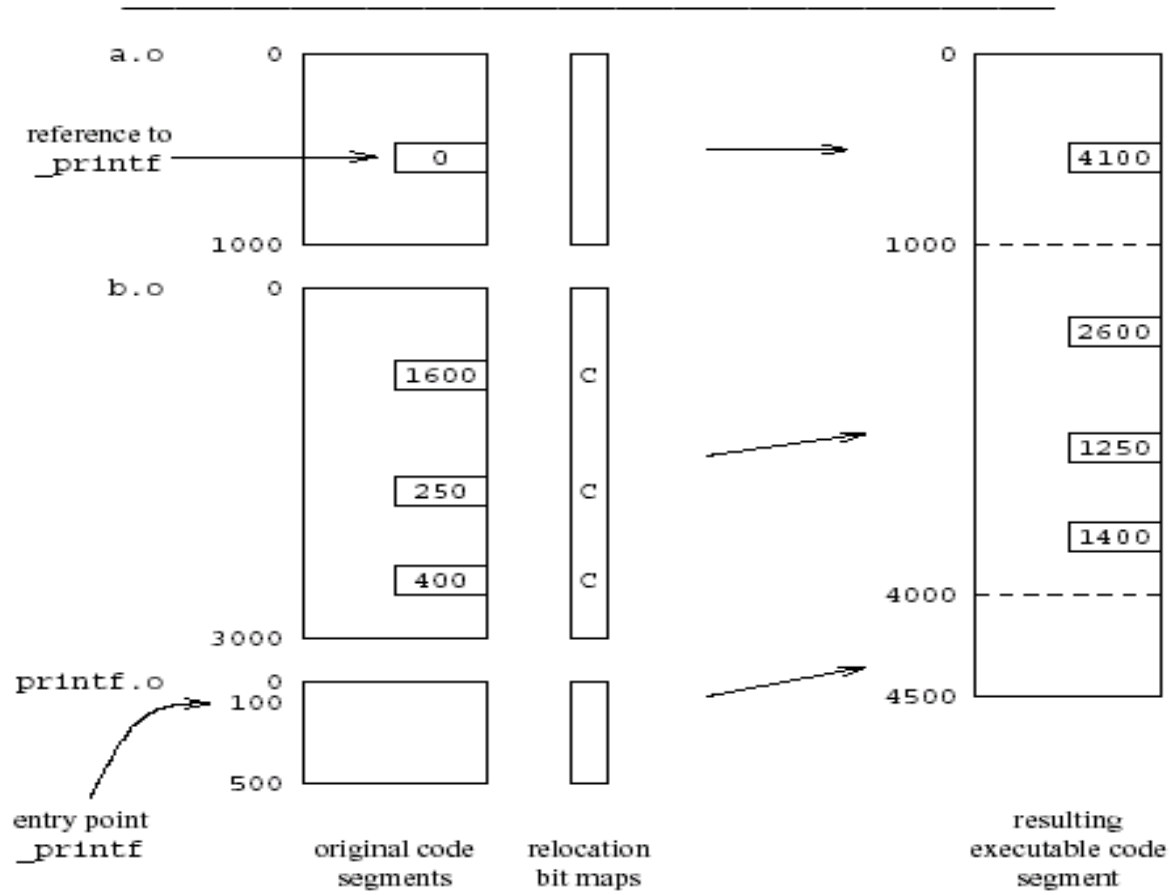
# Handling External Addresses

- Record symbol table in external table
- Produce binary version together with the code and relocation bits
- Output of the assembly
  - Code segment
  - Data segment
  - Relocation bits
  - External table

# Example of External Symbol Table

External symbol	Type	Address
<code>_options</code>	entry point	50 data
<code>__main</code>	entry point	100 code
<code>_printf</code>	reference	500 code
<code>_atoi</code>	reference	600 code
<code>_printf</code>	reference	650 code
<code>_exit</code>	reference	700 code
<code>_msg_list</code>	entry point	300 data
<code>_Out_Of_Memory</code>	entry point	800 code
<code>_fprintf</code>	reference	900 code
<code>_exit</code>	reference	950 code
<code>_file_list</code>	reference	4 data

# Example



# Summary

- Code generation yields code which is still far from executable
  - Delegate to existing assembler
- Assembler translates symbolic instructions into binary and creates relocation bits
- Linker creates executable from several files produced by the assembly
- Loader creates an image from executable
- Missing: Dynamic loading