

Link 4.A Symbols

Young W. Lim

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Outline

- 1 Based on
- 2 Symbols
- 3 Symbol Tables
- 4 Symbol Table Examples
- 5 main.o's symbol table
- 6 swap.o's symbol table
- 7 Symbol Resolution
- 8 Multiply Defined Global Symbol Resolution Examples

"Self-service Linux: Mastering the Art of Problem Determination",

Mark Wilding

"Computer Architecture: A Programmer's Perspective",

Bryant & O'Hallaron

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Compiling 32-bit program on 64-bit gcc

- `gcc -v`
- `gcc -m32 t.c`
- `sudo apt-get install gcc-multilib`
- `sudo apt-get install g++-multilib`
- `gcc-multilib`
- `g++-multilib`
- `gcc -m32`
- `objdump -m i386`

- 1 Types of Symbols
- 2 Types of Symbols Summary
- 3 Local Linker Symbols
- 4 Local Variables and Local Linker Symbols
- 5 .data and .bss sections in ELF
- 6 Static Local Variable Examples
- 7 Static Functions

Types of Symbols

- Global Symbols *defined* by module *m*
 - referenced by other modules
 - *nonstatic* c functions
 - *nonstatic* global variables
- Global Symbols *referenced* by module *m*
 - defined by other module
 - *external* c functions
 - *external* global variables
- Local Symbols *defined* by module *m*
 - referenced by module *m* exclusively
 - *static* c functions
 - *static* global variables

Types of Symbols Summary

	Global Variables	Functions
static	local linker Symbols	local linker symbols
non-static	global linker symbols	global linker symbols
external	global linker symbols	global linker symbols

Global Linker Symbols	Local Linker Symbols
non-static global variables	static global variables
non-static (global) functions	static (global) functions
external global variables	static local variables
external functions	

Local Linker Symbols

- visible only in module m
- other module cannot reference
- not the same as local program variables
- symbols that correspond to local / global **static** variables

Local Variables and Local Linker Symbols

- symbols that correspond to **static local** variables
 - local linker symbols in the symbol table with a unique name
 - allocated space in **.data** or **.bss**
 - are not managed on the stack
- symbols that correspond to **non-static local** variables
 - not listed in the symbol table `.symtab`
 - are managed on the **stack** at the run time
 - are not handled by the linker

.data and .bss sections in ELF

- non-static local variables
 - maintained on the stack
 - at the run time
 - no space in .data or .bss
- **.data**
 - **initialized** global variables
 - no local variables
 - actual space in the object file
- **.bss**
 - **uninitialized** global variables
 - no local variables
 - no actual space in the object file
 - just a place holder
 - space efficiency

Static Local Variable Examples

```
int f() {  
    static int x = 0;  
    return x;  
}
```

```
int g() {  
    static int x = 1;  
    return x;  
}
```

- compiler allocates two integer symbols in `.bss`
- exports a pair of unique local linker symbols
- for example, `x.1` and `x.2`

Static Functions

- hide variable and function declarations inside modules
- like private declarations in Java and C++
- C *source files* play the role of *modules*
- **private** to a module
 - any *global variable* with static attribute
 - any *function* with static attribute
- **public** to other module
 - any *global variable* without static attribute
 - any *function* without static attribute
- use static attribute wherever possible

TOC: Symbol Tables

- ① ELF Symbol Table Entry
- ② Symbol Tables
- ③ String and Address
- ④ Section field

ELF Symbol Table Entry

```
typedef struct {
    int name;           // string table offset
    int value;         // section offset, or VM address
    int size;          // object size in bytes
    char type:4,        // data, func, section, or src file name (4 bits)
          binding:4;   // local or global (4 bits)
    char reserved;     // unused
    char section;      // section header index, ABS, UNDEF, or COMMON
} Elf_Symbol;
```

Symbol Tables

- built by assemblers
- using symbols in the assembly language .s file
- the compiler exports symbols

name	byte offset to a string table
value	the symbol's address
size	the size of the object in bytes
type	data or function
binding	local or global
section	info about individual sections

Name and Value

- name : string
- value : address

string table	points to the null terminated string name of the symbol
value	the symbol's address
	relocatable - an offset from the beginning of the section
	executable - absolute run time address

Section field

- each symbol is associated with a certain section
- section field
- an index into the section header table
- three pseudo-sections

Section field - pseudo sections

ABS	for symbols that should not be relocated
UNDEF	for undefined symbols referenced in an object file defined in another object file
COMMON	for uninitialized data objects that are <u>not</u> yet allocated value : the alignment requirement size : the minimum size

Displaying section table using readelf -s

• readelf -s swap.o

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name	
16:	00000000	4	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	6	p0	; 6 : .data.rel section
17:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	buf	; other .o file
18:	00000004	4	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	COM	p1	; uninitialized
19:	00000000	78	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	2	swap	; 2 : .text section

• readelf -S swap.o

[Nr]	Name	Type	Addr	Off	Size	ES	Flg	Lk	Inf	Al
[2]	.text	PROGBITS	00000000	00003c	00004e	00	AX	0	0	1
[6]	.data.rel	PROGBITS	00000000	00008c	000004	00	WA	0	0	4

• swap.c

```
extern int buf[];
int *p0 = &buf[0];
int *p1;
void swap()
{
    int tmp;
    p1 = &buf[1];
    tmp = *p0; *p0 = *p1; *p1 = tmp;
}
```

Displaying section table using `objdump -t`

• `objdump -t swap.o`

```
00000000 g      0 .data.rel      00000004 p0
00000000          *UND*          00000000 buf
00000004  0 *COM*          00000004 p1
00000000 g      F .text          0000004e swap
```

• `readelf -s swap.o`

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name	
16:	00000000	4	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	6	p0	; 6 : .data.rel section
17:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	buf	; other .o file
18:	00000004	4	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	COM	p1	; uninitialized
19:	00000000	78	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	2	swap	; 2 : .text section

• `swap.c`

```
extern int buf[];
int *p0 = &buf[0];
int *p1;
void swap()
{
    int tmp;
    p1 = &buf[1];
    tmp = *p0; *p0 = *p1; *p1 = tmp;
}
```

Section table fields using `objdump -t`

- 1 the number is the symbol's value (its address)
- 2 the set of characters and spaces
the flag bits that are set on the symbol.
- 3 the section with which the symbol is associated
or **ABS** if the section is absolute (not connected),
or **UND** if the section is referenced but not defined
- 4 a number for common symbols is the alignment
a number for other symbol is the size.
- 5 the symbol's name

```
00000000 1      d  .bss  00000000 .bss
00000000 g          .text 00000000 fred
```

Section table flag bits using `objdump -t`

- 1 local (l), global (g), unique global (u), neither global nor local (a space) or both global and local (!)
- 2 weak (w) or strong (a space)
- 3 constructor (C) or an ordinary symbol (a space)
- 4 a warning (W) or a normal symbol (a space).
- 5 an indirect reference to another symbol (I), a function to be evaluated during reloc processing (i) or a normal symbol (a space).
- 6 a debugging symbol (d) or a dynamic symbol (D) or a normal symbol (a space)
- 7 the name of a function (F) or a file (f) or an object (O) or just a normal symbol (a space).

```
00000000 1    d  .bss  00000000 .bss
00000000 g    .text 00000000 fred
```

TOC: Symbol Table Examples

- 1 Example Programs
- 2 `objdump -d main.o`
- 3 `objdump -d swap.o`
- 4 `readelf` output fields
- 5 `readelf` symbol type

Example Programs

```
// main.c -----
```

```
void swap();
```

```
int buf[2] = {1, 2};
```

```
int main()
```

```
{  
    swap();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
// swap.c -----
```

```
extern int buf[];
```

```
int *p0 = &buf[0];
```

```
int *p1;
```

```
void swap()
```

```
{
```

```
    int tmp;
```

```
    p1 = &buf[1];
```

```
    tmp = *p0;
```

```
    *p0 = *p1;
```

```
    *p1 = tmp;
```

```
}
```


main.o: formato del fichero elf32-i386

Desensamblado de la sección .text.startup:

00000000 <main>:

```
0: 8d 4c 24 04    lea    0x4(%esp),%ecx
4: 83 e4 f0      and    $0xffffffff0,%esp
7: ff 71 fc     pushl  -0x4(%ecx)
a: 55          push  %ebp
b: 89 e5      mov    %esp,%ebp
d: 51        push  %ecx
e: 83 ec 04    sub    $0x4,%esp
11: e8 fc ff ff  call  12 <main+0x12>
16: 83 c4 04    add    $0x4,%esp
19: 31 c0     xor    %eax,%eax
1b: 59        pop   %ecx
1c: 5d        pop   %ebp
1d: 8d 61 fc    lea   -0x4(%ecx),%esp
20: c3        ret
```

swap.o: formato del fichero elf32-i386

Desensamblado de la sección .text:

00000000 <swap>:

```
0:  a1 00 00 00 00      mov     0x0,%eax
5:  8b 0d 04 00 00 00    mov     0x4,%ecx
b:  c7 05 00 00 00 00 04  movl    $0x4,0x0
12: 00 00 00
15: 8b 10               mov     (%eax),%edx
17: 89 08               mov     %ecx,(%eax)
19: 89 15 04 00 00 00    mov     %edx,0x4
1f:  c3                  ret
```

Num	the symbol number
Value	the address of the symbol
Size	the size of the symbol
Type	the symbol type (Func/Object/File/Section/Notype)
Bind	Global/Local/Weak
Vis	default/protected/hidden/internal
Ndx	the section number where the symbol is in / ABS
Name	the symbol name

Func	Function
Object	data / variable
File	source file name
Section	memory section
Notype	untyped absolute symbol or undefined

TOC: main.o's symbol table

- 1 Relocatable ELF Symbol Table of main.o
- 2 Section Header Table of main.o
- 3 Ndx field of main.o
- 4 Local Symbols of main.o
- 5 Global Symbols of main.o

Relocatable ELF Symbol Table of main.o

Symbol table '.symtab' contains 13 entries:

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name
0:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	UND	
1:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	main.i
2:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	1	
3:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	2	
4:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	3	
5:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	4	
6:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	5	
7:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	8	
8:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	9	
9:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	7	
10:	00000000	33	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	5	main
11:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	swap
12:	00000000	8	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	2	buf

No version information found in this file.

Section Header Table of main.o

Section Headers:

[Nr]	Name	Type	Addr	Off	Size	ES	Flg	Lk	Inf	Al
[0]		NULL	00000000	000000	000000	00		0	0	0
[1]	.text	PROGBITS	00000000	000034	000000	00	AX	0	0	1
[2]	.data	PROGBITS	00000000	000034	000008	00	WA	0	0	4
[3]	.bss	NOBITS	00000000	00003c	000000	00	WA	0	0	1
[4]	.text.unlikely	PROGBITS	00000000	00003c	000000	00	AX	0	0	1
[5]	.text.startup	PROGBITS	00000000	000040	000021	00	AX	0	0	16
[6]	.rel.text.startup	REL	00000000	0001c4	000008	08	I	12	5	4
[7]	.comment	PROGBITS	00000000	000061	000035	01	MS	0	0	1
[8]	.note.GNU-stack	PROGBITS	00000000	000096	000000	00		0	0	1
[9]	.eh_frame	PROGBITS	00000000	000098	000044	00	A	0	0	4
[10]	.rel.eh_frame	REL	00000000	0001cc	000008	08	I	12	9	4
[11]	.shstrtab	STRTAB	00000000	0001d4	000074	00		0	0	1
[12]	.symtab	SYMTAB	00000000	0000dc	0000d0	10		13	10	4
[13]	.strtab	STRTAB	00000000	0001ac	000016	00		0	0	1

Key to Flags:

W (write), A (alloc), X (execute), M (merge), S (strings)

I (info), L (link order), G (group), T (TLS), E (exclude), x (unknown)

0 (extra OS processing required) o (OS specific), p (processor specific)

Section Headers:

```
[Nr] Name
[ 0]

[ 1] .text
[ 2] .data
[ 3] .bss
[ 4] .text.unlikely
[ 5] .text.startup
[ 6] .rel.text.startup
[ 7] .comment
[ 8] .note.GNU-stack
[ 9] .eh_frame
[10] .rel.eh_frame
[11] .shstrtab
[12] .symtab
[13] .strtab
```


- local symbols
- linker uses internally

Symbol table '.symtab' contains 13 entries:

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name
0:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	UND	
1:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	main.i
2:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	1	--> .text
3:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	2	--> .data
4:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	3	--> .bss
5:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	4	--> .text.unlikely
6:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	5	--> .text.startup
7:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	8	--> .note.GNU-stack
8:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	9	--> .eh_frame
9:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	7	--> .comment

Global Symbols of main.o

buf	global	8-byte object	at an offset 0 in .data
main	global	17-byte function	at an offset 0 in .text.startup
swap	global	0-byte external symbol	

Symbol table '.symtab' contains 13 entries:

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name
10:	00000000	33	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	5	main --> .text.startup
11:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	swap
12:	00000000	8	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	2	buf --> .data

No version information found in this file.

TOC: swap.o's symbol table

- 1 Relocatable ELF Symbol Table of swap.o
- 2 Section Header Table of swap.o
- 3 Ndx field of swap.o
- 4 Local Symbols of swap.o
- 5 Global Symbols of swap.o

Relocatable ELF Symbol Table of swap.o

Symbol table '.symtab' contains 13 entries:

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name
0:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	UND	
1:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	swap.i
2:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	1	
3:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	3	
4:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	5	
5:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	6	
6:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	8	
7:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	9	
8:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	7	
9:	00000000	32	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	1	swap
10:	00000000	4	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	3	p0
11:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	buf
12:	00000004	4	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	COM	p1

No version information found in this file.**** A block

Section Header Table of swap.o

Section Headers:

[Nr]	Name	Type	Addr	Off	Size	ES	Flg	Lk	Inf	Al
[0]		NULL	00000000	000000	000000	00		0	0	0
[1]	.text	PROGBITS	00000000	000040	000020	00	AX	0	0	16
[2]	.rel.text	REL	00000000	0001b0	000028	08	I 12		1	4
[3]	.data	PROGBITS	00000000	000060	000004	00	WA	0	0	4
[4]	.rel.data	REL	00000000	0001d8	000008	08	I 12		3	4
[5]	.bss	NOBITS	00000000	000064	000000	00	WA	0	0	1
[6]	.text.unlikely	PROGBITS	00000000	000064	000000	00	AX	0	0	1
[7]	.comment	PROGBITS	00000000	000064	000035	01	MS	0	0	1
[8]	.note.GNU-stack	PROGBITS	00000000	000099	000000	00		0	0	1
[9]	.eh_frame	PROGBITS	00000000	00009c	00002c	00	A	0	0	4
[10]	.rel.eh_frame	REL	00000000	0001e0	000008	08	I 12		9	4
[11]	.shstrtab	STRTAB	00000000	0001e8	00006a	00		0	0	1
[12]	.symtab	SYMTAB	00000000	0000c8	0000d0	10		13	9	4
[13]	.strtab	STRTAB	00000000	000198	000017	00		0	0	1

Key to Flags:

W (write), A (alloc), X (execute), M (merge), S (strings)

I (info), L (link order), G (group), T (TLS), E (exclude), x (unknown)

0 (extra OS processing required) o (OS specific), p (processor specific)

Section Headers:

```
[Nr] Name
[ 0]
[ 1] .text
[ 2] .rel.text
[ 3] .data
[ 4] .rel.data
[ 5] .bss
[ 6] .text.unlikely
[ 7] .comment
[ 8] .note.GNU-stack
[ 9] .eh_frame
[10] .rel.eh_frame
[11] .shstrtab
[12] .symtab
[13] .strtab
```

Local Symbols of swap.o

- local symbols
- linker uses internally

```
2: 00000000      0 SECTION LOCAL  DEFAULT    1 --> .text
3: 00000000      0 SECTION LOCAL  DEFAULT    3 --> .data
4: 00000000      0 SECTION LOCAL  DEFAULT    5 --> .bss
5: 00000000      0 SECTION LOCAL  DEFAULT    6 --> .text.unlikely
6: 00000000      0 SECTION LOCAL  DEFAULT    8 --> .note.GNU-stack
7: 00000000      0 SECTION LOCAL  DEFAULT    9 --> .eh_frame
8: 00000000      0 SECTION LOCAL  DEFAULT    7 --> .comment
```

Global Symbols of swap.o

p0	global	4-byte initialized object	at an offset 0 in .data
buf	global	external symbol for init p0	
swap	global	32-byte function	at an offset 0 in .text
p1	global	4-byte uninitialized object	(4-byte alignment, .bss)

```
9: 00000000    32 FUNC    GLOBAL DEFAULT   1 swap --> .text
10: 00000000     4 OBJECT   GLOBAL DEFAULT   3 p0  --> .data
11: 00000000     0 NOTYPE   GLOBAL DEFAULT   UND buf
12: 00000004     4 OBJECT   GLOBAL DEFAULT   COM p1
```


TOC: Symbol Resolution

- 1 Symbol Resolution
- 2 Undefined Reference
- 3 Local Symbol Reference
- 4 Global Symbol Resolution
- 5 Multiply Defined Global Symbols
- 6 Strong and Weak Symbol Examples
- 7 Rules for Multiply Defined Symbols
- 8 Symbol Types

Symbol Resolution

The linker resolves symbol reference by associating each reference with exactly one symbol definition from the symbol tables of the input relocatable object files

- symbol resolution
- the linker
- (symbol reference, symbol definition)
- symbol tables
- relocatable object files

Undefined Reference

```
void foo(void);  
  
int main() {  
    foo();  
    return 0;  
  
}
```

```
/tmp/ccFjbAnB.o: In function 'main':  
l.c:(.text+0x5): undefined reference to 'foo'  
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
```

Local Symbol Resolution

- a symbol
 - a variable
 - a function
- local symbols
 - defined and referenced in the same module
 - only one definition allowed in a module
 - not all local symbols are linker symbols
- local linker symbols
 - *static* local variables
 - unique name
 - handled by a linker
 - linker symbol table

Global Symbol Resolution

- a symbol
 - a variable
 - a function
- global symbols
 - a symbol that is not defined in the current module
 - assumed that it is defined in some other module
 - linker symbols
 - handled by a linker
 - linker symbol table
- if the linker is unable to find the definition in its input modules print error messages and terminates

Multiply Defined Global Symbols

- when a symbol is defined by multiple object files
 - the linker must either flag an error
 - choose one of the definitions and discard the others
- at compile time, the compiler exports each global symbol to the assembler as either strong or weak
- the assembler encodes this information implicitly in the symbol table of the relocatable object file.

Strong and Weak Symbols

- **strong** symbols
 - functions
 - *initialized* global variables
- **weak** symbols
 - *uninitialized* global variables

Strong and Weak Symbol Examples

```
// main.c -----
```

```
void swap();
```

```
int buf[2] = {1, 2};
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    swap();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

strong symbols:

(buf, p0, main, swap)

weak symbols : (p1)

```
// swap.c -----
```

```
extern int buf[];
```

```
int *p0 = &buf[0];
```

```
int *p1;
```

```
void swap()
```

```
{
```

```
    int tmp;
```

```
    p1 = &buf[1];
```

```
    tmp = *p0;
```

```
    *p0 = *p1;
```

```
    *p1 = tmp;
```

```
}
```


Rules for Multiply Defined Symbols

- 1 Multiple strong symbols are not allowed
- 2 Given a strong symbol and multiple weak symbols, choose the strong symbols
- 3 Given multiple weak symbols, choose any of the weak symbols

Symbol Types

	local variables	global variables, functions
non-static	stack, run time	global linker symbol
static	local linker symbol	local linker symbol

	global variables
initialized	strong symbol
un-initialized	weak symbol

TOC: Multiply Defined Global Symbol Resolution Examples

- 1 Example : multiple strong symbols
- 2 Example : strong and weak symbols
- 3 Example : weak symbols
- 4 Example : strong and weak symbols of different types

Example (1) : multiple strong symbols

- `main` : multiple strong symbols

```
/* t1.c */
int main() {
    return 0;
}

/* t2.c */
int main() {
    return 0;
}

$ gcc -c t1.c
$ gcc -c t2.c
$ gcc t1.o t2.o
t2.o: In function 'main':
t2.c:(.text+0x0): multiple definition of 'main'
t1.o:t1.c:(.text+0x0): first defined here
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
```

Example (2) : multiple strong symbols

- **x** : multiple strong symbols

```
/* t3.c */                /* t4.c */
int x = 111;              int x = 222;

int main() {              void f() {
    return 0;
}                          }
```

```
$ gcc -c t3.c
$ gcc -c t4.c
$ gcc t3.o t4.o
t4.o:(.data+0x0): multiple definition of 'x'
t3.o:(.data+0x0): first defined here
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
```

Example (3) : strong and weak symbols

- `x` : a strong symbol in `t5.c`, a weak symbol in `t6.c`
- the initial value (111) of a strong symbol is changed into 222 in `f()`

```
/* t5.c */
#include <stdio.h>

int x = 111;
void f();

int main() {
    f();
    printf("x= %d \n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

```
/* t6.c */
int x;

void f() {
    x = 222;
}
```

```
$ gcc -c t5.c
$ gcc -c t6.c
$ gcc t5.o t6.o
$ ./a.out
x= 222
```

Example (4) : weak symbols

- `x` : weak symbols
- the initial value (111) of a strong symbol is changed into 222 in `f()`

```
/* t7.c */
#include <stdio.h>
int x;
void f();

int main() {
    x = 111;
    f();
    printf("x= %d \n", x);
    return 0;
}

/* t8.c */
int x;

void f() {
    x = 222;
}
```

```
$ vi t7.c
$ gcc -c t7.c
$ gcc -c t8.c
$ gcc t7.o t8.o
$ ./a.out
x= 222
```

Example (5) : strong and weak symbols of different types

- **x** : a strong symbol of int and a weak symbol of double
- the value **y** is contaminated

```
/* t9.c */
#include <stdio.h>

int x = 111;
int y = 222;
void f();

int main() {
    f();
    printf("x= %d y= %d\n", x, y);
    return 0;
}

$ gcc -c t9.c
$ gcc -c t10.c
$ gcc t9.o t10.o
/usr/bin/ld: Warning: alignment 4 of symbol 'x' in t9.o is
smaller than 8 in t10.o

/* t10.c */
double x;

void f() {
    x = -0.0;
}

$ ./a.out
x= 0 y= -2147483648
```