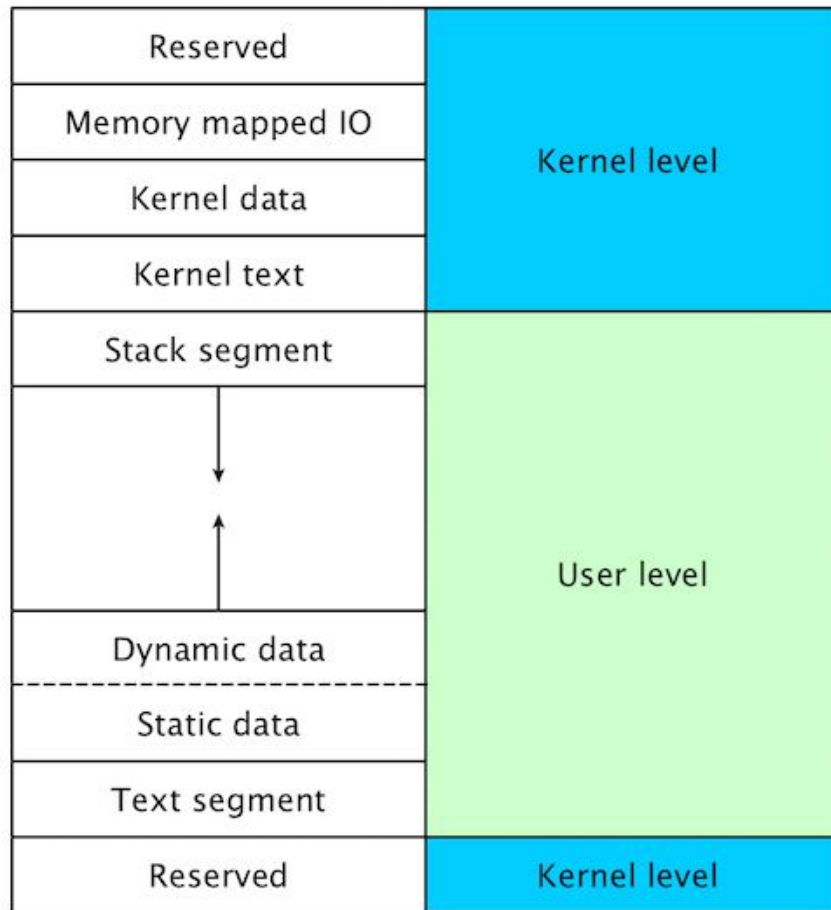


A heap, a stack,
a bottle and a rack



0xffffffff
0xffff0010
0xffff0000
0x90000000
0x80000000

0x10000000
0x04000000
0x00000000

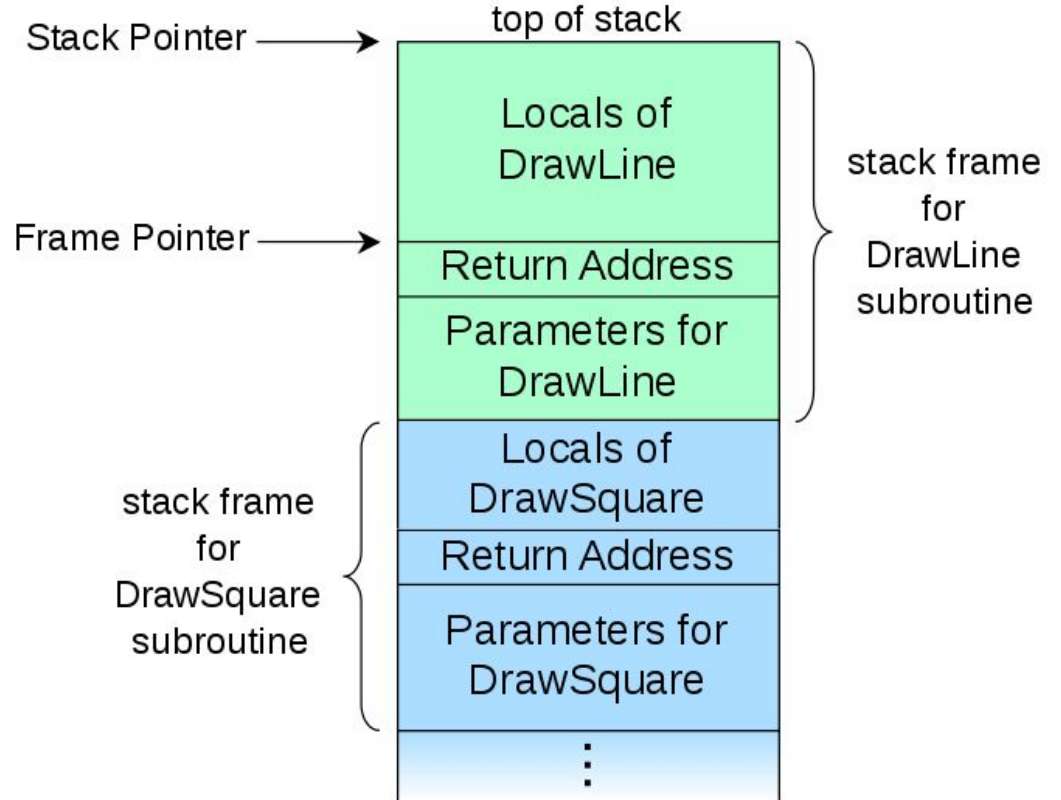


/proc/<pid>/maps

```
562194b28000-562194b29000 r-xp 00000000 08:02 4719974 /home/csd/test-p
562194d28000-562194d29000 r--p 00000000 08:02 4719974 /home/csd/test-p
562194d29000-562194d2a000 rw-p 00001000 08:02 4719974 /home/csd/test-p
5621961ea000-56219620b000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0 [heap]
7f6065546000-7f606572d000 r-xp 00000000 08:02 1966852 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.27.so
7f606572d000-7f606592d000 ---p 001e7000 08:02 1966852 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.27.so
7f606592d000-7f6065931000 r--p 001e7000 08:02 1966852 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.27.so
7f6065931000-7f6065933000 rw-p 001eb000 08:02 1966852 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.27.so
7f6065933000-7f6065937000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7f6065937000-7f606595e000 r-xp 00000000 08:02 1966840 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.27.so
7f6065b50000-7f6065b52000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7f6065b5e000-7f6065b5f000 r--p 00027000 08:02 1966840 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.27.so
7f6065b5f000-7f6065b60000 rw-p 00028000 08:02 1966840 /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.27.so
7f6065b60000-7f6065b61000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffc70711000-7ffc70732000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0 [stack]
7ffc707d8000-7ffc707db000 r--p 00000000 00:00 0 [vvar]
7ffc707db000-7ffc707dd000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0 [vdso]
fffffffff60000-fffffffff601000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0 [vsyscall]
```

The Stack

- The working memory.



“Canary Birds” (and other stuff on the stack)

- Can be hard to identify all objects on the stack
- Canary birds: To ensure nothing is broken
- Other scap data: To align memory
- Can help to optimize compile (-O) if you want to identify all items



The heap

- *malloc*
- When we need more permanent data
- Called “dynamic data” in previous figure



Exam question 1

What is done in the procedure below and where should gurka be allocated?

Why? Complete the code so that gurka is allocated space.

```
void tomat(int *a, int *b) {  
    // allocate room for gurka  
  
    gurka = *a;  
    *a = *b;  
    *b = gurka;  
}
```

Exam question 2

What is done in the procedure below and where should `gurka` be allocated? Why? Complete the code so that `gurka` is allocated space.

```
int *tomat(int *a, int *b) {  
    // allocate room for gurka  
  
    *gurka = *a + *b;  
    return gurka;  
}
```


In the code below we have allocated three arrays where one is on the heap, which array and why is it allocated on the heap and not on the stack?

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

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

```
#define MAX 4
```

```
int h[MAX];
```

```
int *foo(int *a, int *b, int s) {
```

```
    int *r = malloc(s * sizeof(int));
```

```
    for(int i = 0; i < s; i++) {
```

```
        r[i] = a[i]+b[i];
```

```
    }
```

```
    return r;
```

```
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int f[MAX];
```

```
    for(int i = 0; i < MAX; i++) {
```

```
        f[i] = i;
```

```
        h[i] = i*10;
```

```
    }
```

```
    int *g = foo(f, h, 4);
```

```
    printf("a[2] + b[2] is %d\n", g[2]);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

1.2 memory map [2 points]

Below is a, somewhat shortened, printout of a memory mapping of a running process. Briefly describe the role of each segment marked with ???.

```
> cat /proc/13896/maps
```

```
00400000-00401000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 1723260          .../gurka ???
00600000-00601000 r--p 00000000 08:01 1723260          .../gurka ???
00601000-00602000 rw-p 00001000 08:01 1723260          .../gurka ???
022fa000-0231b000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0              [???]
7f6683423000-7f66835e2000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 3149003          .../libc-2.23.so ???
:
7ffd60600000-7ffd60621000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0              [???]
7ffd60648000-7ffd6064a000 r--p 00000000 00:00 0              [vvar]
7ffd6064a000-7ffd6064c000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0              [vdso]
fffffffffff600000-fffffffffff601000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0          [vsyscall]
```

```

00400000-00401000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 1723260      .../gurka ???
00600000-00601000 r--p 00000000 08:01 1723260      .../gurka ???
00601000-00602000 rw-p 00001000 08:01 1723260      .../gurka ???
022fa000-0231b000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0          [???]
7f6683423000-7f66835e2000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 3149003  .../libc-2.23.so ???
:
7ffd60600000-7ffd60621000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0          [???]
7ffd60648000-7ffd6064a000 r--p 00000000 00:00 0          [vvar]
7ffd6064a000-7ffd6064c000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0          [vdso]
fffffffffff600000-fffffffffff601000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0  [vsyscall]

```

Answer:

The first three segments are: **code**, **read-only data** and **global data** for the running process gurka.

Then there is a segment for the **heap**.

The segment marked with lib-2.23.so is a **shared library**.

In the uppermost region we find the segment of the **stack**.

It is not completely defined what will happen if we run the code below. What is it that we do wrong and what could a possible effect be?

```
int main () {  
  
    char *heap = malloc (20);  
    *heap = 0x61;  
    printf ("heap pointing to: 0x%x\n", *heap);  
    free (heap);  
  
    char *foo = malloc (20);  
    *foo = 0x62;  
    printf ("foo pointing to: 0x%x\n", *foo);  
  
    *heap = 0x63;  
    printf ("foo pointing to: 0x%x\n", *foo);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Below we see a program that will print the content of the stack.

```
void zot(unsigned long *stop, int a1, int a2, int a3, int a4, int a5, int a6) {
    unsigned long r = 0x456;
    unsigned long *i;
    for(i = &r; i <= stop; i++){
        printf("%p      0x%lx\n", i, *i);
    }
}

int main() {
    unsigned long p = 0x123;

    zot(&p,1,2,3,4,5,6);
back:
    printf("  back: %p \n", &&back);
    return 0;
}
```

When executed we see the following print out. Describe the values indicated with arrows (<--).

```
0x7ffeb3331f58      0x456
0x7ffeb3331f60      0x7ffeb3331f60  <-- ??
0x7ffeb3331f68      0x3a7dbfad7df4b100
0x7ffeb3331f70      0x7ffeb3331fa0
0x7ffeb3331f78      0x400663      <-- ??
0x7ffeb3331f80      0x6      <-- ??
0x7ffeb3331f88      0x4004a0
0x7ffeb3331f90      0x123
    back: 0x400667
```

You have written the program below to examine what is on the stack.

```
void zot(unsigned long *stop ) {
    unsigned long r = 0x3;
    unsigned long *i;
    for(i = &r; i <= stop; i++){ printf("%p          0x%lx\n", i, *i); }
}

void foo(unsigned long *stop ) {
    unsigned long q = 0x2;
    zot(stop);
}

int main() {
    unsigned long p = 0x1;
    foo(&p);
back:
    printf(" p: %p \n", &p);
    printf(" back: %p \n", &&back);
    return 0;
}

0x7ffca03d1748      0x3
0x7ffca03d1750      0x7ffca03d1750
0x7ffca03d1758      0xb93d7906926a7d00
0x7ffca03d1760      0x7ffca03d1790      <-----
0x7ffca03d1768      0x55cdac31d78c      <-----
0x7ffca03d1770      0x7ffca03d17d8
0x7ffca03d1778      0x7ffca03d17b0
0x7ffca03d1780      0x1
0x7ffca03d1788      0x2
0x7ffca03d1790      0x7ffca03d17c0
0x7ffca03d1798      0x55cdac31d7c2
0x7ffca03d17a0      0x55cdac31d810
0x7ffca03d17a8      0x12acac31d5f0
0x7ffca03d17b0      0x1
    p: 0x7ffca03d17b0
    back: 0x55cdac31d7c2
```

Relevant Sections from the Book

For reading at your own time

- [Chapter 13](#) - The Abstraction: Address Spaces
- [Chapter 14](#) - Interlude: Memory API