# Creating and using libraries

Computing Laboratory

http://www.isical.ac.in/~dfslab

### Types of libraries

- Static libraries (.a for archive): library becomes part of the executable
- Dynamically linked shared object libraries (.so for shared object): library is not included in the executable, but functions are called as needed at runtime

## Creating / using static libraries

- Compiling: gcc -c abc1.c abc2.c
- Creating the library: ar c libabc.a abc1.o abc2.o
  - Other options (see man page for more details):
    - c: create
    - q: quick (append)
    - r: replace
    - u: update
    - v: verbose
    - t: list
- Using the library:

```
gcc -o prog prog.c libabc.a
or
gcc -o prog prog.c -L/path/to/library-directory -labc
```

### Creating shared object libraries

#### position independent code

- Compiling: gcc -Wall -fPIC -c \*.c
- Creating the library: these options are passed to the linker gcc -shared -Wl,-soname,libabc.so -o libabc.so \*.o
- Using the library:
  gcc -o prog prog.c -L/path/to/library-directory -labc

### Using libraries

#### **Compiler flags**

- -I: specify additional directories to search for header files
- -L: specify additional directories to search for library files

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#### **Environment variables**

- export C\_INCLUDE\_PATH=/path/to/header-files
- export LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH=\$LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH:/path/to/lib

### Source

http://www.yolinux.com/TUTORIALS/ LibraryArchives-StaticAndDynamic.html