

# UNIX tools for exploring object files

## Learn more about your system

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The programs that run on a UNIX® system follow a careful design known as the *object file format*. Learn more about the object file format and the tools that you can use for exploring object files found on your system.

The modern art of computer programming combines a special kind of human personality with a special set of tools to produce a rather ghostly product -- software -- that other human beings find useful. Computer programmers are detail-oriented folks who are able to deal with the difficulties of computers. Computers are exacting in their demands and don't tolerate deviation from these demands at all. No doubt about it, computers are difficult to program no matter what your personality, and many tools have been created to assist you in making the task easier.

In UNIX® and Linux®, everything is a file. You could say that the very sine qua non of UNIX and Linux programming is writing code to deal with files. Many types of files make up the system, but object files have a special design that provides for flexible, multipurpose use.

Object files are roadmaps that contain mnemonic symbols with attached addresses and values. The symbols are used for naming various sections of code and data, both initialized and uninitialized. They are also used for locating embedded debugging information and, just like the semantic Web, are fully readable by programs.

## Tools of the trade

The tools of the computer programming trade begin with a code editor, such as vi or Emacs, with which you can type and edit the instructions you want the computer to follow to carry out the required tasks, and end with the compilers and linkers that produce the machine code that actually accomplishes these goals.

High-level tools, known as *Integrated Debugging Environments* (IDEs), integrate the functionality of individual tools with a common look and feel. An IDE can vastly blur the lines between editor, compiler, linker, and debugger. So for the purpose of studying and learning the system with greater depth, it's often advisable to work with the tools separately before working with the integrated suite. **(Note:** IDEs are often called *Integrated Development Environments*, too.)

The compiler transforms the text that you create in the code editor into an object file. The object file was originally known as an *intermediate* representation of code, because it served as the input to link editors (in other words, *linkers*) that finish the task and produce an executable program as output.

The transformation process that proceeds from code to executable is well-defined and automated, and object files are an integral link in the chain. During the transformation process, the object files serve as a map to the link editors, enabling them to resolve the symbols and stitch together the various code and data sections into a unified whole.

## History

Many notable object file formats exist in the world of computer programming. The DOS family includes the *COM*, *OBJ*, and *EXE* formats. UNIX and Linux use *a.out*, *COFF*, and *ELF*. Microsoft® Windows® uses the *portable executable* (PE) format and Macintosh uses *PEF*, *Mach-O*, and others.

Originally, each type of computer had its own unique object file format but, with the advent of UNIX and other operating systems designed to be portable among different hardware platforms, some common file formats ascended to the level of a common standard. Among these are the *a.out*, *COFF*, and *ELF* formats.

Understanding object files requires a set of tools that can read the various portions of the object file and display them in a more readable format. This article discusses some of the more important aspects of those tools. But first, you must create a workbench and put a victim -- er, a patient -- on it.

## The workbench

Fire up an xterm session, and let's begin to explore object files by creating a clean workbench. The following commands create a useful place to play with object files:

```
cd
mkdir src
cd src
mkdir hw
cd hw
```

Then, by using your favorite code editor, type the program shown in [Listing 1](#) in the \$HOME/src/hw directory, and call it *hw.c*.

### Listing 1. The hw.c program

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    printf("Hello World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

This simple "Hello World" program serves as a patient to study with the various tools available in the UNIX arsenal. Instead of taking any shortcuts to creating the executable (and there are many shortcuts), you'll take your time to build and examine just the object file output.

## File formats

The normal output of a `c` compiler is assembler code for whatever processor you specify as the target. The assembler code is input to the assembler, which by default produces the grandfather of all object files, the `a.out` file. The name itself stands for *Assembler Output*. To create the `a.out` file, type the following command in the `xterm` window:

```
cc hw.c
```

**Note:** If you experience any errors or the `a.out` file wasn't created, you might need to examine your system or source file (`hw.c`) for errors. Check also to see whether **cc** is defined to run your `c/c++` compiler.

Modern `c` compilers combine the compile and assemble steps into one step. You can invoke switches to see just the assembler output of the `c` compiler. By typing the following command, you can see what the assembler output from the `c` compiler looks like:

```
cc -S hw.c
```

This command has generated a new file -- `hw.s` -- that contains the assembler input text that you typically would not have seen, because the compiler defaults to producing the `a.out` file. As expected, the UNIX assembler program can assemble this type of input file to produce the `a.out` file.

## UNIX-specific tools

Assuming that all went well with the compile and you have an `a.out` file in the directory, let's examine it. Among the list of useful tools for examining object files, the following set exists:

- **nm:** Lists symbols from object files.
- **objdump:** Displays detailed information from object files.
- **readelf:** Displays information about ELF object files.

The first tool on the list is `nm`, which lists the symbols in an object file. If you type the `nm` command, you'll notice that it defaults to looking for a file named `a.out`. If the file isn't found, the tool complains. If, however, the tool did find the `a.out` file that your compiler created, it presents a listing similar to [Listing 2](#).

### Listing 2. Output of the nm command

```
08049594 A __bss_start
080482e4 t call_gmon_start
08049594 b completed.4463
08049498 d __CTOR_END__
08049494 d __CTOR_LIST__
```

```

08049588 D __data_start
08049588 W data_start
0804842c t __do_global_ctors_aux
0804830c t __do_global_dtors_aux
0804958c D __dso_handle
080494a0 d __DTOR_END__
0804949c d __DTOR_LIST__
080494a8 d _DYNAMIC
08049594 A _edata
08049598 A _end
08048458 T _fini
08049494 a __fini_array_end
08049494 a __fini_array_start
08048478 R _fp_hw
0804833b t frame_dummy
08048490 r __FRAME_END__
08049574 d _GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE__
           w __gmon_start__
08048308 T __i686.get_pc_thunk.bx
08048278 T _init
08049494 a __init_array_end
08049494 a __init_array_start
0804847c R _IO_stdin_used
080494a4 d __JCR_END__
080494a4 d __JCR_LIST__
           w _Jv_RegisterClasses
080483e1 T __libc_csu_fini
08048390 T __libc_csu_init
           U __libc_start_main@@GLIBC_2.0
08048360 T main
08049590 d p.4462
           U puts@@GLIBC_2.0
080482c0 T _start

```

The sections that contain executable code are known as *text sections* or *segments*. Likewise, there are data sections or segments for containing non-executable information or data. Another type of section, known by the *BSS* designation, contains blocks started by symbol data.

For each symbol that the `nm` command lists, the symbol's value in hexadecimal (by default) and the symbol type with a coded character precede the symbol. Various codes that you commonly see include **A** for *absolute*, which means that the value will not change by further linking; **B** for a symbol found in the BSS section; or **C** for common symbols that reference uninitialized data.

Object files contain many different parts that are divided into sections. Sections can contain executable code, symbol names, initialized data values, and many other types of data. For detailed information on all of these types of data, consider reading the UNIX man page on `nm`, where each type is described by the character codes shown in the output of the command.

## Details, details . . .

Even a simple Hello World program contains a vast array of details when it reaches the object file stage. The `nm` program is good for listing symbols and their types and values but, for examining in greater detail the contents of those named sections of the object file, more powerful tools are necessary.

Two of these more powerful tools are the `objdump` and `readelf` programs. By typing the following command, you can see an assembly listing of every section in the object file that contains

executable code. Isn't it amazing how much code the compiler actually generates for such a tiny program?

```
objdump -d a.out
```

This command produces the output you see in [Listing 3](#). Each section of executable code is run when a particular event becomes necessary, including events like the initialization of a library and the main starting entry point of the program itself.

### Listing 3: Output of the objdump command

```
a.out:      file format elf32-i386

Disassembly of section .init:

08048278 <_init>:
8048278:      55                push    %ebp
8048279:      89 e5            mov     %esp,%ebp
804827b:      83 ec 08         sub     $0x8,%esp
804827e:      e8 61 00 00 00   call    80482e4 <call_gmon_start>
8048283:      e8 b3 00 00 00   call    804833b <frame_dummy>
8048288:      e8 9f 01 00 00   call    804842c <__do_global_ctors_aux>
804828d:      c9              leave   %eax
804828e:      c3              ret

Disassembly of section .plt:

08048290 <puts@plt-0x10>:
8048290:      ff 35 78 95 04 08  pushl   0x8049578
8048296:      ff 25 7c 95 04 08  jmp     *0x804957c
804829c:      00 00            add     %al,(%eax)
...

080482a0 <puts@plt>:
80482a0:      ff 25 80 95 04 08  jmp     *0x8049580
80482a6:      68 00 00 00 00     push    $0x0
80482ab:      e9 e0 ff ff ff     jmp     8048290 <_init+0x18>

080482b0 <__libc_start_main@plt>:
80482b0:      ff 25 84 95 04 08  jmp     *0x8049584
80482b6:      68 08 00 00 00     push    $0x8
80482bb:      e9 d0 ff ff ff     jmp     8048290 <_init+0x18>

Disassembly of section .text:

080482c0 <_start>:
80482c0:      31 ed            xor     %ebp,%ebp
80482c2:      5e              pop     %esi
80482c3:      89 e1            mov     %esp,%ecx
80482c5:      83 e4 f0         and     $0xfffffffff0,%esp
80482c8:      50              push    %eax
80482c9:      54              push    %esp
80482ca:      52              push    %edx
80482cb:      68 e1 83 04 08   push    $0x80483e1
80482d0:      68 90 83 04 08   push    $0x8048390
80482d5:      51              push    %ecx
80482d6:      56              push    %esi
80482d7:      68 60 83 04 08   push    $0x8048360
80482dc:      e8 cf ff ff ff   call    80482b0 <__libc_start_main@plt>
80482e1:      f4              hlt
80482e2:      90              nop
80482e3:      90              nop

080482e4 <call_gmon_start>:
80482e4:      55              push    %ebp
80482e5:      89 e5            mov     %esp,%ebp
```

```

80482e7:      53          push    %ebx
80482e8:      e8 1b 00 00 00    call    8048308 <__i686.get_pc_thunk.bx>
80482ed:      81 c3 87 12 00 00    add     $0x1287,%ebx
80482f3:      83 ec 04          sub     $0x4,%esp
80482f6:      8b 83 fc ff ff ff    mov     0xffffffff(%ebx),%eax
80482fc:      85 c0          test    %eax,%eax
80482fe:      74 02          je      8048302 <call_gmon_start+0x1e>
8048300:      ff d0          call    *%eax
8048302:      83 c4 04          add     $0x4,%esp
8048305:      5b          pop     %ebx
8048306:      5d          pop     %ebp
8048307:      c3          ret

08048308 <__i686.get_pc_thunk.bx>:
8048308:      8b 1c 24          mov     (%esp),%ebx
804830b:      c3          ret

0804830c <__do_global_dtors_aux>:
804830c:      55          push    %ebp
804830d:      89 e5          mov     %esp,%ebp
804830f:      83 ec 08          sub     $0x8,%esp
8048312:      80 3d 94 95 04 08 00    cmpb    $0x0,0x8049594
8048319:      74 0c          je      8048327 <__do_global_dtors_aux+0x1b>
804831b:      eb 1c          jmp     8048339 <__do_global_dtors_aux+0x2d>
804831d:      83 c0 04          add     $0x4,%eax
8048320:      a3 90 95 04 08    mov     %eax,0x8049590
8048325:      ff d2          call    *%edx
8048327:      a1 90 95 04 08    mov     0x8049590,%eax
804832c:      8b 10          mov     (%eax),%edx
804832e:      85 d2          test    %edx,%edx
8048330:      75 eb          jne     804831d <__do_global_dtors_aux+0x11>
8048332:      c6 05 94 95 04 08 01    movb    $0x1,0x8049594
8048339:      c9          leave
804833a:      c3          ret

0804833b <frame_dummy>:
804833b:      55          push    %ebp
804833c:      89 e5          mov     %esp,%ebp
804833e:      83 ec 08          sub     $0x8,%esp
8048341:      a1 a4 94 04 08    mov     0x80494a4,%eax
8048346:      85 c0          test    %eax,%eax
8048348:      74 12          je      804835c <frame_dummy+0x21>
804834a:      b8 00 00 00 00    mov     $0x0,%eax
804834f:      85 c0          test    %eax,%eax
8048351:      74 09          je      804835c <frame_dummy+0x21>
8048353:      c7 04 24 a4 94 04 08    movl    $0x80494a4, (%esp)
804835a:      ff d0          call    *%eax
804835c:      c9          leave
804835d:      c3          ret
804835e:      90          nop
804835f:      90          nop

08048360 <main>:
8048360:      55          push    %ebp
8048361:      89 e5          mov     %esp,%ebp
8048363:      83 ec 08          sub     $0x8,%esp
8048366:      83 e4 f0          and     $0xffffffff,%esp
8048369:      b8 00 00 00 00    mov     $0x0,%eax
804836e:      83 c0 0f          add     $0xf,%eax
8048371:      83 c0 0f          add     $0xf,%eax
8048374:      c1 e8 04          shr     $0x4,%eax
8048377:      c1 e0 04          shl     $0x4,%eax
804837a:      29 c4          sub     %eax,%esp
804837c:      c7 04 24 80 84 04 08    movl    $0x8048480, (%esp)
8048383:      e8 18 ff ff ff    call    80482a0 <puts@plt>
8048388:      b8 00 00 00 00    mov     $0x0,%eax
804838d:      c9          leave

```

```

804838e:    c3                ret
804838f:    90                nop

08048390 <__libc_csu_init>:
8048390:    55                push    %ebp
8048391:    89 e5             mov     %esp,%ebp
8048393:    57                push    %edi
8048394:    56                push    %esi
8048395:    31 f6             xor     %esi,%esi
8048397:    53                push    %ebx
8048398:    e8 6b ff ff ff   call    8048308 <__i686.get_pc_thunk.bx>
804839d:    81 c3 d7 11 00 00 add     $0x11d7,%ebx
80483a3:    83 ec 0c           sub     $0xc,%esp
80483a6:    e8 cd fe ff ff   call    8048278 <_init>
80483ab:    8d 83 20 ff ff ff lea     0xffffffff20(%ebx),%eax
80483b1:    8d 93 20 ff ff ff lea     0xffffffff20(%ebx),%edx
80483b7:    89 45 f0           mov     %eax,0xffffffff0(%ebp)
80483ba:    29 d0             sub     %edx,%eax
80483bc:    c1 f8 02           sar     $0x2,%eax
80483bf:    39 c6             cmp     %eax,%esi
80483c1:    73 16             jae     80483d9 <__libc_csu_init+0x49>
80483c3:    89 d7             mov     %edx,%edi
80483c5:    ff 14 b2           call    *(%edx,%esi,4)
80483c8:    8b 45 f0           mov     0xffffffff0(%ebp),%eax
80483cb:    83 c6 01           add     $0x1,%esi
80483ce:    29 f8             sub     %edi,%eax
80483d0:    89 fa             mov     %edi,%edx
80483d2:    c1 f8 02           sar     $0x2,%eax
80483d5:    39 c6             cmp     %eax,%esi
80483d7:    72 ec             jb      80483c5 <__libc_csu_init+0x35>
80483d9:    83 c4 0c           add     $0xc,%esp
80483dc:    5b                pop     %ebx
80483dd:    5e                pop     %esi
80483de:    5f                pop     %edi
80483df:    5d                pop     %ebp
80483e0:    c3                ret

080483e1 <__libc_csu_fini>:
80483e1:    55                push    %ebp
80483e2:    89 e5             mov     %esp,%ebp
80483e4:    83 ec 18           sub     $0x18,%esp
80483e7:    89 5d f4           mov     %ebx,0xffffffff4(%ebp)
80483ea:    e8 19 ff ff ff   call    8048308 <__i686.get_pc_thunk.bx>
80483ef:    81 c3 85 11 00 00 add     $0x1185,%ebx
80483f5:    89 75 f8           mov     %esi,0xffffffff8(%ebp)
80483f8:    89 7d fc           mov     %edi,0xffffffffc(%ebp)
80483fb:    8d b3 20 ff ff ff lea     0xffffffff20(%ebx),%esi
8048401:    8d bb 20 ff ff ff lea     0xffffffff20(%ebx),%edi
8048407:    29 fe             sub     %edi,%esi
8048409:    c1 fe 02           sar     $0x2,%esi
804840c:    eb 03             jmp     8048411 <__libc_csu_fini+0x30>
804840e:    ff 14 b7           call    *(%edi,%esi,4)
8048411:    83 ee 01           sub     $0x1,%esi
8048414:    83 fe ff           cmp     $0xffffffff,%esi
8048417:    75 f5             jne     804840e <__libc_csu_fini+0x2d>
8048419:    e8 3a 00 00 00   call    8048458 <_fini>
804841e:    8b 5d f4           mov     0xffffffff4(%ebp),%ebx
8048421:    8b 75 f8           mov     0xffffffff8(%ebp),%esi
8048424:    8b 7d fc           mov     0xffffffffc(%ebp),%edi
8048427:    89 ec             mov     %ebp,%esp
8048429:    5d                pop     %ebp
804842a:    c3                ret
804842b:    90                nop

0804842c <__do_global_ctors_aux>:
804842c:    55                push    %ebp
804842d:    89 e5             mov     %esp,%ebp

```

```

804842f:      53                push    %ebx
8048430:      83 ec 04          sub     $0x4,%esp
8048433:      a1 94 94 04 08    mov     0x8049494,%eax
8048438:      83 f8 ff          cmp     $0xffffffff,%eax
804843b:      74 12             je      804844f <__do_global_ctors_aux+0x23>
804843d:      bb 94 94 04 08    mov     $0x8049494,%ebx
8048442:      ff d0            call    *%eax
8048444:      8b 43 fc          mov     0xffffffffc(%ebx),%eax
8048447:      83 eb 04          sub     $0x4,%ebx
804844a:      83 f8 ff          cmp     $0xffffffff,%eax
804844d:      75 f3            jne     8048442 <__do_global_ctors_aux+0x16>
804844f:      83 c4 04          add     $0x4,%esp
8048452:      5b                pop     %ebx
8048453:      5d                pop     %ebp
8048454:      c3                ret
8048455:      90                nop
8048456:      90                nop
8048457:      90                nop

```

Disassembly of section .fini:

```

08048458 <_fini>:
8048458:      55                push    %ebp
8048459:      89 e5            mov     %esp,%ebp
804845b:      53                push    %ebx
804845c:      e8 a7 fe ff ff    call    8048308 <__i686.get_pc_thunk.bx>
8048461:      81 c3 13 11 00 00 add     $0x1113,%ebx
8048467:      83 ec 04          sub     $0x4,%esp
804846a:      e8 9d fe ff ff    call    804830c <__do_global_dtors_aux>
804846f:      83 c4 04          add     $0x4,%esp
8048472:      5b                pop     %ebx
8048473:      5d                pop     %ebp
8048474:      c3                ret

```

For a programmer who is fascinated by the low-level details of programming, this is a powerful tool for studying the output of compilers and assemblers. Details, such as those shown in this code, reveal a lot about how the native processor itself operates. When studied hand-in-hand with the processor manufacturer's technical documentation, you can glean valuable insights into how such things work to a greater degree because of the clarity of output from a functioning program.

Likewise, the `readelf` program can list the contents of the object file with similar lucidity. You can see this by typing the following command:

```
readelf -all a.out
```

This command produces the output shown in [Listing 4](#). The ELF header shows a nice summary of all the section entries in the file. Before enumerating the contents of those headers, you can see how many there are. This information can be useful when exploring a rather large object file.

## Listing 4. Output of the `readelf` command

```

ELF Header:
  Magic:   7f 45 4c 46 01 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
  Class:                   ELF32
  Data:                     2's complement, little endian
  Version:                  1 (current)
  OS/ABI:                   UNIX - System V
  ABI Version:              0
  Type:                     EXEC (Executable file)
  Machine:                  Intel 80386
  Version:                  0x1

```



```

Entry point address:      0x80482c0
Start of program headers: 52 (bytes into file)
Start of section headers: 3504 (bytes into file)
Flags:                   0x0
Size of this header:      52 (bytes)
Size of program headers:  32 (bytes)
Number of program headers: 7
Size of section headers:  40 (bytes)
Number of section headers: 34
Section header string table index: 31

```

## Section Headers:

[Nr]	Name	Type	Addr	Off	Size	ES	Flg	Lk	Inf	Al
[ 0]		NULL	00000000	000000	000000	00		0	0	0
[ 1]	.interp	PROGBITS	08048114	000114	000013	00	A	0	0	1
[ 2]	.note.ABI-tag	NOTE	08048128	000128	000020	00	A	0	0	4
[ 3]	.hash	HASH	08048148	000148	00002c	04	A	4	0	4
[ 4]	.dynsym	DYNSYM	08048174	000174	000060	10	A	5	1	4
[ 5]	.dynstr	STRTAB	080481d4	0001d4	00005e	00	A	0	0	1
[ 6]	.gnu.version	VERSYM	08048232	000232	00000c	02	A	4	0	2
[ 7]	.gnu.version_r	VERNEED	08048240	000240	000020	00	A	5	1	4
[ 8]	.rel.dyn	REL	08048260	000260	000008	08	A	4	0	4
[ 9]	.rel.plt	REL	08048268	000268	000010	08	A	4	11	4
[10]	.init	PROGBITS	08048278	000278	000017	00	AX	0	0	1
[11]	.plt	PROGBITS	08048290	000290	000030	04	AX	0	0	4
[12]	.text	PROGBITS	080482c0	0002c0	000198	00	AX	0	0	4
[13]	.fini	PROGBITS	08048458	000458	00001d	00	AX	0	0	1
[14]	.rodata	PROGBITS	08048478	000478	000015	00	A	0	0	4
[15]	.eh_frame	PROGBITS	08048490	000490	000004	00	A	0	0	4
[16]	.ctors	PROGBITS	08049494	000494	000008	00	WA	0	0	4
[17]	.dtors	PROGBITS	0804949c	00049c	000008	00	WA	0	0	4
[18]	.jcr	PROGBITS	080494a4	0004a4	000004	00	WA	0	0	4
[19]	.dynamic	DYNAMIC	080494a8	0004a8	0000c8	08	WA	5	0	4
[20]	.got	PROGBITS	08049570	000570	000004	04	WA	0	0	4
[21]	.got.plt	PROGBITS	08049574	000574	000014	04	WA	0	0	4
[22]	.data	PROGBITS	08049588	000588	00000c	00	WA	0	0	4
[23]	.bss	NOBITS	08049594	000594	000004	00	WA	0	0	4
[24]	.comment	PROGBITS	00000000	000594	000126	00		0	0	1
[25]	.debug_aranges	PROGBITS	00000000	0006c0	000088	00		0	0	8
[26]	.debug_pubnames	PROGBITS	00000000	000748	000025	00		0	0	1
[27]	.debug_info	PROGBITS	00000000	00076d	00022b	00		0	0	1
[28]	.debug_abbrev	PROGBITS	00000000	000998	000076	00		0	0	1
[29]	.debug_line	PROGBITS	00000000	000a0e	0001bb	00		0	0	1
[30]	.debug_str	PROGBITS	00000000	000bc9	0000bf	01	MS	0	0	1
[31]	.shstrtab	STRTAB	00000000	000c88	000127	00		0	0	1
[32]	.symtab	SYMTAB	00000000	001300	000520	10		33	63	4
[33]	.strtab	STRTAB	00000000	001820	0002d2	00		0	0	1

## Key to Flags:

```

W (write), A (alloc), X (execute), M (merge), S (strings)
I (info), L (link order), G (group), x (unknown)
0 (extra OS processing required) o (OS specific), p (processor specific)

```

There are no section groups in this file.

## Program Headers:

Type	Offset	VirtAddr	PhysAddr	FileSiz	MemSiz	Flg	Align
PHDR	0x000034	0x08048034	0x08048034	0x000e0	0x000e0	R E	0x4
INTERP	0x000114	0x08048114	0x08048114	0x00013	0x00013	R	0x1
[Requesting program interpreter: /lib/ld-linux.so.2]							
LOAD	0x000000	0x08048000	0x08048000	0x00494	0x00494	R E	0x1000
LOAD	0x000494	0x08049494	0x08049494	0x00100	0x00104	RW	0x1000
DYNAMIC	0x0004a8	0x080494a8	0x080494a8	0x000c8	0x000c8	RW	0x4
NOTE	0x000128	0x08048128	0x08048128	0x00020	0x00020	R	0x4
GNU_STACK	0x000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000	0x00000	RW	0x4

## Section to Segment mapping:

Segment Sections...

```

00
01  .interp
02  .interp .note.ABI-tag .hash .dynsym .dynstr .gnu.version
    .gnu.version_r .rel.dyn .rel.plt .init .plt .text .fini .rodata .eh_frame
03  .ctors .dtors .jcr .dynamic .got .got.plt .data .bss
04  .dynamic
05  .note.ABI-tag
06

```

Dynamic section at offset 0x4a8 contains 20 entries:

Tag	Type	Name/Value
0x00000001	(NEEDED)	Shared library: [libc.so.6]
0x0000000c	(INIT)	0x8048278
0x0000000d	(FINI)	0x8048458
0x00000004	(HASH)	0x8048148
0x00000005	(STRTAB)	0x80481d4
0x00000006	(SYMTAB)	0x8048174
0x0000000a	(STRSZ)	94 (bytes)
0x0000000b	(SYMENT)	16 (bytes)
0x00000015	(DEBUG)	0x0
0x00000003	(PLTGOT)	0x8049574
0x00000002	(PLTRELSZ)	16 (bytes)
0x00000014	(PLTREL)	REL
0x00000017	(JMPREL)	0x8048268
0x00000011	(REL)	0x8048260
0x00000012	(RELSZ)	8 (bytes)
0x00000013	(RELENT)	8 (bytes)
0x6fffffff	(VERNEED)	0x8048240
0x6fffffff	(VERNEEDNUM)	1
0x6fffffff	(VERSYM)	0x8048232
0x00000000	(NULL)	0x0

Relocation section '.rel.dyn' at offset 0x260 contains 1 entries:

Offset	Info	Type	Sym.Value	Sym. Name
08049570	00000506	R_386_GLOB_DAT	00000000	__gmon_start__

Relocation section '.rel.plt' at offset 0x268 contains 2 entries:

Offset	Info	Type	Sym.Value	Sym. Name
08049580	00000107	R_386_JUMP_SLOT	00000000	puts
08049584	00000207	R_386_JUMP_SLOT	00000000	__libc_start_main

There are no unwind sections in this file.

Symbol table '.dynsym' contains 6 entries:

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name
0:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	UND	
1:	00000000	378	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	puts@GLIBC_2.0 (2)
2:	00000000	230	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	__libc_start_main@GLIBC_2.0 (2)
3:	0804847c	4	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	14	_IO_stdin_used
4:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	WEAK	DEFAULT	UND	_Jv_RegisterClasses
5:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	WEAK	DEFAULT	UND	__gmon_start__

Symbol table '.symtab' contains 82 entries:

Num:	Value	Size	Type	Bind	Vis	Ndx	Name
0:	00000000	0	NOTYPE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	UND	
1:	08048114	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	1	
2:	08048128	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	2	
3:	08048148	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	3	
4:	08048174	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	4	
5:	080481d4	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	5	
6:	08048232	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	6	
7:	08048240	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	7	
8:	08048260	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	8	
9:	08048268	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	9	
10:	08048278	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	10	
11:	08048290	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	11	
12:	080482c0	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	12	

13:	08048458	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	13	
14:	08048478	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	14	
15:	08048490	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	15	
16:	08049494	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	16	
17:	0804949c	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	17	
18:	080494a4	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	18	
19:	080494a8	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	19	
20:	08049570	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	20	
21:	08049574	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	21	
22:	08049588	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	22	
23:	08049594	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	23	
24:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	24	
25:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	25	
26:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	26	
27:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	27	
28:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	28	
29:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	29	
30:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	30	
31:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	31	
32:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	32	
33:	00000000	0	SECTION	LOCAL	DEFAULT	33	
34:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	abi-note.S
35:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	../sysdeps/i386/elf/start
36:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	init.c
37:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	initfini.c
38:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	/build/builddd/glibc-2.3.6
39:	080482e4	0	FUNC	LOCAL	DEFAULT	12	call_gmon_start
40:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	crtstuff.c
41:	08049494	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	DEFAULT	16	__CTOR_LIST__
42:	0804949c	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	DEFAULT	17	__DTOR_LIST__
43:	080494a4	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	DEFAULT	18	__JCR_LIST__
44:	08049594	1	OBJECT	LOCAL	DEFAULT	23	completed.4463
45:	08049590	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	DEFAULT	22	p.4462
46:	0804830c	0	FUNC	LOCAL	DEFAULT	12	__do_global_dtors_aux
47:	0804833b	0	FUNC	LOCAL	DEFAULT	12	frame_dummy
48:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	crtstuff.c
49:	08049498	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	DEFAULT	16	__CTOR_END__
50:	080494a0	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	DEFAULT	17	__DTOR_END__
51:	08048490	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	DEFAULT	15	__FRAME_END__
52:	080494a4	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	DEFAULT	18	__JCR_END__
53:	0804842c	0	FUNC	LOCAL	DEFAULT	12	__do_global_ctors_aux
54:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	initfini.c
55:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	/build/builddd/glibc-2.3.6
56:	00000000	0	FILE	LOCAL	DEFAULT	ABS	hw.c
57:	080494a8	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	HIDDEN	19	_DYNAMIC
58:	08049494	0	NOTYPE	LOCAL	HIDDEN	ABS	__fini_array_end
59:	08049494	0	NOTYPE	LOCAL	HIDDEN	ABS	__fini_array_start
60:	08049494	0	NOTYPE	LOCAL	HIDDEN	ABS	__init_array_end
61:	08049574	0	OBJECT	LOCAL	HIDDEN	21	_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_
62:	08049494	0	NOTYPE	LOCAL	HIDDEN	ABS	__init_array_start
63:	08048478	4	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	14	_fp_hw
64:	0804958c	0	OBJECT	GLOBAL	HIDDEN	22	_dso_handle
65:	080483e1	74	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	12	__libc_csu_fini
66:	00000000	378	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	puts@@GLIBC_2.0
67:	08048278	0	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	10	_init
68:	080482c0	0	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	12	_start
69:	08048390	81	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	12	__libc_csu_init
70:	08049594	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	ABS	__bss_start
71:	08048360	47	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	12	main
72:	00000000	230	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	UND	__libc_start_main@@GLIBC_
73:	08049588	0	NOTYPE	WEAK	DEFAULT	22	data_start
74:	08048458	0	FUNC	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	13	_fini
75:	08049594	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	ABS	_edata
76:	08048308	0	FUNC	GLOBAL	HIDDEN	12	__i686.get_pc_thunk.bx
77:	08049598	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	ABS	_end
78:	0804847c	4	OBJECT	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	14	_IO_stdin_used
79:	08049588	0	NOTYPE	GLOBAL	DEFAULT	22	__data_start

```

80: 00000000      0 NOTYPE  WEAK   DEFAULT  UND _Jv_RegisterClasses
81: 00000000      0 NOTYPE  WEAK   DEFAULT  UND __gmon_start__

Histogram for bucket list length (total of 3 buckets):
Length  Number      % of total  Coverage
  0     0          (  0.0%)
  1     1          ( 33.3%)   20.0%
  2     2          ( 66.7%)  100.0%

Version symbols section '.gnu.version' contains 6 entries:
Addr: 00000000008048232  Offset: 0x000232  Link: 4 (.dynsym)
000:  0 (*local*)        2 (GLIBC_2.0)      2 (GLIBC_2.0)      1 (*global*)
004:  0 (*local*)        0 (*local*)

Version needs section '.gnu.version_r' contains 1 entries:
Addr: 0x00000000008048240  Offset: 0x000240  Link to section: 5 (.dynstr)
000000: Version: 1  File: libc.so.6  Cnt: 1
0x0010:  Name: GLIBC_2.0  Flags: none  Version: 2

Notes at offset 0x00000128 with length 0x00000020:
Owner      Data size  Description
GNU        0x00000010  NT_VERSION (version)

```

As you can see from this output, a huge amount of useful detail resides in the simple a.out Hello World file -- version information, histograms, multiple tables of various symbol types, and so on. Yes, one can spend a great deal of time learning about executable programs by exploring object files with just the few tools presented here.

In addition to all these sections, the compiler can place debugging information in the object files, and such information can be displayed as well. Type the following command and take some time to see what the compiler is telling you (if you're a debugging program, that is):

```
readelf --debug-dump a.out | less
```

This command produces the output shown in [Listing 5](#). Debugging tools, such as GDB, read in this debugging information, and you can get the tools to display more descriptive labels (for example) than raw address values when disassembling code while it's running under the debugger.

## Listing 5. Debugging information in the program

The section .debug\_aranges contains:

```

Length:          28
Version:         2
Offset into .debug_info: 0
Pointer Size:    4
Segment Size:    0

  Address  Length
  080482c0  34
Length:          52
Version:         2
Offset into .debug_info: 10b
Pointer Size:    4
Segment Size:    0

  Address  Length
  08048308   4
  08048458  18
  08048278  11

```

```

080482e4 36
Length:          44
Version:         2
Offset into .debug_info: 19b
Pointer Size:    4
Segment Size:    0

```

```

Address Length
08048308 4
0804846f 6
0804828d 2

```

Contents of the .debug\_pubnames section:

```

Length:          33
Version:         2
Offset into .debug_info section: 122
Size of area in .debug_info section: 145

```

```

Offset      Name
121         _IO_stdin_used

```

The section .debug\_info contains:

```

Compilation Unit @ offset 0x0:
Length:          118
Version:         2
Abbrev Offset: 0
Pointer Size:    4
<0><b>: Abbrev Number: 1 (DW_TAG_compile_unit)
    DW_AT_stmt_list : 0
    DW_AT_low_pc    : 0x80482c0
    DW_AT_high_pc   : 0x80482e2
    DW_AT_name      : ../sysdeps/i386/elf/start.S
    DW_AT_comp_dir  : /build/builddd/glibc-2.3.6/build-tree/glibc-2.3.6/csu
    DW_AT_producer  : GNU AS 2.16.91
    DW_AT_language  : 32769 (MIPS assembler)
Compilation Unit @ offset 0x7a:
Length:          141
Version:         2
Abbrev Offset: 20
Pointer Size:    4
<0><85>: Abbrev Number: 1 (DW_TAG_compile_unit)
    DW_AT_stmt_list : 0x5b
    DW_AT_high_pc   : 0x80482e4
    DW_AT_low_pc    : 0x80482e4
    DW_AT_producer  : (indirect string, offset: 0x62): GNU C 3.4.6
    DW_AT_language  : 1 (ANSI C)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x0): init.c
    DW_AT_comp_dir  : (indirect string, offset: 0x11): /build/builddd/...
<1><9f>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x90): unsigned int
    DW_AT_byte_size : 4
    DW_AT_encoding  : 7 (unsigned)
<1><a6>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x54): unsigned char
    DW_AT_byte_size : 1
    DW_AT_encoding  : 8 (unsigned char)
<1><ad>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x9d): short unsigned int
    DW_AT_byte_size : 2
    DW_AT_encoding  : 7 (unsigned)
<1><b4>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x8b): long unsigned int
    DW_AT_byte_size : 4
    DW_AT_encoding  : 7 (unsigned)
<1><bb>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)

```

```

    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x56): signed char
    DW_AT_byte_size : 1
    DW_AT_encoding  : 6          (signed char)
<1><c2>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x7): short int
    DW_AT_byte_size : 2
    DW_AT_encoding  : 5          (signed)
<1><c9>: Abbrev Number: 3 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : int
    DW_AT_byte_size : 4
    DW_AT_encoding  : 5          (signed)
<1><d0>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x46): long long int
    DW_AT_byte_size : 8
    DW_AT_encoding  : 5          (signed)
<1><d7>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x86): long long unsigned int
    DW_AT_byte_size : 8
    DW_AT_encoding  : 7          (unsigned)
<1><de>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x4b): long int
    DW_AT_byte_size : 4
    DW_AT_encoding  : 5          (signed)
<1><e5>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x90): unsigned int
    DW_AT_byte_size : 4
    DW_AT_encoding  : 7          (unsigned)
<1><ec>: Abbrev Number: 2 (DW_TAG_base_type)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0x5d): char
    DW_AT_byte_size : 1
    DW_AT_encoding  : 6          (signed char)
<1><f3>: Abbrev Number: 4 (DW_TAG_variable)
    DW_AT_name      : (indirect string, offset: 0xb0): _IO_stdin_used
    DW_AT_decl_file : 1
    DW_AT_decl_line : 25
    DW_AT_type       : <105>
    DW_AT_external   : 1
    DW_AT_location   : 5 byte block: 3 7c 84 4 8      (DW_OP_addr: 804847c)
<1><105>: Abbrev Number: 5 (DW_TAG_const_type)
    DW_AT_type       : <c9>
Compilation Unit @ offset 0x10b:
Length:      140
Version:     2
Abbrev Offset: 86
Pointer Size: 4
<0><116>: Abbrev Number: 1 (DW_TAG_compile_unit)
    DW_AT_stmt_list : 0x82
    DW_AT_name       : /build/builddd/glibc-2.3.6/build-tree/i386-libc/csu/crti.S
    DW_AT_comp_dir   : /build/builddd/glibc-2.3.6/build-tree/glibc-2.3.6/csu
    DW_AT_producer   : GNU AS 2.16.91
    DW_AT_language   : 32769 (MIPS assembler)
Compilation Unit @ offset 0x19b:
Length:      140
Version:     2
Abbrev Offset: 102
Pointer Size: 4
<0><1a6>: Abbrev Number: 1 (DW_TAG_compile_unit)
    DW_AT_stmt_list : 0x12f
    DW_AT_name       : /build/builddd/glibc-2.3.6/build-tree/i386-libc/csu/crtn.S
    DW_AT_comp_dir   : /build/builddd/glibc-2.3.6/build-tree/glibc-2.3.6/csu
    DW_AT_producer   : GNU AS 2.16.91
    DW_AT_language   : 32769 (MIPS assembler)

```

Contents of the .debug\_abbrev section:

```

Number TAG
1      DW_TAG_compile_unit    [no children]

```

```

DW_AT_stmt_list    DW_FORM_data4
DW_AT_low_pc       DW_FORM_addr
DW_AT_high_pc       DW_FORM_addr
DW_AT_name          DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_comp_dir      DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_producer      DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_language      DW_FORM_data2
Number TAG
1      DW_TAG_compile_unit    [has children]
DW_AT_stmt_list    DW_FORM_data4
DW_AT_high_pc       DW_FORM_addr
DW_AT_low_pc       DW_FORM_addr
DW_AT_producer      DW_FORM_strp
DW_AT_language      DW_FORM_data1
DW_AT_name          DW_FORM_strp
DW_AT_comp_dir      DW_FORM_strp
2      DW_TAG_base_type       [no children]
DW_AT_name          DW_FORM_strp
DW_AT_byte_size     DW_FORM_data1
DW_AT_encoding       DW_FORM_data1
3      DW_TAG_base_type       [no children]
DW_AT_name          DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_byte_size     DW_FORM_data1
DW_AT_encoding       DW_FORM_data1
4      DW_TAG_variable        [no children]
DW_AT_name          DW_FORM_strp
DW_AT_decl_file     DW_FORM_data1
DW_AT_decl_line     DW_FORM_data1
DW_AT_type          DW_FORM_ref4
DW_AT_external      DW_FORM_flag
DW_AT_location      DW_FORM_block1
5      DW_TAG_const_type      [no children]
DW_AT_type          DW_FORM_ref4
Number TAG
1      DW_TAG_compile_unit    [no children]
DW_AT_stmt_list    DW_FORM_data4
DW_AT_name          DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_comp_dir      DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_producer      DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_language      DW_FORM_data2
Number TAG
1      DW_TAG_compile_unit    [no children]
DW_AT_stmt_list    DW_FORM_data4
DW_AT_name          DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_comp_dir      DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_producer      DW_FORM_string
DW_AT_language      DW_FORM_data2

```

Dump of debug contents of section .debug\_line:

```

Length:                87
DWARF Version:         2
Prologue Length:       50
Minimum Instruction Length: 1
Initial value of 'is_stmt': 1
Line Base:             -5
Line Range:            14
Opcode Base:           13
(Pointer size:         4)

```

Opcodes:

```

Opcode 1 has 0 args
Opcode 2 has 1 args
Opcode 3 has 1 args
Opcode 4 has 1 args
Opcode 5 has 1 args

```

```

Opcode 6 has 0 args
Opcode 7 has 0 args
Opcode 8 has 0 args
Opcode 9 has 1 args
Opcode 10 has 0 args
Opcode 11 has 0 args
Opcode 12 has 1 args

```

The Directory Table:  
 ../sysdeps/i386/elf

The File Name Table:

Entry	Dir	Time	Size	Name
1	1	0	0	start.S

Line Number Statements:

```

Extended opcode 2: set Address to 0x80482c0
Advance Line by 64 to 65
Copy
Special opcode 38: advance Address by 2 to 0x80482c2 and Line by 5 to 70
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x80482c3 and Line by 1 to 71
Special opcode 39: advance Address by 2 to 0x80482c5 and Line by 6 to 77
Special opcode 48: advance Address by 3 to 0x80482c8 and Line by 1 to 78
Special opcode 24: advance Address by 1 to 0x80482c9 and Line by 5 to 83
Special opcode 21: advance Address by 1 to 0x80482ca and Line by 2 to 85
Advance Line by 24 to 109
Special opcode 19: advance Address by 1 to 0x80482cb and Line by 0 to 109
Special opcode 76: advance Address by 5 to 0x80482d0 and Line by 1 to 110
Special opcode 77: advance Address by 5 to 0x80482d5 and Line by 2 to 112
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x80482d6 and Line by 1 to 113
Special opcode 21: advance Address by 1 to 0x80482d7 and Line by 2 to 115
Special opcode 79: advance Address by 5 to 0x80482dc and Line by 4 to 119
Special opcode 78: advance Address by 5 to 0x80482e1 and Line by 3 to 122
Advance PC by 1 to 0x80482e2
Extended opcode 1: End of Sequence

```

```

Length:                35
DWARF Version:         2
Prologue Length:       29
Minimum Instruction Length: 1
Initial value of 'is_stmt': 1
Line Base:             -5
Line Range:            14
Opcode Base:           13
(Pointer size:         4)

```

Opcodes:

```

Opcode 1 has 0 args
Opcode 2 has 1 args
Opcode 3 has 1 args
Opcode 4 has 1 args
Opcode 5 has 1 args
Opcode 6 has 0 args
Opcode 7 has 0 args
Opcode 8 has 0 args
Opcode 9 has 1 args
Opcode 10 has 0 args
Opcode 11 has 0 args
Opcode 12 has 1 args

```

The Directory Table is empty.

The File Name Table:

Entry	Dir	Time	Size	Name
1	0	0	0	init.c



## Line Number Statements:

```

Length:                169
DWARF Version:         2
Prologue Length:       80
Minimum Instruction Length: 1
Initial value of 'is_stmt': 1
Line Base:             -5
Line Range:            14
Opcode Base:           13
(Pointer size:         4)

```

## Opcodes:

```

Opcode 1 has 0 args
Opcode 2 has 1 args
Opcode 3 has 1 args
Opcode 4 has 1 args
Opcode 5 has 1 args
Opcode 6 has 0 args
Opcode 7 has 0 args
Opcode 8 has 0 args
Opcode 9 has 1 args
Opcode 10 has 0 args
Opcode 11 has 0 args
Opcode 12 has 1 args

```

## The Directory Table:

```
/build/builddd/glibc-2.3.6/build-tree/i386-libc/csu
```

## The File Name Table:

Entry	Dir	Time	Size	Name
1	1	0	0	crti.S

## Line Number Statements:

```

Extended opcode 2: set Address to 0x8048308
Advance Line by 64 to 65
Copy
Special opcode 48: advance Address by 3 to 0x804830b and Line by 1 to 66
Advance PC by 1 to 0x804830c
Extended opcode 1: End of Sequence

```

```

Extended opcode 2: set Address to 0x8048458
Advance Line by 46 to 47
Copy
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x8048459 and Line by 1 to 48
Special opcode 34: advance Address by 2 to 0x804845b and Line by 1 to 49
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x804845c and Line by 1 to 50
Special opcode 76: advance Address by 5 to 0x8048461 and Line by 1 to 51
Special opcode 90: advance Address by 6 to 0x8048467 and Line by 1 to 52
Advance PC by 3 to 0x804846a
Extended opcode 1: End of Sequence

```

```

Extended opcode 2: set Address to 0x8048278
Advance Line by 31 to 32
Copy
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x8048279 and Line by 1 to 33
Special opcode 34: advance Address by 2 to 0x804827b and Line by 1 to 34
Special opcode 48: advance Address by 3 to 0x804827e and Line by 1 to 35
Advance PC by 5 to 0x8048283
Extended opcode 1: End of Sequence

```

```

Extended opcode 2: set Address to 0x80482e4
Advance Line by 10 to 11
Copy
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x80482e5 and Line by 1 to 12
Special opcode 34: advance Address by 2 to 0x80482e7 and Line by 1 to 13
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x80482e8 and Line by 1 to 14

```

```

Special opcode 76: advance Address by 5 to 0x80482ed and Line by 1 to 15
Special opcode 90: advance Address by 6 to 0x80482f3 and Line by 1 to 16
Special opcode 48: advance Address by 3 to 0x80482f6 and Line by 1 to 17
Special opcode 90: advance Address by 6 to 0x80482fc and Line by 1 to 18
Special opcode 34: advance Address by 2 to 0x80482fe and Line by 1 to 19
Special opcode 34: advance Address by 2 to 0x8048300 and Line by 1 to 20
Special opcode 35: advance Address by 2 to 0x8048302 and Line by 2 to 22
Special opcode 48: advance Address by 3 to 0x8048305 and Line by 1 to 23
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x8048306 and Line by 1 to 24
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x8048307 and Line by 1 to 25
Advance PC by 1 to 0x8048308
Extended opcode 1: End of Sequence

```

```

Length:                136
DWARF Version:         2
Prologue Length:       80
Minimum Instruction Length: 1
Initial value of 'is_stmt': 1
Line Base:             -5
Line Range:            14
Opcode Base:           13
(Pointer size:         4)

```

#### Opcodes:

```

Opcode 1 has 0 args
Opcode 2 has 1 args
Opcode 3 has 1 args
Opcode 4 has 1 args
Opcode 5 has 1 args
Opcode 6 has 0 args
Opcode 7 has 0 args
Opcode 8 has 0 args
Opcode 9 has 1 args
Opcode 10 has 0 args
Opcode 11 has 0 args
Opcode 12 has 1 args

```

#### The Directory Table:

```
/build/builddd/glibc-2.3.6/build-tree/i386-libc/csu
```

#### The File Name Table:

Entry	Dir	Time	Size	Name
1	1	0	0	crtn.S

#### Line Number Statements:

```

Extended opcode 2: set Address to 0x8048308
Advance Line by 33 to 34
Copy
Special opcode 48: advance Address by 3 to 0x804830b and Line by 1 to 35
Advance PC by 1 to 0x804830c
Extended opcode 1: End of Sequence

Extended opcode 2: set Address to 0x804846f
Advance Line by 18 to 19
Copy
Special opcode 48: advance Address by 3 to 0x8048472 and Line by 1 to 20
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x8048473 and Line by 1 to 21
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x8048474 and Line by 1 to 22
Advance PC by 1 to 0x8048475
Extended opcode 1: End of Sequence

Extended opcode 2: set Address to 0x804828d
Advance Line by 9 to 10
Copy
Special opcode 20: advance Address by 1 to 0x804828e and Line by 1 to 11
Advance PC by 1 to 0x804828f

```

Extended opcode 1: End of Sequence

Contents of the .debug\_str section:

```
0x00000000 696e6974 2e630073 686f7274 20696e74 init.c.short int
0x00000010 002f6275 696c642f 6275696c 64642f67 ./build/builddd/g
0x00000020 6c696263 2d322e33 2e362f62 75696c64 libc-2.3.6/build
0x00000030 2d747265 652f676c 6962632d 322e332e -tree/glibc-2.3.
0x00000040 362f6373 75006c6f 6e67206c 6f6e6720 6/csu.long long
0x00000050 696e7400 756e7369 676e6564 20636861 int.unsigned cha
0x00000060 7200474e 55204320 332e342e 36202855 r.GNU C 3.4.6 (U
0x00000070 62756e74 7520332e 342e362d 31756275 buntu 3.4.6-1ubu
0x00000080 6e747532 29006c6f 6e67206c 6f6e6720 ntu2).long long
0x00000090 756e7369 676e6564 20696e74 0073686f unsigned int.sho
0x000000a0 72742075 6e736967 6e656420 696e7400 rt unsigned int.
0x000000b0 5f494f5f 73746469 6e5f7573 656400 _IO_stdin_used.
```

## Executable files are object files

In the UNIX world, executable files *are* object files, and you can examine them as you did the a.out file. It is a useful exercise to change to the /bin or /local/bin directory and run `nm`, `objdump`, and `readelf` over some of your most commonly used commands, such as `pwd`, `ps`, `cat`, or `rm`. Often when you're writing a program that requires a certain functionality that one of the standard tools has, it's useful to see how those tools actually do their work by simply running `objdump -d <command>` over it.

If you're so inclined to work on compilers and other language tools, you'll find that time spent studying the various object files that make up your computer's system is time well spent. A UNIX operating system has many layers, and the layers that the tools examining its object files expose are close to the hardware. You can get a real feel for the system in this way.

## Conclusion

Exploring object files can greatly deepen your knowledge of the UNIX operating system and provide greater insight into how the software is actually assembled from source code. I encourage you to study the output of the object file tools described in this article by running them over the programs found in the /bin or /local/bin directories on your system and seek out system documentation that your hardware manufacturer provides.

## Related topics

- [Executable file formats](#): Visit Wikipedia to learn more about executable file formats.
- [Executable and Linking Format \(ELF\)](#): Visit the University of California-Davis site for more information.
- [AIX and UNIX articles](#): Check out other articles written by William Zimmerly.
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