

# Lab 15

## Static Library v.s Dynamic Library

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Operating System Lab

# Outline

- **Library Overview**
- **Static Library**
  - Overview
  - Creating Static Library
  - Exercise I
- **Dynamic(shared) Library**
  - Overview
  - Creating Dynamic(shared) Library
  - Exercise II

# Library Overview

- A **library** is a collection of implementations, written in terms of a language, that has a well-defined interface that can interact.
- For instance, people who want to write a higher level program can use a library to make system calls.



# **Static Library**

## **Overview**

# Overview

- **Static library** (also known as **archives**): **libxxx.a**
  - Object files and libraries are linked into the binary program image, at compiler time, i.e., **static linking**.
  - If many programs use the same library. It will waste **disk** and **memory** space.
  - If a library function is changed, we need to re-link the applications using this library function.

# Overview(cont.)

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

**main.c**

```
extern int add(int);  
extern int sub(int);  
extern int sum(int, int);
```

```
main()  
{
```

```
    int ret1, ret2, ret3;
```

```
    ret1 = add(5);
```

```
    ret2 = sub(5);
```

```
    ret3 = sum(ret1, ret2);
```

```
    printf("\n ret from add()= %d", ret1);
```

```
    printf("\n ret from sub()= %d", ret2);
```

```
    printf("\n ret from sum()= %d", ret3);
```

```
}
```

```
int add(int arg)
```

**a.c**

```
{  
    arg++;  
    return arg;  
}
```

```
int sub(int arg)
```

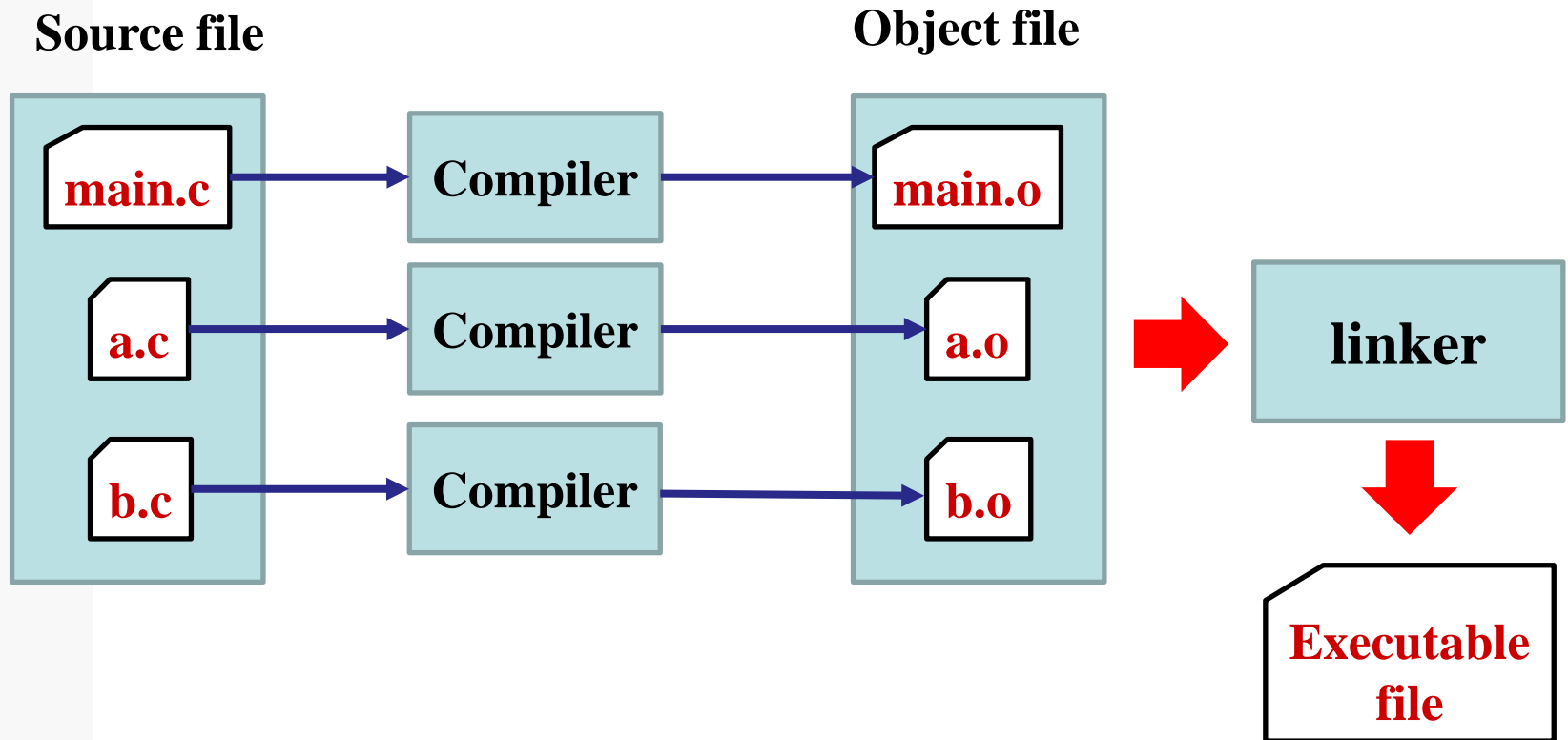
```
{  
    arg--;  
    return arg;  
}
```

**b.c**

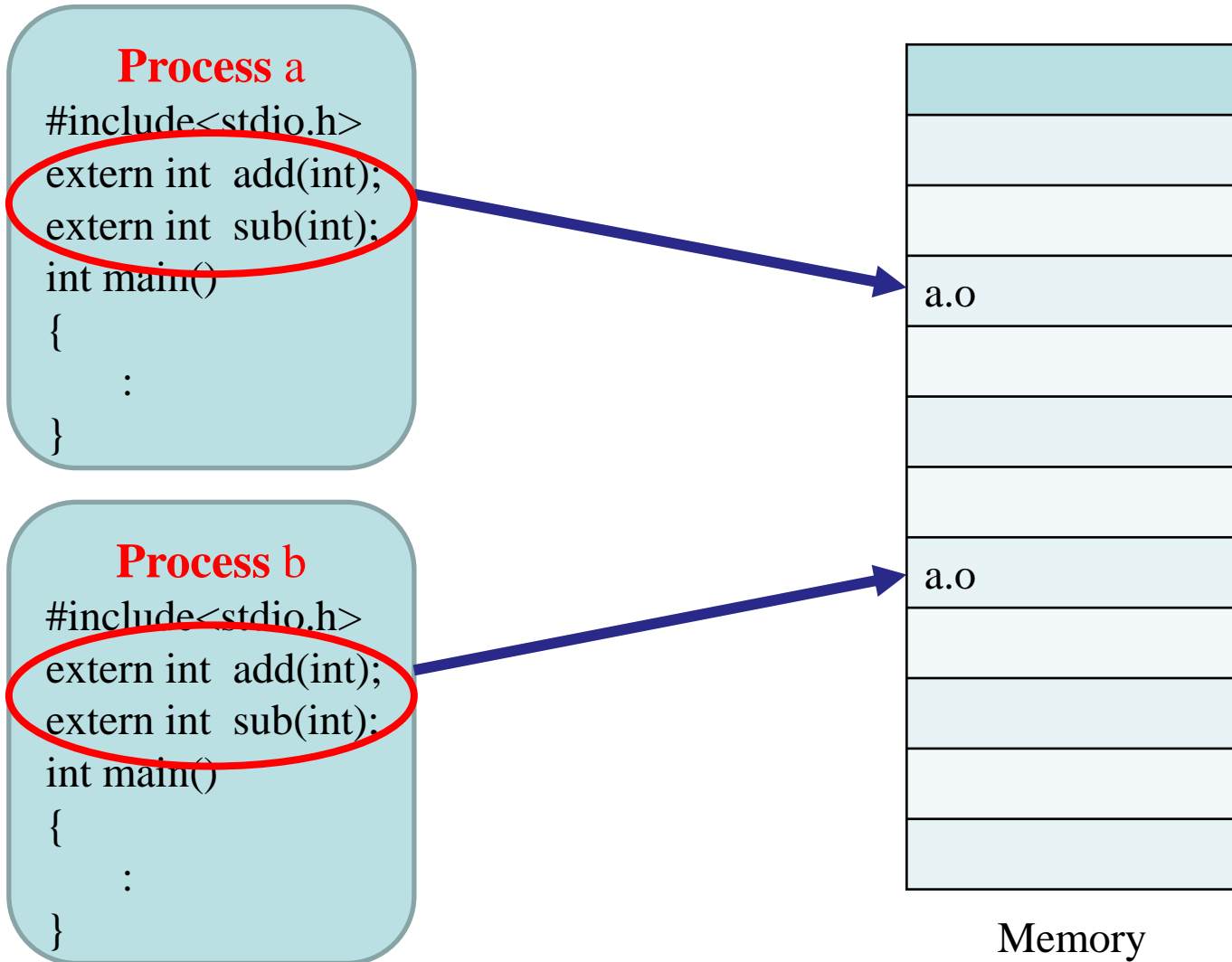
```
int sum(int arg1, int arg2)
```

```
{  
    return (arg1+arg2);  
}
```

# Overview(cont.)



# Overview(cont.)







# **Static Library**

## **Creating Static Library**

# Creating Static Library

- **ar** - create, modify, and extract from archives
  - -c: create the archive
  - -r: insert a file member into archive with replacement
  - -d: delete a file member from library
  - -t: list contents of library

eg.

- *ar -t libtest.a*
- *ar -d libtest.a b.o*

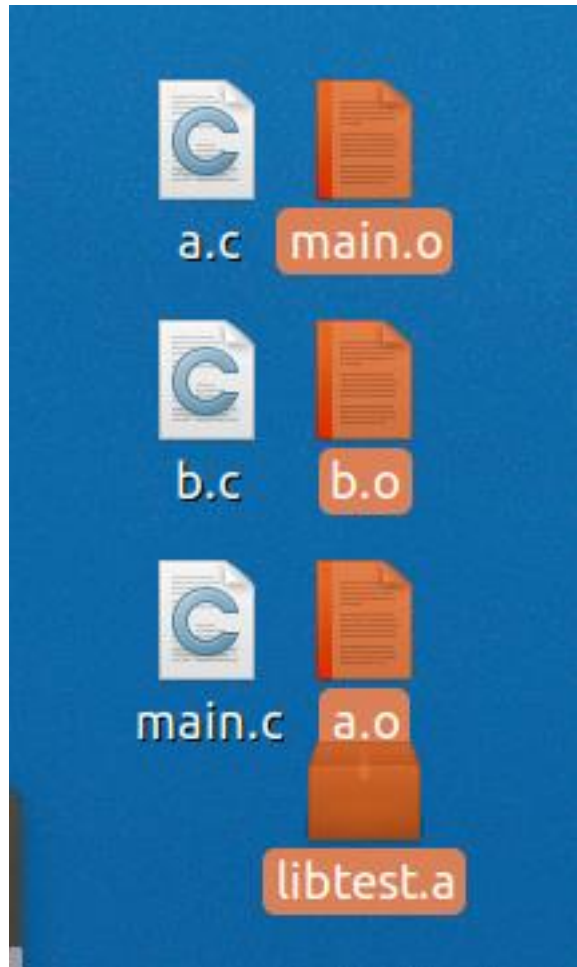
# Creating Static Library(cont.)

- First, compile source programs to object files
  - *gcc -c main.c*
  - *gcc -c a.c*
  - *gcc -c b.c*
- Then, create/add/replace object programs into library
  - *ar -r libtest.a a.o b.o*

# Creating Static Library(cont.)

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop$ gcc -c a.c b.c main.c
main.c:7:1: warning: return type defaults to 'int' [-Wimplicit-int]
main()
^~~~
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop$ ar -r libtest.a a.o b.o
ar: creating libtest.a
```

# Creating Static Library(cont.)



*ar -r libtest.a a.o b.o*

*gcc -c a.c b.c main.c*

# Creating Static Library(cont.)

- Finally, to link with the library

➤ *`gcc -o main main.o libtest.a`*

or

➤ *`gcc -o main main.o -L. -ltest`*

- `-L. : .` = add current directory to the search directory
- `-ltest`: means `libtest.so` or `libtest.a`

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop$ gcc -o main main.o libtest.a
```

# Creating Static Library(cont.)



*gcc -o main main.o libtest.a*

# Creating Static Library(cont.)

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop$ ./main  
  
return 1 from add()= 6  
return 2 from sub()= 4  
return 3 from sum()= 10
```





# **Static Library**

## **Exercise I**

# Exercise1(60%)

- Create a static library consists of **a object files**. The object file should include **selection\_sort** function.
- Create a C program to call the function of the object files and sort the array : 15, 22, 41, 8, 35.

# Result

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop$ ./main  
Numbers to be sorted: 15 22 41 8 35  
Numbers Sorted: 8 15 22 35 41
```



# **Dynamic(shared) Library**

## **Overview**

# Overview

- **Shared library: libxxx.so**
  - A single copy of the library is loaded into memory, many programs can link to the same shared library.
  - The use of shared libraries means that executable programs require less space on memory.
  - The linking will not start until execution time, i.e., **dynamic linking**.



# **Dynamic (shared) Library**

## **Creating Dynamic Library**

# Creating Dynamic Library

- First, compile source programs to object files
  - ***gcc -c -fPIC main.c***
  - ***gcc -c -fPIC a.c***      -fPIC : generate *position-independent code*
  - ***gcc -c -fPIC b.c***
- Then, create shared library
  - ***gcc a.o b.o -shared -o libtest.so***
- Finally, to link with shared library
  - ***gcc -o main main.o libtest.so***

# Error!

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/example2$ gcc -c -FPIC a.c
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/example2$ gcc -c -FPIC b.c
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/example2$ gcc a.o b.o -shared -o libtest.so
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/example2$ gcc -o main main.o libtest.so
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/example2$ ./main
./main: error while loading shared libraries: libtest.so: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory
```



# Error!

- Many shared libraries reside in **/lib** and **/usr/lib**.
- The error message above occurs because our library resides in the current working directory, which is not part of the standard list searched by the dynamic linker.

# Solution

- Method 1:

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/example2$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=. ./main
```

- Method 2:

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/example2$ gcc -o main main.o ./libtest.so
```

- Method 3:

➤ Copy the libtest.so to **/lib**

# Done!

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/example2$ ./main
```

```
return 1 from add()= 6  
return 2 from sub()= 4  
return 3 from sum()= 10
```

# list dynamic dependencies

- *ldd*:
  - Display the shared libraries that a program used.
- In this example, you can type:
  - *ldd* (your .out file name)

# Not found!

```
t-bc@tbc-VirtualBox: ~/really_prac
t-bc@tbc-VirtualBox:~/really_prac$ ldd main
linux-gate.so.1 => (0xb77ca000)
libtest.so => not found
libc.so.6 => /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 (0xb75ff000)
/lib/ld-linux.so.2 (0xb77cc000)
t-bc@tbc-VirtualBox:~/really_prac$
```

# Solution

- This error occurs because of the same reason above we have got.
- So you can also type:
  - `LD_LIBRARY_PATH=. ldd main`

# Solution

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/example2$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=. ldd main
linux-vdso.so.1 (0x00007ffc477c7000)
./libtest.so (0x00007f6d3b6c9000)
libc.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 (0x00007f6d3b2d8000)
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007f6d3bacd000)
```



# **Dynamic Library**

## **Exercise II**



# Exercise2(30%)

- Use the exercise1's code to create another library, the library is created as **shared library**.
- Compare two executable(.out) files size, using the command ***ls -l*** and ***size*** to show the file information.

# Result

## Static Library

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/lab15/exercise1$ ls -l
total 28
-rw-r--r-- 1 richard richard 1640 Aug 29 17:02 a.o
-rw-r--r-- 1 richard richard 1800 Aug 29 17:02 libtest.a
-rwxr-xr-x 1 richard richard 8496 Aug 29 17:02 main
-rw-rw-r-- 1 richard richard 432 Aug 29 17:44 main.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 richard richard 2168 Aug 29 17:02 main.o
```

## Dynamic Library

```
richard@richard-oslab:~/Desktop/exercise2$ ls -l
total 40
-rw-r--r-- 1 richard richard 353 Aug 31 17:08 dynamic.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 richard richard 1688 Aug 31 17:08 dynamic.o
-rwxr-xr-x 1 richard richard 8440 Aug 31 17:23 exercise2
-rw-r--r-- 1 richard richard 432 Aug 29 17:01 exercise2.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 richard richard 2168 Aug 31 17:07 exercise2.o
```

# Reference

- <https://kopu.chat/2017/06/20/%E9%81%B8%E6%93%87%E6%8E%92%E5%BA%8F-selection-sort/>
- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/29016166/dynamic-library-size-bigger-than-static-library-and-sum-of-linked-objects-size>