### Name Mangling

- The process of turning source program names of symbols into their object file names is known as name mangling (or name decoration).
- Reasons for name mangling
  - Avoid name collisions.
  - Overloading names.
  - Assisting link-time type checking.
  - Passing information from compiler to linker.
  - Enabling cross-language interoperability.
- Used in many popular languages, such as C++, Python, Java, and Rust.

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- The function

```
int testfunc(char*, int, double, int, char, int*, float)
{ return 1; }
```

may have its name mangled to \_Z8testfuncPcidicPif.

- \_Z is a reserved identifier by C++ rules.
- 8 is the number of characters in the function's name.
- testfunc is the name of the function.
- The argument types are indicated in order.

On a different system, its mangled name may be ?testfunc@@YAHPADHNHDPAHM@Z.

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Name mangling is disabled inside extern "C" blocks.

## Name Mangling in Rust

- [Ref: The Rust Symbol Name Mangling Scheme, RFC #2603. https://rust-lang.github.io/rfcs/2603-rust-symbol-name-mangling-v0.html]
- Essential goal
  - The scheme must provide an unambiguous string encoding for everything that can end up in a binary's symbol table.
- Desirable properties
  - A mangled symbol should be decodable to some degree.
  - A mangling scheme should be platform-independent.
  - The scheme should be time- and space-efficient.
  - When used as part of a stable ABI, it should be possible to predict the symbol name for a given source-level construct.
- Non-goals
  - The mangling scheme does not try to be compatible with an existing (e.g. C++) mangling scheme.
  - The RFC does not try to define a standardized *demangled* form for symbol names.

#### An Example of Name Mangling in Rust

Given the declaration

```
mod foo {
    fn bar() {...}
}
```

located in a crate named mycrate with version 1234, name mangling would produce the following unambiguous name.