You can use which to know the absolute url of a command

For example:

which ln

=> /usr/bin/ln

which sln

=> /usr/sbin/sln

**ldd /usr/sbin/sln**

/sbin/sln:

not a dynamic executable

ldd is statically linked

ldd /usr/bin/ln

/bin/ln:

linux-vdso.so.1 (0x00007ffedd31e000)

libc.so.6 => /lib64/libc.so.6 (0x00007f2d3bd5d000)

/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007f2d3c11d000)

Ln is dynamically linked

**linux-vdso.so.1**

is the Linux *Virtual Dynamic Shared Object*, which I discuss in a moment.

**libc.so.6**

has a pointer to /lib64/libc.so.6 or /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6.

**/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2**

is the absolute path to another library.

**Linux Virtual Dynamic Shared Objects**

In the early days of x86 processors, communication from user programs to supervisor services occurred through a software interrupt. As processor speeds increased, this became a serious bottleneck. Starting with Pentium® II processors, Intel® introduced a *Fast System Call* facility to speed up system calls using the SYSENTER and SYSEXIT instructions instead of interrupts.

The library that you see as linux-vdso.so.1 is a virtual library, or Virtual Dynamic Shared Object, that is located only in each program's address space. Some systems call this linux-gate.so.1. This virtual library provides the necessary logic to allow user programs to access system functions through the fastest means available on the particular processor, either interrupt, or with most newer processors, fast system call.