Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'elf.5'

$ man elf.5

ELF(5) Linux Programmer's Manual ELF(5)

NAME

elf - format of Executable and Linking Format (ELF) files

SYNOPSIS

#include <elf.h>

DESCRIPTION

The header file <elf.h> defines the format of ELF executable binary files. Amongst these files are normal executable files, relocatable object files, core files, and shared ob?jects.

An executable file using the ELF file format consists of an ELF header, followed by a pro?gram header table or a section header table, or both. The ELF header is always at offset zero of the file. The program header table and the section header table's offset in the file are defined in the ELF header. The two tables describe the rest of the particulari?ties of the file.

This header file describes the above mentioned headers as C structures and also includes structures for dynamic sections, relocation sections and symbol tables.

Basic types

The following types are used for N-bit architectures (N=32,64, ElfN stands for Elf32 or Elf64, uintN_t stands for uint32_t or uint64_t):

ElfN_Addr Unsigned program address, uintN_t

ElfN_Off Unsigned file offset, uintN_t

ElfN_Section Unsigned section index, uint16_t

ElfN_Versym Unsigned version symbol information, uint16_t

Elf_Byte   unsigned char

ElfN_Half   uint16_t

ElfN_Sword   int32_t

ElfN_Word   uint32_t

ElfN_Sxword   int64_t

ElfN_Xword   uint64_t

(Note: the *BSD terminology is a bit different. There, Elf64_Half is twice as large as Elf32_Half, and Elf64Quarter is used for uint16_t. In order to avoid confusion these types are replaced by explicit ones in the below.)

All data structures that the file format defines follow the "natural" size and alignment guidelines for the relevant class. If necessary, data structures contain explicit padding to ensure 4-byte alignment for 4-byte objects, to force structure sizes to a multiple of 4, and so on.

ELF header (Ehdr)

The ELF header is described by the type Elf32_Ehdr or Elf64_Ehdr:

```
#define EI_NIDENT 16

typedef struct {
    unsigned char e_ident[EI_NIDENT];
    uint16_t      e_type;
    uint16_t      e_machine;
    uint32_t      e_version;
    ElfN_Addr     e_entry;
    ElfN_Off      e_phoff;
    ElfN_Off      e_shoff;
    uint32_t      e_flags;
    uint16_t      e_ehsize;
    uint16_t      e_phentsize;
    uint16_t      e_phnum;
    uint16_t      e_shentsize;
    uint16_t      e_shnum;
    uint16_t      e_shstrndx;
} ElfN_Ehdr;
```

The fields have the following meanings:

e_ident

This array of bytes specifies how to interpret the file, independent of the proces? sor or the file's remaining contents. Within this array everything is named by macros, which start with the prefix EI_ and may contain values which start with the prefix ELF. The following macros are defined:

EI_MAG0

The first byte of the magic number. It must be filled with ELFMAG0. (0: 0x7f)

EI_MAG1

The second byte of the magic number. It must be filled with ELFMAG1. (1: 'E')

EI_MAG2

The third byte of the magic number. It must be filled with ELFMAG2. (2: 'L')

EI_MAG3

The fourth byte of the magic number. It must be filled with ELFMAG3. (3: 'F')

EI_CLASS

The fifth byte identifies the architecture for this binary:

ELFCLASSNONE This class is invalid.

ELFCLASS32 This defines the 32-bit architecture. It supports machines with files and virtual address spaces up to 4 Gigabytes.

ELFCLASS64 This defines the 64-bit architecture.

EI_DATA

The sixth byte specifies the data encoding of the processor-specific data in the file. Currently, these encodings are supported:

ELFDATANONE Unknown data format.

ELFDATA2LSB Two's complement, little-endian.

ELFDATA2MSB Two's complement, big-endian.

EI_VERSION

The seventh byte is the version number of the ELF specification:

EV_NONE Invalid version.

EV_CURRENT Current version.

EI_OSABI

The eighth byte identifies the operating system and ABI to which the object is targeted. Some fields in other ELF structures have flags and values that have platform-specific meanings; the interpretation of those fields is de? termined by the value of this byte. For example:

ELFOSABI_NONE Same as ELFOSABI_SYSV

ELFOSABI_SYSV UNIX System V ABI

ELFOSABI_HPUX HP-UX ABI

ELFOSABI_NETBSD NetBSD ABI

ELFOSABI_LINUX Linux ABI

ELFOSABI_SOLARIS Solaris ABI

ELFOSABI_IRIX IRIX ABI

ELFOSABI_FREEBSD FreeBSD ABI

ELFOSABI_TRU64 TRU64 UNIX ABI

ELFOSABI_ARM ARM architecture ABI

ELFOSABI_STANDALONE Stand-alone (embedded) ABI

EI_ABIVERSION

The ninth byte identifies the version of the ABI to which the object is tar? geted. This field is used to distinguish among incompatible versions of an ABI. The interpretation of this version number is dependent on the ABI identified by the EI_OSABI field. Applications conforming to this specifi? cation use the value 0.

EI_PAD Start of padding. These bytes are reserved and set to zero. Programs which read them should ignore them. The value for EI_PAD will change in the fu? ture if currently unused bytes are given meanings.

EI_NIDENT

The size of the e_ident array.

e_type This member of the structure identifies the object file type:

ET_NONE An unknown type.

ET_REL A relocatable file.

ET_EXEC An executable file.

ET_DYN A shared object.

ET_CORE A core file.

e_machine

This member specifies the required architecture for an individual file. For exam?

ple:

EM_NONE An unknown machine

EM_M32 AT&T WE 32100

EM_SPARC Sun Microsystems SPARC

EM_386 Intel 80386

EM_68K Motorola 68000

EM_88K Motorola 88000

EM_860 Intel 80860

EM_MIPS MIPS RS3000 (big-endian only)

EM_PARISC HP/PA

EM_SPARC32PLUS SPARC with enhanced instruction set

EM_PPC PowerPC

EM_PPC64 PowerPC 64-bit

EM_S390 IBM S/390

EM_ARM Advanced RISC Machines

EM_SH Renesas SuperH

EM_SPARCV9 SPARC v9 64-bit

EM_IA_64 Intel Itanium

EM_X86_64 AMD x86-64

EM_VAX DEC Vax

e_version

This member identifies the file version:

EV_NONE Invalid version

EV_CURRENT Current version

e_entry

This member gives the virtual address to which the system first transfers control,

thus starting the process. If the file has no associated entry point, this member

holds zero.

e_phoff

This member holds the program header table's file offset in bytes. If the file has

no program header table, this member holds zero.

e_shoff

This member holds the section header table's file offset in bytes. If the file has no section header table, this member holds zero.

e_flags

This member holds processor-specific flags associated with the file. Flag names take the form EF_`machine_flag'. Currently, no flags have been defined.

e_ehsize

This member holds the ELF header's size in bytes.

e_phentsize

This member holds the size in bytes of one entry in the file's program header ta? ble; all entries are the same size.

e_phnum

This member holds the number of entries in the program header table. Thus the product of e_phentsize and e_phnum gives the table's size in bytes. If a file has no program header, e_phnum holds the value zero.

If the number of entries in the program header table is larger than or equal to PN_XNUM (0xffff), this member holds PN_XNUM (0xffff) and the real number of entries in the program header table is held in the sh_info member of the initial entry in section header table. Otherwise, the sh_info member of the initial entry contains the value zero.

PN_XNUM

This is defined as 0xffff, the largest number e_phnum can have, specifying where the actual number of program headers is assigned.

e_shentsize

This member holds a sections header's size in bytes. A section header is one entry in the section header table; all entries are the same size.

e_shnum

This member holds the number of entries in the section header table. Thus the product of e_shentsize and e_shnum gives the section header table's size in bytes. If a file has no section header table, e_shnum holds the value of zero.

If the number of entries in the section header table is larger than or equal to SHN_LORESERVE (0xff00), e_shnum holds the value zero and the real number of entries in the section header table is held in the sh_size member of the initial entry in

section header table. Otherwise, the sh_size member of the initial entry in the
section header table holds the value zero.

e_shstrndx

This member holds the section header table index of the entry associated with the section name string table. If the file has no section name string table, this mem?ber holds the value SHN_UNDEF.

If the index of section name string table section is larger than or equal to SHN_LORESERVE (0xff00), this member holds SHN_XINDEX (0xffff) and the real index of the section name string table section is held in the sh_link member of the initial entry in section header table. Otherwise, the sh_link member of the initial entry in section header table contains the value zero.

Program header (Phdr)

An executable or shared object file's program header table is an array of structures, each describing a segment or other information the system needs to prepare the program for exe?cution.   An object file segment contains one or more sections. Program headers are mean?ingful only for executable and shared object files. A file specifies its own program header size with the ELF header's e_phentsize and e_phnum members. The ELF program header is described by the type Elf32_Phdr or Elf64_Phdr depending on the architecture:

```
typedef struct {
    uint32_t   p_type;
    Elf32_Off  p_offset;
    Elf32_Addr p_vaddr;
    Elf32_Addr p_paddr;
    uint32_t   p_filesz;
    uint32_t   p_memsz;
    uint32_t   p_flags;
    uint32_t   p_align;
} Elf32_Phdr;
typedef struct {
    uint32_t   p_type;
    uint32_t   p_flags;
    Elf64_Off  p_offset;
    Elf64_Addr p_vaddr;
```

```
    Elf64_Addr p_paddr;
    uint64_t   p_filesz;
    uint64_t   p_memsz;
    uint64_t   p_align;
} Elf64_Phdr;
```

The main difference between the 32-bit and the 64-bit program header lies in the location of the p_flags member in the total struct.

p_type This member of the structure indicates what kind of segment this array element de? scribes or how to interpret the array element's information.

PT_NULL

The array element is unused and the other members' values are undefined. This lets the program header have ignored entries.

PT_LOAD

The array element specifies a loadable segment, described by p_filesz and p_memsz. The bytes from the file are mapped to the beginning of the mem? ory segment. If the segment's memory size p_memsz is larger than the file size p_filesz, the "extra" bytes are defined to hold the value 0 and to follow the segment's initialized area. The file size may not be larger than the memory size. Loadable segment entries in the program header table appear in ascending order, sorted on the p_vaddr member.

PT_DYNAMIC

The array element specifies dynamic linking information.

PT_INTERP

The array element specifies the location and size of a null-terminated pathname to invoke as an interpreter. This segment type is meaningful only for executable files (though it may occur for shared objects). How? ever it may not occur more than once in a file. If it is present, it must precede any loadable segment entry.

PT_NOTE

The array element specifies the location of notes (ElfN_Nhdr).

PT_SHLIB

This segment type is reserved but has unspecified semantics. Programs that contain an array element of this type do not conform to the ABI.

PT_PHDR

The array element, if present, specifies the location and size of the program header table itself, both in the file and in the memory image of the program. This segment type may not occur more than once in a file. Moreover, it may occur only if the program header table is part of the memory image of the program. If it is present, it must precede any load? able segment entry.

PT_LOPROC, PT_HIPROC

Values in the inclusive range [PT_LOPROC, PT_HIPROC] are reserved for processor-specific semantics.

PT_GNU_STACK

GNU extension which is used by the Linux kernel to control the state of the stack via the flags set in the p_flags member.

p_offset

This member holds the offset from the beginning of the file at which the first byte of the segment resides.

p_vaddr

This member holds the virtual address at which the first byte of the segment re? sides in memory.

p_paddr

On systems for which physical addressing is relevant, this member is reserved for the segment's physical address. Under BSD this member is not used and must be zero.

p_filesz

This member holds the number of bytes in the file image of the segment. It may be zero.

p_memsz

This member holds the number of bytes in the memory image of the segment. It may be zero.

p_flags

This member holds a bit mask of flags relevant to the segment:

PF_X An executable segment.

PF_W A writable segment.

PF_R   A readable segment.

A text segment commonly has the flags PF_X and PF_R. A data segment commonly has PF_W and PF_R.

p_align

This member holds the value to which the segments are aligned in memory and in the file. Loadable process segments must have congruent values for p_vaddr and p_off? set, modulo the page size. Values of zero and one mean no alignment is required. Otherwise, p_align should be a positive, integral power of two, and p_vaddr should equal p_offset, modulo p_align.

Section header (Shdr)

A file's section header table lets one locate all the file's sections. The section header table is an array of Elf32_Shdr or Elf64_Shdr structures. The ELF header's e_shoff member gives the byte offset from the beginning of the file to the section header table. e_shnum holds the number of entries the section header table contains. e_shentsize holds the size in bytes of each entry.

A section header table index is a subscript into this array. Some section header table indices are reserved: the initial entry and the indices between SHN_LORESERVE and SHN_HIRESERVE. The initial entry is used in ELF extensions for e_phnum, e_shnum, and e_shstrndx; in other cases, each field in the initial entry is set to zero. An object file does not have sections for these special indices:

SHN_UNDEF

This value marks an undefined, missing, irrelevant, or otherwise meaningless sec? tion reference.

SHN_LORESERVE

This value specifies the lower bound of the range of reserved indices.

SHN_LOPROC, SHN_HIPROC

Values greater in the inclusive range [SHN_LOPROC, SHN_HIPROC] are reserved for processor-specific semantics.

SHN_ABS

This value specifies the absolute value for the corresponding reference. For exam? ple, a symbol defined relative to section number SHN_ABS has an absolute value and is not affected by relocation.

SHN_COMMON

Symbols defined relative to this section are common symbols, such as FORTRAN COMMON or unallocated C external variables.

SHN_HIRESERVE

This value specifies the upper bound of the range of reserved indices. The system reserves indices between SHN_LORESERVE and SHN_HIRESERVE, inclusive. The section header table does not contain entries for the reserved indices.

The section header has the following structure:

```
typedef struct {
    uint32_t   sh_name;
    uint32_t   sh_type;
    uint32_t   sh_flags;
    Elf32_Addr sh_addr;
    Elf32_Off  sh_offset;
    uint32_t   sh_size;
    uint32_t   sh_link;
    uint32_t   sh_info;
    uint32_t   sh_addralign;
    uint32_t   sh_entsize;
} Elf32_Shdr;
typedef struct {
    uint32_t   sh_name;
    uint32_t   sh_type;
    uint64_t   sh_flags;
    Elf64_Addr sh_addr;
    Elf64_Off  sh_offset;
    uint64_t   sh_size;
    uint32_t   sh_link;
    uint32_t   sh_info;
    uint64_t   sh_addralign;
    uint64_t   sh_entsize;
} Elf64_Shdr;
```

No real differences exist between the 32-bit and 64-bit section headers.

sh_name

This member specifies the name of the section. Its value is an index into the sec? tion header string table section, giving the location of a null-terminated string.

sh_type

This member categorizes the section's contents and semantics.

SHT_NULL

This value marks the section header as inactive. It does not have an asso? ciated section. Other members of the section header have undefined values.

SHT_PROGBITS

This section holds information defined by the program, whose format and meaning are determined solely by the program.

SHT_SYMTAB

This section holds a symbol table. Typically, SHT_SYMTAB provides symbols for link editing, though it may also be used for dynamic linking. As a com? plete symbol table, it may contain many symbols unnecessary for dynamic linking. An object file can also contain a SHT_DYNSYM section.

SHT_STRTAB

This section holds a string table. An object file may have multiple string table sections.

SHT_RELA

This section holds relocation entries with explicit addends, such as type Elf32_Rela for the 32-bit class of object files. An object may have multi? ple relocation sections.

SHT_HASH

This section holds a symbol hash table. An object participating in dynamic linking must contain a symbol hash table. An object file may have only one hash table.

SHT_DYNAMIC

This section holds information for dynamic linking. An object file may have only one dynamic section.

SHT_NOTE

This section holds notes (ElfN_Nhdr).

SHT_NOBITS

A section of this type occupies no space in the file but otherwise resembles

SHT_PROGBITS. Although this section contains no bytes, the sh_offset member contains the conceptual file offset.

SHT_REL

This section holds relocation offsets without explicit addends, such as type Elf32_Rel for the 32-bit class of object files. An object file may have multiple relocation sections.

SHT_SHLIB

This section is reserved but has unspecified semantics.

SHT_DYNSYM

This section holds a minimal set of dynamic linking symbols. An object file can also contain a SHT_SYMTAB section.

SHT_LOPROC, SHT_HIPROC

Values in the inclusive range [SHT_LOPROC, SHT_HIPROC] are reserved for pro? cessor-specific semantics.

SHT_LOUSER

This value specifies the lower bound of the range of indices reserved for application programs.

SHT_HIUSER

This value specifies the upper bound of the range of indices reserved for application programs. Section types between SHT_LOUSER and SHT_HIUSER may be used by the application, without conflicting with current or future sys? tem-defined section types.

sh_flags

Sections support one-bit flags that describe miscellaneous attributes. If a flag bit is set in sh_flags, the attribute is "on" for the section. Otherwise, the at? tribute is "off" or does not apply. Undefined attributes are set to zero.

SHF_WRITE

This section contains data that should be writable during process execution.

SHF_ALLOC

This section occupies memory during process execution. Some control sec? tions do not reside in the memory image of an object file. This attribute is off for those sections.

SHF_EXECINSTR

This section contains executable machine instructions.

SHF_MASKPROC

All bits included in this mask are reserved for processor-specific seman?

tics.

sh_addr

If this section appears in the memory image of a process, this member holds the ad?

dress at which the section's first byte should reside. Otherwise, the member con?

tains zero.

sh_offset

This member's value holds the byte offset from the beginning of the file to the

first byte in the section. One section type, SHT_NOBITS, occupies no space in the

file, and its sh_offset member locates the conceptual placement in the file.

sh_size

This member holds the section's size in bytes. Unless the section type is SHT_NO?

BITS, the section occupies sh_size bytes in the file. A section of type SHT_NOBITS

may have a nonzero size, but it occupies no space in the file.

sh_link

This member holds a section header table index link, whose interpretation depends

on the section type.

sh_info

This member holds extra information, whose interpretation depends on the section

type.

sh_addralign

Some sections have address alignment constraints. If a section holds a doubleword,

the system must ensure doubleword alignment for the entire section. That is, the

value of sh_addr must be congruent to zero, modulo the value of sh_addralign. Only

zero and positive integral powers of two are allowed. The value 0 or 1 means that

the section has no alignment constraints.

sh_entsize

Some sections hold a table of fixed-sized entries, such as a symbol table. For

such a section, this member gives the size in bytes for each entry. This member

contains zero if the section does not hold a table of fixed-size entries.

Various sections hold program and control information:

.bss This section holds uninitialized data that contributes to the program's memory im?
age. By definition, the system initializes the data with zeros when the program begins to run. This section is of type SHT_NOBITS. The attribute types are SHF_ALLOC and SHF_WRITE.

.comment
This section holds version control information. This section is of type SHT_PROG?
BITS. No attribute types are used.

.ctors This section holds initialized pointers to the C++ constructor functions. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attribute types are SHF_ALLOC and SHF_WRITE.

.data This section holds initialized data that contribute to the program's memory image. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attribute types are SHF_ALLOC and SHF_WRITE.

.data1 This section holds initialized data that contribute to the program's memory image. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attribute types are SHF_ALLOC and SHF_WRITE.

.debug This section holds information for symbolic debugging. The contents are unspeci?
fied. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. No attribute types are used.

.dtors This section holds initialized pointers to the C++ destructor functions. This sec?
tion is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attribute types are SHF_ALLOC and SHF_WRITE.

.dynamic
This section holds dynamic linking information. The section's attributes will in?
clude the SHF_ALLOC bit. Whether the SHF_WRITE bit is set is processor-specific. This section is of type SHT_DYNAMIC. See the attributes above.

.dynstr
This section holds strings needed for dynamic linking, most commonly the strings that represent the names associated with symbol table entries. This section is of type SHT_STRTAB. The attribute type used is SHF_ALLOC.

.dynsym
This section holds the dynamic linking symbol table. This section is of type SHT_DYNSYM. The attribute used is SHF_ALLOC.

.fini This section holds executable instructions that contribute to the process termina?
tion code. When a program exits normally the system arranges to execute the code in this section. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attributes used are

SHF_ALLOC and SHF_EXECINSTR.

.gnu.version

This section holds the version symbol table, an array of ElfN_Half elements. This section is of type SHT_GNU_versym. The attribute type used is SHF_ALLOC.

.gnu.version_d

This section holds the version symbol definitions, a table of ElfN_Verdef struc? tures. This section is of type SHT_GNU_verdef. The attribute type used is SHF_AL? LOC.

.gnu.version_r

This section holds the version symbol needed elements, a table of ElfN_Verneed structures. This section is of type SHT_GNU_versym. The attribute type used is SHF_ALLOC.

.got This section holds the global offset table. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attributes are processor-specific.

.hash This section holds a symbol hash table. This section is of type SHT_HASH. The at? tribute used is SHF_ALLOC.

.init This section holds executable instructions that contribute to the process initial? ization code. When a program starts to run the system arranges to execute the code in this section before calling the main program entry point. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attributes used are SHF_ALLOC and SHF_EXECINSTR.

.interp

This section holds the pathname of a program interpreter. If the file has a load? able segment that includes the section, the section's attributes will include the SHF_ALLOC bit. Otherwise, that bit will be off. This section is of type SHT_PROG? BITS.

.line This section holds line number information for symbolic debugging, which describes the correspondence between the program source and the machine code. The contents are unspecified. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. No attribute types are used.

.note This section holds various notes. This section is of type SHT_NOTE. No attribute types are used.

.note.ABI-tag

This section is used to declare the expected run-time ABI of the ELF image. It may include the operating system name and its run-time versions. This section is of type SHT_NOTE. The only attribute used is SHF_ALLOC.

.note.gnu.build-id

This section is used to hold an ID that uniquely identifies the contents of the ELF image. Different files with the same build ID should contain the same executable content. See the --build-id option to the GNU linker (ld (1)) for more details. This section is of type SHT_NOTE. The only attribute used is SHF_ALLOC.

.note.GNU-stack

This section is used in Linux object files for declaring stack attributes. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The only attribute used is SHF_EXECINSTR. This indicates to the GNU linker that the object file requires an executable stack.

.note.openbsd.ident

OpenBSD native executables usually contain this section to identify themselves so the kernel can bypass any compatibility ELF binary emulation tests when loading the file.

.plt This section holds the procedure linkage table. This section is of type SHT_PROG? BITS. The attributes are processor-specific.

.relNAME

This section holds relocation information as described below. If the file has a loadable segment that includes relocation, the section's attributes will include the SHF_ALLOC bit. Otherwise, the bit will be off. By convention, "NAME" is sup? plied by the section to which the relocations apply. Thus a relocation section for .text normally would have the name .rel.text. This section is of type SHT_REL.

.relaNAME

This section holds relocation information as described below. If the file has a loadable segment that includes relocation, the section's attributes will include the SHF_ALLOC bit. Otherwise, the bit will be off. By convention, "NAME" is sup? plied by the section to which the relocations apply. Thus a relocation section for .text normally would have the name .rela.text. This section is of type SHT_RELA.

.rodata

This section holds read-only data that typically contributes to a nonwritable seg? ment in the process image. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attribute used is SHF_ALLOC.

.rodata1

This section holds read-only data that typically contributes to a nonwritable seg? ment in the process image. This section is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attribute used is SHF_ALLOC.

.shstrtab

This section holds section names. This section is of type SHT_STRTAB. No attri? bute types are used.

.strtab

This section holds strings, most commonly the strings that represent the names as? sociated with symbol table entries. If the file has a loadable segment that in? cludes the symbol string table, the section's attributes will include the SHF_ALLOC bit. Otherwise, the bit will be off. This section is of type SHT_STRTAB.

.symtab

This section holds a symbol table. If the file has a loadable segment that in? cludes the symbol table, the section's attributes will include the SHF_ALLOC bit. Otherwise, the bit will be off. This section is of type SHT_SYMTAB.

.text This section holds the "text", or executable instructions, of a program. This sec? tion is of type SHT_PROGBITS. The attributes used are SHF_ALLOC and SHF_EXECINSTR.

String and symbol tables

String table sections hold null-terminated character sequences, commonly called strings. The object file uses these strings to represent symbol and section names. One references a string as an index into the string table section. The first byte, which is index zero, is defined to hold a null byte ('\0'). Similarly, a string table's last byte is defined to hold a null byte, ensuring null termination for all strings.

An object file's symbol table holds information needed to locate and relocate a program's symbolic definitions and references. A symbol table index is a subscript into this array.

```
typedef struct {
    uint32_t      st_name;
    Elf32_Addr    st_value;
    uint32_t      st_size;
    unsigned char st_info;
    unsigned char st_other;
    uint16_t      st_shndx;
```

```
} Elf32_Sym;

typedef struct {
    uint32_t      st_name;
    unsigned char st_info;
    unsigned char st_other;
    uint16_t      st_shndx;
    Elf64_Addr    st_value;
    uint64_t      st_size;
} Elf64_Sym;
```

The 32-bit and 64-bit versions have the same members, just in a different order.

st_name

This member holds an index into the object file's symbol string table, which holds character representations of the symbol names. If the value is nonzero, it repre? sents a string table index that gives the symbol name. Otherwise, the symbol has no name.

st_value

This member gives the value of the associated symbol.

st_size

Many symbols have associated sizes. This member holds zero if the symbol has no size or an unknown size.

st_info

This member specifies the symbol's type and binding attributes:

STT_NOTYPE

The symbol's type is not defined.

STT_OBJECT

The symbol is associated with a data object.

STT_FUNC

The symbol is associated with a function or other executable code.

STT_SECTION

The symbol is associated with a section. Symbol table entries of this type exist primarily for relocation and normally have STB_LOCAL bindings.

STT_FILE

By convention, the symbol's name gives the name of the source file associ?

ated with the object file. A file symbol has STB_LOCAL bindings, its sec?
tion index is SHN_ABS, and it precedes the other STB_LOCAL symbols of the
file, if it is present.

STT_LOPROC, STT_HIPROC

Values in the inclusive range [STT_LOPROC, STT_HIPROC] are reserved for pro?
cessor-specific semantics.

STB_LOCAL

Local symbols are not visible outside the object file containing their defi?
nition. Local symbols of the same name may exist in multiple files without
interfering with each other.

STB_GLOBAL

Global symbols are visible to all object files being combined. One file's
definition of a global symbol will satisfy another file's undefined refer?
ence to the same symbol.

STB_WEAK

Weak symbols resemble global symbols, but their definitions have lower
precedence.

STB_LOPROC, STB_HIPROC

Values in the inclusive range [STB_LOPROC, STB_HIPROC] are reserved for pro?
cessor-specific semantics.

There are macros for packing and unpacking the binding and type fields:

ELF32_ST_BIND(info), ELF64_ST_BIND(info)

Extract a binding from an st_info value.

ELF32_ST_TYPE(info), ELF64_ST_TYPE(info)

Extract a type from an st_info value.

ELF32_ST_INFO(bind, type), ELF64_ST_INFO(bind, type)

Convert a binding and a type into an st_info value.

st_other

This member defines the symbol visibility.

STV_DEFAULT

Default symbol visibility rules. Global and weak symbols are available to
other modules; references in the local module can be interposed by defini?
tions in other modules.

STV_INTERNAL

Processor-specific hidden class.

STV_HIDDEN

Symbol is unavailable to other modules; references in the local module al? ways resolve to the local symbol (i.e., the symbol can't be interposed by definitions in other modules).

STV_PROTECTED

Symbol is available to other modules, but references in the local module al? ways resolve to the local symbol.

There are macros for extracting the visibility type:

ELF32_ST_VISIBILITY(other) or ELF64_ST_VISIBILITY(other)

st_shndx

Every symbol table entry is "defined" in relation to some section. This member holds the relevant section header table index.

Relocation entries (Rel & Rela)

Relocation is the process of connecting symbolic references with symbolic definitions. Relocatable files must have information that describes how to modify their section con? tents, thus allowing executable and shared object files to hold the right information for a process's program image. Relocation entries are these data.

Relocation structures that do not need an addend:

```
typedef struct {
    Elf32_Addr r_offset;
    uint32_t   r_info;
} Elf32_Rel;
typedef struct {
    Elf64_Addr r_offset;
    uint64_t   r_info;
} Elf64_Rel;
```

Relocation structures that need an addend:

```
typedef struct {
    Elf32_Addr r_offset;
    uint32_t   r_info;
    int32_t    r_addend;
```

```
    } Elf32_Rela;
    typedef struct {
        Elf64_Addr r_offset;
        uint64_t   r_info;
        int64_t    r_addend;
    } Elf64_Rela;
```

r_offset

This member gives the location at which to apply the relocation action. For a re?locatable file, the value is the byte offset from the beginning of the section to the storage unit affected by the relocation. For an executable file or shared ob?ject, the value is the virtual address of the storage unit affected by the reloca?tion.

r_info This member gives both the symbol table index with respect to which the relocation must be made and the type of relocation to apply. Relocation types are processor-specific. When the text refers to a relocation entry's relocation type or symbol table index, it means the result of applying ELF[32|64]_R_TYPE or ELF[32|64]_R_SYM, respectively, to the entry's r_info member.

r_addend

This member specifies a constant addend used to compute the value to be stored into the relocatable field.

Dynamic tags (Dyn)

The .dynamic section contains a series of structures that hold relevant dynamic linking information. The d_tag member controls the interpretation of d_un.

```
    typedef struct {
        Elf32_Sword    d_tag;
        union {
            Elf32_Word d_val;
            Elf32_Addr d_ptr;
        } d_un;
    } Elf32_Dyn;
    extern Elf32_Dyn _DYNAMIC[];
    typedef struct {
        Elf64_Sxword    d_tag;
```

```
    union {
        Elf64_Xword d_val;
        Elf64_Addr  d_ptr;
    } d_un;
} Elf64_Dyn;
extern Elf64_Dyn _DYNAMIC[];
```

d_tag This member may have any of the following values:

DT_NULL Marks end of dynamic section

DT_NEEDED String table offset to name of a needed library

DT_PLTRELSZ Size in bytes of PLT relocation entries

DT_PLTGOT Address of PLT and/or GOT

DT_HASH Address of symbol hash table

DT_STRTAB Address of string table

DT_SYMTAB Address of symbol table

DT_RELA Address of Rela relocation table

DT_RELASZ Size in bytes of the Rela relocation table

DT_RELAENT Size in bytes of a Rela relocation table entry

DT_STRSZ Size in bytes of string table

DT_SYMENT Size in bytes of a symbol table entry

DT_INIT Address of the initialization function

DT_FINI Address of the termination function

DT_SONAME String table offset to name of shared object

DT_RPATH String table offset to library search path (deprecated)

DT_SYMBOLIC Alert linker to search this shared object before the executable for symbols

DT_REL Address of Rel relocation table

DT_RELSZ Size in bytes of Rel relocation table

DT_RELENT Size in bytes of a Rel table entry

DT_PLTREL Type of relocation entry to which the PLT refers (Rela or Rel)

DT_DEBUG Undefined use for debugging

DT_TEXTREL Absence of this entry indicates that no relocation entries should apply to a nonwritable segment

DT_JMPREL Address of relocation entries associated solely with the PLT

DT_BIND_NOW Instruct dynamic linker to process all relocations before transferring control to the executable

DT_RUNPATH String table offset to library search path

DT_LOPROC, DT_HIPROC

Values in the inclusive range [DT_LOPROC, DT_HIPROC] are reserved for processor-specific semantics

d_val This member represents integer values with various interpretations.

d_ptr This member represents program virtual addresses. When interpreting these ad? dresses, the actual address should be computed based on the original file value and memory base address. Files do not contain relocation entries to fixup these ad? dresses.

_DYNAMIC

Array containing all the dynamic structures in the .dynamic section. This is auto? matically populated by the linker.

Notes (Nhdr)

ELF notes allow for appending arbitrary information for the system to use. They are largely used by core files (e_type of ET_CORE), but many projects define their own set of extensions. For example, the GNU tool chain uses ELF notes to pass information from the linker to the C library.

Note sections contain a series of notes (see the struct definitions below). Each note is followed by the name field (whose length is defined in n_namesz) and then by the descrip? tor field (whose length is defined in n_descsz) and whose starting address has a 4 byte alignment. Neither field is defined in the note struct due to their arbitrary lengths.

An example for parsing out two consecutive notes should clarify their layout in memory:

```
void *memory, *name, *desc;
Elf64_Nhdr *note, *next_note;
/* The buffer is pointing to the start of the section/segment */
note = memory;
/* If the name is defined, it follows the note */
name = note->n_namesz == 0 ? NULL : memory + sizeof(*note);
/* If the descriptor is defined, it follows the name
  (with alignment) */
desc = note->n_descsz == 0 ? NULL :
```

```
        memory + sizeof(*note) + ALIGN_UP(note->n_namesz, 4);
    /* The next note follows both (with alignment) */
    next_note = memory + sizeof(*note) +
                        ALIGN_UP(note->n_namesz, 4) +
                        ALIGN_UP(note->n_descsz, 4);
```

Keep in mind that the interpretation of n_type depends on the namespace defined by the n_namesz field. If the n_namesz field is not set (e.g., is 0), then there are two sets of notes: one for core files and one for all other ELF types. If the namespace is unknown, then tools will usually fallback to these sets of notes as well.

```
    typedef struct {
        Elf32_Word n_namesz;
        Elf32_Word n_descsz;
        Elf32_Word n_type;
    } Elf32_Nhdr;
    typedef struct {
        Elf64_Word n_namesz;
        Elf64_Word n_descsz;
        Elf64_Word n_type;
    } Elf64_Nhdr;
```

n_namesz

The length of the name field in bytes. The contents will immediately follow this note in memory. The name is null terminated. For example, if the name is "GNU", then n_namesz will be set to 4.

n_descsz

The length of the descriptor field in bytes. The contents will immediately follow the name field in memory.

n_type Depending on the value of the name field, this member may have any of the following values:

Core files (e_type = ET_CORE)

Notes used by all core files. These are highly operating system or architec? ture specific and often require close coordination with kernels, C libraries, and debuggers. These are used when the namespace is the default (i.e., n_namesz will be set to 0), or a fallback when the namespace is unknown.

NT_PRSTATUS	prstatus struct
NT_FPREGSET	fpregset struct
NT_PRPSINFO	prpsinfo struct
NT_PRXREG	prxregset struct
NT_TASKSTRUCT	task structure
NT_PLATFORM	String from sysinfo(SI_PLATFORM)
NT_AUXV	auxv array
NT_GWINDOWS	gwindows struct
NT_ASRS	asrset struct
NT_PSTATUS	pstatus struct
NT_PSINFO	psinfo struct
NT_PRCRED	prcred struct
NT_UTSNAME	utsname struct
NT_LWPSTATUS	lwpstatus struct
NT_LWPSINFO	lwpinfo struct
NT_PRFPXREG	fprxregset struct
NT_SIGINFO	siginfo_t (size might increase over time)
NT_FILE	Contains information about mapped files
NT_PRXFPREG	user_fxsr_struct
NT_PPC_VMX	PowerPC Altivec/VMX registers
NT_PPC_SPE	PowerPC SPE/EVR registers
NT_PPC_VSX	PowerPC VSX registers
NT_386_TLS	i386 TLS slots (struct user_desc)
NT_386_IOPERM	x86 io permission bitmap (1=deny)
NT_X86_XSTATE	x86 extended state using xsave
NT_S390_HIGH_GPRS	s390 upper register halves
NT_S390_TIMER	s390 timer register
NT_S390_TODCMP	s390 time-of-day (TOD) clock comparator register
NT_S390_TODPREG	s390 time-of-day (TOD) programmable register
NT_S390_CTRS	s390 control registers
NT_S390_PREFIX	s390 prefix register
NT_S390_LAST_BREAK	s390 breaking event address
NT_S390_SYSTEM_CALL	s390 system call restart data

NT_S390_TDB s390 transaction diagnostic block

NT_ARM_VFP ARM VFP/NEON registers

NT_ARM_TLS ARM TLS register

NT_ARM_HW_BREAK ARM hardware breakpoint registers

NT_ARM_HW_WATCH ARM hardware watchpoint registers

NT_ARM_SYSTEM_CALL ARM system call number

n_name = GNU

Extensions used by the GNU tool chain.

NT_GNU_ABI_TAG

Operating system (OS) ABI information. The desc field will be 4 words:

? word 0: OS descriptor (ELF_NOTE_OS_LINUX, ELF_NOTE_OS_GNU, and so on)`

? word 1: major version of the ABI

? word 2: minor version of the ABI

? word 3: subminor version of the ABI

NT_GNU_HWCAP

Synthetic hwcap information. The desc field begins with two words:

? word 0: number of entries

? word 1: bit mask of enabled entries

Then follow variable-length entries, one byte followed by a null-termi? nated hwcap name string. The byte gives the bit number to test if en? abled, (1U << bit) & bit mask.

NT_GNU_BUILD_ID

Unique build ID as generated by the GNU ld(1) --build-id option. The desc consists of any nonzero number of bytes.

NT_GNU_GOLD_VERSION

The desc contains the GNU Gold linker version used.

Default/unknown namespace (e_type != ET_CORE)

These are used when the namespace is the default (i.e., n_namesz will be set to 0), or a fallback when the namespace is unknown.

NT_VERSION A version string of some sort.

NT_ARCH Architecture information.

ELF first appeared in System V. The ELF format is an adopted standard.

The extensions for e_phnum, e_shnum, and e_shstrndx respectively are Linux extensions.

Sun, BSD and AMD64 also support them; for further information, look under SEE ALSO.

SEE ALSO

as(1), elfedit(1), gdb(1), ld(1), nm(1), objcopy(1), objdump(1), patchelf(1), readelf(1),

size(1), strings(1), strip(1), execve(2), dl_iterate_phdr(3), core(5), ld.so(8)

Hewlett-Packard, Elf-64 Object File Format.

Santa Cruz Operation, System V Application Binary Interface.

UNIX System Laboratories, "Object Files", Executable and Linking Format (ELF).

Sun Microsystems, Linker and Libraries Guide.

AMD64 ABI Draft, System V Application Binary Interface AMD64 Architecture Processor Sup?

plement.

COLOPHON

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project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be

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