

# – LPI 101 –

## Manage Shared Libraries [3]

(Linux Professional Institute Certification)

a

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@._.@
```

\$Id: gl1.102.4.slides.tex,v 1.4 2003/05/30 05:09:04 waratah Exp \$

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# Manage Shared Libraries

## Objective

Candidates should be able to determine the shared libraries that executable programs depend on and install them when necessary. Candidates should be able to state where system libraries are kept.

# Manage Shared Libraries

## Key files, terms, and utilities

`ldd`

`ldconfig`

`/etc/ld.so.conf`

`LD_LIBRARY_PATH`

# Manage Shared Libraries

## Resources of interest

### **Shared-Library HOWTO :**

<http://linuxdocs.org/HOWTOs/Program-Library-HOWTO/>

### **LPI certification 102 exam prep, Part 1 :**

<http://ibm.com/developerWorks>

# Introducing shared libraries

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**statically linked executables :**

contain all the functions that they need to execute

**dynamically linked executables :**

require libraries of functions

# Static vs. Dynamic Executables

**ldd**

We can use the `ldd` command to determine if a particular executable program is static:

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$ ldd /sbin/sln ↵  
not a dynamic executable
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## ldd

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## Relative Size

```
$ ls -l /bin/ln /sbin/sln ↵  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 23000 Jan 14 00:36 /bin/ln  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 381072 Jan 14 00:31 /sbin/sln
```

# Dynamically Linked Dependencies

- To view a list of all the shared libraries upon which `ln` depends, use the `ldd` command:

```
$ ldd /bin/ln ↵
```

```
libc.so.6 => /lib/libc.so.6 (0x40021000)
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/lib/ld-linux.so.2 => /lib/ld-linux.so.2 (0x40000000)
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- As a rule, dynamically linked programs are much smaller than their statically-linked equivalents.
- `/lib/ld-linux.so.2` is the loader

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- The dynamic loader finds shared libraries thanks to two files – `/etc/ld.so.conf` and `/etc/ld.so.cache`.
- The contents of `/etc/ld.so.conf`:

```
cat /etc/ld.so.conf
/usr/X11R6/lib
/usr/lib/gcc-lib/i686-pc-linux-gnu/2.95.3
/usr/lib/mozilla
/usr/lib/qt-x11-2.3.1/lib
/usr/local/lib
```

## ld.so.cache

Before the dynamic loader can "see" this information, it must be converted into an `ld.so.cache` file.

This is done by running the `ldconfig` command:

```
$ ldconfig ↵
```

When `ldconfig` completes, you now have an up-to-date `/etc/ld.so.cache` file that reflects any changes you've made to `/etc/ld.so.conf`.



## ldconfig tips

To view all the shared libraries that `ldconfig` can "see," type:

```
$ ldconfig -p | less ↵
```

Sometimes, you'll want to tell the dynamic loader to try to use shared libraries in a specific directory before trying any of your `/etc/ld.so.conf` paths.

For older application requiring older libraries.

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# export LD_LIBRARY_PATH="/usr/lib/old:/opt/lib" ↵
```

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- Separate multiple paths using colons; for example:

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# export LD_LIBRARY_PATH="/usr/lib/old:/opt/lib" ←
```

- After `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` has been exported, any executables started from the current shell will use libraries in `/usr/lib/old` or `/opt/lib` if possible, falling back to the directories specified in `/etc/ld.so.conf` if some shared library dependencies are still unsatisfied.

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- Updates `/etc/ld.so.cache` from `ld.so.conf`
- **LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH**
- Holds library path for current shell

# The End

✓ ●	Manage Shared Libraries . . . . .	2
✓ ●	Introducing shared libraries . . . . .	5
✓ ●	Static vs. Dynamic Executables . . . . .	6
✓ ●	Dynamically Linked Dependencies . . . . .	7
✓ ●	The dynamic loader . . . . .	8
✓ ●	ld.so.cache . . . . .	9
✓ ●	ldconfig tips . . . . .	10
✓ ●	LD_LIBRARY_PATH . . . . .	11
✓ ●	Summary . . . . .	12