ARM Compiler toolchain
Linker Reference

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Release Information

The following changes have been made to this book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Confidentiality</th>
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<td>28 May 2010</td>
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<td>Non-Confidential</td>
<td>ARM Compiler toolchain v4.1 Release</td>
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Chapter 1
Conventions and feedback

The following describes the typographical conventions and how to give feedback:

Typographical conventions

The following typographical conventions are used:

monospace Denotes text that can be entered at the keyboard, such as commands, file and program names, and source code.

mono space Denotes a permitted abbreviation for a command or option. The underlined text can be entered instead of the full command or option name.

monospace italic Denotes arguments to commands and functions where the argument is to be replaced by a specific value.

monospace bold Denotes language keywords when used outside example code.

italic Highlights important notes, introduces special terminology, denotes internal cross-references, and citations.

bold Highlights interface elements, such as menu names. Also used for emphasis in descriptive lists, where appropriate, and for ARM® processor signal names.

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• details of the platform you are using, such as the hardware platform, operating system type and version
• a small standalone sample of code that reproduces the problem
• a clear explanation of what you expected to happen, and what actually happened
• the commands you used, including any command-line options
• sample output illustrating the problem
• the version string of the tools, including the version number and build numbers.

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• ARM Support and Maintenance, http://www.arm.com/support/services/support-maintenance.php
Chapter 2
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• --version_number on page 2-185
• --vfemode=mode on page 2-186
• --via=file on page 2-187
• --vsn on page 2-188
• --workdir=directory on page 2-189
• --xref, --no_xref on page 2-190
• --xrefdbg, --no_xrefdbg on page 2-191
• --xref[from|to]=object(section) on page 2-192
• --zi_base=address on page 2-193.
2.1  --add_needed, --no_add_needed

This option controls shared object dependencies of libraries that are not specified on the command-line.

2.1.1  Usage

The --add_needed setting applies to any following shared objects until a --no_add_needed option appears on the command line. The linker adds all shared objects that the shared object depends on and recursively all of the dependent shared objects to the link.

2.1.2  Default

If you are using the --arm_linux option then the default is --add_needed otherwise the default is --no_add_needed.

2.1.3  Example

This example shows how to specify shared objects with dependencies. It assumes that the following dependencies exist:

- cl1.so depends on dep1.so
- cl2.so depends on dep2.so
- cl3.so depends on dep3.so
- dep2.so depends on depofdep2.so.

For this example, use the following command-line options:

armlink --arm_linux --no_add_needed cl1.so --add_needed cl2.so --no_add_needed cl3.so

This results in the addition of the following shared objects to the link:

- cl1.so
- cl2.so
- dep2.so
- depofdep2.so
- cl3.so.

2.1.4  See also

Reference
- --arm_linux on page 2-13
- --as_needed, --no_as_needed on page 2-16.
2.2  --add_shared_references, --no_add_shared_references

This option affects the behavior of the --sysv mode. If you specify --add_shared_references when linking an application the linker adds references from shared libraries. The linker gives an undefined symbol error message if these references are not defined by the application or by some other shared library. These references can be satisfied by static archive format libraries.

Note

A reference from a shared library can only be satisfied by a symbol definition with protected or default visibility, because these are the only symbols that can be exported into dynamic symbol tables. The linker gives an error message if the symbol reference is resolved by a symbol with hidden or internal visibility.

2.2.1 Default

The default option is --no_add_shared_references.

However, if you specify --arm_linux, the default option is --add_shared_references.

2.2.2 See also

Reference

- --arm_linux on page 2-13
- --sysv on page 2-170.
2.3  --any_contingency

This option permits extra space in any execution regions containing .ANY sections for linker-generated content such as veneers and alignment padding. Two percent of the space is reserved for veneers.

When a region is about to overflow because of potential padding, armlink lowers the priority of the .ANY selector.

This option is off by default. That is, armlink does not attempt to calculate padding and strictly follows the .ANY priorities.

Use this option with the --scatter option.

2.3.1  See also

Tasks
Using the Linker:
• Placing unassigned sections with the .ANY module selector on page 8-25.

Concepts
• Behavior when .ANY sections overflow because of linker-generated content on page 4-28.

Reference
• --any_placement=algorithm on page 2-9
• --any_sort_order=order on page 2-11
• --info=topic[,topic,...] on page 2-80
• --scatter=file on page 2-142
• Syntax of an input section description on page 4-22.
2.4 --any_placement=algorithm

Controls the placement of sections that are placed using the .ANY module selector.

2.4.1 Syntax

--any_placement=algorithm

where algorithm is one of the following:

best_fit Place the section in the execution region that currently has the least free space but is also sufficient to contain the section.

first_fit Place the section in the first execution region that has sufficient space. The execution regions are examined in the order they are defined in the scatter file.

next_fit Place the section using the following rules:
• place in the current execution region if there is sufficient free space
• place in the next execution region only if there is insufficient space in the current region
• never place a section in a previous execution region.

worst_fit Place the section in the execution region that currently has the most free space.

Use this option with the --scatter option.

2.4.2 Usage

The placement algorithms interact with scatter files and --any_contingency as follows:

Interaction with normal scatter-loading rules

Scatter-loading with or without .ANY assigns a section to the most specific selector. All algorithms continue to assign to the most specific selector in preference to .ANY priority or size considerations.

Interaction with .ANY priority

Priority is considered after assignment to the most specific selector in all algorithms.

worst_fit and best_fit consider priority before their individual placement criteria. For example, you might have .ANY1 and .ANY2 selectors, with the .ANY1 region having the most free space. When using worst_fit the section is assigned to .ANY2 because it has higher priority. Only if the priorities are equal does the algorithm come into play.

first_fit considers the most specific selector first, then priority. It does not introduce any more placement rules.

next_fit also does not introduce any more placement rules. If a region is marked full during next_fit, that region cannot be considered again regardless of priority.

Interaction with --any_contingency

The priority of a .ANY selector is reduced to 0 if the region might overflow because of linker-generated content. This is enabled and disabled independently of the sorting and placement algorithms.

armlink calculates a worst-case contingency for each section.
For **worst_fit**, **best_fit**, and **first_fit**, when a region is about to overflow because of the contingency, `armlink` lowers the priority of the related .ANY selector.

For **next_fit**, when a possible overflow is detected, `armlink` marks that section as **FULL** and does not consider it again. This stays consistent with the rule that when a section is full it can never be revisited.

### 2.4.3 Default

The default option is **worst_fit**.

### 2.4.4 See also

**Tasks**

*Using the Linker:*

- _Placing unassigned sections with the .ANY module selector on page 8-25._

**Concepts**

- _Behavior when .ANY sections overflow because of linker-generated content on page 4-28_

*Using the Linker:*

- _Examples of using placement algorithms for .ANY sections on page 8-28_
- _Example of next_fit algorithm showing behavior of full regions, selectors, and priority on page 8-30._

**Reference**

- _--any_contingency on page 2-8_
- _--any_sort_order=order on page 2-11_
- _--info=topic[,topic,...] on page 2-80_
- _--scatter=file on page 2-142_
- _Syntax of an input section description on page 4-22._
2.5  **--any_sort_order=order**

Controls the sort order of input sections that are placed using the .ANY module selector.

### Syntax

```
--any_sort_order=order
```

where *order* is one of the following:

- **descending_size**
  
  Sort input sections in descending size order.

- **cmdline**
  
  Sort input sections by command-line index.

By default, sections that have the same properties are resolved using the creation index. You can use the **--tiebreaker** command-line option to resolve sections by the order they appear on the linker command-line.

Use this option with the **--scatter** option.

### Usage

The sorting governs the order that sections are processed during .ANY assignment. Normal scatter-loading rules, for example R0 before RW, are obeyed after the sections are assigned to regions.

### Default

The default option is **descending_size**.

### See also

**Tasks**

*Using the Linker:*

- *Placing unassigned sections with the .ANY module selector on page 8-25.*

**Concepts**

*Using the Linker:*

- *Examples of using sorting algorithms for .ANY sections on page 8-32.*

**Reference**

- **--any_contingency** on page 2-8
- **--any_placement=algorithm** on page 2-9
- **--info=topic[,topic,...]** on page 2-80
- **--scatter=file** on page 2-142
- **--tiebreaker=option** on page 2-173
- *Syntax of an input section description on page 4-22.*
2.6  **--api, --no_api**

Enables and disables API section sorting. API sections are the sections that are called the most within a region. In large region mode these sections are extracted from the region and then inserted closest to the hotspots of the calling sections. This minimises the number of veneers generated.

2.6.1  **Default**

The default is **--no_api**. The linker automatically switches to **--api** if at least one execution region contains more code than the smallest inter-section branch. The smallest inter-section branch depends on the code in the region and the target processor:

- **32Mb**  Execution region contains only ARM.
- **16Mb**  Execution region contains Thumb, Thumb-2 is supported.
- **4Mb**   Execution region contains Thumb, no Thumb-2 support.

2.6.2  **See also**

**Concepts**

*Using the Linker:*

- *Overview of veneers on page 4-26.*

**Reference**

- *--largeregions, --no_largeregions on page 2-92.*
2.7 --arm_linux

This option specifies default settings for use when creating ARM Linux applications. You can also specify a GNU ld script with the --linker_script option.

Note

ELF files produced with the --arm_linux option are demand-paged compliant.

2.7.1 Default

The following default settings are automatically specified:

- --add_needed
- --add_shared_references
- --no_as_needed
- --gnu_linker_defined_syms
- --keep=(.init)
- --keep=(.init_array)
- --keep=(.fini)
- --keep=(.fini_array)
- --linux_abitag=2.6.12
- --muldefweak
- --no_ref_cpp_init
- --no_scanlib
- --no_startup
- --prelink_support
- --sysv.

When migrating from a toolchain earlier than RealView Compilation Tools (RVCT) v4.0, you can replace all these defaults with a single --arm_linux option.

To override any of the default settings, specify them separately after the --arm_linux option.

2.7.2 Restrictions

This option does not support scatter-loading.

2.7.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
- SysV linking model on page 3-8
- Demand paging on page 4-23.

Reference
- --add_needed, --no_add_needed on page 2-6
- --add_shared_references, --no_add_shared_references on page 2-7
- --as_needed, --no_as_needed on page 2-16
- --gnu_linker_defined_syms on page 2-77
- --keep=section_id on page 2-89
- --library=name on page 2-97
- --linker_script=ld_script on page 2-100
• --linux_abitag=version_id on page 2-101
• --muldefweak, --no_muldefweak on page 2-113
• --prelink_support, --no_prelink_support on page 2-125
• --ref_cpp_init, --no_ref_cpp_init on page 2-130
• --scantlib, --no_scantlib on page 2-141
• --search_dynamic_libraries, --no_search_dynamic_libraries on page 2-144
• --startup=symbol, --no_startup on page 2-155
• --sysv on page 2-170.

Compiler Reference:
• --arm_linux on page 3-16.
2.8 --arm_only

This option enables the linker to target the ARM instruction set only. If the linker detects any objects requiring Thumb® state, an error is generated.

2.8.1 See also

Reference

Compiler Reference:
• --arm on page 3-15
• --arm_only on page 3-23
• --thumb on page 3-195.

Assembler Reference:
• --arm on page 2-6
• --arm_only on page 2-6
• --thumb on page 2-24.
2.9  --as_needed, --no_as_needed

Controls whether or not a reference to a shared library is added to the DT_NEEDED tags.

2.9.1 Usage

The effect of this option depends on the position on the arm-link command-line, and applies only to subsequent dynamic shared objects:

- `--as_needed` adds references to subsequent shared objects to the DT_NEEDED tags only if the shared objects are used to resolve symbols
- `--no_as_needed` unconditionally adds references to the DT_NEEDED tags.

2.9.2 Default

The default is `--as_needed`.

However, if you specify `--arm_linux`, the default is `--no_as_needed`.

2.9.3 Example

The following example unconditionally adds a reference to `liby.so` in the DT_NEEDED tags, but only adds tags for `libx.so` and `libz.so` if they are used to resolve symbols:

```
armlink ... libx.so --no-as-needed liby.so --as-needed libz.so
```

2.9.4 See also

Reference

- `--add_needed, --no_add_needed` on page 2-6
- `--arm_linux` on page 2-13.
2.10  --autoat, --no_autoat

This option controls the automatic assignment of __at sections to execution regions. __at sections are sections that must be placed at a specific address.

2.10.1 Usage

If enabled, the linker automatically selects an execution region for each __at section. If a suitable execution region does not exist, the linker creates a load region and an execution region to contain the __at section.

If disabled, the standard scatter-loading section selection rules apply.

2.10.2 Default

The default is --autoat.

2.10.3 Restrictions

You cannot use __at section placement with position independent execution regions.

2.10.4 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

•  Automatic placement of __at sections on page 8-39
•  Manual placement of __at sections on page 8-41.

Reference

•  Chapter 4 Formal syntax of the scatter file.
2.11  --base_platform

This option specifies the Base Platform linking model. It is a superset of the Base Platform Application Binary Interface (BPABI) model, --bpabi option.

2.11.1  Usage

When you specify --base_platform, the linker also acts as if you specified --bpabi with the following exceptions:

- The full choice of memory models is available, including scatter-loading:
  - --dll
  - --force_so_throw, --no_force_so_throw
  - --pltgot=type
  - --ro_base=address
  - --rosplit
  - --rw_base=address
  - --rwpi.

- The default value of the --pltgot option is different to that for --bpabi:
  - for --base_platform, the default is --pltgot=none
  - for --bpabi the default is --pltgot=direct.

- If you specify --pltgot_opts=crosslr then calls to and from a load region marked RELOC go by way of the Procedure Linkage Table (PLT).

To place unresolved weak references in the dynamic symbol table, use the IMPORT steering file command.

--- Note ---

If you are linking with --base_platform, and the parent load region has the RELOC attribute, then all execution regions within that load region must have a +offset base address.

2.11.2  See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
- Base Platform Application Binary Interface (BPABI) linking model on page 3-5
- Base Platform linking model on page 3-6.

Reference
- --bpabi on page 2-24
- --pltgot=type on page 2-121
- --pltgot_opts=mode on page 2-122
- --scatter=file on page 2-142
- Inheritance rules for the RELOC address attribute on page 4-20.
2.12  --be8

This option specifies ARMv6 Byte Invariant Addressing big-endian mode.

This is the default Byte Addressing mode for ARMv6 and later big-endian images. It means that the linker reverses the endianness of the instructions to give little-endian code and big-endian data for input objects that have been compiled or assembled as big-endian.

Byte Invariant Addressing mode is only available on ARM processors that support ARMv6 and above.

2.12.1 See also

Reference

Developing Software for ARM® Processors:

- ARM architecture v6 on page 2-15.

Other information

- ARM Architecture Reference Manuals,
2.13 --be32

This option specifies legacy Word Invariant Addressing big-endian mode, that is, identical to big-endian images prior to ARMv6. This produces big-endian code and data.

Word Invariant Addressing mode is the default mode for all pre-ARMv6 big-endian images.

2.13.1 See also

Concepts

*Developing Software for ARM® Processors:*
- *ARM architecture v4T on page 2-11*
- *ARM architecture v5TE on page 2-13.*

Other information

- ARM Architecture Reference Manuals,
2.14 \texttt{--bestdebug, --no\_bestdebug}

This option selects between linking for smallest code/data size or best debug illusion. Input objects might contain common data (COMDAT) groups, but these might not be identical across all input objects because of differences such as objects compiled with different optimization levels.

2.14.1 Default

The default is \texttt{--no\_bestdebug}. This ensures that the code and data of the final image are the same regardless of whether you compile for debug or not. The smallest COMDAT groups are selected when linking, at the expense of a possibly slightly poorer debug illusion.

2.14.2 Usage

Use \texttt{--bestdebug} to select COMDAT groups with the best debug view. Be aware that the code and data of the final image might not be the same when building with or without debug.

2.14.3 Example

For two objects compiled with different optimization levels:

\begin{verbatim}
armcc -c -O2 file1.c
armcc -c -O0 file2.c
armlink --bestdebug file1.o file2.o -o image.axf
\end{verbatim}

2.14.4 See also

\textbf{Concepts}

\textit{Using the Linker}:
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Elimination of common debug sections on page 5-2}
  \item \textit{Elimination of common groups or sections on page 5-3}
  \item \textit{Elimination of unused sections on page 5-4}
  \item \textit{Elimination of unused virtual functions on page 5-6}.
\end{itemize}
2.15  --blx_arm_thumb, --no_blx_arm_thumb

Enables the linker to use the BLX instruction for ARM to Thumb state changes. If the linker cannot use BLX it must use an ARM to Thumb interworking veneer to perform the state change.

This option is on by default. It has no effect if the target architecture does not support BLX.

2.15.1  See also

Reference
•  --blx_thumb_arm, --no_blx_thumb_arm on page 2-23

Using the Linker:
•  Veneer types on page 4-28.
2.16  **--blx_thumb_arm, --no_blx_thumb_arm**

Enables the linker to use the BLX instruction for Thumb to ARM state changes. If the linker cannot use BLX it must use an Thumb to ARM interworking veneer to perform the state change.

This option is on by default. It has no effect if the target architecture does not support BLX.

--- Note ---

Using **--no_blx_thumb_arm** prevents the possible issue with using a BLX (immediate) instruction on an ARM1176JZ-S or ARM1176JZF-S. See the *ARM1176JZ-S™* and *ARM1176JZF-S™* Programmers Advice Notice Use of BLX (immediate) for more details.

### 2.16.1 See also

**Reference**

- **--blx_arm_thumb, --no_blx_arm_thumb** on page 2-22

**Using the Linker:**

- *Veneer types on page 4-28.*

**Other information**

- *ARM1176JZ-S™* and *ARM1176JZF-S™* Programmers Advice Notice Use of BLX (immediate) (ARM UAN 0002).
2.17 --bpabi

This option creates a Base Platform Application Binary Interface (BPABI) ELF file for passing to a platform-specific post-linker.

The BPABI model defines a standard-memory model that enables interoperability of BPABI-compliant files across toolchains. When this option is selected:
• Procedure Linkage Table (PLT) and Global Offset Table (GOT) generation is supported.
• The default value of the --pltgot option is direct.
• a dynamic link library (DLL) placed on the command-line can define symbols.

2.17.1 Restrictions

The BPAPI model does not support scatter-loading. However, scatter-loading is supported in the Base Platform model.

Weak references in the dynamic symbol table are permitted only if the symbol table is defined by a DLL placed on the command-line. You cannot place an unresolved weak reference in the dynamic symbol table with the IMPORT steering file command.

2.17.2 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• Base Platform Application Binary Interface (BPABI) linking model on page 3-5
• Base Platform linking model on page 3-6
• Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.

Reference
• --base_platform on page 2-18
• --dll on page 2-49
• --pltgot=type on page 2-121
• --shared on page 2-146
• --sysv on page 2-170.
2.18 --branchnop, --no_branchnop

This option causes the linker to replace any branch with a relocation that resolves to the next instruction with a NOP. This is the default behavior. However, there are cases where you might want to disable the option, for example, when performing verification or pipeline flushes.

2.18.1 Default

The default is --branchnop.

Use --no_branchnop to disable this behavior.

2.18.2 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• Handling branches that optimize to a NOP on page 5-21.

Reference

• --inline, --no_inline on page 2-85
• --tailreorder, --no_tailreorder on page 2-171.
2.19  **--callgraph, --no_callgraph**

This option creates a file containing a static callgraph of functions. The callgraph gives definition and reference information for all functions in the image.

--- **Note** ---

If you use the **--partial** option to create a partially linked object, then no callgraph file is created.

---

2.19.1 **Usage**

The callgraph file:

- is saved in the same directory as the generated image.
- has the same name as the linked image. Use the **--callgraph_file=filename** option to specify a different callgraph filename.
- has a default output format of HTML. Use the **--callgraph_output=fmt** option to control the output format.

--- **Note** ---

If the linker is to calculate the function stack usage, any functions defined in the assembler files must have the appropriate:

- **PROC** and **ENDP** directives
- **FRAME PUSH** and **FRAME POP** directives.

---

For each function *func* the linker lists the:

- processor state for which the function is compiled (ARM or Thumb)
- set of functions that call *func*
- set of functions that are called by *func*
- number of times the address of *func* is used in the image.

In addition, the callgraph identifies functions that are:

- called through interworking veneers
- defined outside the image
- permitted to remain undefined (weak references)
- called through a **Procedure Linkage Table** (PLT)
- not called but still exist in the image.

The static callgraph also gives information about stack usage. It lists the:

- size of the stack frame used by each function
- maximum size of the stack used by the function over any call sequence, that is, over any acyclic chain of function calls.

If there is a cycle, or if the linker detects a function with no stack size information in the call chain, **+ Unknown** is added to the stack usage. A reason is added to indicate why stack usage is unknown.

The linker reports missing stack frame information if there is no debug frame information for the function.
For indirect functions, the linker cannot reliably determine which function made the indirect call. This might affect how the maximum stack usage is calculated for a call chain. The linker lists all function pointers used in the image.

Use frame directives in assembly language code to describe how your code uses the stack. These directives ensure that debug frame information is present for debuggers to perform stack unwinding or profiling.

### 2.19.2 Default

The default is `--no_callgraph`.

### 2.19.3 See also

**Reference**
- `--callgraph_file=filename` on page 2-28
- `--callgraph_output=fmt` on page 2-29
- `--cgfile=type` on page 2-30
- `--cgfile=type` on page 2-31
- `--cgfile=type` on page 2-32
- Chapter 4 *Formal syntax of the scatter file*.

**Assembler Reference:**
- `FRAME POP` on page 6-39
- `FRAME PUSH` on page 6-40
- `FUNCTION or PROC` on page 6-47
- `ENDFUNC or ENDP` on page 6-49.
2.20  --callgraph_file=filename

This option controls the output filename of the callgraph.

2.20.1 Syntax

--callgraph_file=filename

where filename is the callgraph filename.

The default filename is the same as the linked image.

2.20.2 See also

Reference

•  --callgraph, --no_callgraph on page 2-26
•  --callgraph_output=fmt on page 2-29
•  --cgfile=type on page 2-30
•  --cgsymbol=type on page 2-31
•  --cgundefined=type on page 2-32
•  --output=file on page 2-114
•  Chapter 4 Formal syntax of the scatter file.
2.21  \texttt{--callgraph\_output=fmt}

This option controls the output format of the callgraph.

2.21.1 Syntax

\texttt{--callgraph\_output=fmt}

Where \textit{fmt} can be one of the following:
- \texttt{html} Outputs the callgraph in HTML format.
- \texttt{text} Outputs the callgraph in plain text format.

2.21.2 Default

The default is \texttt{--callgraph\_output=html}.

2.21.3 See also

Reference
- \texttt{--callgraph, --no\_callgraph} on page 2-26
- \texttt{--callgraph\_file=filename} on page 2-28
- \texttt{--cgfile=type} on page 2-30
- \texttt{--cgsym\_type=type} on page 2-31
- \texttt{--cgu\_type=type} on page 2-32
- Chapter 4 \textit{Formal syntax of the scatter file}. 
2.22  --cgfile=type

This option controls what files are used to obtain the symbols to be included in the callgraph.

2.22.1 Syntax

--cgfile=type

where type can be one of the following:

all  Includes symbols from all files.
user Includes only symbols from user defined objects and libraries.
system  Includes only symbols from system libraries.

2.22.2 Default

The default is --cgfile=all.

2.22.3 See also

Reference

•  --callgraph, --no_callgraph on page 2-26
•  --callgraph_file=filename on page 2-28
•  --callgraph_output=fmt on page 2-29
•  --cgsymbol=type on page 2-31
•  --cgundefined=type on page 2-32
•  Chapter 4 Formal syntax of the scatter file.
2.23  --cgsymbol=type

This option controls what symbols are included in the callgraph.

2.23.1 Syntax

--cgsymbol=type

Where type can be one of the following:

all      Includes both local and global symbols.
locals   Includes only local symbols.
globals  Includes only global symbols.

2.23.2 Default

The default is --cgsymbol=all.

2.23.3 See also

Reference
-  --callgraph, --no_callgraph on page 2-26
-  --callgraph_file=filename on page 2-28
-  --callgraph_output=fmt on page 2-29
-  --cgfile=type on page 2-30
-  --cgundefined=type on page 2-32
-  Chapter 4 Formal syntax of the scatter file.
2.24 \textbf{--cgundefined=type}

This option controls what undefined references are included in the callgraph.

2.24.1 Syntax

\texttt{--cgundefined=type}

Where \texttt{type} can be one of the following:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{all} \quad Includes both function entries and calls to undefined weak references.
  \item \texttt{entries} \quad Includes function entries for undefined weak references.
  \item \texttt{calls} \quad Includes calls to undefined weak references.
  \item \texttt{none} \quad Omits all undefined weak references from the output.
\end{itemize}

2.24.2 Default

The default is \texttt{--cgundefined=all}.

2.24.3 See also

Reference

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{--callgraph, --no_callgraph} on page 2-26
  \item \texttt{--callgraph_file=filename} on page 2-28
  \item \texttt{--callgraph_output=fmt} on page 2-29
  \item \texttt{--cgfile=type} on page 2-30
  \item \texttt{--cgsymbol=type} on page 2-31
  \item Chapter 4 \textit{Formal syntax of the scatter file}.
\end{itemize}
2.25  --combreloc,--no_combreloc

This option enables or disables the linker reordering of the dynamic relocations so that a
dynamic loader can process them more efficiently. --combreloc is the more efficient option.

2.25.1  Default

The default is --combreloc.

2.25.2  See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
•  Base Platform linking model on page 3-6
•  Example scatter file for the Base Platform linking model on page 11-5.

Reference
•  --pltgot=type on page 2-121.
2.26 --comment_section, --no_comment_section

This option controls the inclusion of a comment section .comment in the final image.

Use --no_comment_section to strip the text in the .comment section, to help reduce the image size.

Note
You can also use the --filtercomment option to merge comments.

2.26.1 Default

The default is --comment_section.

2.26.2 See also

Concepts
• --filtercomment, --no_filtercomment on page 2-69

Using the Linker:
• About merging comment sections on page 5-24.
2.27 --compress_debug, --no_compress_debug

This option causes the linker to compress .debug_* sections, if it is sensible to do so. This removes some redundancy and reduces debug table size. Using --compress_debug can significantly increase the time required to link an image. Debug compression can only be performed on DWARF3 debug data, not DWARF2.

2.27.1 Default

The default is --no_compress_debug.

2.27.2 See also

Other information

2.28  --cppinit, --no_cppinit

This option enables the linker to use alternative C++ libraries with a different initialization symbol if required.

2.28.1  Syntax

--cppinit=symbol

If --cppinit=symbol is not specified then the default symbol __cpp_initialize__aeabi_ is assumed.

--no_cppinit does not take a symbol argument.

2.28.2  Effect

The linker adds a non-weak reference to symbol if any static constructor or destructor sections are detected.

For --cppinit=__cpp_initialize__aeabi_, the linker processes R_ARM_TARGET1 relocations as R_ARM_REL32, because this is required by the __cpp_initialize__aeabi_ function. In all other cases R_ARM_TARGET1 relocations are processed as R_ARM_ABS32.

2.28.3  See also

Concepts

Using ARM C and C++ Libraries and Floating-Point Support:

•  Initialization of the execution environment and execution of the application on page 2-55
•  C++ initialization, construction and destruction on page 2-56.

Reference

•  --ref_cpp_init, --no_ref_cpp_init on page 2-130.
2.29  --cpu=list

This option lists the supported architecture and processor names that you can use with
--cpu=name.

2.29.1  See also

Reference
•  --cpu=name on page 2-38.
2.30  --cpu=name

This option enables the linker to determine the target ARM processor or architecture. It has the same format as the option supported by the compiler.

2.30.1 Syntax

--cpu=name

Where name is the name of an ARM processor or architecture. For details, see the description of --cpu=name compiler option.

2.30.2 Usage

The link phase fails if any of the component object files rely on features that are incompatible with the selected processor. The linker also uses this option to optimize the choice of system libraries and any veneers that need to be generated when building the final image. The default is to select a CPU that is compatible with all of the component object files. That is, to select the most up-to-date architecture among all input objects.

Note

If the --cpu option has a built-in floating-point unit (FPU) then the linker implies --fpu=built-in_fpu. For example, --cpu=cortex-a8 implies --fpu=vfpv3.

2.30.3 See also

Reference

•  --cpu=list on page 2-37
•  --fpu=list on page 2-75
•  --fpu=name on page 2-76.

Compiler Reference:

•  --cpu=list on page 3-48
•  --cpu=name on page 3-49
•  --fpu=list on page 3-98
•  --fpu=name on page 3-99.
2.31 --crossterm_veneershare, --no_crossterm_veneershare

Enables or disables veneer sharing across execution regions.

The default is --crossterm_veneershare, and enables veneer sharing across execution regions.

--no_crossterm_veneershare prohibits veneer sharing across execution regions.

2.31.1 See also

Reference

• --veneershare, --no_veneershare on page 2-183.
2.32  --datacompressor=opt

This option enables you to specify one of the supplied algorithms for RW data compression. If you do not specify a data compression algorithm, the linker chooses the most appropriate one for you automatically. In general, it is not necessary to override this choice.

2.32.1 Syntax

```
--datacompressor=opt
```

Where `opt` is one of the following:

- on: Enables RW data compression to minimize ROM size.
- off: Disables RW data compression.
- list: Lists the data compressors available to the linker.
- id: `id` is a data compression algorithm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>Compression algorithm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>run-length encoding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>run-length encoding, with LZ77 on small-repeats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>complex LZ77 compression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifying a compressor adds a decompressor to the code area. If the final image does not have compressed data, the decompressor is not added.

2.32.2 Default

The default is `--datacompressor=on`.

2.32.3 See also

**Concepts**

*Using the Linker:*

- *Optimization with RW data compression on page 5-13*
- *How the linker chooses a compressor on page 5-14*
- *How compression is applied on page 5-16*
- *Working with RW data compression on page 5-17.*
2.33  --debug, --no_debug

This option controls the generation of debug information in the output file. Debug information includes debug input sections and the symbol/string table.

2.33.1  Default

The default is --debug.

2.33.2  Usage

Use --no_debug to exclude debug information from the output file. The resulting ELF image is smaller, but you cannot debug it at source level. The linker discards any debug input section it finds in the input objects and library members, and does not include the symbol and string table in the image. This only affects the image size as loaded into the debugger. It has no effect on the size of any resulting binary image that is downloaded to the target.

If you are using --partial the linker creates a partially-linked object without any debug data.

Note

---

Do not use --no_debug if a fromelf --fieldoffsets step is required. If your image is produced without debug information, fromelf cannot:

- translate the image into other file formats
- produce a meaningful disassembly listing.

---

2.33.3  See also

Reference

Using the fromelf Image Converter:

- --fieldoffsets on page 4-34.
2.34 \texttt{--device=list}

This option lists the supported device names that can be used with the \texttt{--device=name} option.

2.34.1 See also

Reference
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{--device=name} on page 2-43.
\end{itemize}
2.35  --device=\textit{name}

This option selects a specific device and associated processor settings. This option follows the same format as that supported by the ARM compiler.

\textbf{Note}

The link phase fails if any of the component object files rely on features that are incompatible with the selected processor. The linker also uses this option to optimize the choice of system libraries and any veneers that need to be generated when building the final image. The default is to select a device that is compatible with all of the component object files.

\textbf{2.35.1  Syntax}

\begin{verbatim}
--device=\textit{name}
\end{verbatim}

where \textit{name} is a specific device name.

To get a full list of the available devices, use the \textit{--device=list} option.

\textbf{2.35.2  See also}

\textbf{Reference}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{--device=list} on page 2-42.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Compiler Reference:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{--device=list} on page 3-67
  \item \textit{--device=name} on page 3-68.
\end{itemize}
2.36  --diag_error=tag[,tag,...]

This option sets diagnostic messages that have a specific tag to error severity.

2.36.1 Syntax

--diag_error=tag[,tag,...]

Where tag can be:
- a diagnostic message number to set to error severity
- warning, to treat all warnings as errors.

2.36.2 See also

Reference
- --diag_remark=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-45
- --diag_style=arm|ide|gnu on page 2-46
- --diag_suppress=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-47
- --diag_warning=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-48
- --errors=file on page 2-60
- --remarks on page 2-133
- --strict on page 2-156.
2.37  --diag_remark=tag[,tag,...]

This option sets diagnostic messages that have a specific tag to remark severity.
You can use the --remarks option to display these messages.

2.37.1 Syntax

--diag_remark=tag[,tag,...]

Where tag is a comma-separated list of diagnostic message numbers.

2.37.2 See also

Reference

•  --diag_error=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-44
•  --diag_style=arm|ide|gnu on page 2-46
•  --diag_suppress=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-47
•  --diag_warning=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-48
•  --errors=file on page 2-60
•  --remarks on page 2-133
•  --strict on page 2-156.
2.38  --diag_style=arm|ide|gnu

   This option changes the formatting of warning and error messages.

2.38.1  Default

   The default is --diag_style=arm.

2.38.2  Usage

   --diag_style=gnu matches the format reported by the GNU Compiler, gcc.
   --diag_style=ide matches the format reported by Microsoft Visual Studio.

2.38.3  See also

   Reference
   •  --diag_error=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-44
   •  --diag_remark=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-45
   •  --diag_suppress=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-47
   •  --diag_warning=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-48
   •  --errors=file on page 2-60
   •  --remarks on page 2-133
   •  --strict on page 2-156.
2.39 **--diag_suppress=tag[,tag,...]**

This option suppresses all diagnostic messages that have a specific tag.

### 2.39.1 Syntax

```
--diag_suppress=tag[,tag,...]
```

Where `tag` can be:
- a diagnostic message number to be suppressed
- `error`, to suppress all errors that can be downgraded
- `warning`, to suppress all warnings.

### 2.39.2 Example

To suppress the warning messages that have numbers L6314W and L6305W, use the following command:

```
armlink --diag_suppress=L6314,L6305 ...
```

### 2.39.3 See also

Reference
- **--diag_error=tag[,tag,...]** on page 2-44
- **--diag_remark=tag[,tag,...]** on page 2-45
- **--diag_style=arm|ide|gnu** on page 2-46
- **--diag_warning=tag[,tag,...]** on page 2-48
- **--errors=file** on page 2-60
- **--remarks** on page 2-133
- **--strict** on page 2-156.
2.40  --diag_warning=tag[,tag,...]

This option sets diagnostic messages that have a specific tag to warning severity.

2.40.1 Syntax

--diag_warning=tag[,tag,...]

Where tag can be:
• a diagnostic message number to set to warning severity
• error, to set all errors that can be downgraded to warnings.

2.40.2 See also

Reference
• --diag_error=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-44
• --diag_remark=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-45
• --diag_style=arm|ide|gnu on page 2-46
• --diag_suppress=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-47
• --errors=file on page 2-60
• --remarks on page 2-133
• --strict on page 2-156.
2.41  --dll

This option creates a Base Platform Application Binary Interface (BPABI) dynamically linked library (DLL). The DLL is marked as a shared object in the ELF file header.

2.41.1 Usage

You must use --bpabi with --dll to produce a BPABI-compliant DLL.

You can also use --dll with --base_platform.

Note

By default, this option disables unused section elimination. Use the --remove option to re-enable unused sections when building a dynamically linked library (DLL).

2.41.2 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.

Reference

• --base_platform on page 2-18
• --bpabi on page 2-24
• --remove, --no_remove on page 2-134
• --shared on page 2-146
• --sysv on page 2-170.
2.42  --dynamic_debug

This option forces the linker to output dynamic relocations for debug sections. Using this option permits an OS-aware debugger, to debug shared libraries produced by armlink.

Use --dynamic_debug with --sysv and --sysv --shared images and shared libraries.

2.42.1  See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
- Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.

Reference
- --shared on page 2-146
- --sysv on page 2-170.
2.43  --dynamic_linker=name

This option specifies the dynamic linker to use to load and relocate the file at runtime.

2.43.1 Syntax

--dynamic_linker=name
--dynamiclinker=name

Where name is the name of the dynamic linker to store in the executable.

2.43.2 Usage

When you link with shared objects, the dynamic linker to use is stored in the executable. This option specifies a particular dynamic linker to use when the file is executed. If you are working on ARM Linux platforms, the linker assumes that the default dynamic linker is /lib/ld-linux.so.3.

2.43.3 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
  • Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.

Reference
  • --fini=symbol on page 2-70
  • --init=symbol on page 2-84
  • --library=name on page 2-97
  • --runpath=pathlist on page 2-138
  • --symbolic on page 2-164.
2.44  --eager_load_debug, --no_eager_load_debug

The --no_eager_load_debug option causes the linker to remove debug section data from memory after object loading. This lowers the peak memory usage of the linker at the expense of some linker performance, because much of the debug data has to be loaded again when the final image is written.

Using --no_eager_load_debug option does not affect the debug data that is written into the ELF file.

The default is --eager_load_debug.

--- Note ---

The resulting image or object built without debug information might differ by a small number of bytes. This is because the .comment section contains the linker command line used, where the options have differed from the default (the default is --eager_debug_load). Therefore --no_eager_load_debug images are a little larger and contain Program Header and possibly a Section Header a small number of bytes later. Use --no_comment_section to eliminate this difference.

2.44.1 See also

Reference

•  --comment_section, --no_comment_section on page 2-34.
2.45  --edit=file_list

This option enables you to specify steering files containing commands to edit the symbol tables in the output binary. You can specify commands in a steering file to:

• Hide global symbols. Use this option to hide specific global symbols in object files. The hidden symbols are not publicly visible.

• Rename global symbols. Use this option to resolve symbol naming conflicts.

2.45.1 Syntax

--edit=file_list

Where file_list can be more than one steering file separated by a comma. Do not include a space after the comma.

2.45.2 Example

--edit=file1 --edit=file2 --edit=file3

--edit=file1,file2,file3

2.45.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• *Hiding and renaming global symbols with a steering file on page 7-28.*

Reference

• *Chapter 3 Linker steering file command reference.*
2.46  --emit_debug_overlay_relocs

Outputs only relocations of debug sections with respect to overlaid program sections to aid an overlay-aware debugger.

2.46.1 See also

Reference

•  --emit_debug_overlay_section on page 2-55
•  --emit_non_debug_relocs on page 2-56
•  --emit_relocs on page 2-57.

Other information

•  ABI for the ARM Architecture: Support for Debugging Overlaid Programs,
2.47  --emit_debug_overlay_section

In a relocatable file, a debug section refers to a location in a program section by way of a relocated location. A reference from a debug section to a location in a program section has the following format:

<debug_section_index, debug_section_offset>, <program_section_index, program_section_offset>

During static linking the pair of program values is reduced to single value, the execution address. This is ambiguous in the presence of overlaid sections.

To resolve this ambiguity, use this option to output a .ARM.debug_overlay section of type SHT_ARM_DEBUG_OVERLAY = SHT_LOUSER + 4 containing a table of entries as follows:

debug_section_offset, debug_section_index, program_section_index

2.47.1  See also

Reference

•  --emit_debug_overlay_relocs on page 2-54
•  --emit_relocs on page 2-57.

Other information

•  ABI for the ARM Architecture: Support for Debugging Overlaid Programs,
2.48  --emit_non_debug_relocs

Retains only relocations from non-debug sections in an executable file.

2.48.1  See also

Reference

•  --emit_relocs on page 2-57.
2.49  --emit_relocs

Retains all relocations in the executable file. This results in larger executable files.
This is equivalent to the GNU ld --emit-relocs option.

2.49.1 See also

Reference
•  --emit_debug_overlay_relocs on page 2-54
•  --emit_non_debug_relocs on page 2-56.

Other information
•  ABI for the ARM Architecture: Support for Debugging Overlaid Programs,
2.50  --entry=location

This option specifies the unique initial entry point of the image.

2.50.1 Syntax

--entry=location

Where location is one of the following:

- **entry_address**
  
  A numerical value, for example: --entry=0x0

- **symbol**
  
  Specifies an image entry point as the address of symbol, for example:
  
  --entry=reset_handler

- **offset+object(section)**
  
  Specifies an image entry point as an offset inside a section within a particular object, for example: --entry=8+startup.o(startupseg)

  There must be no spaces within the argument to --entry. The input section and object names are matched without case-sensitivity. You can use the following simplified notation:
  
  - object(section), if offset is zero.
  - object, if there is only one input section.armlink generates an error message if there is more than one code input section in object.

**Note**

If the entry address of your image is in Thumb state, then the least significant bit of the address must be set to 1. The linker does this automatically if you specify a symbol. For example, if the entry code starts at address 0x8000 in Thumb state you must use --entry=0x8001.

**Note**

If you use --ltcg, then only --entry=symbol can be used.

2.50.2 Usage

The image can contain multiple entry points, but the initial entry point specified with this option is stored in the executable file header for use by the loader. There can be only one occurrence of this option on the command line. A debugger typically uses this entry address to initialize the Program Counter (PC) when an image is loaded. The initial entry point must meet the following conditions:

- the image entry point must lie within an execution region
- the execution region must be non-overlay, and must be a root execution region (load address == execution address).

2.50.3 See also

**Concepts**

Using the Linker:

- About link-time code generation on page 5-11.
Reference

- `--ltcg` on page 2-106
- `--startup=symbol`, `--no_startup` on page 2-155.
2.51  **--errors=file**

This option redirects the diagnostics from the standard error stream to `file`.

The specified file is created at the start of the link stage. If a file of the same name already exists, it is overwritten.

If `file` is specified without path information, it is created in the current directory.

### 2.51.1 See also

**Reference**

- `--diag_error=tag[,tag,...]` on page 2-44
- `--diag_remark=tag[,tag,...]` on page 2-45
- `--diag_style=arm|ide|gnu` on page 2-46
- `--diag_suppress=tag[,tag,...]` on page 2-47
2.52  --exceptions, --no_exceptions

This option controls the generation of exception tables in the final image.

2.52.1  Default

The default is --exceptions.

2.52.2  Usage

Using --no_exceptions generates an error message if any exceptions sections are present in the image after unused sections have been eliminated. Use this option to ensure that your code is exceptions free.

2.52.3  See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• Using command-line options to control the generation of C++ exception tables on page 4-31.
2.53 \texttt{--exceptions\_tables=action}

This option specifies how exception tables are generated for objects that do not already contain exception unwinding tables.

2.53.1 Syntax

\texttt{--exceptions\_tables=action}

Where \texttt{action} is one of the following:

- \texttt{nocreate}  The linker does not create missing exception tables.
- \texttt{unwind}     The linker creates an unwinding table for each section in your image that does not already have an exception table.
- \texttt{cantunwind} The linker creates a nounwind table for each section in your image that does not already have an exception table.

2.53.2 Default

The default is \texttt{--exceptions\_tables=nocreate}.

2.53.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

- Using command-line options to control the generation of C++ exception tables on page 4-31.
2.54  --execstack, --no_execstack

To support non-executable stacks, the linker generates the appropriate PT_GNU_STACK program header when you specify either:

- --sysv
- --arm_linux, because this option implies --sysv.

The linker derives the executable status of the stack from the presence of the .note.gnu-stack section in input objects:

- If any of the input objects does not contain a .note.gnu-stack section, the linker assumes the final image requires an executable stack.
- If no input object has a .note.gnu-stack section then the linker does not generate a PT_GNU_STACK program header.
- If at least one object has a .note.gnu-stack then the linker generates a PT_GNU_STACK program header. It is marked non-executable if all input objects have a .note.gnu-stack section that is non-executable. In all other cases the program header is marked executable.

To override the choice made by the linker, use:

- --execstack to force the use of an executable stack
- --no_execstack to force the use of a non-executable stack.

2.54.1  See also

Reference

- --arm_linux on page 2-13
- --sysv on page 2-170.
2.55  --export_all, --no_export_all

This option controls the exporting of symbols to the dynamic symbols table.

2.55.1  Default

The default is --export_all for building shared libraries and dynamically linked libraries (DLLs).

The default is --no_export_all for building applications.

2.55.2  Usage

Use --export_all to dynamically export all global, non-hidden symbols from the executable or DLL to the dynamic symbol table. Use --no_export_all to prevent the exporting of symbols to the dynamic symbol table.

--export_all always exports non-hidden symbols into the dynamic symbol table. The dynamic symbol table is created if necessary.

You cannot use --export_all to produce a statically linked image because it always exports non-hidden symbols, forcing the creation of a dynamic segment.

For more precise control over the exporting of symbols, use one or more steering files.

2.55.3  See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

•  Hiding and renaming global symbols with a steering file on page 7-28.

Reference

•  --export_dynamic, --no_export_dynamic on page 2-65.
2.56  **--export_dynamic**, **--no_export_dynamic**

If an executable has dynamic symbols, then **--export_dynamic** exports all externally visible symbols.

2.56.1  **Usage**

**--export_dynamic** exports non-hidden symbols into the dynamic symbol table only if a dynamic symbol table already exists.

You can use **--export_dynamic** to produce a statically linked image if there are no imports or exports.

**--no_export_dynamic** is the default.

2.56.2  **See also**

**Reference**

- **--export_all**, **--no_export_all** on page 2-64.
2.57  --feedback=\textit{file}

This option generates a feedback file for input to the compiler. This file informs the compiler about unused functions.

During your next compilation, use the compiler option --feedback=\textit{file} to specify the feedback file to use. Unused functions are then placed in their own sections for possible future elimination by the linker.

2.57.1  See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

•  \textit{About linker feedback on page 5-7}.

Reference

•  \textit{--feedback_image=option on page 2-67}
•  \textit{--feedback_type=type on page 2-68}.

Compiler Reference:

•  \textit{--feedback=filename on page 3-92}. 
2.58 **--feedback_image=option**

This option changes the behavior of the linker when writing a feedback file with scatter-loading. Use this option to produce a feedback file where an executable ELF image cannot be created. That is, when your code does not fit into the region limits described in your scatter file before unused functions are removed using linker feedback.

2.58.1 **Syntax**

```bash
--feedback_image=option
```

Where `option` is one of the following:

- **none**
  - Uses the scatter file to determine region size limits. Disables region overlap and region size overflow messages. Does not write an ELF image. Error messages are still produced if a region overflows the 32-bit address space.

- **noerrors**
  - Uses the scatter file to determine region size limits. Warns on region overlap and region size overflow messages. Writes an ELF image, which might not be executable. Error messages are still produced if a region overflows the 32-bit address space.

- **simple**
  - Ignores the scatter file. Disables ROPI/RWPI errors and warnings. Writes an ELF image, which might not be executable.

- **full**
  - Enables all error and warning messages and writes a valid ELF image.

2.58.2 **Default**

The default option is **--feedback_image=full**.

2.58.3 **See also**

**Concepts**

*Using the Linker:*

- **About linker feedback on page 5-7.**

**Reference**

- **--feedback=file on page 2-66**
- **--feedback_type=type on page 2-68**
- **--scatter=file on page 2-142.**

**Compiler Reference:**

- **--feedback=filename on page 3-92.**
2.59 --feedback_type=type

This option controls the information that the linker puts into the feedback file.

2.59.1 Syntax

--feedback_type=type

Where type is a comma-separated list from the following topic keywords:

[no]iw    controls functions that require interworking support.
[no]unused controls unused functions in the image.

2.59.2 Default

The default option is --feedback_type=unused,noiw.

2.59.3 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• About linker feedback on page 5-7.
Developing Software for ARM® Processors:
• Chapter 5 Interworking ARM and Thumb.
Reference
• --feedback=file on page 2-66
• --feedback_image=option on page 2-67.
Compiler Reference:
• --apcs=qualifier..qualifier on page 3-11
• --feedback=filename on page 3-92.
2.60  --filtercomment, --no_filtercomment

The linker always removes identical comments. The --filtercomment permits the linker to pre-process the .comment section and remove some information that prevents merging.

Use --no_filtercomment to prevent the linker from modifying the .comment section.

2.60.1 Default

The default is --filtercomment.

2.60.2 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

•  About merging comment sections on page 5-24.
2.61  **--fini=symbol**

This option specifies the symbol name that is used to define the entry point for finalization code. The dynamic linker executes this code when it unloads the executable file or shared object.

2.61.1  **See also**

**Concepts**

*Using the Linker:*

- Chapter 10 *BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.*

**Reference**

- `--dynamic_linker=name` on page 2-51
- `--init=symbol` on page 2-84
- `--library=name` on page 2-97
- `--runpath=pathlist` on page 2-138
- `--symbolic` on page 2-164.
2.62 \texttt{--first=section}\_id

This option places the selected input section first in its execution region. This can, for example, place the section containing the vector table first in the image.

2.62.1 Syntax

\texttt{--first=section}\_id

Where \texttt{section}\_id is one of the following:

\textit{symbol} \quad Selects the section that defines \textit{symbol}. You must not specify a symbol that has more than one definition, because only one section can be placed first. For example: \texttt{--first=reset}

\textit{object(section)} \quad Selects \textit{section} from \textit{object}. There must be no space between \textit{object} and the following open parenthesis. For example: \texttt{--first=init.o(init)}

\textit{object} \quad Selects the single input section in \textit{object}. If you use this short form and there is more than one input section, the linker generates an error message. For example: \texttt{--first=init.o}

2.62.2 Usage

The \texttt{--first} option cannot be used with \texttt{--scatter}. Instead, use the +FIRST attribute in a scatter file.

2.62.3 See also

Concepts

\textit{Using the Linker}:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Section placement with the linker on page 4-19}
  \item \textit{Placing sections with FIRST and LAST attributes on page 4-21}
\end{itemize}

Reference

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{--last=section}\_id on page 2-93
  \item \texttt{--scatter=file} on page 2-142.
\end{itemize}
2.63 --force_explicit_attr

The --cpu option checks the FPU attributes if the CPU chosen has a built-in FPU.

The error message L6463E: Input Objects contain archtype instructions but could not find valid target for archtype architecture based on object attributes. Suggest using --cpu option to select a specific cpu. is given in one of two situations:

• the ELF file contains instructions from architecture archtype yet the build attributes claim that archtype is not supported
• the build attributes are inconsistent enough that the linker cannot map them to an existing CPU.

If setting the --cpu option still fails, use --force_explicit_attr to cause the linker to retry the CPU mapping using build attributes constructed from --cpu=archtype. This might help if the error is being given solely because of inconsistent build attributes.

2.63.1 See also

Reference
• --cpu=name on page 2-38
• --fpu=name on page 2-76.

Compiler Reference:
• --cpu=name on page 3-49
• --fpu=name on page 3-99.

Assembler Reference:
• --cpu=name on page 2-8
• --fpu=name on page 2-14.
2.64 --force_so_throw, --no_force_so_throw

This option controls the assumption made by the linker that an input shared object might throw an exception. By default, exception tables are discarded if no code throws an exception.

2.64.1 Default

The default is --no_force_so_throw.

2.64.2 Usage

Use --force_so_throw to specify that all shared objects might throw an exception and so force the linker to keep the exception tables, regardless of whether the image can throw an exception or not. If the --sysv option is used then --force_so_throw is automatically set.

2.64.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.

Reference

• --sysv on page 2-170.
2.65  --fpic

This option enables you to link *Position-Independent Code* (PIC), that is, code that has been compiled using the --apcs=fpic qualifier. Relative addressing is only implemented when your code makes use of System V shared libraries.

***** Note *****

The linker outputs a downgradable error if --shared is used and --fpic is not used.

2.65.1 Usage

You must use --fpic with --sysv and --shared.

2.65.2 See also

Concepts

* Linker options for SysV models on page 10-13

Reference

* --shared on page 2-146
* --sysv on page 2-170.
### 2.66 --fpu=list

This option lists the supported FPU architecture names that you can use with the --fpu=name option.

### 2.66.1 See also

**Reference**

- **--fpu=name** on page 2-76.
2.67  --fpu=name

This option enables the linker to determine the target FPU architecture.

The linker fails if any of the component object files rely on features that are incompatible with the selected FPU architecture. The linker also uses this option to optimize the choice of system libraries. The default is to select an FPU that is compatible with all of the component object files.

This option has the same format as that supported by the compiler.

2.67.1 See also

Reference

•  --fpu=list on page 2-75.

Compiler Reference:

•  --cpu=name on page 3-49
•  --fpu=list on page 3-98
•  --fpu=name on page 3-99.
2.68  **--gnu_linkerDefined_syms**

This option enables support for the GNU equivalent of input section symbols.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GNU Symbol</th>
<th>ARM symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__start__SectionName</td>
<td>SectionName$$Base</td>
<td>Address of the start of the consolidated section called SectionName.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__stop__SectionName</td>
<td>SectionName$$Limit</td>
<td>Address of the byte beyond the end of the consolidated section called SectionName</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

- A reference to `SectionName` by a GNU input section symbol is sufficient for `armlink` to prevent the section from being removed as unused.
- A reference by an ARM input section symbol is not sufficient to prevent the section from being removed as unused.

This option is enabled by default when you specify **--arm_linux**. It is disabled by default in all other cases.

**2.68.1  Usage**

If you want GNU-style behavior when treating the ARM symbols `SectionName$$Base` and `SectionName$$Limit`, then specify **--gnu_linker_defined_syms**.

**2.68.2  See also**

**Reference**

- **--arm_linux** on page 2-13.
2.69 --help

This option displays a summary of the main command-line options.

2.69.1 Default

This is the default if you specify armlink without any options or source files.

2.69.2 See also

Reference
- --show_cmdline on page 2-147
- --version_number on page 2-185
- --vsn on page 2-188.
2.70 --import_unresolved, --no_import_unresolved

When linking a shared object with --sysv --shared unresolved symbols are normally imported.

If you explicitly list object files on the linker command-line, specify the --no_import_unresolved option so that any unresolved references cause an undefined symbol error rather than being imported.

--import_unresolved is the default option.

2.70.1 See also

References
• --shared on page 2-146
• --sysv on page 2-170.
2.71 --info=topic[,topic,...]

This option prints information about specific topics. You can write the output to a text file using --list=file.

2.71.1 Syntax

--info=topic[,topic,...]

Where topic is a comma-separated list from the following topic keywords:

- **any** For sections placed using the .ANY module selector, lists:
  - the sort order
  - the placement algorithm
  - the sections that are assigned to each execution region in the order they are assigned by the placement algorithm.
  - Information about the contiguity space and policy used for each region.
  This keyword also displays additional information when you use the execution region attribute ANY_SIZE in a scatter file.

- **architecture** Summarizes the image architecture by listing the CPU, FPU and byte order.

- **common** Lists all common sections that are eliminated from the image. Using this option implies --info=common,totals.

- **compression** Gives extra information about the RW compression process.

- **debug** Lists all rejected input debug sections that are eliminated from the image as a result of using --remove. Using this option implies --info=debug,totals.

- **exceptions** Gives information on exception table generation and optimization.

- **inline** Lists all functions that are inlined by the linker, and the total number of inlines if --inline is used.

- **inputs** Lists the input symbols, objects and libraries.

- **libraries** Lists the full path name of every library automatically selected for the link stage. You can use this option with --info_lib_prefix to display information about a specific library.

- **merge** Lists the const strings that are merged by the linker. Each item lists the merged result, the strings being merged, and the associated object files.

- **pltgot** Lists the PLT entries built for the executable or DLL.

- **sizes** Lists the code and data (RO Data, RW Data, ZI Data, and Debug Data) sizes for each input object and library member in the image. Using this option implies --info=sizes,totals.

- **stack** Lists the stack usage of all global symbols.

- **summarysize** Summarizes the code and data sizes of the image.

- **summarystack** Summarizes the stack usage of all global symbols.

- **tailreorder** Lists all the tail calling sections that are moved above their targets, as a result of using --tailreorder.
totals   Lists the totals of the code and data (RO Data, RW Data, ZI Data, and Debug Data) sizes for input objects and libraries.

unused   Lists all unused sections that are eliminated from the user code as a result of using --remove. It does not list any unused sections that are loaded from the ARM C libraries.

unusesymbols   Lists all symbols that have been removed by unused section elimination.

veneers   Lists the linker-generated veneers.

veneercallers   Lists the linker-generated veneers with additional information about the callers to each veneer. Use with --verbose to list each call individually.

veneer pools   Displays information on how the linker has placed veneer pools.

visibility   Lists the symbol visibility information. You can use this option with either --info=inputs or --verbose to enhance the output.

weakrefs   Lists all symbols that are the target of weak references, and whether or not they were defined.

The output from --info=sizes,totals always includes the padding values in the totals for input objects and libraries.

If you are using RW data compression (the default), or if you have specified a compressor using the --datacompressor=id option, the output from --info=sizes,totals includes an entry under Grand Totals to reflect the true size of the image.

Note
Spaces are not permitted between topic keywords in the list. For example, you can enter --info=sizes,totals but not --info=sizes, totals.

2.71.2 See also

Tasks
Using the Linker:
• Linker options for getting information about images on page 6-2
• Working with RW data compression on page 5-17
• Placing unassigned sections with the .ANY module selector on page 8-25.

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• Elimination of unused sections on page 5-4
• Optimization with RW data compression on page 5-13
• How the linker chooses a compressor on page 5-14
• How compression is applied on page 5-16.

Reference
• --any_placement=algorithm on page 2-9
• --any_sort_order=order on page 2-11
• --datacompressor=opt on page 2-40
• --info_lib_prefix=opt on page 2-83
• --inline, --no_inline on page 2-85
• --merge, --no_merge on page 2-112
• --remove, --no_remove on page 2-134
• --tailreorder, --no_tailreorder on page 2-171
• --veneer_inject_type=type on page 2-181
• --verbose on page 2-184
• Execution region attributes on page 4-11.
2.72 --info_lib_prefix=opt

This option is a filter for the --info=libraries option. The linker only displays the libraries that have the same prefix as the filter.

2.72.1 Syntax

armlink --info=libraries --info_lib_prefix=opt

Where opt is the prefix of the required library.

2.72.2 Example

- Displaying a list of libraries without the filter:
  armlink --info=libraries test.o
  Produces a list of libraries, for example:
  install_directory\lib\armlib\c_4.l
  install_directory\lib\armlib\fz_4s.l
  install_directory\lib\armlib\h_4.l
  install_directory\lib\armlib\m_4s.l
  install_directory\lib\armlib\vfpsupport.l

- Displaying a list of libraries with the filter:
  armlink --info=libraries --info_lib_prefix=c test.o
  Produces a list of libraries with the specified prefix, for example:
  install_directory\lib\armlib\c_4.l

2.72.3 See also

Reference

- --info=topic[,topic,...] on page 2-80.
2.73  --init=symbol

This option specifies the symbol name that is used to define initialization code. A dynamic linker executes this code when it loads the executable file or shared object.

2.73.1  See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.

Reference
• --dynamic_linker=name on page 2-51
• --fini=symbol on page 2-70
• --library=name on page 2-97
• --runpath=pathlist on page 2-138
• --symbolic on page 2-164.
2.74  --inline, --no_inline

This option enables or disables branch inlining to optimize small function calls in your image.

2.74.1  Default

The default is --no_inline.

Note

This branch optimization is off by default because enabling it changes the image such that debug information might be incorrect. If enabled, the linker makes no attempt to correct the debug information.

2.74.2  See also

Tasks

Using the Linker:

• Inlining functions with the linker on page 5-18.

Reference

• --branchnop, --no_branchnop on page 2-25
• --tailreorder, --no_tailreorder on page 2-171.
2.75  --inlineveneer, --no_inlineveneer

This option enables or disables the generation of inline veneers to give greater control over how the linker places sections.

2.75.1 Default

The default is --inlineveneer.

2.75.2 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
• Overview of veneers on page 4-26
• Veneer sharing on page 4-27
• Veneer types on page 4-28
• Generation of position independent to absolute veneers on page 4-29
• Reuse of veneers when scatter-loading on page 4-30.

Reference
• --piveneer, --no_piveneer on page 2-120
• --veneershare, --no_veneershare on page 2-183.
2.76 input-file-list

This is a space-separated list of objects, libraries, or symbol definitions (symdefs) files.

2.76.1 Usage

The linker sorts through the input file list in order. If the linker is unable to resolve input file problems then a diagnostic message is produced.

The symdefs files can be included in the list to provide global symbol addresses for previously generated image files.

You can use libraries in the input file list in the following ways:

- Specify a library to be added to the list of libraries that is used to extract members if they resolve any non weak unresolved references. For example, specify mystring.lib in the input file list.

  **Note**

  Members from the libraries in this list are added to the image only when they resolve an unresolved non weak reference.

- Specify particular members to be extracted from a library and added to the image as individual objects. Members are selected from a comma separated list of patterns that can include wild characters. Spaces are permitted but if you use them you must enclose the whole input file list in quotes.

  The following shows an example of an input file list both with and without spaces:
  
  ```
  mystring.lib(strcmp.o, std*.o)
  “mystring.lib(strcmp.o, std*.o)”
  ```

  The linker automatically searches the appropriate C and C++ libraries in order to select the best standard functions for your image. You can use --no_scanlib to prevent automatic searching of the standard system libraries.

  The linker processes the input file list in the following order:

  1. Objects are added to the image unconditionally.

  2. Members selected from libraries using patterns are added to the image unconditionally, as if they are objects. For example, to add all a*.o objects and stdio.o from mystring.lib use the following:

     ```
     “mystring.lib(stdin.o, a*.o)”
     ```

  3. Library files listed on the command-line are searched for any unresolved non-weak references. The standard C or C++ libraries are added to the list of libraries that are later used to resolve any remaining references.

2.76.2 See also

**Tasks**

*Using the Linker:*

- *Accessing symbols in another image on page 7-18.*

**Concepts**

*Using the Linker:*

- *How the linker performs library searching, selection, and scanning on page 4-35.*
Reference

- `--scanlib, --no_scanlib` on page 2-141.
2.77    --keep=section_id

This option specifies input sections that must not be removed by unused section elimination.

2.77.1 Syntax

--keep=section_id

Where section_id is one of the following:

symbol     Specifies that an input section defining symbol is to be retained during unused section elimination. If multiple definitions of symbol exist, armlink generates an error message.

For example, you might use --keep=int_handler.

To keep all sections that define a symbol ending in _handler, use --keep=*_handler.

object(section)   Specifies that section from object is to be retained during unused section elimination. If a single instance of section is generated, you can omit section, for example, file.o(). Otherwise, you must specify section.

For example, to keep the vect section from the vectors.o object use: --keep=vectors.o(vect)

To keep all sections from the vectors.o object where the first three characters of the name of the sections are vec, use: --keep=vectors.o(vec*)

object     Specifies that the single input section from object is to be retained during unused section elimination. If you use this short form and there is more than one input section in object, the linker generates an error message.

For example, you might use --keep=dspdata.o.

To keep the single input section from each of the objects that has a name starting with dsp, use --keep=dsp*.o.

All forms of the section_id argument can contain the * and ? wild characters. Matching is case-insensitive, even on hosts with case-sensitive file naming. For example:

• --keep foo.o(Premier*) causes the entire match for Premier* to be case-insensitive
• --keep foo.o(Premier) causes a case-sensitive match for the string Premier.

Use *.o to match all object files. Use * to match all object files and libraries.

You can specify multiple --keep options on the command line.

2.77.2 Matching a symbol that has the same name as an object

If you name a symbol with the same name as an object, then --keep=symbol_id searches for a symbol that matches symbol_id:

• If a symbol is found, it matches the symbol.
• If no symbol is found, it matches the object.

You can force --keep to match an object with --keep=symbol_id(). Therefore, to keep both the symbol and the object, specify --keep foo.o --keep foo.o().
2.77.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

- The image structure on page 4-3.
2.78  --keep_protected_symbols

Use this option to explicitly keep STV_PROTECTED symbols even if you are not using dynamic linking.

For example, your application might export functions provided by an API to shared objects that are loaded using a custom loader. However, the linker unused section elimination optimization causes the sections to be removed, even if those sections include STV_PROTECTED symbols. To prevent section containing STV_PROTECTED symbols from being removed, specify --keep_protected_symbols.

2.78.1  See also

Concepts

• Automatic dynamic symbol table rules in the SysV memory model on page 10-15
• Automatic dynamic symbol table rules in the BPABI DLL-like model on page 10-24

Using the Linker:

• Elimination of unused sections on page 5-4.

Reference

• --dll on page 2-49
• --max_visibility=type on page 2-111
• --override_visibility on page 2-115
• --shared on page 2-146
2.79 --largeregions, --no_largeregions

This option controls the sorting order of sections in large execution regions to minimize the distance between sections that call each other.

2.79.1 Usage

If the execution region contains more code than the range of a branch instruction then the linker switches to large region mode. In this mode the linker sorts according to the approximated average call depth of each section in ascending order. The linker might also place distribute veneers amongst the code sections to minimize the number of veneers.

Note

Large region mode can result in large changes to the layout of an image even when small changes are made to the input.

To disable large region mode and revert to lexical order, use --no_largeregions. Section placement is then predictable and image comparisons are more predictable. However some branches might not reach the target causing the link step to fail. If this happens you must place code/data sections explicitly using an appropriate scatter file or write your own veneer.

Large region support enables:

- average call depth sorting, --sort=AvgCallDepth
- API sorting, --api
- veneer injection, --veneerinject.

The following command lines are equivalent:

```
armlink --largeregions --no_api --no_veneerinject --sort=Lexical
armlink --no_largeregions
```

2.79.2 Default

The default is --no_largeregions. The linker automatically switches to --largeregions if at least one execution region contains more code than the smallest inter-section branch. The smallest inter-section branch depends on the code in the region and the target processor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32Mb</td>
<td>Execution region contains only ARM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16Mb</td>
<td>Execution region contains Thumb, Thumb-2 is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4Mb</td>
<td>Execution region contains Thumb, no Thumb-2 support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.79.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

- Overview of veneers on page 4-26
- Veneer sharing on page 4-27
- Veneer types on page 4-28
- Generation of position independent to absolute veneers on page 4-29
- Reuse of veneers when scatter-loading on page 4-30.

Reference

- --api, --no_api on page 2-12
- --sort=algorithm on page 2-152
- --veneerinject, --no_veneerinject on page 2-180.
2.80  --last=section_id

This option places the selected input section last in its execution region. For example, this can force an input section that contains a checksum to be placed last in the RW section.

2.80.1 Syntax

--last=section_id

Where section_id is one of the following:

symbol   Selects the section that defines symbol. You must not specify a symbol that has more than one definition because only a single section can be placed last. For example: --last=checksum

object(section)   Selects the section from object. There must be no space between object and the following open parenthesis. For example: --last=checksum.o(check)

object   Selects the single input section from object. If there is more than one input section in object, armlink generates an error message.

2.80.2 Usage

The --last option cannot be used with --scatter. Instead, use the +LAST attribute in a scatter file.

2.80.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• Section placement with the linker on page 4-19
• Placing sections with FIRST and LAST attributes on page 4-21.

Reference

• --first=section_id on page 2-71
• --scatter=file on page 2-142.
2.81 --ldpartial

This option enables you to link a partial object with the linker combining sections in the output object. This contrasts with the --partial option which does not combine sections. You can control the section combination with a scatter file or an ld script.

-r is a synonym for --ldpartial.

2.81.1 See also

Concepts
- About GNU ld script support and restrictions on page 9-2
- Example GNU ld script for linking ld --ldpartial object on page 9-16.

Reference
- --linker_script=ld_script on page 2-100.
2.82  --legacyalign, --no_legacyalign

By default, the linker assumes execution regions and load regions to be four-byte aligned. This option enables the linker to minimize the amount of padding that it inserts into the image.

The --no_legacyalign option instructs the linker to insert padding to force natural alignment. Natural alignment is the highest known alignment for that region.

Use --no_legacyalign to ensure strict conformance with the ELF specification.

You can also use expression evaluation in a scatter file to avoid padding.

2.82.1  See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
•  Section placement with the linker on page 4-19.

Reference
•  Load region attributes on page 4-7
•  Execution region attributes on page 4-11
•  Using expression evaluation in a scatter file to avoid padding on page 8-61.
2.83  --libpath=pathlist

This option specifies a list of paths that are used to search for the ARM standard C and C++ libraries.

You can also use the ARMCmLIB environment variable to specify the path for the parent directory containing the ARM libraries is specified by , where nn is the version of the compilation tools installed. For example, ARMC5LIB. Any paths specified with --libpath override the path specified by the environment variable.

2.83.1 Syntax

--libpath=pathlist

Where pathlist is a comma-separated list of paths that are only used to search for required ARM libraries. Do not include spaces between the comma and the path name when specifying multiple path names, for example, path1,path2,path3,...,pathn.

Note

This option does not affect searches for user libraries. Use --userlibpath instead for user libraries.

2.83.2 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
•  How the linker performs library searching, selection, and scanning on page 4-35.

Reference
•  --userlibpath=pathlist on page 2-179.

Introducing the ARM Compiler toolchain:
•  Toolchain environment variables on page 2-14
2.84  --library=name

This option enables the linker to search either a dynamic library, `libname.so`, or a static library, `libname.a`, depending on whether dynamic library searching is enabled at that point on the command line:

- if dynamic linking is enabled, the linker dynamically links with the library, `libname.so`
- if dynamic linking is disabled it links with the static library, `libname.a`

Dynamic linking is enabled by default. Use the `--[no_]search_dynamic_libraries` option to control the searching of dynamic or static libraries.

2.84.1  Usage

The `--library` option enables you to link against a library without specifying the full library filename on the command-line.

If you specify the `--[no_]search_dynamic_libraries` option, it applies to the following `--library` options up until the next `--[no_]search_dynamic_libraries` option.

References to the shared library are added to the image and resolved to the library by the dynamic loader at runtime. The order in which references are resolved to libraries is the order in which libraries are specified on the command line. This is also the order in which the dependencies are resolved by the dynamic linker. You can specify the runtime location of libraries using the `--runpath` option.

2.84.2  Example

The following example shows how to search for `libfoo.so` before `libfoo.a`, but only search for `libbar.a`:

```
--arm_linux --shared --fpic --search_dynamic_libraries --library=foo
--no_search_dynamic_libraries --library=bar
```

2.84.3  See also

Reference

- `--arm_linux` on page 2-13
- `--fpic` on page 2-74
- `--runpath=pathlist` on page 2-138
- `--search_dynamic_libraries, --no_search_dynamic_libraries` on page 2-144
- `--shared` on page 2-146
2.85 \texttt{--library\_type=lib}

This option selects the library to be used at link time.

\textbf{Note}

This option can be used with the compiler, assembler or linker.

Use this option with the linker to override all other \texttt{--library\_type} options.

\textbf{2.85.1 Syntax}

\texttt{--library\_type=lib}

Where \texttt{lib} can be one of:

- \texttt{standardlib} Specifies that the full runtime libraries are selected at link time.
- \texttt{microlib} Specifies that the C micro-library (microlib) is selected at link time.

\textbf{2.85.2 Default}

If you do not specify \texttt{--library\_type} at link time and no object file specifies a preference, then the linker assumes \texttt{--library\_type=standardlib}.

\textbf{2.85.3 See also}

\textbf{Concepts}

Using the ARM\textsuperscript{\textregistered} C and C++ Libraries and Floating Point Support:

- Building an application with microlib on page 3-7.
2.86 --licretry

If you are using floating licenses, this option makes up to 10 attempts to obtain a license when you invoke armlink.

2.86.1 Usage

Use this option if your builds are failing to obtain a license from your license server, and only after you have ruled out any other problems with the network or the license server setup.

It is recommended that you place this option in the ARMCCnn_LINKOPT environment variable. In this way, you do not have to modify your build files.

2.86.2 See also

Reference

Introducing the ARM Compiler toolchain:
• Toolchain environment variables on page 2-14.

Compiler Reference:
• --licretry on page 3-130.

Using the fromelf Image Converter:
• --licretry on page 4-51.

Assembler Reference:
• --licretry on page 2-17.

Other information
• ARM® DS-5™ License Management Guide,
2.87 --linker_script=ld_script

Specifies a GNU linker ld script to use for linking images and shared objects for ARM Linux and partial linking.

2.87.1 Syntax

--linker_script=ld_script

or the synonym:

-T ld_script

ld_script is the script path and filename.

Note

The = is optional with --linker_script, but you must not use = with -T.

2.87.2 Usage

Use this option with --sysv or --arm_linux.

If you do not use the --linker_script option, then armlink uses a default script for a --sysv or --arm_linux link.

2.87.3 See also

Concepts

• About GNU ld script support and restrictions on page 9-2
• Important ld script commands that are implemented in armlink on page 9-4
• Specific restrictions for using ld scripts with armlink on page 9-6
• Recommendations for using ld scripts with armlink on page 9-7
• Default GNU ld scripts used by armlink on page 9-8.

Reference

• --arm_linux on page 2-13
• --ldpartial on page 2-94
• --sysroot=path on page 2-169.
• --sysv on page 2-170.
2.88 --linux_abitag=version_id

This option enables you to specify the minimum compatible Linux kernel version for the executable file you are building. This is then stored in the output ELF so it can be checked when running the executable on the target.

The information you specify with --linux_abitag is written into a section called .note.ABI-tag. If there is no information, the linker does not produce a .note.ABI-tag section in the output ELF file.

2.88.1 See also

Concepts

*Using the Linker:*

- Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.

Reference

- --arm_linux on page 2-13.
2.89 --list=file

This option redirects the diagnostics output by the --info, --map, --symbols, --verbose, --xref, --xreffrom, and --xrefto options to file.

The specified file is created when diagnostics are output. If a file of the same name already exists, it is overwritten. However, if diagnostics are not output, a file is not created. In this case, the contents of any existing file with the same name remain unchanged.

If file is specified without a path, it is created in the output directory, that is, the directory where the output image is being written.

2.89.1 See also

Reference

- --info=topic[,topic,...] on page 2-80
- --map, --no_map on page 2-108
- --symbols, --no_symbols on page 2-165
- --verbose on page 2-184
- --xref, --no_xref on page 2-190
- --xrefto, --no_xrefto on page 2-191.
2.90  --list_mapping_symbols, --no_list_mapping_symbols

This option enables or disables the addition of mapping symbols $a$, $d$, $t$, and $t.x$ in the output produced by --symbols.

Mapping symbols are used to flag transitions between ARM code, Thumb code, and data.

2.90.1 Default

The default is --no_list_mapping_symbols.

2.90.2 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• About mapping symbols on page 7-3.

Reference
• --symbols, --no_symbols on page 2-165.

Other information
• ELF for the ARM Architecture,
2.91 --load_addr_map_info, --no_load_addr_map_info

This option includes load addresses for execution regions in the map file.

If an input section is compressed, then the load address has no meaning and COMPRESSED is displayed instead.

For sections that do not have a load address, such as ZI data, the load address is blank.

2.91.1 Default

The default is --no_load_addr_map_info.

2.91.2 Restrictions

You must use the --map with this option.

2.91.3 Example

The following example shows the format of the map file output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Addr</th>
<th>Load Addr</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Attr</th>
<th>Idx</th>
<th>E Section Name</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x00000000</td>
<td>0x00000000</td>
<td>0x00000008</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>* !!!main</td>
<td>__main.o(c_4.l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x00010000</td>
<td>COMPRESSED</td>
<td>0x00001000</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>dataA</td>
<td>data.o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x00003000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0x00000004</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.bss</td>
<td>test.o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.91.4 See also

Reference

* --map, --no_map on page 2-108.
2.92 --locals, --no_locals

The --locals option adds local symbols in the output symbol table.

The effect of the --no_locals option is different for images and object files.

When producing an executable image --no_locals removes local symbols from the output symbol table.

For object files built with the --partial option, the --no_locals option:

- Keeps mapping symbols and build attributes in the symbol table.
- Removes those local symbols that can be removed without loss of functionality. Symbols that cannot be removed, such as the targets for relocations, are kept. For these symbols, the names are removed. These are marked as [Anonymous Symbol] in the fromelf --text output.

--no_locals is a useful optimization if you want to reduce the size of the output symbol table in the final image.

2.92.1 Default

The default is --locals.

2.92.2 See also

Reference

- --privacy on page 2-126.

Using the fromelf Image Converter:

- --privacy on page 4-58
- --strip=option[,option,...] on page 4-70
2.93  --ltcg

This option enables *link-time code generation* (LTCG). You must use this option if any of your input objects have been compiled with --ltcg.

**Note**

The LTCG feature is deprecated. As an alternative ARM recommends you use the *--multifile* compiler option.

2.93.1 See also

**Concepts**

*Using the Linker:*

- *About link-time code generation on page 5-11.*

**Reference**

*Compiler Reference:*

- *--ltcg on page 3-142*
- *--multifile, --no_multifile on page 3-149.*
2.94  --mangled, --unmangled

This option instructs the linker to display mangled or unmangled C++ symbol names in diagnostic messages, and in listings produced by the --xref, --xreffrom, --xrefto, and --symbols options.

2.94.1  Default

The default is --unmangled.

2.94.2  Usage

If --unmangled is selected, C++ symbol names are displayed as they appear in your source code.

If --mangled is selected, C++ symbol names are displayed as they appear in the object symbol tables.

2.94.3  See also

Reference

•  --match=crossmangled on page 2-109
•  --symbols, --no_symbols on page 2-165
•  --xref, --no_xref on page 2-190
•  --xrefdbg, --no_xrefdbg on page 2-191
•  --xref[from|to]=object(section) on page 2-192.
2.95 --map, --no_map

This option enables or disables the printing of a memory map.

The map contains the address and the size of each load region, execution region, and input section in the image, including linker-generated input sections. This can be output to a text file using --list=file.

2.95.1 Default

The default is --no_map.

2.95.2 See also

Tasks
Using the Linker:
• How to find where a symbol is placed when linking on page 6-6.

Reference
• --list=file on page 2-102
• --load_addr_map_info, --no_load_addr_map_info on page 2-104
• --section_index_display=type on page 2-145.
2.96  \texttt{--match=crossmangled}

This option instructs the linker to match the following combinations together:

- a reference to an unmangled symbol with the mangled definition
- a reference to a mangled symbol with the unmangled definition.

Libraries and matching combinations operate as follows:

- If the library members define a mangled definition, and there is an unresolved unmangled reference, the member is loaded to satisfy it.
- If the library members define an unmangled definition, and there is an unresolved mangled reference, the member is loaded to satisfy it.

\begin{note}
\textbf{Note}

This option has no effect if used with partial linking. The partial object contains all the unresolved references to unmangled symbols, even if the mangled definition exists. Matching is done only in the final link step.
\end{note}

2.96.1  See also

\textbf{Reference}
- \texttt{--mangled, --unmangled} on page 2-107.
2.97  **--max_veneer_passes=value**

This option specifies a limit to the number of veneer generation passes the linker attempts to make when both the following conditions are met:

- a Section that is sufficiently large has a relocation that requires a veneer
- the linker cannot place the veneer close enough to the call site.

The linker attempts to diagnose the failure if the maximum number of veneer generation passes you specify is exceeded, and displays a warning message. You can downgrade this warning message using **--diag_remark**.

### 2.97.1 Syntax

```
--max_veneer_passes=value
```

Where *value* is the maximum number of veneer passes the linker is to attempt. The minimum value you can specify is one.

### 2.97.2 Default

The default number of passes is 10.

### 2.97.3 See also

**Reference**

- **--diag_remark=tag[,tag,...]** on page 2-45
- **--diag_warning=tag[,tag,...]** on page 2-48.
2.98  `--max_visibility=type`

This option controls the visibility of all symbol definitions.

2.98.1 Syntax

`--max_visibility=type`

Where `type` can be one of:

- `default`: Default visibility.
- `protected`: Protected visibility.

2.98.2 Usage

Use `--max_visibility=protected` to limit the visibility of all symbol definitions. Global symbol definitions that normally have default visibility, are given protected visibility when this option is specified.

2.98.3 Default

The default is `--max_visibility=default`.

2.98.4 See also

Reference

- `--keep_protected_symbols` on page 2-91
- `--override_visibility` on page 2-115.
2.99 --merge, --no_merge

This option enables or disables the merging of const strings that are placed in shareable sections by the compiler. Using --merge can reduce the size of the image if there are similarities between const strings.

For a listing of the merged const strings you can use --info=merge.

2.99.1 Default

The default is --merge.

By default, merging happens between different load and execution regions. Therefore, code from one execution or load region might use a string stored in different region. If you do not want this behavior, then do one of the following:

• use the PROTECTED load region attribute if you are using scatter-loading
• globally disable merging with --no_merge.

2.99.2 See also

Reference

• --info=topic[,topic,...] on page 2-80
• Load region attributes on page 4-7.
2.100  --muldefweak, --no_muldefweak

This option enables or disables multiple weak definitions of a symbol.

If enabled, the linker chooses the first definition that it encounters and discards all the other duplicate definitions. If disabled, the linker generates an error message for all multiply defined weak symbols.

2.100.1 Default

The default is --no_muldefweak.

When --arm_linux is used, --muldefweak is the default.

2.100.2 See also

Reference

•  --arm_linux on page 2-13.
2.101 --output=file

This option specifies the name of the output file. The file can be either a partially-linked object or an executable image, depending on the command-line options used.

2.101.1 Syntax

```bash
--output=file
```

If `--output=file` is not specified, the linker uses the following default filenames:

- `__image.axf` if the output is an executable image
- `__object.o` if the output is a partially-linked object.

If `file` is specified without path information, it is created in the current working directory. If path information is specified, then that directory becomes the default output directory.

2.101.2 See also

Reference

- `--callgraph_file=filename` on page 2-28
- `--partial` on page 2-119.
2.102 --override_visibility

This option enables EXPORT and IMPORT directives in a steering file to override the visibility of a symbol.

By default:
• only symbol definitions with STV_DEFAULT or STV_PROTECTED visibility can be exported
• only symbol references with STV_DEFAULT visibility can be imported.

When you specify --override_visibility, any global symbol definition can be exported and any global symbol reference can be imported.

2.102.1 See also

Reference
• --keep_protected_symbols on page 2-91
• --undefined_and_export=symbol on page 2-175
• EXPORT on page 3-2
• IMPORT on page 3-4.
2.103  --pad=num

This option enables you to set a value for padding bytes. The linker assigns this value to all padding bytes inserted in load or execution regions.

2.103.1 Syntax

--pad=num

Where num is an integer, which can be given in hexadecimal format. For example, setting num to 0xFF might help to speed up ROM programming time. If num is greater than 0xFF, then the padding byte is cast to a char, that is (char)num.

Note

Padding is only inserted:

• Within load regions. No padding is present between load regions.

• Between fixed execution regions (in addition to forcing alignment). Padding is not inserted up to the maximum length of a load region unless it has a fixed execution region at the top.

• Between sections to ensure that they conform to alignment constraints.

2.103.2 See also

Concepts

• Input sections, output sections, regions, and Program Segments on page 4-5
• Load view and execution view of an image on page 4-6.
2.104 --paged

This option enables Demand Paging mode to help produce ELF files that can be demand paged efficiently.

A default page size of 0x8000 bytes is used. You can change this with the --pagesize command-line option.

This is the default when linking --sysv or --arm_linux mode.

2.104.1 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
- Demand paging on page 4-23
- About creating regions on page boundaries on page 8-56.

Reference
- --arm_linux on page 2-13
- --pagesize=pagesize on page 2-118
- --sysv on page 2-170.
2.105 --pagesize=pagesize

This option enables you to change the page size used when demand paging.

2.105.1 Syntax

--pagesize=pagesize

Where pagesize is the page size in bytes. The default value is 0x8000.

2.105.2 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• Demand paging on page 4-23
• About creating regions on page boundaries on page 8-56.

Reference
• --paged on page 2-117.
2.106 --partial

This option creates a partially-linked object that can be used in a subsequent link step.

2.106.1 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

- Partial linking model on page 3-4.
2.107 --piveneer, --no_piveneer

This option enables or disables the generation of a veneer for a call from position independent (PI) code to absolute code. When using --no_piveneer, an error message is produced if the linker detects a call from PI code to absolute code.

2.107.1 Default

The default is --piveneer.

2.107.2 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

- Overview of veneers on page 4-26
- Veneer sharing on page 4-27
- Veneer types on page 4-28
- Generation of position independent to absolute veneers on page 4-29
- Reuse of veneers when scatter-loading on page 4-30.

Reference

- --inlineveneer, --no_inlineveneer on page 2-86
- --veneershare, --no_veneershare on page 2-183.
2.108 --pltgot=type

This option specifies the type of Procedure Linkage Table (PLT) and Global Offset Table (GOT) to use, corresponding to the different addressing modes of the Base Platform Application Binary Interface (BPABI).

Note
This option is supported only when using --base_platform or --bpabi.

2.108.1 Syntax

--pltgot=type

Where type is one of the following:

none References to imported symbols are added as dynamic relocations for processing by a platform specific post-linker.

direct References to imported symbols are resolved to read-only pointers to the imported symbols. These are direct pointer references.

Use this type to turn on PLT generation when using --base_platform.

indirect The linker creates a GOT and possibly a PLT entry for the imported symbol. The reference refers to PLT or GOT entry.

This type is not supported if you have multiple load regions.

sbrel Same referencing as indirect, except that GOT entries are stored as offsets from the static base address for the segment held in R9 at runtime.

This type is not supported if you have multiple load regions.

2.108.2 Default

When the --bpabi or --dll options are used, the default is --pltgot=direct.

When the --base_platform option is used, the default is --pltgot=none.

2.108.3 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:

Base Platform Application Binary Interface (BPABI) linking model on page 3-5
Base Platform linking model on page 3-6.

Reference

--base_platform on page 2-18
--bpabi on page 2-24
--dll on page 2-49
--pltgot_opts=mode on page 2-122.
2.109 \texttt{--pltgot_opts=mode}

This option enables or disables weak references when generating \textit{Procedure Linkage Table} (PLT) entries.

2.109.1 Syntax

\texttt{--pltgot_opts=mode}

Where \textit{mode} is one of the following:

\texttt{crosslr} \hspace{1cm} Calls to and from a load region marked \texttt{RELOC} go by way of the PLT.

\texttt{noweakrefs} \hspace{1cm} Generates a \texttt{NOP} for a function call, or zero for data. No PLT entry is generated. Weak references to imported symbols remain unresolved.

\texttt{weakrefs} \hspace{1cm} Weak references produce a PLT entry. These references must be resolved at a later link stage.

2.109.2 Default

The default is \texttt{--pltgot_opts=noweakrefs}.

2.109.3 See also

\textbf{Reference}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{--base_platform} on page 2-18
  \item \texttt{--pltgot=type} on page 2-121.
\end{itemize}
2.110 --predefine="string"

When preprocessing the scatter file, this option enables commands to be passed to the pre-processor. You specify a pre-processor on the first line of the scatter file.

2.110.1 Syntax

--predefine="string"

You can use more than one --predefine option on the command-line.

You can also use the synonym: --pd="string".

2.110.2 Restrictions

Use this option with --scatter.

2.110.3 Example

The following example shows the scatter file contents before pre-processing.

Example 2-1 Scatter file before pre-processing

```bash
#! armcc -E
lr1 BASE
 {
  er1 BASE
  {
   *(+RO)
  }
  er2 BASE2
  {
   *(+RW+ZI)
  }
 }
```

Use armlink with the command-line options:

--predefine="-DBASE=0x8000" --predefine="-DBASE2=0x1000000" --scatter=file

This passes the command-line options: -DBASE=0x8000 -DBASE2=0x1000000 to the compiler to pre-process the scatter file.

The following example shows how the scatter file looks after pre-processing:

Example 2-2 Scatter file after pre-processing

```bash
lr1 0x8000
 {
  er1 0x8000
  {
   *(+RO)
  }
  er2 0x1000000
  {
   ```
2.110.4 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• Using preprocessing commands in a scatter file on page 8-59.

Reference
• --scatter=file on page 2-142.
2.111 --prelink_support, --no_prelink_support

This option enables or disables the linker addition of:

- an extra empty program header table entry to an application
- some extra DT_NULL dynamic tags to both applications and shared libraries.

The prelink tool uses this reserved space to write extra information that is needed by the dynamic loader.

The `--prelink_support` option only has an effect when the `--sysv` option is selected. Building for ARM Linux with the `--arm_linux` command line option turns on several command line options that make the linker behave like GNU ld, and includes `--sysv`.

Use `--no_prelink_support` to force the linker not to reserve the extra space when building for ARM Linux.

2.111.1 Default

The default is `--prelink_support` when `--arm_linux` or `--sysv` is specified.

2.111.2 See also

Reference

- `--arm_linux` on page 2-13
- `--sysv` on page 2-170.
2.112 --privacy

The effect of this option is different for images and object files.

When producing an executable image it removes local symbols from the output symbol table.

For object files built with the --partial option, this option:

- Changes section names to a default value, for example, changes code section names to .text.
- Keeps mapping symbols and build attributes in the symbol table.
- Removes those local symbols that can be removed without loss of functionality.
  Symbols that cannot be removed, such as the targets for relocations, are kept. For these symbols, the names are removed. These are marked as [Anonymous Symbol] in the fromelf --text output.

**Note**

To help protect your code in images and objects that are delivered to third parties, use the fromelf --privacy command.

2.112.1 See also

**Concepts**

*Using the fromelf Image Converter:*

- Protecting code in images and objects with fromelf on page 3-9.

**Reference**

- --locals, --no_locals on page 2-105
- --partial on page 2-119.

*Using the fromelf Image Converter:*

- --privacy on page 4-58
- --strip=option[,option,...] on page 4-70.
2.113  --project=filename, --no_project

This option instructs the linker to load the specified project template file.

Note
This option is deprecated.

2.113.1 Syntax

--no_project
--project=filename

Where filename is the name of a project template file.

2.113.2 Default

The default is --no_project.

2.113.3 Usage

If you obtained the ARM Compiler toolchain with another ARM product, you can set an environment variable to specify a project template file to use as the default:

- --project overrides this environment variable
- --no_project prevents the default project template file specified by this environment variable from being used.

See the Getting Started document of your ARM product for more information.

2.113.4 Restrictions

Options from a project template file are only set when they do not conflict with options already set on the command line. If an option from a project template file conflicts with an existing command-line option, the command-line option takes precedence.

2.113.5 Example

The following is an example of a project template file, cp926.xml:

```xml
<!-- suiteconf.cfg -->
<suiteconf name="Integrator/CP with CM926EJ-S">
  <tool name="armlink">
    <cmdline>
      --ro-base=0x24000000
      --rw-base=0x10800000
      --cpu=ARM926EJ-S
    </cmdline>
  </tool>
</suiteconf>
```

When you specify this file, the command armlink --project=dp926.xml foo.o results in the command line:

```
armlink --ro-base=0x24000000 --rw-base=0x10800000 --cpu=ARM926EJ-S foo.o
```
2.113.6 See also

Reference

- `--reinitialize_workdir` on page 2-131
- `--workdir=directory` on page 2-189.
2.114  --reduce_paths, --no_reduce_paths

This option enables or disables the elimination of redundant path name information in file paths.

2.114.1 Mode

Effective on Windows systems only.

2.114.2 Default

The default is --no_reduce_paths.

2.114.3 Usage

Windows systems impose a 260 character limit on file paths. Where path names exist whose absolute names expand to longer than 260 characters, you can use the --reduce_paths option to reduce absolute path name length by matching up directories with corresponding instances of .. and eliminating the directory/.. sequences in pairs.

Note

It is recommended that you avoid using long and deeply nested file paths, in preference to minimizing path lengths using the --reduce_paths option.

2.114.4 Example

A file to be linked might be at the location:

..\..\..\xyzzy\xyzzy\objects\file.c

Your current working directory might be at the location:

\foo\bar\baz\gazonk\quux\bop

The combination of these paths results in the path:

\foo\bar\baz\gazonk\quux\bop..\..\..\..\xyzzy\xyzzy\objects\file.o

By using the option --reduce_paths the path becomes:

\foo\bar\baz\xyzzy\xyzzy\objects\file.c
**2.115 --ref_cpp_init, --no_ref_cpp_init**

This option enables or disables the linker adding a reference to the C++ static object initialization routine in the ARM libraries. The default reference added is `__cpp_initialize___aeabi_`. To change this you can use `--cppinit`.

**2.115.1 Usage**

Use `--no_ref_cpp_init` if you are not going to use the ARM libraries. For example, if you are building an ARM Linux application.

**2.115.2 Default**

The default is `--ref_cpp_init`.

**2.115.3 See also**

**Concepts**

*Using C and C++ Libraries and Floating-Point Support:*

* C++ initialization, construction and destruction on page 2-56.

**Reference**

* `--cppinit, --no_cppinit` on page 2-36.
2.116 `--reinitialize_workdir`

This option enables you to reinitialize the project template working directory set using `--workdir`.

When the directory set using `--workdir` refers to an existing working directory containing modified project template files, specifying this option causes the working directory to be deleted and recreated with new copies of the original project template files.

--- Note ---

This option is deprecated.

2.116.1 Restrictions

This option must be used in combination with the `--workdir` option.

2.116.2 See also

Reference

- `--project=filename, --no_project` on page 2-127
- `--workdir=directory` on page 2-189.
2.117 --reloc

This option creates a single relocatable load region with contiguous execution regions.

2.117.1 Usage

Only use this option for legacy systems with the type of relocatable ELF images that conform to the ELF for the ARM Architecture specification. The generated image might not be compliant with the ELF for the ARM Architecture specification.

When relocated MOVt and MOVW instructions are encountered in an image being linked with --reloc, armlink produces the following additional dynamic tags:

**DT_RELA**  The address of a relocation table.

**DT_RELASZ**  The total size, in bytes, of the DT_RELA relocation table.

**DT_RELAENT**  The size, in bytes, of the DT_RELA relocation entry.

--- Note ---

For new systems, consider using images that conform to the Base Platform Application Binary Interface (BPABI).

2.117.2 See also

Concepts

*Using the Linker:*

* Type 1 image, one load region and contiguous execution regions on page 8-63
* Type 3 image, two load regions and non-contiguous execution regions on page 8-67.

Other information

* Base Platform ABI for the ARM Architecture,  
  http://infocenter.arm.com/help/topic/com.arm.doc.ihi0037-/index.html
* ELF for the ARM Architecture,  
2.118  --remarks

This option forces the linker to display remarks that are otherwise hidden by default when used with the --diag_remarks option.

Note

The linker does not issue remarks by default.

2.118.1  See also

Reference

•   --diag_remark=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-45
•   --errors=file on page 2-60.
2.119 --remove, --no_remove

This option enables or disables the removal of unused input sections from the image. An input section is considered used if it contains an entry point, or if it is referred to from a used section.

2.119.1 Default

The default is --remove. However, if you also specify the --base_platform, --bpabi, and --sysv options, the default is --no_remove.

2.119.2 Usage

By default, unused section elimination is disabled when building dynamically linked libraries (DLLs) or shared objects. Use --remove to re-enable unused section elimination.

Use --no_remove when debugging to retain all input sections in the final image even if they are unused.

Use --remove with the --keep option to retain specific sections in a normal build.

2.119.3 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• Elimination of common debug sections on page 5-2
• Elimination of common groups or sections on page 5-3
• Elimination of unused sections on page 5-4
• Elimination of unused virtual functions on page 5-6.

Reference
• --dll on page 2-49
• --keep=section_id on page 2-89
• --shared on page 2-146.
2.120 --ro_base=address

This option sets both the load and execution addresses of the region containing the RO output section at a specified address.

2.120.1 Syntax

--ro_base=address

Where address must be word-aligned.

2.120.2 Default

If this option is not specified, and no scatter file is specified, the default is --ro_base=0x8000.

2.120.3 Restrictions

You cannot use --ro_base with --scatter, --shared, or --sysv.

2.120.4 See also

Reference

- --ropi on page 2-136
- --rosplit on page 2-137
- --rw_base=address on page 2-139
- --rwpi on page 2-140
- --scatter=file on page 2-142
- --shared on page 2-146
- --sysv on page 2-170
- --zi_base=address on page 2-193.
2.121 --ropi

This option makes the load and execution region containing the RO output section position-independent. If this option is not used, the region is marked as absolute. Usually each read-only input section must be Read-Only Position-Independent (ROPI). If this option is selected, the linker:

• checks that relocations between sections are valid

• ensures that any code generated by the linker itself, such as interworking veneers, is ROPI.

Note

The linker gives a downgradable error if --ropi is used without --rwpi or --rw_base.

2.121.1 Restrictions

You cannot use --ropi with --scatter, --shared, or --sysv.

2.121.2 See also

Reference

• --ro_base=address on page 2-135
• --rosplit on page 2-137
• --rw_base=address on page 2-139
• --rwpi on page 2-140
• --scatter=file on page 2-142
• --shared on page 2-146
• --sysv on page 2-170.
2.122 --rosplit

This option splits the default RO load region into two RO output sections, one for RO-CODE and one for RO-DATA.

2.122.1 Restrictions

You cannot use --rosplit with --scatter, --shared, or --sysv.

2.122.2 See also

Reference

- --ro_base=address on page 2-135
- --ropi on page 2-136
- --rw_base=address on page 2-139
- --rwpi on page 2-140
- --scatter=file on page 2-142
- --shared on page 2-146
- --sysv on page 2-170.
2.123 --runpath=\texttt{pathlist}

This option specifies a list of paths to be added to the search paths in the dynamic section. The Linux dynamic linker uses these paths to locate the required Shared Objects.

You can use the GNU ld option --rpath as an alias for --runpath.

2.123.1 Syntax

\texttt{--runpath=\texttt{pathlist}}

Where \texttt{pathlist} is a comma-separated list of paths. Do not include spaces between the comma and the path name when specifying multiple path names, for example, \texttt{path1,path2,path3,...,pathn}.

2.123.2 See also

Tasks

\textit{Building Linux Applications with the ARM\textsuperscript{\textregistered} Compiler toolchain and GNU Libraries}:

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{Using shared libraries in your application on page 3-19.}
\end{itemize}

Reference

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{--dynamic\_linker=name} on page 2-51
\item \texttt{--fini=symbol} on page 2-70
\item \texttt{--init=symbol} on page 2-84
\item \texttt{--library=name} on page 2-97
\item \texttt{--symbolic} on page 2-164.
\end{itemize}
2.124  --rw_base=address

This option sets the execution addresses of the region containing the RW output section at a specified address.

2.124.1 Syntax

--rw_base=address

Where address must be word-aligned.

2.124.2 Restrictions

You cannot use --rw_base with --scatter, --shared, or --sysv.

2.124.3 See also

Reference
* --ro_base=address on page 2-135
* --ropi on page 2-136
* --roxsplit on page 2-137
* --rwpi on page 2-140
* --scatter=file on page 2-142
* --shared on page 2-146
* --split on page 2-154
* --sysv on page 2-170
* --zi_base=address on page 2-193.
2.125 --rwpi

This option makes the load and execution region containing the RW and ZI output section position-independent. If this option is not used the region is marked as absolute. This option requires a value for --rw_base. If --rw_base is not specified, --rw_base=0 is assumed. Usually each writable input section must be read-write position-independent (RWPI).

If this option is selected, the linker:

• checks that the PI attribute is set on input sections to any read-write execution regions
• checks that relocations between sections are valid
• generates entries relative to the static base in the table Region$Table.

This is used when regions are copied, decompressed, or initialized.

2.125.1 Restrictions

You cannot use --rwpi with --scatter, --shared, or --sysv.

2.125.2 See also

Reference

• --ro_base=address on page 2-135
• --ropi on page 2-136
• --rosplit on page 2-137
• --rw_base=address on page 2-139
• --scatter=file on page 2-142
• --shared on page 2-146
• --split on page 2-154
• --sysv on page 2-170.
2.126 --scanlib, --no_scanlib

This option enables or disables scanning of the ARM libraries to resolve references. Use --no_scanlib if you want to link your own libraries.

2.126.1 Default

The default is --scanlib.
2.127 \texttt{--scatter=\textit{file}}

This option creates an image memory map using the scatter-loading description contained in the specified file. The description provides grouping and placement details of the various regions and sections in the image.

2.127.1 Syntax

\texttt{--scatter=\textit{file}}

Where \textit{file} is the name of a scatter file.

2.127.2 Usage

To modify the placement of any unassigned input sections when .\textit{ANY} selectors are present, use the following command-line options with \texttt{--scatter}:

- \texttt{--any\_contingency}
- \texttt{--any\_placement}
- \texttt{--any\_sort\_order}
- \texttt{--tiebreaker}

The \texttt{--scatter} option cannot be used with \texttt{--bpabi}, \texttt{--dll}, \texttt{--first}, \texttt{--last}, \texttt{--partial}, \texttt{--reloc}, \texttt{--ro\_base}, \texttt{--ropi}, \texttt{--rosplit}, \texttt{--rw\_base}, \texttt{--rwpi}, \texttt{--split}, \texttt{--shared}, \texttt{--startup}, \texttt{--sysv}, and \texttt{--zi\_base}.

2.127.3 See also

Concepts

- \textit{Behavior when .\textit{ANY} sections overflow because of linker-generated content} on page 4-28.

Using the Linker:

- Chapter 8 \textit{Using scatter files}.

Reference

- \texttt{--any\_contingency} on page 2-8
- \texttt{--any\_placement=algorithm} on page 2-9
- \texttt{--any\_sort\_order=order} on page 2-11
- \texttt{--bpabi} on page 2-24
- \texttt{--dll} on page 2-49
- \texttt{--first=section\_id} on page 2-71
- \texttt{--last=section\_id} on page 2-93
- \texttt{--partial} on page 2-119
- \texttt{--reloc} on page 2-132
- \texttt{--ro\_base=address} on page 2-135
- \texttt{--ropi} on page 2-136
- \texttt{--rosplit} on page 2-137
- \texttt{--rw\_base=address} on page 2-139
- \texttt{--rwpi} on page 2-140
- \texttt{--shared} on page 2-146
- \texttt{--split} on page 2-154
- \texttt{--startup=symbol, --no\_startup} on page 2-155
- \texttt{--sysv} on page 2-170
- \texttt{--tiebreaker=option} on page 2-173
• --zi_base=address on page 2-193.
2.128 --search_dynamic_libraries, --no_search_dynamic_libraries

This option controls whether or not dynamic or static libraries are used for libraries specified with the --library option.

2.128.1 Usage

The --search_dynamic_libraries setting applies to any following --library options until a --no_search_dynamic_libraries option appears on the command line. For libraries specified with --library:
- libraries following --search_dynamic_libraries use the dynamic version, .so
- libraries following --no_search_dynamic_libraries use the static version, .a.

2.128.2 Default

The default is --search_dynamic_libraries.

2.128.3 See also

Reference
- --arm_linux on page 2-13
- --library=name on page 2-97.
2.129 `--section_index_display=type`

This option changes the display of the index column when printing memory map output. Use this option with `--map`.

2.129.1 Syntax

```
--section_index_display=type
```

Where `type` is one of the following:

- **cmdline**: Alters the display of the map file to show the order that a section appears on the command-line. The command-line order is defined as `File.Object.Section` where:
  - `Section` is the section index, `sh_idx`, of the `Section` in the `Object`
  - `Object` is the order that `Object` appears in the `File`
  - `File` is the order the `File` appears on the command line.
  The order the `Object` appears in the `File` is only significant if the file is an ar archive.

- **internal**: The index value represents the order in which the linker creates the section.

- **input**: The index value represents the section index of the section in the original input file.

2.129.2 Usage

Use `--map` with `--section_index_display=input` when you want to find the exact section in an input object.

2.129.3 Default

The default is `--section_index_display=internal`.

2.129.4 See also

**Reference**

- `--map, --no_map` on page 2-108
- `--tiebreaker=option` on page 2-173.
2.130 --shared

This option creates a System V (SysV) shared object.

2.130.1 Usage

You must use this option with --fpic and --sysv.

_____ Note ______

By default, this option disables unused section elimination. Use the --remove option to re-enable unused section elimination when building a shared object.

2.130.2 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
• Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.

Reference
• --bpabi on page 2-24
• --dll on page 2-49
• --fpic on page 2-74
• --import_unresolved, --no_import_unresolved on page 2-79
• --remove, --no_remove on page 2-134
• --runpath=pathlist on page 2-138
• --soname=name on page 2-151
• --sysv on page 2-170.
2.131 --show_cmdline

This option outputs the command-line used by the linker. It shows the command-line after processing by the linker, and can be useful to check:

- the command-line a build system is using
- how the linker is interpreting the supplied command-line, for example, the ordering of command line options.

The commands are shown normalized, and the contents of any via files are expanded.

The output is sent to the standard output stream (stdout).

2.131.1 See also

Reference

- --help on page 2-78
- --via=file on page 2-187.
2.132 --show_full_path

If the file representing object obj has full path name path/to/obj then the linker displays path/to/obj instead of obj in any diagnostic.

2.132.1 See also

Reference

- --show_parent_lib on page 2-149
- --show_sec_idx on page 2-150.
2.133 --show_parent_lib

If an object obj comes from library lib, then displays lib(obj) instead of obj in any diagnostic.

2.133.1 See also

Reference
• --show_full_path on page 2-148
• --show_sec_idx on page 2-150.
2.134 --show_sec_idx

Displays the section index, sh_idx, of section in the originating object.

For example, if section sec has section index 3 then it is displayed as sec:3 in all diagnostics.

2.134.1 See also

Reference
- --show_full_path on page 2-148
- --show_parent_lib on page 2-149.
2.135  --soname=name

This option specifies the shared object runtime name that is used as the dependency name by any object that links against this shared object. This dependency is stored in the resultant file.

2.135.1  See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.
2.136  --sort=algorithm

This option specifies the sorting algorithm used to determine the order of sections in an output image. The sorting algorithms conform to the standard rules placing input section in ascending order by attributes.

Sort algorithms can also be specified in a scatter file for individual execution regions using the SORTTYPE keyword.

2.136.1 Syntax

--sort=algorithm

Where algorithm is one of the following:

Alignment  Sorts input sections by ascending order of alignment value.

AlignmentLexical  Sorts input sections by ascending order of alignment value, then sorts lexically.

AvgCallDepth  Sorts all Thumb code before ARM code and then sorts according to the approximated average call depth of each section in ascending order.

Use this algorithm to minimize the number of long branch veneers.

Note  The approximation of the average call depth depends on the order of input sections. Therefore, this sorting algorithm is more dependent on the order of input sections than using, say, RunningDepth.

BreadthFirstCallTree  This is similar to the CallTree algorithm except that it uses a breadth-first traversal when flattening the Call Tree into a list.

CallTree  The linker flattens the call tree into a list containing the read-only code sections from all execution regions that have CallTree sorting enabled.

Sections in this list are copied back into their execution regions, followed by all the non read-only code sections, sorted lexically. Doing this ensures that sections calling each other are placed close together.

Note  This sorting algorithm is less dependent on the order of input sections than using either RunningDepth or AvgCallDepth.

Lexical  Sorts according to the name of the section and then by input order if the names are the same.

LexicalAlignment  Sorts input sections lexically, then according to the name of the section, and then by input order if the names are the same.

LexicalState  Sorts Thumb code before ARM code, then sorts lexically.

List  Provides a list of the available sorting algorithms. The linker terminates after displaying the list.
ObjectCode  Sorts code sections by tiebreaker. All other sections are sorted lexically. This is most useful when used with --tiebreaker=cmdline because it attempts to group all the sections from the same object together in the memory map.

RunningDepth  Sorts all Thumb code before ARM code and then sorts according to the running depth of the section in ascending order. The running depth of a section S is the average call depth of all the sections that call S, weighted by the number of times that they call S.

Use this algorithm to minimize the number of long branch veneers.

2.136.2 Default

The default algorithm is --sort=Lexical. In large region mode, the default algorithm is --sort=AvgCallDepth.

2.136.3 See also

Concepts

•  About execution region descriptions on page 4-8.

Using the Linker:

•  Section placement with the linker on page 4-19.

Reference

•  --largeregions, --no_largeregions on page 2-92
•  --tiebreaker=option on page 2-173
•  Execution region attributes on page 4-11.
2.137  --split

This option splits the default load region, that contains the RO and RW output sections, into the following load regions:

- One region containing the RO output section. The default load address is 0x8000, but a different address can be specified with the --ro_base option.
- One region containing the RW and ZI output sections. The load address is specified with the --rw_base option. This option requires a value for --rw_base. If --rw_base is not specified, --rw_base=0 is assumed.

Both regions are root regions.

2.137.1 Restrictions

You cannot use --split with --scatter, --shared, or --sysv.

2.137.2 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
- The image structure on page 4-3.

Reference
- --ro_base=address on page 2-135
- --rw_base=address on page 2-139
- --scatter=file on page 2-142
- --shared on page 2-146
- --sysv on page 2-170.
2.138 --startup=symbol, --no_startup

This option enables the linker to use alternative C libraries with a different startup symbol if required.

2.138.1 Syntax

--startup=symbol

By default, symbol is set to __main.

--no_startup does not take a symbol argument.

2.138.2 Default

The default is --startup=__main.

2.138.3 Usage

The linker includes the C library startup code if there is a reference to a symbol that is defined by the C library startup code. This symbol reference is called the startup symbol. It is automatically created by the linker when it sees a definition of main(). The --startup option enables you to change this symbol reference.

• If the linker finds a definition of main() and does not find a reference to (or definition of) symbol, then it generates an error.

• If the linker finds a definition of main() and a reference to (or definition of) symbol, and no entry point is specified, then the linker generates a warning.

2.138.4 See also

Reference

• --entry=location on page 2-58.
2.139 --strict

This option instructs the linker to perform additional conformance checks, such as reporting conditions that might result in failures. An example of such a condition is taking the address of an interworking function from a non-interworking function.

2.139.1 Usage

--strict causes the linker to check for taking the address of:

- A non-interworking location from a non-interworking location in a different state.
- A RWPI location from a location that uses the static base register R9.
- A stack checked location from a location that uses the reserved stack checking register R10. (This is for ADS compatibility only.)
- A location that uses the reserved stack checking register r10 from a stack checked location. (This is for ADS compatibility only).

2.139.2 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
- Use of the strict family of options in the linker on page 4-40.

Reference
- --diag_error=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-44
- --diag_suppress=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-47
- --diag_warning=tag[,tag,...] on page 2-48
- --errors=file on page 2-60
- --strict_enum_size, --no_strict_enum_size on page 2-157
- --strict_flags, --no_strict_flags on page 2-158
- --strict_ph, --no_strict_ph on page 2-159
- --strict_relocations, --no_strict_relocations on page 2-160
- --strict_symbols, --no_strict_symbols on page 2-161
- --strict_visibility, --no_strict_visibility on page 2-162
- --strict wchar_size, --no_strict wchar_size on page 2-163.

Assembler Reference:
- --diag_error=tag[, tag] on page 2-10
- --diag_suppress=tag[, tag] on page 2-11
- --diag_warning=tag[, tag] on page 2-12.

Compiler Reference:
- --diag_error=tag[,tag,...] on page 3-69
- --diag_suppress=tag[,tag,...] on page 3-72
- --diag_warning=tag[,tag,...] on page 3-74
- --strict, --no_strict on page 3-192
- --strict warnings on page 3-193.
2.140  --strict_enum_size, --no_strict_enum_size

The option --strict_enum_size causes the linker to display an error message if the enum size is not consistent across all inputs. This is the default.

Use --no_strict_enum_size for compatibility with objects built using RVCT v3.1 and earlier.

2.140.1  See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• Use of the strict family of options in the linker on page 4-40.

Reference

• --strict on page 2-156
• --strict_flags, --no_strict_flags on page 2-158
• --strict_ph, --no_strict_ph on page 2-159
• --strict_relocations, --no_strict_relocations on page 2-160
• --strict_symbols, --no_strict_symbols on page 2-161
• --strict_visibility, --no_strict_visibility on page 2-162
• --strict_wchar_size, --no_strict_wchar_size on page 2-163.

Compiler Reference:

• --enum_is_int on page 3-84.
2.141 --strict_flags, --no_strict_flags

The option --strict_flags prevents the EF_ARM_HASENTRY flag from being generated.

2.141.1 Default

The default is --no_strict_flags.

2.141.2 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
• Use of the strict family of options in the linker on page 4-40.

Reference
• --strict on page 2-156
• --strict_enum_size, --no_strict_enum_size on page 2-157
• --strict_ph, --no_strict_ph on page 2-159
• --strict_relocations, --no_strict_relocations on page 2-160
• --strict_symbols, --no_strict_symbols on page 2-161
• --strict_visibility, --no_strict_visibility on page 2-162
• --strict_wchar_size, --no_strict_wchar_size on page 2-163.

Other information
• ARM ELF Specification (SWS ESPC 0003 B-02),
2.142 --strict_ph, --no_strict_ph

The linker writes the contents of load regions into the output ELF file in the order that load regions are written in the scatter file. Each load region is represented by one ELF program segment. In RVCT v2.2 the Program Header Table entries describing the program segments are given the same order as the program segments in the ELF file. To be more compliant with the ELF specification, in RVCT v3.0 and later the Program Header Table entries are sorted in ascending virtual address order.

Use the --no_strict_ph command-line option to switch off the sorting of the Program Header Table entries.

2.142.1 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

- Use of the strict family of options in the linker on page 4-40.

Reference

- --strict on page 2-156
- --strict_enum_size, --no_strict_enum_size on page 2-157
- --strict_flags, --no_strict_flags on page 2-158
- --strict_relocations, --no_strict_relocations on page 2-160
- --strict_symbols, --no_strict_symbols on page 2-161
- --strict_visibility, --no_strict_visibility on page 2-162
- --strict_wchar_size, --no_strict_wchar_size on page 2-163.
2.143 --strict_relocations, --no_strict_relocations

This option enables you to ensure Application Binary Interface (ABI) compliance of legacy or third party objects. It checks that branch relocation applies to a branch instruction bit-pattern. The linker generates an error if there is a mismatch.

2.143.1 Usage

Use --strict_relocations to instruct the linker to report instances of obsolete and deprecated relocations.

Relocation errors and warnings are most likely to occur if you are linking object files built with previous versions of the ARM tools.

2.143.2 Default

The default is --no_strict_relocations.

2.143.3 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
- Use of the strict family of options in the linker on page 4-40.

Reference
- --strict on page 2-156
- --strict_enum_size, --no_strict_enum_size on page 2-157
- --strict_flags, --no_strict_flags on page 2-158
- --strict_ph, --no_strict_ph on page 2-159
- --strict_symbols, --no_strict_symbols on page 2-161
- --strict_visibility, --no_strict_visibility on page 2-162
- --strict_wchar_size, --no_strict_wchar_size on page 2-163.
2.144 --strict_symbols, --no_strict_symbols

The option --strict_symbols checks that the mapping symbol type matches ABI symbol type. The linker displays a warning if the types do not match.
A mismatch can occur only if you have hand-coded your own assembler.

2.144.1 Default

The default is --no_strict_symbols.

2.144.2 Example

In the following assembler code the symbol sym has type STT_FUNC and is ARM:

```assembly
area code, readonly
DCD sym + 4
ARM
sym PROC
    NOP
    THUMB
    NOP
    ENDP
END
```

The difference in behavior is the meaning of DCD sym + 4:

- In pre-ABI linkers the state of the symbol is the state of the only of the mapping symbol at that location. In this example, the state is Thumb.
- In ABI linkers the type of the symbol is the state of the location of symbol plus the offset.

2.144.3 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
- Use of the strict family of options in the linker on page 4-40
- About mapping symbols on page 7-3.

Reference
- --strict on page 2-156
- --strict_enum_size, --no_strict_enum_size on page 2-157
- --strict_flags, --no_strict_flags on page 2-158
- --strict_ph, --no_strict_ph on page 2-159
- --strict_relocations, --no_strict_relocations on page 2-160
- --strict_visibility, --no_strict_visibility on page 2-162
- --strict_wchar_size, --no_strict_wchar_size on page 2-163.
2.145  --strict_visibility, --no_strict_visibility

A linker is not permitted to match a symbol reference with STT_HIDDEN visibility to a dynamic shared object. Some older linkers might permit this.

Use --no_strict_visibility to permit a hidden visibility reference to match against a shared object.

2.145.1 Default

The default is --strict_visibility.

2.145.2 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• Use of the strict family of options in the linker on page 4-40.

Reference
• --strict on page 2-156
• --strict_enum_size, --no_strict_enum_size on page 2-157
• --strict_flags, --no_strict_flags on page 2-158
• --strict_ph, --no_strict_ph on page 2-159
• --strict_relocations, --no_strict_relocations on page 2-160
• --strict_symbols, --no_strict_symbols on page 2-161
• --strict_wchar_size, --no_strict_wchar_size on page 2-163.
2.146 --strict_wchar_size, --no_strict_wchar_size

The option --strict_wchar_size causes the linker to display an error message if the wide character size is not consistent across all inputs. This is the default.

Use --no_strict_wchar_size for compatibility with objects built using RVCT v3.1 and earlier.

2.146.1 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
• Use of the strict family of options in the linker on page 4-40.

Reference
• --strict on page 2-156
• --strict_enum_size, --no_strict_enum_size on page 2-157
• --strict_flags, --no_strict_flags on page 2-158
• --strict_ph, --no_strict_ph on page 2-159
• --strict_relocations, --no_strict_relocations on page 2-160
• --strict_symbols, --no_strict_symbols on page 2-161
• --strict_visibility, --no_strict_visibility on page 2-162.

Compiler Reference:
• --wchar16 on page 3-222
• --wchar32 on page 3-223.
2.147 --symbolic

Sets the DF_SYMBOLIC flag in the SHT_DYNAMIC section for a shared library. This flag changes the symbol resolution algorithm of the dynamic linker for references within the library. The dynamic linker searches for symbols starting with the shared object rather than the executable image. If the referenced symbol cannot be found in the shared object, the dynamic linker searches the executable image and other shared objects as usual.

2.147.1 See also

Reference

• --dynamic_linker=name on page 2-51.
2.148  **--symbols, --no_symbols**

This option enables or disables the listing of each local and global symbol used in the link step, and its value.

--- **Note** ---

This does not include mapping symbols output to stdout. Use **--list_mapping_symbols** to include mapping symbols in the output.

2.148.1 Default

The default is **--no_symbols**.

2.148.2 See also

**Reference**

- **--list_mapping_symbols, --no_list_mapping_symbols** on page 2-103.
2.149  --symdefs=file

This option creates a file containing the global symbol definitions from the output image.

2.149.1 Syntax

--symdefs=file

where file is the name of the text file to contain the global symbol definitions.

2.149.2 Default

By default, all global symbols are written to the symdefs file. If a symdefs file called file already exists, the linker restricts its output to the symbols already listed in this file.

Note

If you do not want this behavior, be sure to delete any existing symdefs file before the link step.

2.149.3 Usage

If file is specified without path information, the linker searches for it in the directory where the output image is being written. If it is not found, it is created in that directory.

You can use the symbol definitions file as input when linking another image.

2.149.4 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• Accessing symbols in another image on page 7-18.
2.150  --symver_script=file

This option enables implicit symbol versioning where file is a symbol version script.

2.150.1  See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
  •  About symbol versioning on page 10-27.
2.151  --symver_soname

This option enables implicit symbol versioning to force static binding. Where a symbol has no defined version, the linker uses the *shared object name* (SONAME) contained in the file being linked.

2.151.1 Default

This is the default if you are generating a *Base Platform Application Binary Interface* (BPABI) compatible executable file but where you do not specify a version script with the option --symver_script.

2.151.2 See also

Concepts

*Using the Linker:*

- *About symbol versioning on page 10-27.*

Reference

- *Base Platform ABI for the ARM Architecture,*
2.152 --sysroot=\textit{path}

GCC and GNU ld are configured against a common sysroot. This means that where ld scripts refer to their subordinate libraries using an absolute path, the path is still relative to sysroot.

This option enables \texttt{armlink} to treat any absolute paths found from library scripts to be treated as relative to the specified path.

Because implicit ld scripts are going to be enabled only in --sysv mode, this only takes effect when targeting ARM Linux. Relative paths must still search the normal userlibpath list for the file.

This option affects the following ld script commands:

- \texttt{INPUT}
- \texttt{GROUP}
- \texttt{SEARCH\_DIR}.

If sysroot is not NULL:

- Any absolute paths in \texttt{INPUT}, \texttt{GROUP} or \texttt{SEARCH\_DIR} commands have sysroot prepended.
- Any paths beginning with the \texttt{=} character have that character replaced by sysroot, but only for \texttt{SEARCH\_PATH} commands.

\textbf{Note}

The linker removes the \texttt{=} character if no sysroot is configured.

2.152.1 Syntax

\texttt{--sysroot=\textit{path}}

where \textit{path} is location that is to be treated as the common sysroot.

2.152.2 See also

\textbf{Concepts}

\textit{Using the Linker}:

- \textit{About GNU ld script support and restrictions on page 9-2}.

\textbf{Reference}

- \texttt{--linker_script=ld_script} on page 2-100
- \texttt{--sysv} on page 2-170.
2.153  --sysv

This option creates a System V (SysV) formatted ELF executable file that can be used on ARM Linux. You can also specify a GNU ld script with the --linker_script option.

--- Note ---
ELF files produced with the --sysv option are demand-paged compliant.

2.153.1 Restrictions

The SysV model does not support scatter-loading.

2.153.2 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
•  SysV linking model on page 3-8
•  Demand paging on page 4-23
•  Chapter 10 BPABI and SysV shared libraries and executables.

Reference
•  --add_shared_references, --no_add_shared_references on page 2-7
•  --arm_linux on page 2-13
•  --import_unresolved, --no_import_unresolved on page 2-79
•  --linker_script=ld_script on page 2-100
•  --prelink_support, --no_prelink_support on page 2-125
•  --runpath=pathlist on page 2-138
•  --shared on page 2-146
•  --sysroot=path on page 2-169
•  --use_sysv_default_script, --no_use_sysv_default_script on page 2-178
•  IMPORT on page 3-4.
2.154 --tailreorder, --no_tailreorder

This option moves tail calling sections immediately before their target, if possible, to optimize the branch instruction at the end of a section. A tail calling section is a section that contains a branch instruction at the end of the section. The branch must have a relocation that targets a function at the start of a section.

2.154.1 Default

The default is --no_tailreorder.

2.154.2 Restrictions

The linker:

- Can only move one tail calling section for each tail call target. If there are multiple tail calls to a single section, the tail calling section with an identical section name is moved before the target. If no section name is found in the tail calling section that has a matching name, then the linker moves the first section it encounters.
- Cannot move a tail calling section out of its execution region.
- Does not move tail calling sections before inline veneers.

2.154.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
- Handling branches that optimize to a NOP on page 5-21
- About reordering of tail calling sections on page 5-22.

Reference

- --branchnop, --no_branchnop on page 2-25.
2.155 --thumb2_library, --no_thumb2_library

Enables you to link against the combined ARM and Thumb-2 library for use with Cortex-A and Cortex-R series processors.

Use the --no_thumb2_library option to revert to the ARMv5T and later libraries.

2.155.1 Default

The default is --thumb2_library.

2.155.2 See also

Reference

Using ARM C and C++ Libraries and Floating-Point Support:

• C and C++ library naming conventions on page 2-120.
2.156 --tiebreaker=option

A tiebreaker is used when a sorting algorithm requires a total ordering of sections. It is used to resolve the order when the sorting criteria results in more than one input section with equal properties.

2.156.1 Syntax

--tiebreaker=option

where option is one of:

creation  The order that the linker creates sections in its internal section data structure. When the linker creates an input section for each ELF section in the input objects, it increments a global counter. The value of this counter is stored in the section as the creation index. The creation index of a section is unique apart from the special case of inline veneers.

cmdline  The order that the section appears on the linker command-line. The command-line order is defined as File.Object.Section where:

- Section is the section index, sh_idx, of the Section in the Object
- Object is the order that Object appears in the File
- File is the order the File appears on the command line.

The order the Object appears in the File is only significant if the file is an ar archive.

This option is useful if you are doing a binary difference between the results of different links, link1 and link2. If link2 has only small changes from link1, then you might want the differences in one source file to be localized. In general, creation index works well for objects, but because of the multiple pass selection of members from libraries, a small difference such as calling a new function can result in a different order of objects and therefore a different tiebreak. The command-line index is more stable across builds.

Use this option with the --scatter option.

2.156.2 Default

The default option is creation.

2.156.3 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
- Examples of using sorting algorithms for .ANY sections on page 8-32.

Reference
- --any_sort_order=order on page 2-11
- --map, --no_map on page 2-108
- --scatter=file on page 2-142
- --section_index_display=type on page 2-145
- --sort=algorithm on page 2-152.
2.157  --undefined=\textit{symbol}

This option causes the linker to:

1. Create a symbol reference to the specified symbol name.
2. Issue an implicit \texttt{--keep(symbol)} to prevent any sections brought in to define that symbol from being removed.

2.157.1 Syntax

\texttt{--undefined=\textit{symbol}}

2.157.2 See also

\textbf{Reference}

- \texttt{--keep=section\_id} on page 2-89
- \texttt{--undefined\_and\_export=symbol} on page 2-175.
2.158  **--undefined_and_export=symbol**

This option causes the linker to:

1. Create a symbol reference to the specified symbol name.
2. Issue an implicit **--keep(symbol)** to prevent any sections brought in to define that symbol from being removed.
3. Add an implicit **EXPORT symbol** to push the specified symbol into the dynamic symbol table.

2.158.1 Syntax

```
--undefined_and_export=symbol
```

2.158.2 Usage

Be aware of the following when using this option:

- It does not change the visibility of a symbol unless you specify the **--override_visibility** option.
- A warning is issued if the visibility of the specified symbol is not high enough.
- A warning is issued if the visibility of the specified symbol is overridden because you also specified the **--override_visibility** option.
- Hidden symbols are not exported unless you specify the **--override_visibility** option.

2.158.3 See also

**Reference**

- **--keep=section_id** on page 2-89
- **--override_visibility** on page 2-115
- **--undefined=symbol** on page 2-174
- **EXPORT** on page 3-2.
2.159  **--unresolved=symbol**

This option takes each reference to an undefined symbol and matches it to the global definition of the specified symbol.

2.159.1 Syntax

```
--unresolved=symbol
```

Where *symbol* must be both defined and global, otherwise it appears in the list of undefined symbols and the link step fails.

2.159.2 Usage

This option is particularly useful during top-down development, because it enables you to test a partially-implemented system by matching each reference to a missing function to a dummy function.

2.159.3 See also

Reference

- **--undefined=symbol** on page 2-174
- **--undefined_and_export=symbol** on page 2-175
**2.160  --use_definition_visibility**

When the linker combines global symbols the visibility of the symbol is set with the strictest visibility of the symbols being combined. Therefore, a symbol reference with `STV_HIDDEN` visibility combined with a definition with `STV_DEFAULT` visibility results in a definition with `STV_HIDDEN` visibility.

This option enables the linker to use the visibility of the definition in preference to the visibility a reference when combining symbols. For example, a symbol reference with `STV_HIDDEN` visibility combined with a definition with `STV_DEFAULT` visibility results in a definition with `STV_DEFAULT` visibility.

This can be useful when you want a reference to not match a Shared Library, but you want to export the definition.

--- **Note** ---

This option is not ELF-compliant and is disabled by default. To create ELF-compliant images, you must use symbol references with the appropriate visibility.

---

**2.160.1  See also**

**Concepts**

*Using the Linker:*

- *Symbol visibility for BPABI models on page 10-7.*
2.161  --use_sysv_default_script, --no_use_sysv_default_script

The default option --use_sysv_default_script causes armlink to behave more like GNU ld by using a built-in ld script.

Use --no_use_sysv_default_script if you prefer to use the built-in scatter file rather than the built-in ld script. The built-in scatter file makes the linker behave more like the RVCT v4.0 linker.

2.161.1  See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• Default GNU ld scripts used by armlink on page 9-8.
• Example scatter file for the Base Platform linking model on page 11-5.
2.162 --userlibpath=pathlist

This option specifies a list of paths that are used to search for user libraries.

2.162.1 Syntax

--userlibpath=pathlist

Where pathlist is a comma-separated list of paths that are used to search for the required libraries. Do not include spaces between the comma and the path name when specifying multiple path names, for example, path1,path2,path3,...,pathn.

2.162.2 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• How the linker performs library searching, selection, and scanning on page 4-35.

Reference
• --libpath=pathlist on page 2-96.
2.163 --veneerinject, --no_veneerinject

Enables or disables the placement of veneers outside of the sorting order for the Execution Region.

2.163.1 Usage

Use --veneerinject to allow the linker to place veneers outside of the sorting order for the Execution Region. This option is a subset of the --largeregions command. Use --veneerinject if you want to allow the veneer placement behavior described, but do not want to implicitly set the --api and --sort=AvgCallDepth.

Use --no_veneerinject to allow the linker use the sorting order for the Execution Region.

Use --veneer_inject_type to control the strategy the linker uses to place injected veneers.

The following command-line options allow stable veneer placement with large Execution Regions:

```
--veneerinject --veneer_inject_type=pool --sort=lexical
```

2.163.2 Default

The default is --no_veneerinject. The linker automatically switches to large region mode if it is required to successfully link the image.

--- Note ---
--veneerinject is the default for large region mode.

2.163.3 See also

Reference

- --api, --no_api on page 2-12
- --largeregions, --no_largeregions on page 2-92
- --sort=algorithm on page 2-152
- --veneer_inject_type=type on page 2-181.
2.164 --veneer_inject_type=type

This option controls the veneer layout when --largeregions mode is on.

2.164.1 Syntax

```
--veneer_inject_type=type
```

where type is one of:

- **individual**
  The linker places veneers to ensure they can be reached by the largest amount of sections that use the veneer. Veneer reuse between execution regions is permitted. This type minimizes the number of veneers that are required but disrupts the structure of the image the most.

- **pool**
  The linker:
  1. Collects veneers from a contiguous range of the execution region
  2. Places all the veneers generated from that range into a pool.
  3. Places that pool at the end of the range.

A large execution region might have more than one range and therefore more than one pool. Although this type has much less impact on the structure of image, it has fewer opportunities for reuse. This is because a range of code cannot reuse a veneer in another pool. The linker calculates the range based on the presence of branch instructions that the linker predicts might require veneers. A branch is predicted to require a veneer when either:
  • a state change is required
  • the distance from source to target plus a contingency greater than the branch range.

You can set the size of the contingency with the --veneer_pool_size=size option. By default the contingency size is set to 102400 bytes. The --info=veneerpools option provides information on how the linker has placed veneer pools.

2.164.2 Restrictions

You must use --largeregions with this option.

2.164.3 See also

Reference

- `--info=topic[,topic,...]` on page 2-80
- `--largeregions, --no_largeregions` on page 2-92
- `--veneerinject,--no_veneerinject` on page 2-180
- `--veneer_pool_size=size` on page 2-182.
2.165  **--veneer_pool_size=size**

Sets the contingency size for the veneer pool in an execution region.

2.165.1 Syntax

```
--veneer_pool_size=pool
```

where `pool` is the size in bytes.

2.165.2 Default

The default size is 102400 bytes.

2.165.3 See also

Reference

- **--veneer_inject_type=type** on page 2-181.
2.166  --veneershare, --no_veneershare

This option enables or disables veneer sharing. Veneer sharing can cause a significant decrease in image size.

2.166.1 default

The default is --veneershare.

2.166.2 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
- Overview of veneers on page 4-26
- Veneer sharing on page 4-27
- Veneer types on page 4-28
- Generation of position independent to absolute veneers on page 4-29
- Reuse of veneers when scatter-loading on page 4-30.

Reference
- --inlineveneer, --no_inlineveneer on page 2-86
- --piveneer, --no_piveneer on page 2-120.
2.167 --verbose

This option prints detailed information about the link operation, including the objects that are included and the libraries from which they are taken. This output is particular useful for tracing undefined symbols reference or multiply defined symbols. Because this output is typically quite long, you might want to use this command with the --list=file command to redirect the information to file.

Use --verbose to output diagnostics to stdout.

2.167.1 See also

Reference

- --list=file on page 2-102
- --muldefweak, --no_muldefweak on page 2-113
- --unresolved=symbol on page 2-176.
2.168 --version_number

This option displays the version of armlink you are using.

2.168.1 Syntax

    armlink --version_number

The linker displays the version number in the format nnnbbb, where:
- nnn is the version number
- bbb is the build number.

2.168.2 Example

Version 5.0.0 build 697 is displayed as 500697.

2.168.3 See also

Reference
- --help on page 2-78
- --vsn on page 2-188
2.169  --vfemode=mode

Virtual Function Elimination (VFE) is a technique that enables the linker to identify more unused sections.

Use this option to specify how VFE, and Runtime Type Information (RTTI) objects, are eliminated.

2.169.1 Syntax

--vfemode=mode

Where mode is one of the following:

on  Use the command-line option --vfemode=on to make the linker VFE aware. In this mode the linker chooses force or off mode based on the content of object files:

- Where every object file contains VFE information or does not refer to a symbol with a mangled C++ name, the linker assumes force mode and continues with the elimination.
- If any object file is missing VFE information and refers to a symbol with a mangled C++ name, for example, where code has been compiled with a previous release of the ARM tools, the linker assumes off mode, and VFE is disabled silently. Choosing off mode to disable VFE in this situation ensures that the linker does not remove a virtual function that is used by an object with no VFE information.

off  Use the command-line option --vfemode=off to make armlink ignore any extra information supplied by the compiler. In this mode, the final image is the same as that produced by compiling and linking without VFE awareness.

force  Use the command-line option --vfemode=force to make the linker VFE aware and force the VFE algorithm to be applied. If some of the object files do not contain VFE information, for example, where they have been compiled with a previous release of the ARM tools, the linker continues with the elimination but displays a warning to alert you to possible errors.

force_no_rtti  Use the command-line option --vfemode=force_no_rtti to make the linker VFE aware and force the removal of all RTTI objects. In this mode all virtual functions are retained.

2.169.2 Default

The default is --vfemode=on.

2.169.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:
- Elimination of common debug sections on page 5-2
- Elimination of common groups or sections on page 5-3
- Elimination of unused sections on page 5-4
- Elimination of unused virtual functions on page 5-6.
2.170 --via=file

This option reads an additional list of input filenames and linker options from file.

You can enter multiple --via options on the linker command line. The --via options can also be included within a via file.

2.170.1 See also

Concepts

Compiler Reference:

- Overview of via files on page B-2.
2.171 --vsn

This option displays the version information and the license details. For example:

```
>armlink --vsn
ARM Linker, N.n [Build num]
license_type
Software supplied by: ARM Limited
```

2.171.1 See also

Reference

- `--help` on page 2-78
- `--show_cmdline` on page 2-147
- `--version_number` on page 2-185.
2.172 --workdir=directory

This option enables you to provide a working directory for a project template.

Note Project templates only require working directories if they include other configuration files.

Note This option is deprecated.

2.172.1 Syntax

--workdir=directory

Where directory is the name of the project directory.

2.172.2 Usage

If you obtained the ARM Compiler toolchain with another ARM product, you can set an environment variable to specify a project working directory to use as the default. --workdir overrides this environment variable.

See the Getting Started document of your ARM product for more information.

2.172.3 Restrictions

If you specify a project working directory using --workdir, then you must specify a project file using --project.

2.172.4 See also

Reference

• --project=filename, --no_project on page 2-127
• --reinitialize_workdir on page 2-131.
2.173  --xref, --no_xref

This option lists to stdout all cross-references between input sections.

2.173.1 Default

The default is --no_xref.

2.173.2 See also

Reference
- --list=file on page 2-102
- --xrefdbg, --no_xrefdbg on page 2-191
- --xref[from|to]=object(section) on page 2-192.
2.174  --xrefdbg, --no_xrefdbg

This option lists to stdout all cross-references between input debug sections.

2.174.1 Default

The default is --no_xrefdbg.

2.174.2 See also

Reference
- --list=file on page 2-102
- --xref, --no_xref on page 2-190
- --xref[from|to]=object(section) on page 2-192.
2.175  --xref{from|to}=object(section)

This option lists to stdout cross-references:

- from input section in object to other input sections
- to input section in object from other input sections.

This is a useful subset of the listing produced by the --xref linker option if you are interested in references from or to a specific input section. You can have multiple occurrences of this option to list references from or to more than one input section.

2.175.1 See also

Reference

- --list=file on page 2-102
- --xref, --no_xref on page 2-190
- --xrefdbg, --no_xrefdbg on page 2-191.
2.176 --zi_base=address

This option specifies the base address of an ER_ZI execution region.

2.176.1 Syntax

--zi_base=address

Where address must be word-aligned.

2.176.2 Restrictions

The linker ignores --zi_base if one of the following options is also specified:

• --bpabi
• --base_platform
• --reloc
• --rwpi
• --split
• --sysv.

You cannot use --zi_base with --scatter.

2.176.3 See also

Reference

• --base_platform on page 2-18
• --bpabi on page 2-24
• --reloc on page 2-132
• --rwpi on page 2-140
• --scatter=file on page 2-142
• --split on page 2-154
• --sysv on page 2-170.
Chapter 3
Linker steering file command reference

The following topics describe the steering file commands supported by the linker, armlink:

- `EXPORT` on page 3-2
- `HIDE` on page 3-3
- `IMPORT` on page 3-4
- `RENAME` on page 3-5
- `REQUIRE` on page 3-7
- `RESOLVE` on page 3-8
- `SHOW` on page 3-10.
3.1 EXPORT

The EXPORT command specifies that a symbol can be accessed by other shared objects or executables.

________ Note __________

A symbol can be exported only if the reference has STV_DEFAULT visibility. You must use the --override_visibility command-line option to enable the linker to override symbol visibility to STV_DEFAULT.

3.1.1 Syntax

EXPORT pattern [AS replacement_pattern] [,pattern [AS replacement_pattern]]

where:

pattern

Is a string, optionally including wildcard characters (either * or ?), that matches zero or more defined global symbols. If pattern does not match any defined global symbol, the linker ignores the command. The operand can match only defined global symbols.

If the symbol is not defined, the linker issues:
Warning: L6331W: No eligible global symbol matches pattern symbol

replacement_pattern

Is a string, optionally including wildcard characters (either * or ?), to which the defined global symbol is to be renamed. Wild characters must have a corresponding wildcard in pattern. The characters matched by the replacement_pattern wildcard are substituted for the pattern wildcard.

For example:
EXPORT my_func AS func1
renames and exports the defined symbol my_func as func1.

3.1.2 Usage

You cannot export a symbol to a name that already exists. Only one wildcard character (either * or ?) is permitted in EXPORT.

The defined global symbol is included in the dynamic symbol table (as replacement_pattern if given, otherwise as pattern), if a dynamic symbol table is present.

3.1.3 See also

Concepts
Using the Linker:
• What is a steering file? on page 7-24.

Reference
• --override_visibility on page 2-115
• IMPORT on page 3-4.
3.2 HIDE

The HIDE command makes defined global symbols in the symbol table anonymous.

3.2.1 Syntax

HIDE pattern [,pattern]

where:

pattern Is a string, optionally including wildcard characters, that matches zero or more defined global symbols. If pattern does not match any defined global symbol, the linker ignores the command. You cannot hide undefined symbols.

3.2.2 Usage

HIDE and SHOW can be used to make certain global symbols anonymous in an output image or partially linked object. Hiding symbols in an object file or library can be useful as a means of protecting intellectual property, as shown in Example 3-1. This example produces a partially linked object with all global symbols hidden, except those beginning with os_.

Example 3-1 Using the HIDE command

; steer.txt

; Hides all global symbols
HIDE *

; Shows all symbols beginning with 'os_'
SHOW os_*

Link this example with the command:

armlink --partial input_object.o --edit steer.txt --o partial_object.o

You can be link the resulting partial object with other objects, provided they do not contain references to the hidden symbols. When symbols are hidden in the output object, SHOW commands in subsequent link steps have no effect on them. The hidden references are removed from the output symbol table.

3.2.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

- What is a steering file? on page 7-24.

Reference

- --edit=file_list on page 2-53
- --partial on page 2-119
- SHOW on page 3-10.
3.3 IMPORT

The IMPORT command specifies that a symbol is defined in a shared object at runtime.

--- Note ---
A symbol can be imported only if the reference has STV_DEFAULT visibility. You must use the --override_visibility command-line option to enable the linker to override symbol visibility to STV_DEFAULT.

3.3.1 Syntax

IMPORT pattern [AS replacement_pattern] [,pattern [AS replacement_pattern]]

where:

- **pattern**
  - Is a string, optionally including wildcard characters (either * or ?), that matches zero or more undefined global symbols. If **pattern** does not match any undefined global symbol, the linker ignores the command. The operand can match only undefined global symbols.

- **replacement_pattern**
  - Is a string, optionally including wildcard characters (either * or ?), to which the symbol is to be renamed. Wild characters must have a corresponding wildcard in **pattern**. The characters matched by the **pattern** wildcard are substituted for the **replacement_pattern** wildcard.

  For example:
  ```
  IMPORT my_func AS func
  ```

  imports and renames the undefined symbol my_func as func.

3.3.2 Usage

You cannot import a symbol that has been defined in the current shared object or executable. Only one wildcard character (either * or ?) is permitted in IMPORT.

The undefined symbol is included in the dynamic symbol table (as **replacement_pattern** if given, otherwise as **pattern**), if a dynamic symbol table is present.

--- Note ---
The IMPORT command only affects undefined global symbols. Symbols that have been resolved by a shared library are implicitly imported into the dynamic symbol table. The linker ignores any IMPORT directive that targets an implicitly imported symbol.

3.3.3 See also

- **Concepts**
  - Using the Linker:
    - *What is a steering file? on page 7-24.*
  - **Reference**
    - --override_visibility on page 2-115
    - EXPORT on page 3-2.
### 3.4 RENAME

The RENAME command renames defined and undefined global symbol names.

#### 3.4.1 Syntax

RENAME  \textit{pattern} \textit{AS} \textit{replacement_pattern} \textit{[,pattern} \textit{AS} \textit{replacement_pattern]}  

where:

- \textit{pattern} is a string, optionally including wildcard characters (either * or ?), that matches zero or more global symbols. If \textit{pattern} does not match any global symbol, the linker ignores the command. The operand can match both defined and undefined symbols.

- \textit{replacement_pattern} is a string, optionally including wildcard characters (either * or ?), to which the symbol is to be renamed. Wild characters must have a corresponding wildcard in \textit{pattern}. The characters matched by the \textit{pattern} wildcard are substituted for the \textit{replacement_pattern} wildcard.

For example, for a symbol named \textit{func1}:

```
RENAME f* AS my_f*
```

renames \textit{func1} to \textit{my_func1}.

#### 3.4.2 Usage

You cannot rename a symbol to a global symbol name that already exists, even if the target symbol name is being renamed itself.

You cannot rename a symbol to the same name as another symbol. For example, you cannot do the following:

```
RENAME f1 AS bar
RENAME f2 AS bar
```

Renames only take effect at the end of the link step. Therefore, renaming a symbol does not remove its original name. This means that you cannot do the following:

```
RENAME func1 func2
RENAME func2 func3
```

The linker gives an error that func1 cannot be renamed to func2 as a symbol already exists with that name.

Only one wildcard character (either * or ?) is permitted in RENAME.

#### 3.4.3 Example

Given an image containing the symbols \textit{func1}, \textit{func2}, and \textit{func3}, you might have a steering file containing the following commands:

```
; invalid, func2 already exists EXPORT func1 AS func2

; valid RENAME func3 AS b2
; invalid, func3 still exists because the link step is not yet complete EXPORT func1 AS func3
```
3.4.4 See also

Concepts

*Using the Linker:*

- *What is a steering file?* on page 7-24.
3.5 REQUIRE

The REQUIRE command creates a DT_NEEDED tag in the dynamic array. DT_NEEDED tags specify dependencies to other shared objects used by the application, for example, a shared library.

3.5.1 Syntax

REQUIRE  pattern [,pattern]

where:

pattern Is a string representing a filename. No wild characters are permitted.

3.5.2 Usage

The linker inserts a DT_NEEDED tag with the value of pattern into the dynamic array. This tells the dynamic loader that the file it is currently loading requires pattern to be loaded.

Note DT_NEEDED tags inserted as a result of a REQUIRE command are added after DT_NEEDED tags generated from shared objects or dynamically linked libraries (DLLs) placed on the command line.

3.5.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

• What is a steering file? on page 7-24.
3.6 RESOLVE

The RESOLVE command matches specific undefined references to a defined global symbol.

3.6.1 Syntax

RESOLVE  pattern AS defined_pattern

where:

pattern  Is a string, optionally including wildcard characters (either * or ?), that matches zero or more undefined global symbols. If pattern does not match any undefined global symbol, the linker ignores the command. The operand can match only undefined global symbols.

defined_pattern  Is a string, optionally including wildcard characters, that matches zero or more defined global symbols. If defined_pattern does not match any defined global symbol, the linker ignores the command. You cannot match an undefined reference to an undefined symbol.

3.6.2 Usage

RESOLVE is an extension of the existing armlink --unresolved command-line option. The difference is that --unresolved enables all undefined references to match one single definition, whereas RESOLVE enables more specific matching of references to symbols.

The undefined references are removed from the output symbol table.

RESOLVE works when performing partial-linking and when linking normally.

3.6.3 Example

You might have two files file1.c and file2.c, as shown in the following example:

---

Example 3-2 Using the RESOLVE command

file1.c
extern int foo;
extern void MP3_Init(void);
extern void MP3_Play(void);

int main(void)
{
  int x = foo + 1;
  MP3_Init();
  MP3_Play();
  return x;
}

file2.c:
int foobar;
void MyMP3_Init()
{
}
void MyMP3_Play()
{
}

Create a steering file, ed.txt, containing the line:

RESOLVE MP3* AS MyMP3*.

Enter the following command:

armlink file1.o file2.o --edit ed.txt --unresolved foobar

This command has the following effects:

- The references from file1.o (foo, MP3_Init() and MP3_Play()) are matched to the definitions in file2.o (foobar, MyMP3_Init() and MyMP3_Play() respectively), as specified by the steering file ed.txt.
- The RESOLVE command in ed.txt matches the MP3 functions and the --unresolved option matches any other remaining references, in this case, foo to foobar.
- The output symbol table, whether it is an image or a partial object, does not contain the symbols foo, MP3_Init or MP3_Play.

3.6.4 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

- What is a steering file? on page 7-24.

Reference

- --edit=file_list on page 2-53
- --unresolved=symbol on page 2-176
3.7 SHOW

The SHOW command makes global symbols visible. This command is useful if you want to make a specific symbol visible that is hidden using a HIDE command with a wildcard.

3.7.1 Syntax

SHOW pattern [,pattern]

where:

pattern Is a string, optionally including wildcard characters, that matches zero or more global symbols. If pattern does not match any global symbol, the linker ignores the command.

3.7.2 Usage

The usage of SHOW is closely related to that of HIDE.

3.7.3 See also

Concepts

Using the Linker:

- *What is a steering file? on page 7-24.*

Reference

- *HIDE on page 3-3.*
Chapter 4
Formal syntax of the scatter file

The following topics describe the format of scatter files:

**Concepts**
- About load region descriptions on page 4-5
- About execution region descriptions on page 4-8
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for load regions on page 4-16
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for execution regions on page 4-17
- Inheritance rules for load region address attributes on page 4-18
- Inheritance rules for load region address attributes on page 4-18
- Inheritance rules for the RELOC address attribute on page 4-20
- About input section descriptions on page 4-21
- How the linker resolves multiple matches when processing scatter files on page 4-26
- Behavior when .ANY sections overflow because of linker-generated content on page 4-28
- How the linker resolves path names when processing scatter files on page 4-29
- About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30
- Expression usage in scatter files on page 4-31
- Expression rules in scatter files on page 4-32
- Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34
- Scatter files containing relative base address load regions and a ZI execution region on page 4-36
- ScatterAssert function and load address related functions on page 4-38
• Symbol related function in a scatter file on page 4-40
• Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.

Reference
• BNF notation used in scatter-loading description syntax on page 4-3
• Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
• Syntax of a load region description on page 4-6
• Load region attributes on page 4-7
• Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
• Execution region attributes on page 4-11
• Address attributes for load and execution regions on page 4-14
• Syntax of an input section description on page 4-22
• AlignExpr(expr, align) function on page 4-42
• GetPageSize() function on page 4-43
• SizeOfHeaders() function on page 4-44.
### 4.1 BNF notation used in scatter-loading description syntax

Table 4-1 summarizes the Backus-Naur Form (BNF) symbols that are used to describe a formal language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Quotation marks are used to indicate that a character that is normally part of the BNF syntax is used as a literal character in the definition. The definition B&quot;++&quot;C, for example, can only be replaced by the pattern B+C. The definition B+C can be replaced by, for example, patterns BC, BBC, or BBBC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ::= B</td>
<td>Defines A as B. For example, A ::= B&quot;++&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>Optional element A. For example, A ::= B[C]D means that the definition A can be expanded into either BD or BCD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>Element A can have one or more occurrences. For example, A ::= B+ means that the definition A can be expanded into B, BB, or BBB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A*</td>
<td>Element A can have zero or more occurrences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A B)</td>
<td>Element A and B are grouped together. This is particularly useful when the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.1.1 See also

Concepts
- **Syntax of a scatter file** on page 4-4.
4.2 Syntax of a scatter file

The following figure shows the components and organization of a typical scatter file:

![Components of a scatter file](image)

**Figure 4-1 Components of a scatter file**

4.2.1 See also

**Tasks**
*Using the Linker:*
- Chapter 8 Using scatter files.

**Concepts**
- About load region descriptions on page 4-5
- About execution region descriptions on page 4-8
4.3 About load region descriptions

A load region description has:

• a name (used by the linker to identify different load regions)
• a base address (the start address for the code and data in the load view)
• attributes that specify the properties of the load region
• an optional maximum size specification
• one or more execution regions.

The following figure shows the components of a typical load region description:

![Figure 4-2 Components of a load region description](image)

4.3.1 See also

Tasks

Using the Linker:
• About creating regions on page boundaries on page 8-56
• Chapter 8 Using scatter files.

Concepts

• About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30.

Reference

• Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
• Syntax of a load region description on page 4-6
• Load region attributes on page 4-7
• Address attributes for load and execution regions on page 4-14.
4.4 Syntax of a load region description

The syntax of a load region description, in Backus-Naur Form (BNF), is:

```
load_region_description ::= load_region_name (base_address | ("+" offset)) [attribute_list] [max_size]
"{" execution_region_description+ ""}
```

where:

- **load_region_name**
  Names the load region.

- **base_address**
  Specifies the address where objects in the region are to be linked. `base_address` must satisfy the alignment constraints of the load region.

- **+offset**
  Describes a base address that is `offset` bytes beyond the end of the preceding load region. The value of `offset` must be zero modulo four. If this is the first load region, then `+offset` means that the base address begins `offset` bytes from zero. If you use `+offset`, then the load region might inherit certain attributes from a previous load region.

- **attribute_list**
  The attributes that specify the properties of the load region contents.

- **max_size**
  Specifies the maximum size of the load region. This is the size of the load region before any decompression or zero initialization take place. If the optional `max_size` value is specified, armlink generates an error if the region has more than `max_size` bytes allocated to it.

- **execution_region_description**
  Specifies the execution region name, address, and contents.

Note: The Backus-Naur Form (BNF) definitions contain additional line returns and spaces to improve readability. They are not required in the scatter-loading definition and are ignored if present in the file.

4.4.1 See also

Concepts
- About load region descriptions on page 4-5
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for load regions on page 4-16
- Inheritance rules for load region address attributes on page 4-18
- About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30.

Reference
- Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
- Syntax of a load region description
- Load region attributes on page 4-7
- Address attributes for load and execution regions on page 4-14.
4.5 Load region attributes

The load region attributes are:

- **ABSOLUTE**: Absolute address. The load address of the region is specified by the base designator. This is the default, unless you use PI or RELOC.

- **ALIGN alignment**: Increase the alignment constraint for the load region from 4 to alignment. alignment must be a positive power of 2. If the load region has a base_address then this must be alignment aligned. If the load region has a +offset then the linker aligns the calculated base address of the region to an alignment boundary.

  This can also affect the offset in the ELF file. For example, the following causes the data for FOO to be written out at 4k offset into the ELF file:

  ```
  FOO +4 ALIGN 4096
  ```

- **NOCOMPRESS**: RW data compression is enabled by default. The NOCOMPRESS keyword enables you to specify that the contents of a load region must not be compressed in the final image.

- **OVERLAY**: The OVERLAY keyword enables you to have multiple load regions at the same address. ARM tools do not provide an overlay mechanism. To use multiple load regions at the same address, you must provide your own overlay manager.

- **PI**: This region is position independent.

- **PROTECTED**: The PROTECTED keyword prevents:
  - overlapping of load regions
  - veneer sharing
  - string sharing with the --merge option.

- **RELOC**: This region is relocatable.

4.5.1 See also

- **Concepts**
  - Considerations when using a relative address +offset for load regions on page 4-16
  - Inheritance rules for the RELOC address attribute on page 4-20.

- **Using the Linker**
  - About load region descriptions on page 4-5
  - Section alignment with the linker on page 4-22
  - Veneer sharing on page 4-27
  - Generation of position independent to absolute veneers on page 4-29
  - Reuse of veneers when scatter-loading on page 4-30
  - Optimization with RW data compression on page 5-13
  - Placement of sections with overlays on page 8-46
  - About creating regions on page boundaries on page 8-56.

- **Reference**
  - --merge, --no_merge on page 2-112
  - Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.
4.6 About execution region descriptions

An execution region description has:
• a name (used by the linker to identify different execution regions)
• a base address (either absolute or relative)
• attributes that specify the properties of the execution region
• an optional maximum size specification
• one or more input section descriptions (the modules placed into this execution region).

The following figure shows the components of a typical execution region description:

![Figure 4-3 Components of an execution region description](image)

4.6.1 See also

Tasks
Using the Linker:
• Chapter 8 Using scatter files.

Concepts
• About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30.
Using the Linker:
• Placement of sections with overlays on page 8-46
• About creating regions on page boundaries on page 8-56.

Reference
• Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
• Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
• Execution region attributes on page 4-11
• Address attributes for load and execution regions on page 4-14
• About input section descriptions on page 4-21.
4.7 Syntax of an execution region description

The syntax of an execution region description, in Backus-Naur Form (BNF), is:

```
execution_region_description ::= 
  exec_region_name (base_address | "+" offset) [attribute_list] [max_size | length] 
  "{" 
  input_section_description= 
  "}" 
```

where:

- **exec_region_name**
  Names the execution region.

- **base_address**
  Specifies the address where objects in the region are to be linked. `base_address` must be word-aligned.
  
  **Note**
  Using `ALIGN` on an execution region causes both the load address and execution address to be aligned.

- **+offset**
  Describes a base address that is `offset` bytes beyond the end of the preceding execution region. The value of `offset` must be zero modulo four.
  
  If this is the first execution region in the load region then `+offset` means that the base address begins `offset` bytes after the base of the containing load region.
  
  If you use `+offset`, then the execution region might inherit certain attributes from the parent load region, or from a previous execution region within the same load region.

- **attribute_list**
  The attributes that specify the properties of the execution region contents.

- **max_size**
  For an execution region marked `EMPTY` or `FILL` the `max_size` value is interpreted as the length of the region. Otherwise the `max_size` value is interpreted as the maximum size of the execution region.

- **[-]length**
  Can only be used with `EMPTY` to represent a stack that grows down in memory. If the length is given as a negative value, the `base_address` is taken to be the end address of the region.

- **input_section_description**
  Specifies the content of the input sections.
  
  **Note**
  The Backus-Naur Form (BNF) definitions contain additional line returns and spaces to improve readability. They are not required in the scatter-loading definition and are ignored if present in the file.

4.7.1 See also

**Tasks**

* Using the Linker:
  - Chapter 8 Using scatter files.
Concepts

- *About execution region descriptions on page 4-8*
- *Considerations when using a relative address +offset for execution regions on page 4-17*
- *About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30.*

Using the Linker:

- *Base Platform linking model on page 3-6*
- *Restrictions on the use of scatter files with the Base Platform model on page 11-2*
- *Placement of sections with overlays on page 8-46*
- *About creating regions on page boundaries on page 8-56.*

Reference

- *Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4*
- *Execution region attributes on page 4-11*
- *Address attributes for load and execution regions on page 4-14*
- *Inheritance rules for load region address attributes on page 4-18*
- *Inheritance rules for execution region address attributes on page 4-19*
- *Inheritance rules for the RELOC address attribute on page 4-20*
- *About input section descriptions on page 4-21.*
4.8 Execution region attributes

The execution region attributes are:

**ABSOLUTE**
- Absolute address. The execution address of the region is specified by the base designator.

**ALIGN** `alignment`
- Increase the alignment constraint for the execution region from 4 to `alignment`. `alignment` must be a positive power of 2. If the execution region has a `base_address` then this must be `alignment` aligned. If the execution region has a `offset` then the linker aligns the calculated base address of the region to an `alignment` boundary.

--- Note ---
ALIGN on an execution region causes both the load address and execution address to be aligned. This can result in padding being added to the ELF file. To align only the execution address, use the `AlignExpr` expression on the base address.

**ALIGNALL** `value`
- Increases the alignment of sections within the execution region.
- The value must be a positive power of 2 and must be greater than or equal to 4.

**ANY_SIZE** `max_size`
- Specifies the maximum size within the execution region that `armlink` can fill with unassigned sections. You can use a simple expression to specify the `max_size`. That is, you cannot use functions such as `ImageLimit()`.

--- Note ---
`max_size` is not the contingency, but the maximum size permitted for placing unassigned sections in an execution region. For example, if an execution region is to be filled only with `.ANY` sections, a two percent contingency is still set aside for veneers. This leaves 98% of the region for `.ANY` section assignments.

Be aware of the following restrictions when using this keyword:

- `max_size` must be less than or equal to the region size
- you can use `ANY_SIZE` on a region without a `.ANY` selector but it is ignored by `armlink`.

**EMPTY [-]length**
- Reserves an empty block of memory of a given `size` in the execution region, typically used by a heap or stack. No section can be placed in a region with the `EMPTY` attribute.
- `length` represent a stack that grows down in memory. If the length is given as a negative value, the `base_address` is taken to be the end address of the region.

**FILL** `value`
- Creates a linker generated region containing a `value`. If you specify `FILL`, you must give a value, for example: `FILL 0xFFFFFFFF`. The `FILL` attribute replaces the following combination: `EMPTY ZEROPAD PADVALUE`.
- In certain situations, for example, simulation, this is preferable to spending a long time in a zeroing loop.

**FIXED**
- Fixed address. The linker attempts to make the execution address equal the load address. This makes the region a root region. If this is not possible the linker produces an error.
The linker inserts padding with this attribute.

**NOCOMPRESS**

RW data compression is enabled by default. The **NOCOMPRESS** keyword enables you to specify that RW data in an execution region must not be compressed in the final image.

**OVERLAY**

Use for sections with overlaying address ranges. If consecutive execution regions have the same +offset then they are given the same base address.

**PADVALUE**

Defines the value of any padding. If you specify **PADVALUE**, you must give a value, for example:

```plaintext
EXEC 0x10000 PADVALUE 0xFFFFFFFF EMPTY ZEROPAD 0x2000
```

This creates a region of size 0x2000 full of 0xFFFFFFFF.

**PI**

This region contains only position independent sections.

**SORTTYPE**

Specifies the sorting algorithm for the execution region, for example:

```plaintext
ER1 +0 SORTTYPE CallTree
```

**UNINIT**

Use to create execution regions containing uninitialized data or memory-mapped I/O.

**ZEROPAD**

Zero-initialized sections are written in the ELF file as a block of zeros and, therefore, do not have to be zero-filled at runtime.

This sets the load length of a ZI output section to `Image$$region_name$$ZI$$Length`.

Only root execution regions can be zero-initialized using the **ZEROPAD** attribute. Using the **ZEROPAD** attribute with a non root execution region generates a warning and the attribute is ignored.

In certain situations, for example, simulation, this is preferable to spending a long time in a zeroing loop.

### 4.8.1 See also

**Concepts**

- *About execution region descriptions on page 4-8*
- *Considerations when using a relative address +offset for execution regions on page 4-17*
- *Behavior when ANY sections overflow because of linker-generated content on page 4-28*
- *About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30.*

**Using the Linker:**

- *Section alignment with the linker on page 4-22*
- *Optimization with RW data compression on page 5-13*
- *Image$$ execution region symbols on page 7-6*
- *Load$$ execution region symbols on page 7-7*
- *Placement of sections with overlays on page 8-46*
- *About creating regions on page boundaries on page 8-56*
- *Overalignment of execution regions and input sections on page 8-58*
- *Using expression evaluation in a scatter file to avoid padding on page 8-61.*
Reference

•  --any_contingency on page 2-8
•  --sort=algorithm on page 2-152
•  Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
•  Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
•  Syntax of an input section description on page 4-22
•  Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41
•  AlignExpr(expr, align) function on page 4-42.
4.9 Address attributes for load and execution regions

A subset of the load and execution region attributes inform the linker about the content of the region and how it behaves after linking. These attributes are:

**ABSOLUTE**  The content is placed at a fixed address that does not change after linking.

**PI**  The content does not depend on any fixed address and might be moved after linking without any extra processing.

**RELOC**  The content depends on fixed addresses, relocation information is output to enable the content to be moved to another location by another tool.

--- Note ---
You cannot explicitly use this attribute for an execution region.

**OVERLAY**  The content is placed at a fixed address that does not change after linking. The content might overlap with other regions designated as OVERLAY regions.

4.9.1 Inheritance rules for address attributes

In general, all the execution regions within a load region have the same address attribute. To make this easy to select, the address attributes can be inherited from a previous region so that they only have to be set in one place. The rules for setting and inheriting address attributes are:

- Explicitly setting the address attribute:
  - A load region can be explicitly set with the ABSOLUTE, PI, RELOC, or OVERLAY attributes.
  - An execution region can be explicitly set with the ABSOLUTE, PI, or OVERLAY attributes.

  An execution region can only inherit the RELOC attribute from the parent load region.

- Implicitly setting the address attribute when none is specified:
  - The OVERLAY attribute cannot be inherited. A region with the OVERLAY attribute cannot inherit.
  - A base address load or execution region always defaults to ABSOLUTE.
  - A +offset load region inherits the address attribute from the previous load region or ABSOLUTE if no previous load region exists.
  - A +offset execution region inherits the address attribute from the previous execution region or parent load region if no previous execution region exists.

4.9.2 See also

Concepts
- About load region descriptions on page 4-5
- About execution region descriptions on page 4-8
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for load regions on page 4-16
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for execution regions on page 4-17

Using the Linker:
- Placement of sections with overlays on page 8-46.

Reference
- Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
- Syntax of a load region description on page 4-6
- Load region attributes on page 4-7
• Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
• Execution region attributes on page 4-11.
4.10 Considerations when using a relative address +offset for load regions

Be aware of the following when using +offset to specify a load region base address:

- If the +offset load region LR2 follows a load region LR1 containing ZI data, then LR2 overlaps the ZI data. To fix this, use the ImageLimit() function to specify the base address of LR2.

- A +offset load region LR2 inherits the attributes of the load region LR1 immediately before it, unless:
  - LR1 has the OVERLAY attribute
  - LR2 has an explicit attribute set.

  If a load region is unable to inherit an attribute, then it gets the attribute ABSOLUTE.

4.10.1 See also

Concepts
- Inheritance rules for load region address attributes on page 4-18
- Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34.
4.11 Considerations when using a relative address +offset for execution regions

Be aware of the following when using +offset to specify an execution region base address:

- The first execution region inherits the attributes of the parent load region, unless an attribute is explicitly set on that execution region.
- A +offset execution region ER2 inherits the attributes of the execution region ER1 immediately before it, unless:
  - ER1 has the OVERLAY attribute
  - ER2 has an explicit attribute set.

If an execution region is unable to inherit an attribute, then it gets the attribute ABSOLUTE.

- If the parent load region has the RELOC attribute, then all execution regions within that load region must have a +offset base address.

4.11.1 See also

Concepts

- Inheritance rules for execution region address attributes on page 4-19
- Inheritance rules for the RELOC address attribute on page 4-20.
4.12 Inheritance rules for load region address attributes

For a load region to inherit the attributes of a previous load region, specify a +offset base address for that region. A load region cannot inherit attributes if:

- you explicitly set the attribute of that load region
- the load region immediately before has the OVERLAY attribute.

You can explicitly set a load region with the ABSOLUTE, PI, RELOC, or OVERLAY address attributes.

This example shows the inheritance rules for setting the address attributes of load regions:

Example 4-1 Load region inheritance

```
LR1 0x8000 PI
{...
}
LR2 +0 ; LR2 inherits PI from LR1
{...
}
LR3 0x1000 ; LR3 does not inherit because it has no relative base address, gets default of ABSOLUTE
{...
}
LR4 +0 ; LR4 inherits ABSOLUTE from LR3
{...
}
LR5 +0 RELOC ; LR5 does not inherit because it explicitly sets RELOC
{...
}
LR6 +0 OVERLAY ; LR6 does not inherit, an OVERLAY cannot inherit
{...
}
LR7 +0 ; LR7 cannot inherit OVERLAY, gets default of ABSOLUTE
{...
}
```

4.12.1 See also

Concepts
- Address attributes for load and execution regions on page 4-14
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for load regions on page 4-16.
4.13 Inheritance rules for execution region address attributes

For an execution region to inherit the attributes of a previous execution region, specify a +offset base address for that region. The first +offset execution region can inherit the attributes of the parent load region. An execution region cannot inherit attributes if you:

- explicitly set the attribute of that execution region
- the previous execution region has the OVERLAY attribute.

You can explicitly set an execution region with the ABSOLUTE, PI, or OVERLAY attributes. However, an execution region can only inherit the RELOC attribute from the parent load region.

This example shows the inheritance rules for setting the address attributes of execution regions:

**Example 4-2 Execution region inheritance**

```assembly
LR1 0x8000 PI
{
    ER1 +0 ; ER1 inherits PI from LR1
    {
        ...
    }
    ER2 +0 ; ER2 inherits PI from ER1
    {
        ...
    }
    ER3 0x10000 ; ER3 does not inherit because it has no relative base address and gets the default of ABSOLUTE
    {
        ...
    }
    ER4 +0 ; ER4 inherits ABSOLUTE from ER3
    {
        ...
    }
    ER5 +0 PI ; ER5 does not inherit, it explicitly sets PI
    {
        ...
    }
    ER6 +0 OVERLAY ; ER6 does not inherit, an OVERLAY cannot inherit
    {
        ...
    }
    ER7 +0 ; ER7 cannot inherit OVERLAY, gets the default of ABSOLUTE
    {
        ...
    }
}
```

4.13.1 See also

Concepts

- *Address attributes for load and execution regions* on page 4-14
- *Considerations when using a relative address +offset for execution regions* on page 4-17.
### 4.14 Inheritance rules for the RELOC address attribute

You can explicitly set the RELOC attribute for a load region. However, an execution region can only inherit the RELOC attribute from the parent load region.

Note

For a Base Platform linking model, if a load region has the RELOC attribute, then all execution regions within that load region must have a +offset base address. This ensures the execution regions inherit the relocations from the parent load region.

This example shows the inheritance rules for setting the address attributes with RELOC:

**Example 4-3 Inheriting RELOC**

```plaintext
LR1 0x8000 RELOC
{}
    ER1 +0 ; inherits RELOC from LR1
    {}
    ...
    ER2 +0 ; inherits RELOC from ER1
    {}
    ...
    ER3 +0 RELOC ; Error cannot explicitly set RELOC on an execution region
    {}
    ...
}
```

### 4.14.1 See also

**Concepts**
- *Address attributes for load and execution regions* on page 4-14
- *Considerations when using a relative address +offset for load regions* on page 4-16
- *Considerations when using a relative address +offset for execution regions* on page 4-17

**Using the Linker:**
- *Base Platform linking model* on page 3-6
- *Restrictions on the use of scatter files with the Base Platform model* on page 11-2.
4.15 About input section descriptions

An input section description is a pattern that identifies input sections by:

- Module name (object filename, library member name, or library filename). The module name can use wildcard characters.
- Input section name, or input section attributes such as `READ-ONLY`, or `CODE`. You can use wildcard characters for the input section name.
- Symbol name.

The following figure shows the components of a typical input section description.

![Figure 4-4 Components of an input section description](image)

Note: Ordering in an execution region does not affect the ordering of sections in the output image.

4.15.1 See also

Reference

- *Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4*
- *Syntax of an input section description on page 4-22.*
4.16 Syntax of an input section description

The syntax of an input section description, in Backus-Naur Form (BNF), is:

\[
\text{input_section_description ::=}
\]

\[
\text{module_select_pattern}
\]

\[
\left[ "(" \text{input_section_selector} \text{","} \text{input_section_selector} \text{"",")"} \right]
\]

\[
\text{input_section_selector ::=}
\]

\[
\left( + \text{input_section_attr | input_section_pattern | input_symbol_pattern | section_properties} \right)
\]

where:

\[
\text{module_select_pattern}
\]

A pattern constructed from literal text. The wildcard character * matches zero or more characters and ? matches any single character.

Matching is case-insensitive, even on hosts with case-sensitive file naming.

Use *.o to match all objects. Use * to match all object files and libraries.

An input section matches a module selector pattern when \text{module_select_pattern} matches one of the following:

- The name of the object file containing the section.
- The name of the library member (without leading path name).
- The full name of the library (including path name) the section is extracted from. If the names contain spaces, use wild characters to simplify searching. For example, use *libname.lib to match C:\lib dir\libname.lib.

The following module selector patterns describe the placement order of an input section within the execution region:

- **ANY** module selector for unassigned sections

  The special module selector pattern **ANY** enables you to assign input sections to execution regions without considering their parent module. Use **ANY** to fill up the execution regions with input sections that do not have to be placed at specific locations.

- Modified selectors

  You cannot have two * selectors in a scatter file. You can, however, use two modified selectors, for example *A and *B, and you can use a **ANY** selector together with a * module selector. The * module selector has higher precedence than **ANY**. If the portion of the file containing the * selector is removed, the **ANY** selector then becomes active.

Note

- Only input sections that match both \text{module_select_pattern} and at least one \text{input_section_attr} or \text{input_section_pattern} are included in the execution region.

  If you omit (+ input_section_attr) and (input_section_pattern), the default is +R0.

- Do not rely on input section names generated by the compiler, or used by ARM library code. These can change between compilations if, for example, different compiler options are used. In addition, section naming conventions used by the compiler are not guaranteed to remain constant between releases.
**input_section_attr**

An attribute selector matched against the input section attributes. Each `**input_section_attr**` follows a `+`.

If you are specifying a pattern to match the input section name, the name must be preceded by a `+`. You can omit any comma immediately followed by a `+`.

The selectors are not case-sensitive. The following selectors are recognized:

- `RO-CODE`
- `RO-DATA`
- `RO`, selects both `RO-CODE` and `RO-DATA`
- `RW-DATA`
- `RW-CODE`
- `RW`, selects both `RW-CODE` and `RW-DATA`
- `ZI`
- `ENTRY`, that is, a section containing an `ENTRY` point.

The following synonyms are recognized:

- `CODE` for `RO-CODE`
- `CONST` for `RO-DATA`
- `TEXT` for `RO`
- `DATA` for `RW`
- `BSS` for `ZI`.

The following pseudo-attributes are recognized:

- `FIRST`
- `LAST`.

Use `FIRST` and `LAST` to mark the first and last sections in an execution region if the placement order is important. For example, if a specific input section must be first in the region and an input section containing a checksum must be last.

There can be only one `FIRST` or one `LAST` attribute for an execution region, and it must follow a single `**input_section_attr**`. For example:

```
*(section, +FIRST)
```

This pattern is correct.

```
*(+FIRST, section)
```

This pattern is incorrect and produces an error message.

**input_section_pattern**

A pattern that is matched, without case sensitivity, against the input section name. It is constructed from literal text. The wildcard character `*` matches 0 or more characters, and `?` matches any single character.

--- **Note** ---

If you use more than one `**input_section_pattern**`, ensure that there are no duplicate patterns in different execution regions to avoid ambiguity errors.

**input_symbol_pattern**

You can select the input section by the name of a global symbol that the section defines. This enables you to choose individual sections with the same name from partially linked objects.
The :gdef: prefix distinguishes a global symbol pattern from a section pattern. For example, use :gdef:mysym to select the section that defines mysym. The following example shows a scatter file in which ExecReg1 contains the section that defines global symbol mysym1, and the section that contains global symbol mysym2:

LoadRegion 0x8000
{
    ExecReg1 +0
    {
        *(;gdef:mysym1)
        *(;gdef:mysym2)
    }
    ; rest of scatter-loading description
}

Note

If you use more than one input_symbol_pattern, ensure that there are no duplicate patterns in different execution regions to avoid ambiguity errors. The order of input section descriptors is not significant.

section_properties

A section property can be +FIRST, +LAST, and OVERALIGN value.
The value for OVERALIGN must be a positive power of 2 and must be greater than or equal to 4.

Note

The BNF definitions contain additional line returns and spaces to improve readability. They are not required in the scatter-loading definition and are ignored if present in the file.

4.16.1 Examples of module select patterns

Examples of module_select_pattern specifications are:

• * matches any module or library
• *.o matches any object module
• math.o matches the math.o module
• *armlib* matches all C libraries supplied by ARM
• *math.lib matches any library path ending with math.lib. For example, C:\apps\lib\math\satmath.lib.

4.16.2 Examples of input section selector patterns

Examples of input_section_selector specifications are:

• +R0 is an input section attribute that matches all RO code and all RO data
• +RW,+ZI is an input section attribute that matches all RW code, all RW data, and all ZI data
• BLOCK_42 is an input section pattern that matches sections named BLOCK_42. There can be multiple ELF sections with the same BLOCK_42 name that possess different attributes, for example +RO-CODE,+RW.
4.16.3 See also

Tasks
• Behavior when .ANY sections overflow because of linker-generated content on page 4-28.

Using the Linker:
• Placing unassigned sections with the .ANY module selector on page 8-25.

Concepts
• About input section descriptions on page 4-21.

Using the Linker:
• Examples of using placement algorithms for .ANY sections on page 8-28
• Example of next_fit algorithm showing behavior of full regions, selectors, and priority on page 8-30
• Examples of using sorting algorithms for .ANY sections on page 8-32.

Using the Linker:
• Overalignment of execution regions and input sections on page 8-58.

Reference
• Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4.
4.17 How the linker resolves multiple matches when processing scatter files

An input section must be unique. In the case of multiple matches, the linker attempts to assign the input section to a region based on a \textit{module_select_pattern} and \textit{input_section_selector} pair that is the most specific. However, if a unique match cannot be found, the linker faults the scatter-loading description.

The following variables are used to describe how the linker matches multiple input sections:
- \textit{m1} and \textit{m2} represent module selector patterns
- \textit{s1} and \textit{s2} represent input section selectors.

For example, if input section A matches \textit{m1,s1} for execution region R1, and A matches \textit{m2,s2} for execution region R2, the linker:
- assigns A to R1 if \textit{m1,s1} is more specific than \textit{m2,s2}
- assigns A to R2 if \textit{m2,s2} is more specific than \textit{m1,s1}
- diagnoses the scatter-loading description as faulty if \textit{m1,s1} is not more specific than \textit{m2,s2} and \textit{m2,s2} is not more specific than \textit{m1,s1}.

\texttt{arm\_link} uses the following sequence to determine the most specific \textit{module_select_pattern}, \textit{input_section_selector} pair:

1. For the module selector patterns:
   \textit{m1} is more specific than \textit{m2} if the text string \textit{m1} matches pattern \textit{m2} and the text string \textit{m2} does not match pattern \textit{m1}.

2. For the input section selectors:
   - If \textit{s1} and \textit{s2} are both patterns matching section names, the same definition as for module selector patterns is used.
   - If one of \textit{s1}, \textit{s2} matches the input section name and the other matches the input section attributes, \textit{s1} and \textit{s2} are unordered and the description is diagnosed as faulty.
   - If both \textit{s1} and \textit{s2} match input section attributes, the determination of whether \textit{s1} is more specific than \textit{s2} is defined by the relationships below:
     - \texttt{ENTRY} is more specific than \texttt{RO-CODE}, \texttt{RO-DATA}, \texttt{RW-CODE} or \texttt{RW-DATA}
     - \texttt{RO-CODE} is more specific than \texttt{RO}
     - \texttt{RO-DATA} is more specific than \texttt{RO}
     - \texttt{RW-CODE} is more specific than \texttt{RW}
     - \texttt{RW-DATA} is more specific than \texttt{RW}
     - There are no other members of the (\textit{s1} more specific than \textit{s2}) relationship between section attributes.

3. For the \textit{module_select_pattern}, \textit{input_section_selector} pair, \textit{m1,s1} is more specific than \textit{m2,s2} only if any of the following are true:
   a. \textit{s1} is a literal input section name that is, it contains no pattern characters, and \textit{s2} matches input section attributes other than +\texttt{ENTRY}
   b. \textit{m1} is more specific than \textit{m2}
   c. \textit{s1} is more specific than \textit{s2}.

   The conditions are tested in order so condition a takes precedence over condition b and c, and condition b takes precedence over condition c.

This matching strategy has the following consequences:
- Descriptions do not depend on the order they are written in the file.
• Generally, the more specific the description of an object, the more specific the description of the input sections it contains.

• The input_section_selectors are not examined unless:
  — Object selection is inconclusive.
  — One selector fully names an input section and the other selects by attribute. In this case, the explicit input section name is more specific than any attribute, other than ENTRY, that selects exactly one input section from one object. This is true even if the object selector associated with the input section name is less specific than that of the attribute.

The .ANY module selector is available to assign any sections that cannot be resolved from the scatter-loading description.

The following example shows multiple execution regions and pattern matching:

Example 4-4 Multiple execution regions and pattern matching

```
LR_1 0x040000
{
  ER_ROM 0x040000 ; The startup exec region address is the same
  {               ; as the load address.
    application.o (+ENTRY) ; The section containing the entry point from
    ; the object is placed here.
  }
  ER_RAM1 0x048000
  {               ; Other RO code from the object goes here
    application.o (+RO-CODE)
  }
  ER_RAM2 0x050000
  {               ; The RO data goes here
    application.o (+RO-DATA)
  }
  ER_RAM3 0x060000
  {               ; RW code and data go here
    application.o (+RW)
  }
  ER_RAM4 +0 ; Follows on from end of ER_R3
  {               ; Everything except for application.o goes here
    *.o (+RO, +RW, +ZI)
  }
}
```

4.17.1 See also

Tasks
Using the Linker:
• Placing unassigned sections with the .ANY module selector on page 8-25.

Concepts
• About input section descriptions on page 4-21.

Reference
• Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
• Syntax of an input section description on page 4-22.
4.18 Behavior when .ANY sections overflow because of linker-generated content

Linker-generated content might cause .ANY regions to overflow. This is because the linker does not know the address of a section until it is assigned to a region. Therefore, when filling .ANY regions, the linker cannot calculate the contingency space and cannot determine if calling functions require veneers. The linker provides a contingency algorithm that gives a worst-case estimate for padding and an additional two percent for veneers. To enable this algorithm use the --any_contingency command-line option.

The following diagram is a representation of the notional image layout during .ANY placement:

![diagram]

Figure 4-5 .ANY contingency

The downward arrows for prospective padding show that the prospective padding continues to grow as more sections are added to the .ANY selector.

Prospective padding is dealt with before the two percent veneer contingency.

When the prospective padding is cleared the priority is set to zero. When the two percent is cleared the priority is decremented again.

You can also use the ANY_SIZE keyword on an execution region to specify the maximum amount of space in the region to set aside for .ANY section assignments.

4.18.1 See also

Concepts
- How the linker resolves multiple matches when processing scatter files on page 4-26.

Using the Linker:
- Placing unassigned sections with the .ANY module selector on page 8-25.

Reference
- --any_contingency on page 2-8
- Execution region attributes on page 4-11
- Syntax of an input section description on page 4-22.
4.19 How the linker resolves path names when processing scatter files

The linker matches wildcard patterns in scatter files against any combination of forward slashes and backslashes it finds in path names. This might be useful where the paths are taken from environment variables or multiple sources, or where you want to use the same scatter file to build on Windows or Unix platforms.

Note

Use forward slashes in path names to ensure they are understood on Windows and Unix platforms.

4.19.1 See also

Reference

• Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4.
4.20 About Expression evaluation in scatter files

Scatter files frequently contain numeric constants. You can use specify numeric constants using:

- Expressions.
- Execution address built-in functions.
- ScatterAssert function with load address related functions that take an expression as a parameter. An error message is generated if this expression does not evaluate to true.
- The symbol related function, defined(global_symbol_name) ? expr1 : expr2.

4.20.1 See also

Concepts
- Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.

Reference
- Expression usage in scatter files on page 4-31
- Expression rules in scatter files on page 4-32
- Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34
- ScatterAssert function and load address related functions on page 4-38
- Symbol related function in a scatter file on page 4-40.
4.21 Expression usage in scatter files

Expressions can be used in the following places:

- load and execution region `base_address`
- load and execution region `offset`
- load and execution region `max_size`
- parameter for the `ALIGN`, `FILL` or `PADVALUE` keywords
- parameter for the `ScatterAssert` function.

Example 4-5 Specifying the maximum size in terms of an expression

```plaintext
LR1 0x8000 (2 * 1024)
{
  ER1 +0 (1 * 1024)
  { *(+RO)
  }
  ER2 +0 (1 * 1024)
  { *(+RW +ZI)
  }
}
```

4.21.1 See also

Concepts

- Considerations when using a relative address `+offset` for load regions on page 4-16
- Considerations when using a relative address `+offset` for execution regions on page 4-17
- About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30
- Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.

Reference

- Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
- Syntax of a load region description on page 4-6
- Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
- Expression rules in scatter files on page 4-32
- Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34
- ScatterAssert function and load address related functions on page 4-38
- Symbol related function in a scatter file on page 4-40.
4.22 Expression rules in scatter files

Expressions follow the C-Precedence rules and are made up of the following:

- Decimal or hexadecimal numbers.
- Arithmetic operators: +, -, /, *, ~, OR, and AND
  The OR and AND operators map to the C operators | and & respectively.
- Logical operators: LOR, LAND, and !
  The LOR and LAND operators map to the C operators || and && respectively.
- Relational operators: <, <=, >, >=, and ==
  Zero is returned when the expression evaluates to false and nonzero is returned when true.
- Conditional operator: Expression ? Expression1 : Expression2
  This matches the C conditional operator. If Expression evaluates to nonzero then Expression1 is evaluated otherwise Expression2 is evaluated.

  Note

  When using a conditional operator in a +offset context on an execution region or load region description, the final expression is considered relative only if both Expression1 and Expression2, are considered relative. For example:

  er1 0x8000
  {
    ...
  }
  er2 (ImageLimit(er1) < 0x9000) ? +0 : +0x1000) ; er2 has a relative address
  {
    ...
  }
  er3 (ImageLimit(er2) < 0x10000) ? 0x0 : +0)       ; er3 has an absolute address
  {
    ...
  }

  Functions that return numbers.

All operators match their C counterparts in meaning and precedence.

Expressions are not case sensitive and you can use parentheses for clarity.

4.22.1 See also

Concepts
- About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for load regions on page 4-16
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for execution regions on page 4-17
- Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.

Reference
- Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
- Syntax of a load region description on page 4-6
- Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
- Expression usage in scatter files on page 4-31
- Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34
- ScatterAssert function and load address related functions on page 4-38
- Symbol related function in a scatter file on page 4-40.
4.23 Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files

The execution address related functions can only be used when specifying a base_address, +offset value, or max_size. They map to combinations of the linker defined symbols shown in Table 4-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Linker defined symbol value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ImageBase(region_name)</td>
<td>Image$region_name$Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImageLength(region_name)</td>
<td>Image$region_name$Length + Image$region_name$ZILength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImageLimit(region_name)</td>
<td>Image$region_name$Base + Image$region_name$Length + Image$region_name$ZILength</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The parameter region_name can be either a load or an execution region name. Forward references are not permitted. The region_name can only refer to load or execution regions that have already been defined.

**Note**

You cannot use these functions when using the .ANY selector pattern. This is because a .ANY region uses the maximum size when assigning sections. The maximum size might not be available at that point, because the size of all regions is not known until after the .ANY assignment.

The following example shows how to use ImageLimit(region_name) to place one execution region immediately after another:

**Example 4-6 Placing an execution region after another**

```c
LR1 0x8000  
{  
  ER1 0x100000  
  {   
    *(+RO)  
  }  
}  
LR2 0x100000  
{  
  ER2 (ImageLimit(ER1)) ; Place ER2 after ER1 has finished  
  {   
    *(+RW +ZI)  
  }  
}
```

4.23.1 Using +offset with expressions

A +offset value for an execution region is defined in terms of the previous region. You can use this as an input to other expressions such as AlignExpr. For example:

```c
LR1 0x4000  
{  
  ER1 AlignExpr(+0, 0x8000)  
}  
```
By using \texttt{AlignExpr}, the result of +0 is aligned to a 0x8000 boundary. This creates an execution region with a load address of 0x4000 but an execution address of 0x8000.

### 4.23.2 See also

**Concepts**
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for load regions on page 4-16
- Considerations when using a relative address +offset for execution regions on page 4-17
- About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30
- Scatter files containing relative base address load regions and a ZI execution region on page 4-36
- Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.

**Reference**
- Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
- Syntax of a load region description on page 4-6
- Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
- Expression usage in scatter files on page 4-31
- Expression rules in scatter files on page 4-32
- ScatterAssert function and load address related functions on page 4-38
- Symbol related function in a scatter file on page 4-40
- \texttt{AlignExpr(expr, align)} function on page 4-42.

**Using the Linker:**
- Image$$ execution region symbols on page 7-6.
4.24 Scatter files containing relative base address load regions and a ZI execution region

You might want to place Zero Initialized (ZI) data in load region LR1, and use a relative base address for the next load region LR2, for example:

```plaintext
LR1 0x8000
{  er_progbits +0
   {  *(+RO,+RW) ; Takes space in the Load Region
   }  er_zi +0
   {  *(+ZI) ; Takes no space in the Load Region
   }
}
LR2 +0 ; Load Region follows immediately from LR1
{  er_moreprogbits +0
   {  file1.o(+RO) ; Takes space in the Load Region
   }
}
```

Because the linker does not adjust the base address of LR2 to account for ZI data, the execution region `er_zi` overlaps the execution region `er_moreprogbits`. This generates an error when linking.

To correct this, use the `ImageLimit()` function with the name of the ZI execution region to calculate the base address of LR2. For example:

```plaintext
LR1 0x8000
{  er_progbits +0
   {  *(+RO,+RW) ; Takes space in the Load Region
   }  er_zi +0
   {  *(+ZI) ; Takes no space in the Load Region
   }
}
LR2 ImageLimit(er_zi) ; Set the address of LR2 to limit of er_zi
{  er_moreprogbits +0
   {  file1.o(+RO) ; Takes space in the Load Region
   }
}
```

4.24.1 See also

Concepts
- *About Expression evaluation in scatter files* on page 4-30.

Reference
- *Syntax of a scatter file* on page 4-4
- *Syntax of a load region description* on page 4-6
- *Syntax of an execution region description* on page 4-9
- *Expression usage in scatter files* on page 4-31
• Expression rules in scatter files on page 4-32
• Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34.

Using the Linker:
• Image$$ execution region symbols on page 7-6.
4.25 ScatterAssert function and load address related functions

The ScatterAssert(expression) function can be used at the top level, or within a load region. It is evaluated after the link has completed and gives an error message if expression evaluates to false.

The load address related functions can only be used within the ScatterAssert function. They map to the three linker defined symbol values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Linker defined symbol value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LoadBase(region_name)</td>
<td>Load$$region_name$$Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoadLength(region_name)</td>
<td>Load$$region_name$$Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoadLimit(region_name)</td>
<td>Load$$region_name$$Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The parameter region_name can be either a load or an execution region name. Forward references are not permitted. The region_name can only refer to load or execution regions that have already been defined.

The following example shows how to use the ScatterAssert function to write more complex size checks than those permitted by the max_size of the region:

Example 4-7 Using ScatterAssert to check the size of multiple regions

```
LR1 0x8000
{
  ER0 +0
  {
    *(+R0)
  }  
  ER1 +0
  {
    file1.o(+RW)
  }
  ER2 +0
  {
    file2.o(+RW)
  }
  ScatterAssert((LoadLength(ER1) + LoadLength(ER2)) < 0x1000)
    ; LoadLength is compressed size
  ScatterAssert((ImageLength(ER1) + ImageLength(ER2)) < 0x2000)
    ; ImageLength is uncompressed size
}
ScatterAssert(ImageLength(LR1) < 0x3000)
  ; Check uncompressed size of LoadRegion
```

4.25.1 See also

Concepts
- About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30
- Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.

Reference
- Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
• Syntax of a load region description on page 4-6
• Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
• Expression usage in scatter files on page 4-31
• Expression rules in scatter files on page 4-32
• Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34
• Symbol related function in a scatter file on page 4-40.

Using the Linker:
• Load$$ execution region symbols on page 7-7.
4.26 Symbol related function in a scatter file

The symbol related function, `defined(global_symbol_name)` returns zero if `global_symbol_name` is not defined and nonzero if it is defined.

Example 4-8 Conditionalizing a base address based on the presence of a symbol

```
LR1 0x8000
{
  ER1 (defined(version1) ? 0x8000 : 0x10000) ; Base address is 0x8000
  ; if version1 is defined
  ; 0x10000 if not
  
  
  
  
}
ER2 +0
{
  *(+RW +ZI)
}
```

4.26.1 See also

Concepts
- About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30
- Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.

Reference
- Syntax of a scatter file on page 4-4
- Syntax of a load region description on page 4-6
- Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
- Expression usage in scatter files on page 4-31
- Expression rules in scatter files on page 4-32
- Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34
- ScatterAssert function and load address related functions on page 4-38.
4.27 Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space

This example uses a combination of pre-processor macros and expressions to copy tightly packed execution regions to execution addresses in a page-boundary. Using the ALIGN scatter-loading keyword aligns the load addresses of ER2 and ER3 as well as the execution addresses.

Example 4-9 Aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space

```c
#! armcc -E
#define START_ADDRESS 0x100000
#define PAGE_ALIGNMENT 0x100000

lr1 0x8000
{
    er0 +0
    
        *(InRoot$$Sections)
    }

er1 START_ADDRESS
{
    file1.o(*)
}

er2 alignexpr(imageLimit(er1), PAGE_ALIGNMENT)
{
    file2.o(*)
}

er3 alignexpr(imageLimit(er2), PAGE_ALIGNMENT)
{
    file3.o(*)
}
}
```

4.27.1 See also

Concepts
• About Expression evaluation in scatter files on page 4-30.

Reference
• Syntax of a load region description on page 4-6
• Load region attributes on page 4-7
• Syntax of an execution region description on page 4-9
• Execution region attributes on page 4-11
• AlignExpr(expr, align) function on page 4-42
• GetPageSize() function on page 4-43
• SizeOfHeaders() function on page 4-44.
4.28 **AlignExpr(expr, align) function**

This function returns:

\[(expr + (align-1)) \& -(align-1))\]

where:
- `expr` is a valid address expression
- `align` is the alignment, and must be a positive power of 2.

It increases `expr` until it is:

\[0 \mod align\]

### 4.28.1 Example

This example aligns the address of `ER2` on an 8-byte boundary:

```plaintext
ER +0
{
  ...
}

ER2 AlignExpr(+0x8000,8)
{
  ...
}
```

### 4.28.2 Relationship with the ALIGN keyword

The following relationship exists between ALIGN and AlignExpr:

**ALIGN keyword**
- Load and execution regions already have an ALIGN keyword:
  - for load regions the ALIGN keyword aligns the base of the load region in load space and in the file to the specified alignment
  - for execution regions the ALIGN keyword aligns the base of the execution region in execution and load space to the specified alignment.

**AlignExpr**
- Aligns the expression it operates on, but has no effect on the properties of the load or execution region.

### 4.28.3 See also

**Reference**
- *Execution region attributes on page 4-11.*
4.29 GetPageSize() function

Returns the page size. This is useful when used with `AlignExpr`.

Returns the value of the internal page size that `armlink` uses in its alignment calculations. By default this value is set to 0x8000, but you can change it with the --pagesize command-line option.

4.29.1 Example

This example aligns the base address of `ER` to a Page Boundary:

```c
ER AlignExpr(+0, GetPageSize())
{
    ...
}
```

4.29.2 See also

Concepts
- Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.

Reference
- --pagesize=pagesize on page 2-118
- `AlignExpr(expr, align) function` on page 4-42.
4.30 SizeOfHeaders() function

Returns the size of ELF Header plus the estimated size of the Program Header Table. This is useful when writing demand paged images to start code and data immediately after the ELF Header and Program Header Table.

4.30.1 Example

This example sets the base of LR1 to start immediately after the ELF Header and Program Headers:

LR1 SizeOfHeaders(){ ...}

4.30.2 See also

Concepts
• Example of aligning a base address in execution space but still tightly packed in load space on page 4-41.

Using the Linker:
• Demand paging on page 4-23
• About creating regions on page boundaries on page 8-56.
Appendix A
Revisions for the Linker Reference

The following technical changes have been made to the Linker Reference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Topics affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added a description of the \texttt{--api, --no_api} option.</td>
<td>\texttt{--api, --no_api} on page 2-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Added options that work around the BLX (immediate) instruction issue on ARM 1176 processors. | • \texttt{--blx_arm_thumb, --no_blx_arm_thumb} on page 2-22  
• \texttt{--blx_thumb_arm, --no_blx_thumb_arm} on page 2-23. |
| Enhanced the description of \texttt{--largeregions, --no_largeregions}. | \texttt{--largeregions, --no_largeregions} on page 2-92 |
| Added \texttt{AlignmentLexical} and \texttt{LexicalAlignment} algorithms to \texttt{--sort}. | \texttt{--sort=algorithm} on page 2-152 |
| Added a description of the \texttt{--veneerinject, --no_veneerinjeck} option. | \texttt{--veneerinject, --no_veneerinjeck} on page 2-180 |
### Table A-2 Differences between Issue C and Issue D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Topics affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Removed the --profile option.</td>
<td>Chapter 2 Linker command-line options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--ltcg on page 2-106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added notes to the descriptions of the --project, --reinitialize_workdir, and --workdir options.</td>
<td>• --project=filename, --no_project on page 2-127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• --reinitialize_workdir on page 2-131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• --workdir=directory on page 2-189.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added a note about --ltcg being deprecated.</td>
<td>--ltcg on page 2-106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table A-3 Differences between Issue B and Issue C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Topics affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added details about the additional information displayed when the ANY_SIZE keyword is used for an execution region.</td>
<td>--info=topic[,topic,...] on page 2-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added details for the ANY_SIZE keyword that can be used on an execution region.</td>
<td>Execution region attributes on page 4-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the [-]length option to the EMPTY keyword description.</td>
<td>Execution region attributes on page 4-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentioned the use of the ANY_SIZE keyword in an execution region.</td>
<td>Behavior when ANY sections overflow because of linker-generated content on page 4-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added an introduction to the example.</td>
<td>Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table A-4 Differences between Issue A and Issue B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Topics affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added the --any_contingency command-line option.</td>
<td>--any_contingency on page 2-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --any_placement command-line option.</td>
<td>--any_placement=algorithm on page 2-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --any_sort_order command-line option.</td>
<td>--any_sort_order=order on page 2-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --[no_]crosser_veneershare command-line option.</td>
<td>--crosser_veneershare, --no_crosser_veneershare on page 2-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --[no_]emit_non_debug_relocs command-line option.</td>
<td>--emit_non_debug_relocs on page 2-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --[no_]load_addr_map_info command-line option.</td>
<td>--load_addr_map_info, --no_load_addr_map_info on page 2-104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --[no_]strict_flags command-line option.</td>
<td>--strict_flags, --no_strict_flags on page 2-158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --[no_]strict_symbols command-line option.</td>
<td>--strict_symbols, --no_strict_symbols on page 2-161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --[no_]strict_visibility command-line option.</td>
<td>--strict_visibility, --no_strict_visibility on page 2-162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --sysroot command-line option.</td>
<td>--sysroot=path on page 2-169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --tiebreaker command-line option.</td>
<td>--tiebreaker=option on page 2-173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the --veneer_inject_type command-line option.</td>
<td>--veneer_inject_type=type on page 2-181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A-4 Differences between Issue A and Issue B (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Topics affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added the <code>--veneer_pool_size</code> command-line option.</td>
<td><code>--veneer_pool_size=size</code> on page 2-182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added restriction details to <code>--[no_]autoat</code>.</td>
<td><code>--autoat, --no_autoat</code> on page 2-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added any and veneerpools topics to the <code>--info</code> command-line option.</td>
<td><code>--info=topic[,topic,...]</code> on page 2-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed the explanations of the mapping symbols from <code>--[no_]list_mapping_symbols</code>. These are now in the About mapping symbols topic in Using the Linker.</td>
<td><code>--list_mapping_symbols</code>, <code>--no_list_mapping_symbols</code> on page 2-103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarified the description of the <code>--[no_]locals</code> command-line option.</td>
<td><code>--locals, --no_locals</code> on page 2-105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarified the description of the <code>--privacy</code> command-line option.</td>
<td><code>--privacy</code> on page 2-126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded the Usage section of the <code>--scatter</code> command-line option to list the new command-line options that are related.</td>
<td><code>--scatter=file</code> on page 2-142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the <code>cmdline</code> type to the <code>--section_index_display</code> command-line option.</td>
<td><code>--section_index_display=type</code> on page 2-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added the <code>Alignment, BreadthFirstCallTree and LexicalState</code> algorithms to the <code>--sort</code> command-line option.</td>
<td><code>--sort=algorithm</code> on page 2-152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded the description of the <code>--[no_]strict_relocations</code> command-line option.</td>
<td><code>--strict_relocations, --no_strict_relocations</code> on page 2-160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Clarified the notes in the EXPORT and IMPORT steering file command descriptions. | • EXPORT on page 3-2  
• IMPORT on page 3-4. |
| Added topics to describe considerations when using `+offset` for load and executions regions. | • Considerations when using a relative address `+offset` for load regions on page 4-16  
• Considerations when using a relative address `+offset` for execution regions on page 4-17. |
| Added a note about using `+offset` in a conditional operator. | Expression rules in scatter files on page 4-32 |
| Added a topic to describe how ZI execution regions are handled when using `+offset` in a scatter file. | Scatter files containing relative base address load regions and a ZI execution region on page 4-36 |
| The PROTECTED keyword also prevents overlapping of load regions. | Load region attributes on page 4-7 |
| Expanded the description of the ZEROPAD execution region attribute because of the new Load$$ ZI output section symbols. | Execution region attributes on page 4-11 |
| Expanded the introduction to Inheritance rules for load region address attributes. | Inheritance rules for load region address attributes on page 4-18 |
| Expanded the introduction to Inheritance rules for execution region address attributes. | Inheritance rules for execution region address attributes on page 4-19 |
| Clarified the description of the input section syntax. Detailed information about the .ANY module selector is now in Placing unassigned sections with the .ANY module selector in Using the Linker. | Syntax of an input section description on page 4-22 |
Table A-4 Differences between Issue A and Issue B (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Topics affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added information about the .ANY module selector to the description of how the linker resolves multiple matches when processing scatter files.</td>
<td>How the linker resolves multiple matches when processing scatter files on page 4-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added a topic to describe the behavior when .ANY sections overflow because of linker-generated content.</td>
<td>Behavior when ANY sections overflow because of linker-generated content on page 4-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added details of using +offset in a conditional operator, with an example.</td>
<td>Expression rules in scatter files on page 4-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The execution address built-in functions can now be used for the max_size of a region.</td>
<td>Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added a note to state that the execution address built-in functions cannot be used when using the .ANY module selector.</td>
<td>Execution address built-in functions for use in scatter files on page 4-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>