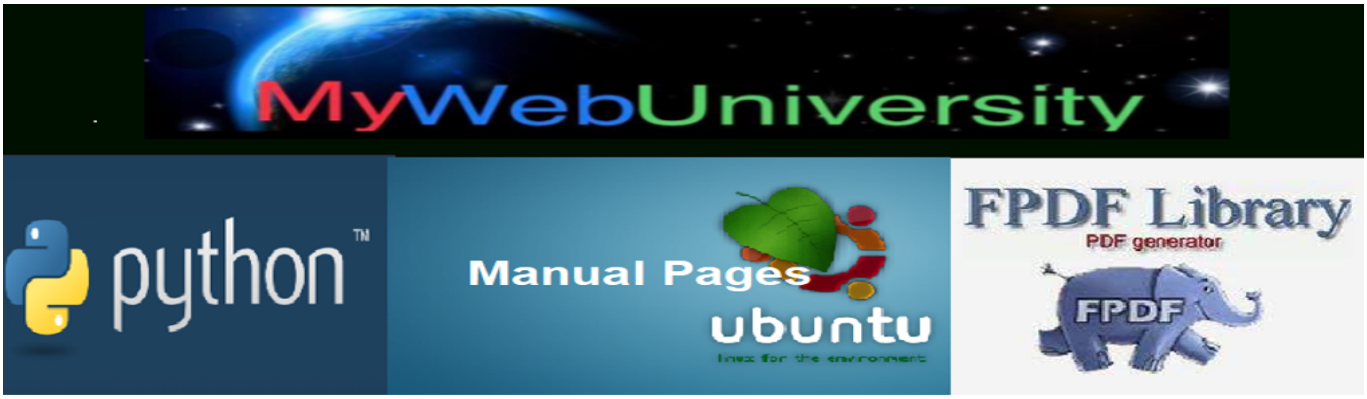

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'x86_64-linux-gnu-size.1'

$ man x86_64-linux-gnu-size.1

SIZE(1) GNU Development Tools SIZE(1)

NAME

size - list section sizes and total size of binary files

SYNOPSIS

size [-A|-B|-G|--format=compatibility]

[--help]

[-d|-o|-x|--radix=number]

[--common]

[-t|--totals]

[--target=bfdname] [-V|--version]

[objfile...]

DESCRIPTION

The GNU size utility lists the section sizes and the total size for each of the binary files objfile on its argument list. By default, one line of output is generated for each file or each module if the file is an archive.

objfile... are the files to be examined. If none are specified, the file "a.out" will be used instead.

OPTIONS

The command-line options have the following meanings:

-A

-B

-G

--format=compatibility

Using one of these options, you can choose whether the output from GNU size resembles output from System V size (using -A, or --format=sysv), or Berkeley size (using -B, or --format=berkeley). The default is the one-line format similar to Berkeley's.

Alternatively, you can choose the GNU format output (using -G, or --format=gnu), this is similar to Berkeley's output format, but sizes are counted differently.

Here is an example of the Berkeley (default) format of output from size:

```
$ size --format=Berkeley ranlib size
   text    data     bss     dec     hex filename
 294880   81920   11592  388392   5ed28 ranlib
 294880   81920   11888  388688   5ee50 size
```

The Berkeley style output counts read only data in the "text" column, not in the "data" column, the "dec" and "hex" columns both display the sum of the "text", "data", and "bss" columns in decimal and hexadecimal respectively.

The GNU format counts read only data in the "data" column, not the "text" column, and only displays the sum of the "text", "data", and "bss" columns once, in the "total" column. The --radix option can be used to change the number base for all columns.

Here is the same data displayed with GNU conventions:

```
$ size --format=GNU ranlib size
    text       data        bss      total filename
  279880      96920      11592     388392 ranlib
  279880      96920      11888     388688 size
```

This is the same data, but displayed closer to System V conventions:

```
$ size --format=SysV ranlib size
ranlib  :
section         size         addr
.text         294880         8192
.data          81920       303104
.bss           11592       385024
Total         388392

size  :
section         size         addr
.text         294880         8192
.data          81920       303104
```

.bss 11888 385024

Total 388688

--help

Show a summary of acceptable arguments and options.

-d

-o

-x

--radix=number

Using one of these options, you can control whether the size of each section is given in decimal (-d, or --radix=10); octal (-o, or --radix=8); or hexadecimal (-x, or --radix=16). In --radix=number, only the three values (8, 10, 16) are supported. The total size is always given in two radices; decimal and hexadecimal for -d or -x output, or octal and hexadecimal if you're using -o.

--common

Print total size of common symbols in each file. When using Berkeley or GNU format these are included in the bss size.

-t

--totals

Show totals of all objects listed (Berkeley or GNU format mode only).

--target=bfdname

Specify that the object-code format for objfile is bfdname. This option may not be necessary; size can automatically recognize many formats.

-V

--version

Display the version number of size.

@file

Read command-line options from file. The options read are inserted in place of the original @file option. If file does not exist, or cannot be read, then the option will be treated literally, and not removed.

Options in file are separated by whitespace. A whitespace character may be included in an option by surrounding the entire option in either single or double quotes. Any character (including a backslash) may be included by prefixing the character to be included with a backslash. The file may itself contain additional @file options; any

such options will be processed recursively.

SEE ALSO

ar(1), objdump(1), readelf(1), and the Info entries for binutils.

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