

Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'etext.3'

| \$ man etex | tt.3 | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| END(3) | Linux Programmer's Manual | END(3) |
| NAME | | |
| etext, e | edata, end - end of program segments | |
| SYNOPSIS | | |
| extern | etext; | |
| extern | edata; | |
| extern | end; | |
| DESCRIPT | ION | |
| The addresses of these symbols indicate the end of various program seg? | | |
| ments: | | |
| etext T | This is the first address past the end of th | ne text segment (the |
| pro | ogram code). | |
| edata | This is the first address past the end of | the initialized data |
| se | gment. | |
| end T | This is the first address past the end of th | ne uninitialized data |
| se | gment (also known as the BSS segment |). |
| CONFORM | IING TO | |

Although these symbols have long been provided on most UNIX systems,

they are not standardized; use with caution.

NOTES

The program must explicitly declare these symbols; they are not defined in any header file.

On some systems the names of these symbols are preceded by underscores, thus: _etext, _edata, and _end. These symbols are also defined for programs compiled on Linux.

At the start of program execution, the program break will be somewhere

near &end (perhaps at the start of the following page). However, the

break will change as memory is allocated via brk(2) or malloc(3). Use

sbrk(2) with an argument of zero to find the current value of the pro?

gram break.

EXAMPLES

When run, the program below produces output such as the following:

\$./a.out

First address past:

| program text (etext) | 0x8048568 |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| initialized data (edata) | 0x804a01c |
| uninitialized data (end) | 0x804a024 |

Program source

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

extern char etext, edata, end; /* The symbols must have some type,

or "gcc -Wall" complains */

int

```
main(int argc, char *argv[])
```

{

printf("First address past:\n");

printf(" program text (etext) %10p\n", &etext);

printf(" initialized data (edata) %10p\n", &edata);

```
printf(" uninitialized data (end) %10p\n", &end);
```

```
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
```

SEE ALSO

objdump(1), readelf(1), sbrk(2), elf(5)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.

GNU 2020-06-09 END(3)