



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'x86_64-linux-gnu-ranlib.1'

\$ man x86_64-linux-gnu-ranlib.1

RANLIB(1) GNU Development Tools RANLIB(1)

NAME

ranlib - generate an index to an archive

SYNOPSIS

ranlib [--plugin name] [-DhHvVt] archive

DESCRIPTION

ranlib generates an index to the contents of an archive and stores it in the archive. The index lists each symbol defined by a member of an archive that is a relocatable object file.

You may use nm -s or nm --print-armap to list this index.

An archive with such an index speeds up linking to the library and allows routines in the library to call each other without regard to their placement in the archive.

The GNU ranlib program is another form of GNU ar; running ranlib is completely equivalent to executing ar -s.

OPTIONS

-h

-H

--help

Show usage information for ranlib.

-v

-V

--version

Show the version number of ranlib.

-D Operate in deterministic mode. The symbol map archive member's header will show zero

for the UID, GID, and timestamp. When this option is used, multiple runs will produce identical output files.

If binutils was configured with `--enable-deterministic-archives`, then this mode is on by default. It can be disabled with the `-U` option, described below.

`-t` Update the timestamp of the symbol map of an archive.

`-U` Do not operate in deterministic mode. This is the inverse of the `-D` option, above: the archive index will get actual UID, GID, timestamp, and file mode values.

If binutils was configured without `--enable-deterministic-archives`, then this mode is on by default.

@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)`, `nm(1)`, and the Info entries for binutils.

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