

# GDB Debugger

CS 211 – Programming Practicum

# GDB Debugger

- Part of the GNU Software Tools
- Many Debuggers in IDEs are just Wrappers for GDB
- Huge amount of commands in GDB, many options available to help debug your program
- Even to most basic knowledge can save you lots of time

# GDB Debugger

- Step 1 – Compile your program using the `-g` flag
  - `gcc -g mazedflawed.c`
- The `-g` flag creates additional information for the executable that gdb used to convert machine code lines back to the source code line of the original program

# GDB Debugger

- Step 2 - Open the GDB debugger
  - `gdb a.out`
- Give the name of the executable created by the compiler

# GDB Debugger

- Step 3 – Run your program with any command line arguments
  - `run <command-line-arguments>`
- If no command line arguments are needed, just type in `run`.
- For the `mazeflawed.c` program, you need the datafile name, so:
  - `run mazedata1.txt`

# GDB Debugger

- Step 4 – Let GDB tell you on which line the Segmentation Fault occurs

**Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.**

**0x00000000004007a9 in main (argc=2, argv=0x7fffffffca78) at mazeflawed.c:52**

**52        m1.arr[i][j] = '.';**

- The above states the Segmentation fault occurred at line 52.
- It also shows the code at line 52

# GDB Debugger

- Step 5 – The **list** command will display more lines of code
- Use the **help** command to find out about more commands.
- GDB has so many commands that no one knows them all.
- Most people learn a few key commands.

# GDB Debugger

- Step 6 – The **print** command will display values stored in variables

```
52      m1.arr[i][j] = ':';
```

```
print i
```

```
$1 = 14
```

- The **print i** command shows that the variable `i` contains the value of 14 at the time of the segmentation fault.



# GDB Debugger

- To work with breakpoints, type

`help breakpoints`

- To see all of the commands that work with breakpoints.
- Setting a breakpoint causes the program's execution to stop when that line number is reached or when that function is called.
  - `break 51` stops when line 51 is reached
  - `break pop` stops when the pop function is called

# GDB Debugger

- While at a breakpoint, use **print** to see the values stored in variables
  - When at a breakpoint, type `continue` to resume execution
  - Type:       **delete breakpoints**       to remove all breakpoints
- Or
- Type:       **delete breakpoints 51**     to remove the breakpoint at line 51

# GDB Debugger

- Type **quit** to exit gdb

# GDB Debugger

- When a segmentation fault occurs in a library function, you can get strange results from gdb.
- In this case, using the **backtrace** command to view the stack is helpful
- The linkedflawed.c program shows how backtrace is useful.
- Running linkedflawed.c in gdb shows a SIGABRT signal
  - The output is not much help

# GDB Debugger

- Running linkedflawed.c in gdb shows a SIGABRT signal
- Typing the **backtrace** command, you get:

#0 0x000000309fe2ffc5 in raise () from /lib64/libc.so.6

#1 0x000000309fe31a70 in abort () from /lib64/libc.so.6

#2 0x000000309fe6994b in \_\_libc\_message () from /lib64/libc.so.6

#3 0x000000309fe714af in \_int\_free () from /lib64/libc.so.6

#4 0x000000309fe757ab in free () from /lib64/libc.so.6

#5 0x0000000000400657 in pop (hd=0x601110) at linkedflawed.c:44

#6 0x000000000040074f in main (argc=1, argv=0x7fffffff1b8) at linkedflawed.c:78

# GDB Debugger

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```

- What does this mean??????????

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```

- main( ) called the function pop( ) at line 78

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```

- pop( ) called the library function free( ) at line 44



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```

- `free( )` gets into trouble → something wrong with the parameter

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- free( ) takes a pointer as a parameter. **Question #1 is it a NULL pointer?**

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```

- Question #1: Is it a NULL pointer? **No, parameter is not NULL (0x00)**