

# GNU Debugger Workshop



Jürgen Weigert

2011, opensuse.org, RWX<sup>3</sup>

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SUSE Software Archeology: the '80ies



# What to Expect from GDB ?

```
$ gdb program core
```

- List source code, see stack backtrace, inspect variables (Post Mortem Analysis)

```
$ gdb program processID
```

```
$ gdb --args program parameters ...
```

- Start, interrupt, list code, inspect state
- Change variables, make function calls
- Single step, continue to run, breakpoints

“Oh no, it's an old-fashioned command line tool! ”



# What is a Bug?

*... where gdb might help you ...*

- Program crash  
*segmentation fault, signal 11*

```
int a[10]; a[10] = 13;  
char *u; if (strlen(u) > 0) ...
```

- Misbehavior  
*faulty logic, corrupt data, eating 100% CPU, ...*

```
while (select(10, ...) read(10, ...) ;
```

- And much more ...



# What is a Bug? -2-

Other bugs ...

- Web interface issue
- Slow execution
- Memory leak
- Compile time error
- Documentation error
- Configuration error
- Architectural/Design flaw

... need other tools

*firebug*

*strace*

*ltrace*

*valgrind*

*printf()*

*lint*

...

*lots of practice*



# gdb limitations

- Gdb cannot find syntax errors
  - Use e.g. `lint` and `gcc -Wall -O2`
- Gdb does not mix well with optimization
  - Use `gcc -g -O0`
- Preprocessor macros are invisible to gdb
- Gdb cannot step backwards
  
- With gdb you often just explore symptoms
  - The cause may remain hidden
- Beware of interpreters written in C
  - Perl, python, ruby, javascript ... have their own debuggers



# General Bug Hunting Techniques

- Reproduce & reduce the bug
  - What is needed to repeat the bug?
  - What can be removed before the bug disappears?
- Data collection (symptoms)
  - Locate logfiles, config files, take screenshots
- Check your expectations
  - Define expected outcome, read documentation





# General Bug Hunting -2-

- Increase output verbosity
  - **--verbose** / **-v** options,
  - Add **printf()**s
- Compare other versions
  - Same bug in older versions? (Patches?)
  - Other revisions (**svn co -r**)
- Narrow a location by bisecting
  - Comment out code systematically
  - Use revision control systems (**git bisect**)





# Working With GDB

## an example

```
$ cat furlong.c
main() {
    const char yards_fu = 220;
    int ft_fu = 3 * yards_fu;
    printf("feet per furlong: %d\n",
           ft_fu); // 660, no?
}
$ gcc -O0 -g -o furlong -c furlong.c
./furlong
feet per furlong: -108
```



p ft fu

p ft fu

p ft fu

(c) p ft fu



# Working With GDB -2- expression syntax

```
$ gdb
(gdb) print 3*4
$1 = 12
```

As known from C:

```
(gdb) p/t (3*32|0x10)>>4
```

Array printing:

```
(gdb) what Prime
type = int [50]
(gdb) p Prime[0]@50
```



# Working With GDB -3- important commands

**break**      **run**      *CTRL-C*

**where**      **list**      **print**      **up**      **down**

**step**      **next**

**disable**    **enable**    **cont**

**help**



# Working With GDB -4- environment

```
$ ulimit -c unlimited
```

- allow core dumps

```
$ gcc -g -Wall -O0
```

- tune Makefile: CFLAGS, LDFLAGS
- compile with debuginfo, without optimization

Install debuginfo packages

- for inspecting libraries

Prepare two or three shell windows

- to see your editor, compiler, and debugger all at once



# Bug Hunting by Example

```
$ wget ftp.suse.de:/pub/people/jw/gdb/prime-0.3.tar.gz
$ tar xvf prime-0.3.tar.gz
$ cd prime-0.3
$ cc -o prime main.c prime.c

$ ./prime
Bitte obere Schranke eingeben: 10
2 ist Primzahl
3 ist Primzahl
5 ist Primzahl
7 ist Primzahl
```

... that is what we want to see!



**Let's get our hands dirty!**



# Bug Hunting by Example

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```

... that is what we want to see!



**Thank You!**

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~~GNOMEbuggs~~ Workshop



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# Further Outlook

## Avoiding bugs

- Test driven development, **assert()**
- Respect compiler warnings & **lint**

## C++ demangling

- Symbol names and signatures, QT4 debugging

## Network debugging

- Multiple interacting programs, Web UI

## Graphical interfaces to gdb

- **ddd, eclipse**



# References

\$ info gdb

<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation>

<https://bugzilla.novell.com/page.cgi?id=bug-writing.html>

[http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Submitting\\_bug\\_reports](http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Submitting_bug_reports)

<ftp://ftp.suse.com/pub/people/jw/gdb>



# General Bug Hunting -3- (typical steps)

- Increase output verbosity
  - Write own **main()** for code fragments/libraries
  - Write a wrapper shell script, for easy reproduction
- Log protocols
  - Systemcalls (**strace**), Library calls (**ltrace**)
  - Memory usage (**valgrind**)

```
int a[10]; a[10] = 13;
char *u; if (strlen(u) > 0) ...
```
  - Crashdumps, collect stack backtraces (**gdb**)



# General Bug Hunting -4- (advanced steps)

- Study reference documentation
  - Description of library functions (**man 3**)
  - Know your system calls (**man 2**)
- Call for help
  - Query an expert
  - Use bugzilla
    - <https://bugzilla.novell.com/page.cgi?id=bug-writing.html>
    - <https://bugzilla.novell.com/docs/html/bugreports.html>
    - [http://en.opensuse.org/Bugs#Reporting\\_a\\_Bug](http://en.opensuse.org/Bugs#Reporting_a_Bug)
    - <https://innerweb.novell.com/organizations/engineering/pqsc/Defect+Management+Process.pdf>



# General Bug Hunting -5- (wrapping up)

- Document your surgery
  - Add comments, ChangeLog entries
- Regression testing
  - Run the existing test-suite, (if any)
  - Write a new test that would reproduce the now fixed bug
- Submit code
  - Increment version number?
  - Create patch, send it upstream
  - **svn checkin; osc ci; git commit , push;** ...