

VE482 Lab Report

Lab 4 - Fall 2020

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Database

database system installation

- **What are the most common database systems?**
 - MySQL, MariaDB, MongoDB, Redis, PostgreSQL
- **Briefly list the pros and cons of the three most common ones.** ¹
 - MySQL
 - pro: high performance with large dataset; open source
 - con: uneasy implementation of incremental backups; no support for XML
 - MariaDB
 - pro: high performance; multilevel encryption
 - con: uneasy data migration
 - MongoDB
 - pro: high performance; easy configuration
 - con: high usage of memory; no security setting by default

```
1  sqlite3 14.db
2
3  CREATE TABLE db
4  (
5    hash TEXT NOT NULL,
6    name TEXT NOT NULL,
7    subject TEXT
8  );
9  CREATE TABLE time_stamp
10 (
11  hash TEXT NOT NULL,
12  name TEXT NOT NULL,
```

```

13     dates TEXT,
14     tstamp INT
15 );
16
17 .separator "|"
18 .import db.psv db
19 .import timestamp.psv time_stamp

```

database queries

- **Who are the top five contributors to the Linux kernel since the beginning?**
 - Linus Torvalds, David S. Miller, Takashi Iwai, Mark Brown, Arnd Bergmann

```

1 SELECT
2     name, count(*)
3 FROM
4     time_stamp
5 GROUP BY
6     name
7 ORDER BY
8     count(*) DESC
9 LIMIT 5;

```

Output:

```

1 Linus Torvalds|30702
2 David S. Miller|13180
3 Takashi Iwai|7726
4 Mark Brown|7670
5 Arnd Bergmann|7520

```

- **Who are the top five contributors to the Linux kernel for each year over the past five years? 2**
 - 2016: Linus Torvalds, Arnd Bergmann, David S. Miller, Chris Wilson, Mauro Carvalho Chehab
 - 2017: Linus Torvalds, David S. Miller, Arnd Bergmann, Chris Wilson, Arvind Yadav
 - 2018: Linus Torvalds, David S. Miller, Arnd Bergmann, Christoph Hellwig, Colin Ian King
 - 2019: Linus Torvalds, David S. Miller, Chris Wilson, YueHaibing, Christoph Hellwig
 - 2020: Linus Torvalds, David S. Miller, Christoph Hellwig, Mauro Carvalho Chehab, Chris Wilson

```

1  SELECT
2      name, count(*)
3  FROM
4      time_stamp
5  WHERE
6      tstamp >= 1577836800 AND tstamp < 1609459200
7  GROUP BY
8      name
9  ORDER BY
10     count(*) DESC
11  LIMIT 5;

```

Output:

```

1  # 2016
2  # tstamp >= 1451606400 AND tstamp < 1483228800
3  Linus Torvalds|2273
4  Arnd Bergmann|1185
5  David S. Miller|1150
6  Chris Wilson|992
7  Mauro Carvalho Chehab|975
8
9  # 2017
10 # tstamp >= 1483228800 AND tstamp < 1514764800
11 Linus Torvalds|2303
12 David S. Miller|1420
13 Arnd Bergmann|1123
14 Chris Wilson|1028
15 Arvind Yadav|827
16
17 # 2018
18 # tstamp >= 1514764800 AND tstamp < 1546300800
19 Linus Torvalds|2168
20 David S. Miller|1405
21 Arnd Bergmann|922
22 Christoph Hellwig|818
23 Colin Ian King|798
24
25 # 2019
26 # tstamp >= 1546300800 AND tstamp < 1577836800
27 Linus Torvalds|2386
28 David S. Miller|1206
29 Chris Wilson|1173
30 YueHaibing|930
31 Christoph Hellwig|911
32
33 # 2020
34 # tstamp >= 1577836800 AND tstamp < 1609459200
35 Linus Torvalds|1886
36 David S. Miller|924
37 Christoph Hellwig|806
38 Mauro Carvalho Chehab|770

```

- **What is the most common “commit subject” ?**

- `Merge git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/davem/net`

```

1 SELECT
2   subject, count(*)
3 FROM
4   db
5 GROUP BY
6   subject
7 ORDER BY
8   count(*) DESC
9 LIMIT 5;
```

Output:

```

1 Merge git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/davem/net|670
2 Merge branch 'for-linus' of
  git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/dtor/input|301
3 Merge branch 'x86-urgent-for-linus' of
  git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/tip/tip|275
4 Merge git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/davem/net-2.6|262
5 Merge branch 'perf-urgent-for-linus' of
  git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/tip/tip|248
```

- **On which day is the number of commits the highest?**

- `2008-01-30`

```

1 SELECT
2   date(dates), count(*)
3 FROM
4   time_stamp
5 GROUP BY
6   date(dates)
7 ORDER BY
8   count(*) DESC
9 LIMIT 5;
```

Output:

```

1 2008-01-30|1031
2 2006-12-07|683
3 2007-05-08|649
4 2013-07-03|626
5 2007-10-16|613
```

- **Determine the average time between two commits for the five main contributor.**

- Linus Torvalds: 15881 secs
- David S. Miller: 36956 secs
- Takashi Iwai: 63301 secs
- Mark Brown: 59933 secs

- Arnd Bergmann: 63807 secs

```
1 SELECT
2     (MAX(timestamp) - MIN(timestamp)) / (count(*) - 1)
3 FROM
4     time_stamp
5 WHERE
6     name = "Arnd Bergmann";
```

Output:

```
1 # 487552654 30701
2 15881
3 # 487045012 13179
4 36956
5 # 489001082 7725
6 63301
7 # 459628018 7669
8 59933
9 # 479764856 7519
10 63807
```

Debugging

- **How to enable built-in debugging in gcc?**
 - by specifying `-g` to enable the extra debugging options (using GCC)
- **What is the meaning of GDB?**
 - ~~GDB cannot be eaten~~: GDB stands for GNU debugger, which executes the program, makes it stop on specified conditions, examine the reason why it stops and changes things for the user to experiment with correcting the effects of existing bugs.

basic GDB usage

- **Find the homepage of the GDB project.**
 - <https://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/>
- **What languages are supported by GDB?** ³
 - Ada
 - Assembly
 - C
 - C++
 - D
 - Fortran
 - Go
 - Objective-C
 - OpenCL
 - Modula-2
 - Pascal
 - Rust

- **What are the following GDB commands doing:** ⁴
 - `backtrace` summarizes how the program got where it is, starting with the current executing frame.
 - `where` is an additional alias for `backtrace`.
 - `finish` can be used to continue execution of the current function until it returns to its caller.
 - `delete` can be used to delete a specified breakpoint
 - `info breakpoints` can be used to display defined breakpoints.
- **Search the documentation and explain how to use conditional breakpoints.**
 - format: `condition <breakpoint_number> the_condition`, where `the_condition` stands for a user-specified condition, such as `i>5`
- **What is -tui option for GDB?** ⁵
 - enable GDB Text User Interface. It can also be activated with `C-x C-a`. Four text windows are available: command, source code, assembly code, and register.
- **What is the "reverse step" in GDB and how to enable it. Provide the key steps and commands.**
 - reverse step:
 - firstly, set two breakpoints (2, 3)
 - secondly, set the rule that when breakpoint 3 is hit, rerun the program: `command 3 \ run \ end`
 - set the rule that when breakpoint 2 is hit, start the recording: `command 2 \ record \ continue \ end`
 - `set pagination off`
 - `run`

Reference

1. "Most Popular Databases in 2020: Here's How They Stack Up - Ormuco," *Ormuko*, 24-Jan-2020. [Online]. Available: <https://ormuco.com/blog/most-popular-databases>. [Accessed: 13-Oct-2020]. ↵
2. "Unix Time Stamp - Epoch Converter," *Unixtimestamp.com*, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.unixtimestamp.com/index.php>. [Accessed: 13-Oct-2020]. ↵
3. "GDB: The GNU Project Debugger," *Gnu.org*, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/>. [Accessed: 13-Oct-2020]. ↵
4. <https://users.ece.utexas.edu/~adnan/qdb-refcard.pdf> ↵
5. CppCon, "CppCon 2015: Greg Law 'Give me 15 minutes & I'll change your view of GDB,'" *YouTube*, 21-Oct-2015. ↵