

Which gdb command will retrieve breakpoints saved in a.txt?

Time limit

20  
sec

Points

1000

Answer options

Single select

Image library

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▲ retrieve a.txt



◆ upload a.txt



● source a.txt



■ get a.txt



- You can save breakpoints to a file for later use using **save** command

```
(gdb) b factorial
Note: breakpoint 3 also set at pc 0x40056e.
Breakpoint 4 at 0x40056e: file debug_test.c, line 6.
(gdb) b 16
Breakpoint 5 at 0x4005ef: file debug_test.c, line 16.
(gdb) save breakpoint breakpoints.txt
Saved to file 'breakpoints.txt'.
(gdb) quit
```

- You can load the breakpoints from a file later using **source** command

```
(gdb) source breakpoints.txt
Breakpoint 1 at 0x56e: file debug_test.c, line 6.
Breakpoint 2 at 0x56e: file debug_test.c, line 6.
Breakpoint 3 at 0x5ef: file debug_test.c, line 16.
(gdb)
```

Which gdb command will show the stack?

Time limit

20  
sec

Points

1000

Answer options

Single select

Image library

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▲ watch

◆ info

● p

■ where

- You can always tell **where** you are in the program by using the **where** command, which gives you a stack and the specific line number you are one

```
(gdb) where
#0 factorial (i=1) at debug_test.c:6
#1 0x004005ae in factorial (i=2) at debug_test.c:10
#2 0x004005ae in factorial (i=3) at debug_test.c:10
#3 0x004005ae in factorial (i=4) at debug_test.c:10
#4 0x004005eb in main (argc=1, argv=0xbffff234) at debug_test.c:15
(gdb) █
```

Which gdb command steps the program forward one statement, regardless of the kind of statement it is on?

Time limit  
30 sec

Points  
1000

Answer options  
Single select

Image library Upload image YouTube link

next step

continue finish

■ There are four ways to advance the program in gdb

- next (n) steps the program forward one statement, regardless of the kind of statement it is on

```
int factorial( int i ) {  
    if ( i == 1 ) {  
        return( 1 );  
    }  
    return( factorial(i-1)*i );  
}  
  
int main( int argc, char *argv[] ) {  
    int x = factorial(5);  
    printf( "Factorial : %d! = %d\n", 5,  );  
    return( 0 );  
}
```

Diagram illustrating the **next** command in gdb. Red arrows point to the `int x = factorial(5);` and `printf` statements in the `main` function. A blue arrow labeled **next** points from the `printf` statement to the `return( 0 );` statement, indicating that the `next` command advances the program to the next statement.

Which gdb command continues until the function returns?

Time limit

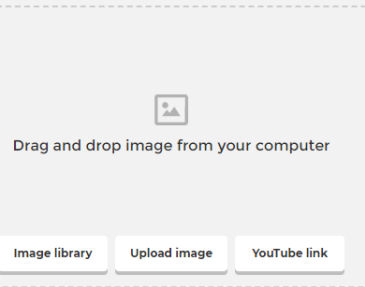
20  
sec

Points

1000

Answer options

Single select



▲ continue



◆ finish



● next



■ step



■ **Finish (fin)** continues until the function returns

```
int factorial( int i ) {  
    if ( i == 1 ) {  
        return( 1 );  
    }  
    → return( factorial(i-1)*i );  
}  
  
int main( int argc, char *argv[] ) {  
    int x = factorial(5);  
    → printf( "Factorial : %d! = %d\n", 5,  );  
    return( 0 );  
}
```

finish

Which gdb command will list breakpoints?

Time limit  
20 sec

Points  
1000

Answer options  
Single select

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▲ list breakpoints	<input type="radio"/>	◆ info breakpoints	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
● get breakpoints	<input type="radio"/>	■ where breakpoints	<input type="radio"/>

■ If you want to see your breakpoints use the **info breakpoints** command

```
(gdb) info breakpoints
Num   Type           Disp Enb Address      What
3      breakpoint      keep y   0x0040056e in factorial at debug_test.c:6
      ->stop only if i<=1
      breakpoint already hit 1 time
(gdb)
```

Which option of gcc compiler produces debugging information to be used in gdb (such as line numbers)

Time limit

20  
sec

Points

1000

Answer options

Single select ▼

Image library

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▲ -di



◆ -g



● -d



■ -gi



## Compiling for debugging

- Option `-g` produces debugging information to be used in `gdb`  
`gcc -Wall -g debug_test.c -o debug_test`
- If you forget `-g` option when compiling, `gdb` will still work, but will be missing important information for debugging, such as line numbers.
- `-ggdb` is another option to produce useful information for debugging