Intro a C Valgrind

Valgrind

Valgrind es un set de herramientas para analizar y monitorear el uso de recursos de un programa.

CPU Caché **RAM** Threads

Valgrind

Para esto ejecuta el programa en un espacio virtual.

Esto multiplica su tiempo de ejecución por ~40.

```
$ gcc main.c -g -o main
$ time ./main
real 0m2.630s
user 0m1.938s
sys 0m0.203s
```

```
$ gcc main.c -g -o main
$ time valgrind ./main
real 1m14.508s
user 1m10.641s
sys 0m2.500s
```

Memcheck







Memcheck







Memcheck

Memcheck es la herramienta default de Valgrind.

Sirve para detectar errores de memoria en el HEAP.

CPU Caché **RAM** Threads

```
$ gcc main.c -g -o main
$ valgrind ./main
```

```
int main()
 return 0;
```

```
$ gcc main.c -g -o main
$ valgrind ./main
==150== Memcheck, a memory error detector
==150== Copyright (C) 2002-2017, and GNU GPL'd, by Julian Seward et al.
==150== Using Valgrind-3.15.0 and LibVEX; rerun with -h for copyright info
==150== Command: ./main
==150==
==150== HEAP SUMMARY:
==150==
              in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
         total heap usage: 0 allocs, 0 frees, 0 bytes allocated
==150==
==150==
==150== All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible
==150==
==150== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==150== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

```
int main()
  return 0;
```

```
==150== Memcheck, a memory error detector
==150== Copyright (C) 2002-2017, and GNU GPL'd, by Julian Seward et al.
==150== Using Valgrind-3.15.0 and LibVEX; rerun with -h for copyright info
==150== Command: ./main
==150==
==150== HEAP SUMMARY:
==150== in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==150== total heap usage: 0 allocs, 0 frees, 0 bytes allocated
==150==
==150== All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible
==150==
==150== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==150== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

150 = Program ID

```
==150== Memcheck, a memory error detector
==150== Copyright (C) 2002-2017, and GNU GPL'd, by Julian Seward et al.
==150== Using Valgrind-3.15.0 and LibVEX; rerun with -h for copyright info
```

Información de versión

```
$ valgrind ./main
==150== Command: ./main
```

Comando ejecutado

```
==150== HEAP SUMMARY:
              in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
         total heap usage: 0 allocs, 0 frees, 0 bytes allocated
==150== All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible
```

Información de leaks

```
==150== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==150== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

Otros errores de memoria

Memcheck leaks

```
$ gcc leak_def.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind ./leak
```

```
leak_def.c
1 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int main()
   int* A = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
```

```
$ gcc leak_def.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind ./leak
==156== HEAP SUMMARY:
==156==
          in use at exit: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
==156==
         total heap usage: 1 allocs, 0 frees, 40 bytes allocated
==156==
==156== LEAK SUMMARY:
==156==
          definitely lost: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
==156==
          indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==156==
          possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==156== still reachable: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==156==
               suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==156== Rerun with --leak-check=full to see details of leaked memory
==156==
==156== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==156== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

```
leak def.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int main()
   int* A = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
```

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==156== HEAP SUMMARY:
         in use at exit: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
         total heap usage: 1 allocs, 0 frees, 40 bytes allocated
```

```
leak def.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int main()
   int* A = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
```

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==156== LEAK SUMMARY:
          definitely lost: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
```

```
leak def.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int main()
   int* A = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
```

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==156== Rerun with --leak-check=full to see details of leaked memory
```

```
leak def.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int main()
   int* A = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
```

```
$ gcc leak_def.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./leak
==156== 40 bytes in 1 blocks are definitely lost in loss record 1 of 1
          at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in ...)
           by 0x10915E: main (leak_def.c:5)
```

```
leak def.c
3 int main()
   int* A = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
```

```
$ gcc leak_ind.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind ./leak
```

```
leak_ind.c
1 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int main()
    int** B = malloc(10 * sizeof(int*));
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i+=1)
    B[i] = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
    return 0;
```

```
$ gcc leak_ind.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind ./leak
==72== HEAP SUMMARY:
==72== in use at exit: 480 bytes in 11 blocks
==72== total heap usage: 11 allocs, 0 frees, 480 bytes allocated
==72==
==72== LEAK SUMMARY:
==72==
         definitely lost: 80 bytes in 1 blocks
==72==
         indirectly lost: 400 bytes in 10 blocks
==72==
         possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==72==
         still reachable: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==72==
              suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==72== Rerun with --leak-check=full to see details of leaked memory
==72==
==72== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==72== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

```
leak ind.c
  #include <stdlib.h>
  int main()
     int** B = malloc(10 * sizeof(int*));
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i+=1)
      B[i] = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
    return 0;
11 }
```

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==72== HEAP SUMMARY:
==72== in use at exit: 480 bytes in 11 blocks
==72== total heap usage: 11 allocs, 0 frees, 480 bytes allocated
```

```
leak ind.c
  #include <stdlib.h>
  int main()
     int** B = malloc(10 * sizeof(int*));
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i+=1)
       B[i] = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
    return 0;
11 }
```

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==72== LEAK SUMMARY:
         definitely lost: 80 bytes in 1 blocks
         indirectly lost: 400 bytes in 10 blocks
```

```
leak ind.c
  #include <stdlib.h>
  int main()
     int** B = malloc(10 * sizeof(int*));
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i+=1)
       B[i] = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
    return 0;
11 }
```

```
$ gcc leak_ind.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./leak
==72== 480 (80 direct, 400 indirect) bytes in 1 blocks are definitely lost
==72== in loss record 2 of 2
          at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in ...)
          by 0x10915F: main (leak_ind.c:5)
```

```
leak ind.c
3 int main()
    int** B = malloc(10 * sizeof(int*));
```

```
$ gcc leak_ind.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./leak
==72== 480 (80 direct, 400 indirect) bytes in 1 blocks are definitely lost
==72== in loss record 2 of 2
```

```
leak ind.c
3 int main()
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i+=1)
      B[i] = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
```

```
$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./leak
```

```
leak_ind.c
3 int main()
    free(B);
```

```
$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./leak
==72== LEAK SUMMARY:
         definitely lost: 400 bytes in 10 blocks
         indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
```

```
leak ind.c
  #include <stdlib.h>
  int main()
    int** B = malloc(10 * sizeof(int*));
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i+=1)
      B[i] = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
    free(B);
    return 0;
```

```
$ gcc leak_ind.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./leak
==72== 400 bytes in 10 blocks are definitely lost in loss record 1 of 1
          at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in ...)
          by 0x1091AB: main (leak_ind.c:8)
```

```
leak ind.c
3 int main()
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i+=1)
      B[i] = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
```

```
$ gcc leak_stl.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind ./leak
```

```
leak_stl.c
1 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int* C;
5 int main()
   C = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
```

```
$ gcc leak_stl.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind ./leak
==88== HEAP SUMMARY:
==88== in use at exit: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
        total heap usage: 1 allocs, 0 frees, 40 bytes allocated
==88==
==88==
==88== LEAK SUMMARY:
==88==
         definitely lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==88==
         indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
         possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==88==
==88==
         still reachable: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
==88==
               suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==88== Rerun with --leak-check=full to see details of leaked memory
```

```
leak_stl.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int* C;
5 int main()
   C = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
```

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==88== HEAP SUMMARY:
==88== in use at exit: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
        total heap usage: 1 allocs, 0 frees, 40 bytes allocated
```

```
leak_stl.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int* C;
5 int main()
   C = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
```

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==88== LEAK SUMMARY:
         still reachable: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
```

```
leak_stl.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int* C;
5 int main()
   C = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
```

```
$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./leak
==88== Reachable blocks (those to which a pointer was found) are not shown.
==88== To see them, rerun with: --leak-check=full --show-leak-kinds=all
```

```
leak stl.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int* C;
5 int main()
    C = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
   return 0;
9 }
```

```
$ gcc leak_stl.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind --leak-check=full --show-leak-kinds=all ./leak
==88== 40 bytes in 1 blocks are still reachable in loss record 1 of 1
         at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in ...)
         by 0x10915A: main (leak_stl.c:7)
```

```
leak stl.c
5 int main()
6 {
    C = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
```

leak - possibly lost �

```
$ gcc leak_pos.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind ./leak
```

```
leak_pos.c
1 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int* D;
5 int main()
   D = malloc(10 * sizeof(int)) + 1;
   return 0;
```

leak - possibly lost &

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==107== HEAP SUMMARY:
==107==
          in use at exit: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
==107==
          total heap usage: 1 allocs, 0 frees, 40 bytes allocated
==107==
==107== LEAK SUMMARY:
==107==
          definitely lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==107==
          indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==107==
           possibly lost: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
==107==
          still reachable: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==107==
                suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==107== Rerun with --leak-check=full to see details of leaked memory
==107==
==107== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==107== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

```
leak_pos.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int* D;
5 int main()
   D = malloc(10 * sizeof(int)) + 1;
   return 0;
```

leak - possibly lost &

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==107== HEAP SUMMARY:
           in use at exit: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
          total heap usage: 1 allocs, 0 frees, 40 bytes allocated
```

```
leak_pos.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int* D;
5 int main()
   D = malloc(10 * sizeof(int)) + 1;
   return 0;
```

leak - possibly lost &

```
$ valgrind ./leak
==107== LEAK SUMMARY:
          possibly lost: 40 bytes in 1 blocks
```

```
leak_pos.c
 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int* D;
5 int main()
   D = malloc(10 * sizeof(int)) + 1;
   return 0;
```

leak - possibly lost 😣

```
$ gcc leak_pos.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./leak
==107== 40 bytes in 1 blocks are possibly lost in loss record 1 of 1
           at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in ...)
           by 0x10915A: main (leak_pos.c:7)
```

```
leak_pos.c
5 int main()
   D = malloc(10 * sizeof(int)) + 1;
```

leak - suppressed

```
$ gcc leak_sup.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind ./leak
==100== LEAK SUMMARY:
          definitely lost: 173812837 bytes in 17 blocks
```

```
leak_sup.c
#include <leaky module.h>
int main()
  leaky_function();
  return 0;
```

leak - suppressed

```
$ gcc leak_sup.c -g -o leak
$ valgrind ./leak
==100== LEAK SUMMARY:
                suppressed: 173812837 bytes in 17 blocks
```

```
leak_sup.c
#include <leaky module.h>
int main()
  leaky_function();
 return 0;
```

Memcheck errores

```
gcc bad_val.c -g -o error
valgrind ./error
```

```
bad_val.c
 1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
  int main()
    int* E = malloc(sizeof(int));
    if (*E > 10)
    printf("Hi there!\n");
    free(E);
    return 0;
```

```
gcc bad_val.c -g -o error
valgrind ./error
==49== Conditional jump or move depends on uninitialised value(s)
         at 0x1091AC: main (bad val.c:7)
==49== ERROR SUMMARY: 1 errors from 1 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

```
bad val.c
  int main()
    if (*E > 10)
```

```
valgrind ./error
==49== Use --track-origins=yes to see where uninitialised values come from
==49== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
```

```
bad val.c
  #include <stdlib.h>
 2 #include <stdio.h>
  int main()
    int* E = malloc(sizeof(int));
     if (*E > 10)
       printf("Hi there!\n");
     free(E);
     return 0;
```

```
gcc bad_val.c -g -o error
valgrind --track-origins=yes ./error
==49== Uninitialised value was created by a heap allocation
==49== at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in ...)
          by 0x10919E: main (bad_val.c:6)
```

```
bad val.c
  int main()
    int* E = malloc(sizeof(int));
```

error - invalid write

```
gcc bad_write.c -g -o error
valgrind ./error
```

```
bad_write.c
 1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
4 int main()
    int* F = calloc(10, sizeof(int));
    for(int i = 0; i <= 10; i+=1)
   F[i] = i * i;
    free(F);
    return 0;
```

error - invalid write

```
gcc bad_write.c -g -o error
valgrind ./error
==182== Invalid write of size 4
          at 0x1091AB: main (bad write.c:9)
==182== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==182== ERROR SUMMARY: 1 errors from 1 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

```
bad_write.c
  int main()
    for(int i = 0; i <= 10; i+=1)
     F[i] = i * i;
```

error - invalid write

```
gcc bad_write.c -g -o error
valgrind ./error
==182== Address 0x4a47068 is 0 bytes after a block of size 40 alloc'd
==182== at 0x483DD99: calloc (in ...)
          by 0x109183: main (bad_write.c:6)
==182== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==182== ERROR SUMMARY: 1 errors from 1 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

```
bad_write.c
  int main()
    int* F = calloc(10, sizeof(int));
```

error - invalid read

```
gcc bad_read.c -g -o error
valgrind ./error
```

```
bad_read.c
 1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
4 int main()
    int* G = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i+=1)
9 G[i] = i * i + G[i - 1];
    free(G);
    return 0;
```

error - invalid read

```
gcc bad_read.c -g -o error
valgrind ./error
==206== Invalid read of size 4
           at 0x1091A8: main (bad read.c:9)
==206== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==206== ERROR SUMMARY: 1 errors from 1 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

```
bad_read.c
  int main()
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; i+=1)
    G[i] = i * i + G[i - 1];
```

error - invalid read

```
gcc bad_read.c -g -o error
valgrind ./error
==206== Address 0x4a4703c is 4 bytes before a block of size 40 alloc'd
==206== at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in ...)
          by 0x10917E: main (bad_read.c:6)
==206== For lists of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s
==206== ERROR SUMMARY: 1 errors from 1 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

```
bad_read.c
  #include <stdlib.h>
 2 #include <stdio.h>
  int main()
    int* G = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
```

Memcheck STACK trace

STACK trace

```
gcc stack_trace.c -g -o stack_trace
valgrind --leak-check=full ./stack_trace
```

```
stack_trace.c
 1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 int* p()
  return malloc(sizeof(int));
6 int* q()
8 return p();
10 int main()
   int* H = q();
    return 0;
```

STACK trace

```
gcc stack_trace.c -g -o stack_trace
valgrind --leak-check=full ./stack_trace
==216== HEAP SUMMARY:
              in use at exit: 4 bytes in 1 blocks
==216== 4 bytes in 1 blocks are definitely lost in loss record 1 of 1
          at 0x483B7F3: malloc (in ...)
          by 0x10915A: p (stack_trace.c:4)
          by 0x10916E: q (stack_trace.c:8)
          by 0x109186: main (stack_trace.c:12)
```

```
stack trace.c
  #include <stdlib.h>
 2 int* p()
    return malloc(sizeof(int));
 6 int* q()
    return p();
10 int main()
    int* H = q();
    return 0;
```

¡Muchas Gracias!

