

1. 設定中斷點, 將中斷點設定在main函數

2. 單步執行, 遇到函數不會進入
3. 單步執行, 遇到函數會進入

4. 列印變數的值

```

Breakpoint 3, rdtscp () at rdtsc.c:38
38         cycles2 = rdtscp();
(gdb) s
main (argc=<optimized out>, argv=<optimized out>) at rdtsc.c:20
20         return ((uint64_t) lo) | (((uint64_t) hi) << 32);
(gdb) p tmp
$1 = 1
(gdb) █

```

5. 使用bt、up、down, 印出caller和callee各自的變數

```

Breakpoint 1, main (argc=1, argv=0x7fffffffdfa8) at rdtsc.c:36
36         cycles1 = rdtscp();
(gdb) s
rdtscp () at rdtsc.c:16
16     {
(gdb) n
19         __asm__ __volatile__ ("rdtscp": "=a"(lo), "=d"(hi));
(gdb) n
20         return ((uint64_t) lo) | (((uint64_t) hi) << 32);
(gdb) p lo
$1 = 1618793448
(gdb) bt
#0  rdtscp () at rdtsc.c:20
#1  0x000055555555527d in main (argc=1, argv=0x7fffffffdfa8) at rdtsc.c:36
(gdb) down
Bottom (innermost) frame selected; you cannot go down.
(gdb) up
#1  0x000055555555527d in main (argc=1, argv=0x7fffffffdfa8) at rdtsc.c:36
36         cycles1 = rdtscp();
(gdb) p lo
No symbol "lo" in current context.
(gdb) p tmp
$2 = 0
(gdb) █

```

6. 使用watch查看變數被修改的情況

```

(gdb) b main
Breakpoint 1 at 0x1236: file rdtsc.c, line 28.
(gdb) r
Starting program: /home/ulohg/system-programming/ch02/a.out

Breakpoint 1, main (argc=0, argv=0x0) at rdtsc.c:28
28     {
(gdb) awatch tmp
Hardware access (read/write) watchpoint 2: tmp
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Hardware access (read/write) watchpoint 2: tmp

Value = 0
main (argc=1, argv=0x7fffffffdfa8) at rdtsc.c:33
33         printf("這個程式是量測一個指令執行的時間，但CPU可同時執行數十個指令\n");
(gdb) c
Continuing.
這個程式是量測一個指令執行的時間，但CPU可同時執行數十個指令
因此這些量測方法比較適合量測大範圍的程式碼

Hardware access (read/write) watchpoint 2: tmp

Old value = 0
New value = 1
main (argc=1, argv=0x7fffffffdfa8) at rdtsc.c:38
38         cycles2 = rdtscp();
(gdb) █

```

7. 修改程式碼, 故意存取錯誤的記憶體, 看看會發生什麼事

```
(gdb) r
Starting program: /home/ulohg/system-programming/ch02/errRdtsc

Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
main (argc=<optimized out>, argv=<optimized out>) at errRdtsc.c:33
33      printf("%d\n",*ptr);
(gdb) █
```