

Week 9

Announcements

- Basic, Advanced 6 due tonight
- Basic, Advanced 7 out and due on November 13

Foreword

Today's lecture is going to be less formal/structured and may be pretty short

Lecture 9: Debugging

segmentation fault (core dumped)

Overview

- `printf` debugging
- Logging
- GDB
- Checking memory with Valgrind

Q: What is your debugging method?

printf debugging

- Intuitive: just print stuff out at certain points

```
ifdef DEBUG_PRINT
```

```
printf("This be a debug message\n");
```

```
endif // DEBUG_PRINT
```

```
#ifdef DEBUG_PRINT
    // this is known as a "variadic macro"
    #define dbgprintf(fmt, ...) printf("DEBUG: " fmt, ##__VA_ARGS__)
#else
    #define dbgprintf(fmt, ...)
#endif
// ...
dbgprintf("This be a debug message\n");
```

Logging

- An extension on printing
- Provide different verbosity/logging levels
- Set your verbosity level to increase/decrease the amount of logging
 - More logging uses more resources
- Log to `stdout` or to some file

Common logging levels

- Fatal
 - "We can't continue, I shall die now"
- Error
 - "Something went wrong"
- Warning
 - "Something weird *might* be going on"
- Info
 - "Hey a cool thing happened"
- Debug
 - "A thing happened, here's some details"
- Trace/Verbose
 - "Here's everything that's going on"

GDB (GNU Debugger)

- Debugging tool that lets you look around during execution
- Once again, this tool is pretty deep: look at the [GDB manual](#) for details
- We'll go over some big overarching concepts and features
 - Interface
 - Breakpoints and watchpoints
 - Stack frames

Interface

- Invoking: `$ gdb [options] [executable file] [core file]`
 - `$ gdb ./myapp`, `$ gdb myapp`
- Hitting return/enter without anything will repeat the previous command
- Entering incomplete commands (such as a single) letter will run a command if there is no ambiguity:
 - `r` -> `run`
 - `n` -> `next`
 - `b` -> `break`
- Also has an approximation of a windowing interface in "Text User Interface" (TUI) mode
 - `tui enable`, `tui disable`

Commands

- `run [arguments] [file redirects]`
- `next [count]`: step *over* functions, "next line"
- `step [count]`: step *into* functions
- `finish`: step *out* of current function
- `print <expression>`: print expression (e.g. variables)
- `list [location]`: list source code
- `watch <expression>`: set watchpoint
- `info breakpoints`, `info watchpoints`: list break/watchpoints
- `where`, `backtrace`, `bt`: list stack frames
- `frame <stack frame>`: change stack frame

Breakpoints and watchpoints

Breakpoint: stop at a certain location in the program

- Can be conditional!
- `info breakpoints`, `info break`, `info b` will list breakpoints
- Examples:
 - `break 20`
 - `break main.cpp:21`
 - `break main.cpp:21 if argc == 4`
 - `break coolfunction`
- `info watchpoints`, `info watch` will list watchpoints
- Examples:
 - `watch somevar`
 - `watch a + b`
- `delete <number>`: delete a break/watchpoint

(Catchpoint: stop when an event such as a C++ exception occurs)

Stack frames

- A *stack frame* holds all information local to a particular function call
 - Local variables
 - Arguments
 - (Return address)
- Function calls will push a frames on the *stack*
- Function returns will pop the frame off the *stack*
 - `where, backtrace (bt)` can show us the current stack frames
 - `frame <number>` can have us switch to a stack frame so we can look at its variables

Valgrind

- General dynamic analysis tool
 - [Valgrind manual](#)
- Most known for its Memcheck tool for checking memory accesses (which we'll be focusing on)
 - [Memcheck manual entry](#)
 - Memory leaks
 - Use-after-frees
 - Invalid reads
 - Use of uninitialized variables
 - `$ valgrind ./myapplication`
 - `$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./myapplication`

Closing thoughts

- Ultimately use the right tool for the job
- GDB doesn't work particularly well in complex systems
 - Logging can help out here, but it does incur some overhead
- Valgrind can seriously slow down your program

Demos

Questions