




Advanced Topics in C/C++

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- The background of the slide features a complex, abstract circuit pattern. It includes various colored lines (blue, grey, and light blue) that form a network of paths, some straight and some curved, with small circular nodes at various points. The overall effect is that of a high-tech or digital circuit board.
1. Valgrind
 2. Logging
 3. Profiling



Valgrind

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- Tracking memory issues
 - A tool that detects memory leaks and memory errors
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$ valgrind <your program> [program params]
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- Example:

```
$ valgrind ./memoryLeak red blue
```

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- Memory leaks: dynamically allocates memory and forgets to later free it.
 - Generally won't cause a program to misbehave, crash, or give wrong answers
 - Not an urgent situation!
- **Memory error**: reading uninitialized memory, writing past the end of a piece of memory, accessing freed memory, and other memory errors can have significant consequences.
 - Should never be treated casually or ignored
 - Memory errors are the primary concern

- Valgrind will print a summary of its memory usage.
- Lucky you: no errors and no leaks.

- Valgrind will print a summary of its memory usage.
- If all goes well:

```
==4649== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts
==4649== malloc/free: in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks.
==4649== malloc/free: 10 allocs, 10 frees, 2640 bytes allocated.
==4649== For counts of detected errors, rerun with: -v
==4649== All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible.
```

- Lucky you: no errors and no leaks.

- Report of an error:
==4651== Invalid write of size 1
==4651== at 0x80486A4: main (myprogram.c:58)
==4651== Address 0x4449054 is not stack'd, malloc'd or (recently) free'd
==4651==
==4651== ERROR SUMMARY: 1 errors from 1 contexts
==4651== malloc/free: in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks.
==4651== malloc/free: 1 allocs, 1 frees, 10 bytes allocated.
==4651== For counts of detected errors, rerun with: -v
==4651== All heap blocks were freed – no leaks are possible.

- And the code:

```
57     char *copy = malloc(strlen(buffer));  
58     strcpy(copy, buffer);
```

- Build valgrind from source can be very tricky on OSX
- A good tool to assist your program
- Never forget your manual:
<https://valgrind.org/docs/manual/manual.html>



Logging

- Logging is a part of the debugging process
- You must utilize your output devices: `cerr` (2) for this task
- Macro is your friend
- If you can, go for Boost/log framework



Profiling

- Purpose: to measure the performance of your program, in terms of run-time, memory consumption, etc.
- Tools are available and they depend on your task