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software package does

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Hikichi a t Tomoyuki

1 a ple ■D session

You can use this manual at your leisure to read all about ■DB. However, a handful of commands are enough to get started using the debugger. This chapter illustrates t

```
(gdb) run
Starting program: /work/Editorial/gdb/gnu/4/4
define(foo,0000)
```

```
foo
0000
```

To trigger the breakpoint, we call `changequote`. GDB suspends execution of `m4`, displaying information about the context where it stops.

```
changequote(<UNQUOTE>,<UNQUOTE>)

Breakpoint 1, 4_changequote (args=3, argv=0x3370)
    at builtin.s:575
575         if (bad_args(TOKEN_DATA_TEXT(argv[0]),args,1,3))
```

Now we use the command `next` to advance execution to the next line of the

Success! The e quotes o work just as well as the fault o es. The problem seems to have bee just the two typos defi i t a ro le ths. We allo m4 exit by i The , ro So BB

2.1.1 Choosing files

When gdb starts, it reads a file named `gdbinit` if it exists. This file can contain any number of commands that gdb will execute when it starts. The file `gdbinit` is a core file (or process ID). This is the same


```
-tt evice
```

```
-t evice
```

```
Run using devi
```


■D ■ and■

You ca abbreviate a ■DB comma t to the first few letters of the comma t ame, if that abbreviation is u ambi uous; a t you ca repeat certai ■DB comma ts by typi just RET.

```
(gdb) info bre TAB
GDB fills in the rest of the word 'break'
```

(gdb) b bub TAB
GDB filters your input line to the following, and rings bell:

```
show -- Generic command for showing things
      about the debugger
```

```
Type "help" followed by command and name for full
documentation.
Command and name abbreviations are allowed if unambiguous.
(gdb)
```

help command

With a command name as `help` argument, GDB displays a short paragraph of how to use that command.

apropos regex

The `apropos regex` command searches through all of the GDB commands, and their documentation, for the regular expression `regex`.

To display all the settable parameters and their

4.6 Your program's input and output

By default, the program you run in user mode does its input and output to the same terminal that `user` uses. `user` switches the terminal to its own terminal modes to interact with you, but it

The first thing gdb does after attaching to the specified process is to stop it. You can examine and modify an attached process with all the gdb commands that are ordinarily available when you start processes with `run`. You can insert breakpoints

- threat-specific breakpoints

Warning: These facilities

```
[New thread 2 (system thread 26554)]
```

The gdb notices a new thread.

Info threads

Display a summary of all threads currently in your program. gdb displays for each thread (in this order):

1. the thread number assigned by gdb
2. the target system's thread identifier

4.10 Debugging programs with multiple processes

In most systems, gdb has no special support for debugging programs which create additional processes using the `fork` function. When a program forks, gdb will continue to debug the parent process and the child process will run unimpeded. If you have set a breakpoint which the child process executes, the child will get a SIGTRAP signal which (unless it catches the signal) will cause it to terminate.

■ stopping and continuing

The principal purposes of using a debugger are so that you can stop your program before it terminates; or so that, if your program runs into trouble, you can investigate a little better why.

In `site:DB`, your program may stop for any of several reasons, such as a signal, a breakpoint, or reaching a label.

Some gdb commands accept a range of breakpoints on which to operate. A breakpoint range is either a single breakpoint number, like '5', or two such numbers, i

The syntax of the regular expression is the start of the use of tools 1

5.1.2 Metting

Breakpoint, watchpoint, or catchpoint can have any of four different states of enablement:

- **Enabled.** The breakpoint stops your program. A breakpoint set with the `break` command starts out in this state.
- **Disabled.** The breakpoint has no effect on your program.
- **Enabled once.** The breakpoint stops your program, but then becomes disabled.
- **Enabled for deletion.**


```
until location
```

```
until location
```

Continue running your program until either t

The default is set to `nostop`, `noprint`, `pass` for non-errorous signals such as `SIGALRM`, `SIGWINCH`.

6 Examining the Stack

Why

Most programs have a standard user entry point—a place where system libraries and startup code transition to user code. For C this is `main`. When the DB file

up n Move n frames up the stack. For positive numbers n , this advances to

- the program counter saved in it (the address of execution in the caller frame)
- which registers were saved in the frame

The `verbos`

7 Examining


```
edit filename:line
```

Specifies line *number* in the source file *filename*.

```
edit filename:function
```

Specifies the line that begins the body of the function *function*.

`::` ‘`::`’ allows you to specify a variable in terms of the file or function where it is defined. See Section 8.2 [Program variables], page 66.

`{type}` □

Refers to a object of type *type* stored at address *addr* if *addr* may be a y expression whose va

You may see the problem when you are stepping by machine instructions. This is because, on most machines, it takes more than one instruction to set up a stack frame (including local variable definitions); if you are stepping by machine instructions, variables may appear to have no value.

```
(gdb) p/* (short[])0/*
```

for example, to print the program counter in hex

page 65, for more information on expressions. The default for `addr` is usually just after the last address examined—but

specification is—it uses **x** if

elsewhere—where there is no variable `last_char`—the display i


```
set print null-stop
```

Cause gdb to stop printing the characters of array the first NULL
is encountered. This is useful the


```
set print object
```

```
set print object on
```

When displaying a pointer to an object, identify the *actual* (derived) type of the object rather than the *declared* type, using the virtual function

show convenience

Print a list of convenience variables used so far, and their values. Abbreviated as **show conv.**

One of the ways to a convenience variable is as a counter to be incremented or a pointer to be activated. For example, to print a field from successive elements of an array of

character sets for you. The character set `SQLDB` uses what we call the *host character set*; the one the inferior program uses we call the *target character set*.

For example, if you are running `SQLDB` on a GNU/Linux system, which uses the ISO Latin 1 character set, but you are using `SQLDB`'s remote protocol (see Section 16.4 [Remote], page 148

EB DI -U3

IBM1047 Variants of the EBCDIC character set,

9

A definition introduced by this command is in scope in every expression evaluated in DB, until it is removed with the `macro undef` command, described below. The definition overrides all definitions for `macro` present in the program being debugged, as well as any previous user-supplied definition.

`macro undef macro`

(This command is not yet implemented.) Remove any user-supplied definition for the macro named `macro`. This command only affects definitions provided with the `macro define` command.

With the above command, the following

is

10 Tra

ttstop This command takes no arguments. It ends the trace experiment, and it stops collecting data.

Note:


```

ra e 2, PC = 0020DC70, SP = 0030B 34, P = 0030B 44
ra e 3, PC = 0020DC74, SP = 0030B 30, P = 0030B 44
ra e 4, PC = 0020DC78, SP = 0030B 2C, P = 0030B 44
ra e 5, PC = 0020DC7C, SP = 0030B 28, P = 0030B 44
ra e 6, PC = 0020DC80, SP = 0030B 24, P = 0030B 44
ra e 7, PC = 0020DC84, SP = 0030B 20, P = 0030B 44
ra e 8, PC = 0020DC88, SP = 0030B 1C, P = 0030B 44
ra e 9, PC = 0020DC8E, SP = 0030B 18, P = 0030B 44
ra e 10, PC = 00203 6C, SP

```

```

p *fpcontrol      0x20b200 0x20b200
fpcontrol         0x0      0
fpstatus          0x0      0
fpaddr            0x0      0
p = 0x20e5b4 "gdb-test"
p1 = (void *) 0x11
p2 = (void *) 0x22
p3 = (void *) 0x33
p4 = (void *) 0x44
p5 = (void *) 0x55
p6 = (void *) 0x66
gdb_long_test = 1'\021d

```

11 Debugging Programs That Use Overlays

If your program is too large to fit com

When overlay debugging is enabled, JDB records code i


```
    }
```

```
_novl_err: This variable must be a fo
```

```
ba .o grb.o -Wl,-Tdi0v.ld -o overlays
```

The build pr


```
'f'
```

```
'█'
```

```
o
```


1 + 2

For expressions you use in RDB commands, you can tell RDB to treat range errors in one of three ways: ignore them, always treat them as errors and abort the expression, or issue a warning but evaluate the expression anyway.

A range error can result from numerical overflow, from exceeding a array index bound, or when you type a constant

==, !

12.4.1.2 C and C++

12.4.1.5 C and C++ type and range checks

By default, the gdb parses C or C++ expressions, type checking is not used. However, if the `check-cast` command is used, a warning will be issued if a cast is not valid.

```
set print
```

```
clear
break
info line
jump
list
```

A fully qualified Objective-C method name is specified as

```
-[Class methodName]
```

where the minus sign is used to indicate a class method and a plus sign (not shown) is used to indicate a class method. The class name `NSObject` and method name `methodName` are enclosed in brackets, similar to the way messages are specified in Objective-C source code. For example, to set a breakpoint at the `create` class method of class `NSMutableArray` in the program currently being debugged, enter:

```
break -[ NSMutableArray create]
```

To list the program lines around the `initialize` class method, enter:

```
list +[NSText initialize]
```

In the current version of GDB, the plus or minus sign is required. In future versions of GDB, the plus or minus sign will be optional, but you can use it to narrow the search. It is also possible to specify just a method name:

```
break create
```

You must specify the complete method name, including symbols. If your program's source files contain more than one `create` method, you'll be presented with a number list of symbols that implement that method. Indicate your choice by number, or type 'c' to exit if none apply.

As another example, to

```
i
i
i
i
i
e app
```


12.4.3.4 Module definition


```
    struct foo {double real; double i ag;} v;
```

the two commands give this output:

```
(gdb) whatis v
type = struct foo
(gdb) ptype v
type = struct foo {
    double real;
    double i ag;
}
```

As with `whatis`, using `ptype` without an argument refers to the type


```

(gdb) whatis g
type = double
(gdb) p g
$1 = 1
(gdb) set g=4
(gdb) p g
$2 = 1
(gdb) r
The progra being debugged has been started already.
Start it fro the beginning? (y or n) y
Starting progra : /h0 e/s ith/00_progs/a.out
"/h0 e/s ith/00_progs/a.out": can't open to read sy bols:
                                Invalid bfd target.

(gdb) show g
The current B D target is "=4".

```

T

The `return` command does not resume execution; it leaves the program stopped in the state that would exist if the f

This is because they may contain pointers to the internal data records and data types, which are part of the library's internal data.

`core-file [filename]`

Specify the whereabouts of a core dump

You can use the

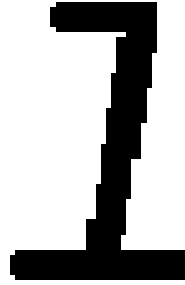
has been loaded

library in the target program's memory. If you use `so11`

look for debug information in

0x45df 75,


```
const/volatile Indicator missing (h      h  h4  b      h      h      b  h      h      b  h      b      h      b)
```



Some configurations may include these targets as well:

`target from ev`

NetRMM RMM emulator. This target only supports

16.4 Remote debugging

If you are trying to debug a program running on a machine that is not your own, you can use the `gdb` remote debugging facility. This is done by using the `gdb` `remote` target.

17 Debugging remote programs

17.1 Connecting to a remote target

the gdb host machine

disconnect

The **disconnect** command behaves like **detach**, except that the target is eventually resumed. It will wait for gdb (this instance or another one) to connect and continue debug. After the **disconnect** command, gdb is allowed to connect to another target.

1.2 Using the


```

# reserved for telnet .1 You must use the same port number with the host
#DB tar

```

■

`m68k-stub.c`

or Motorola 680x0 architectures.

`sh-stub.c`

or Hitachi SH architectures.

`sparc-stub.c`

or SPARC architectures.

`sparcl-stub.c`

or Fujitsu SPARC-LITE architectures.

The ‘README’ file in the gdb distribution may list other recently added stubs.

17.5.1 What the stubs do for you

The debugging stub for `linux`: `gdb/mips4456768/elf.c` contains:

`set_debug_traps`

This routine arranges for `handle_exception` to run when `linux` stops.

You must call this subroutine explicitly near the beginning of `linux`: `4:0 ram`.

`handle_exception`

This is the central workhorse, but `linux`: `4:0 ram` never calls it explicitly. Setup code arranges for `handle_exception` to run when a trap is triggered.

first of all you need to tell the stub how to communicate with the serial port.

```
int getDebugChar()
```

Write this subroutine to read a single character from the serial port. It may be identical to `getchar` for you

there; otherwise, you must either obtain it from

set ne

VxWorks is booted. For more information on configuration attributes, see [Chapter 18](#) and [Chapter 19](#).

breakpoints, auto-displays, a `set` to view the variables, a `clear` to clear the value history. (This is necessary in order to preserve the integrity of `Debu i`'s data structures that reference the target system's symbol table.)

15.2.1.3 Running tasks

You can also attach to an existing task using the `attach` command as follows:

```
(v#gdb) attach task
```

where `task`

2. What serial device connects your host to your Hitachi board (the first serial device available on your host is the default).
3. What speed to use on

GDB is

Info or1k spr gnu

Info or1k spr gnu n

Displays register names in selected group.

Info or1k spr gnu registe

Info or1k spr registe

Info or1k spr gnu n registe

Info or1k spr H *fig* n D o^mud *fig* n En nH

fig o^mud *fig* n En nH


```
target> target 5
```

■ DB displays messages like these:

```
target st2000 dev speed
```

to establish it as your debug environment. *dev* is normally the name of a serial device, such as `/dev/ttya`, connected to the ST2000 via a serial line. You can instead specify *dev* as a TCP connection (for example, to a serial line attached via a terminal concentrator

18.4 Architectures

This section describes characteristics of architectures that a

19 Controlling `DB`

```
set history filename fn me
```

Set the name of the GDB command history file to *filename*. This is the file where GDB reads a initial command history list, a file where it writes the command history from this session when it exits. You can access this list through history expansion or through the history command editing characters listed below. This file defaults to the value of the environment variable `GDBHISTFILE`, or to `./.gdb_history` (`./.gdb_history` on MS-DOS) if this variable is not set.

```
set history save
```

```
set history save on
```

Record command history in a file, whose name may be specified with the `set history filename` command. By default, this option is disabled.

```
set history save off
```

Stop recording command history in a file.

```
set history size size
```

Set the number of commands which GDB keeps in its history list. This defaults to the value of the environment variable `HISTSIZE`, or to 0 if this variable is not set.

History expansion

sets the base to decimal. the o

DB sets to 0 the ABI used for your program's C++ obj


```
set debug serial
```

Turns on or off display of GDB serial debugging info. The default is on.

```
show debug serial
```

Displays the current state of displaying GDB serial debugging info.

```
set debug target
```

Turns on or off display of GDB target debugging info. This info includes what is going on at the target level of GDB, as it happens. The default is on.

```
show debug target
```


20.1 Cardinal Sequences

help user-defined

List all user-defined commands, with the first line of the documentation (if any) for each.

show user

show user command name

Display the RDB commands used to define

21 Command-Line Interpreters

MySQL supports multiple command-line interpreters, and some command-line infrastructure to allow users or user interface writers to switch between interpreters or run commands in other interpreters.

MySQL currently supports two command-line interpreters, the console interpreter (sometimes called the command-line interpreter or CLI) and the machine interface interpreter (or MySQL/MI). This manual describes both of these interfaces in great detail.

By default, MySQL will start with the console interpreter. However, the user may choose to start MySQL with a different interpreter by specifying the `-I` or `--interpreter` startup

option

using

the

command

mysql

option

uP)

C-x s Use the T■I *SingleKey* keymap that

- *in le- trem-* *ti* *t* is output , at s ould be displayed as is i , e co solIt is , e textual respo se to a CLI comma t.

24.2 MySQL Compatibility with CLI

To help users familiar with MySQL's existing CLI interface, MySQL accepts existing CLI commands. As specified by the syntax, such commands can be directly entered into the MySQL interface and MySQL will respond.

This mechanism is provided as a aid to developers of MySQL client applications that a reliable interface to the CLI. Since the command is being interpreted

GDB Command

T

```
^done,BreakpointTable={nr_rows="1",nr_cols="65
```


(gdb)

List all breakpoints and watchpoints, at the time of this program execution. N


```
body=[bkpt={nu ber="1",type="
```


GDB Command

GDB does not have a direct alias for this command; it has to be made available by the command `gdb_changed_registers`.

Corresponding

Example

a PPC MBX Board:

```
-exec-continue
^running
*stopped,reason="breakpoint-hit",bkptno="1",frame={function="main",
args=[],file="try.c",line="5"}
(gdb)
-data-list-changed-registers
^done,changed-registers=["0","1","2","4","5","6","7","8","9",
"10","11","13","14","15","16","17","18","19","20","21","22","6","5","5"]
```

h


```
{number="17",value="0x
```


GDB Command

The corresponding GDB command is

ynopsis

```
-environ ent-path [ -r ] [ pathdir ]+
```

`pathdir` Directories `pathdir` to be included in search path for object files. If the ‘-r’ option is used, the search path is reset to the original one.


```
(gdb)
*stopped,reason="end-stepping-range",
addr="0x000100d4",line="5",file="hello.c"
(gdb)
```


Example

Stepping into a function:

```
-exec-step
^running
(gdb)
*stopped,reason="end-stepping-range",
frame={function="foo",args=[{name="a",value="10"},
{name="b",value="0"}],file="recursive2.c",line="11"}
(gdb)
```

Regular stepping:

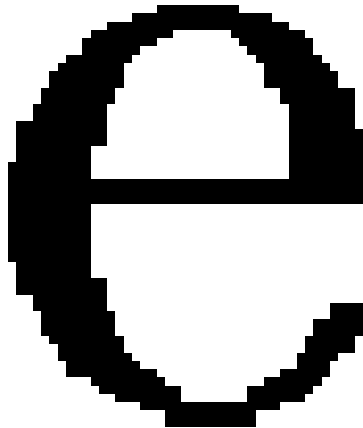
```
-exec-step
^running
(gdb)
*stopped,reason="end-stepping-range",line="14",file="recursive2.c"
(gdb)
```

The `-exec-step-instruction` Command

Synopsis

```
-exec-step-instruction
```

Many other useful commands. Resumes the inferior which executes one machine instruction. The output, once GDB has stopped, will vary depending on whether we have stopped in the middle



Synopsis

```
-file-exec-file file
```

Spe

GDB Command

The corresponding GDB command is ‘`info file`’ (part of it).

Example

Next.

The `-file-symbol-file` Command

synopsis

```
-file-symbol-file file
```

Read symbol table from the specified *file* in memory. When used without arguments, clears GDB’s symbol table, output is suppressed, except for a com-

GDB Command

Th

ynopsis

```
-stack-list-arguments show-values
  [ low-frame high-frame ]
```

Display a list of the arguments for the frames between *low-frame* and *high-frame* (inclusive). If *low-frame* and *high-frame* are not provided, list all frames.

```
{na e="fltarg",value="
```


c e c

c c

% ea e f

Qa e

% D! u
Dha e the curre t fra e. nlect a tV ee t fra e f m um th0 tack.

q

he c rr0 p ti ux c a t are f f u t d n q l u pf f
u p il n q a t d n} iln .

p tl

88 5 ma ? ed smmands

8ad s s p s

tn t

D00 0 n e ! a

Synopsis

```
-sy symbol-info-file
```

Show the file for the symbol.

GDB Command

T

The `-symbol-info-symbol` Command

Synopsis

```
-symbol-info-symbol addr
```

Describe what symbol is at location `addr`.

DB Command

The `c`

GDB Command

```
'gdb_log' is gdbtk.
```

Example

```
N.
```



```
(gdb)
-target-dv
```


The -

The `-var-show-attributes` Command

yno

gu 7

25.2 The Server Ref

To issue a command to a

26 Reporting Bugs in tDB

Your bug reports play a less

The fu ture tal pri ciple fop rti

Appendix B Installing MySQL

MySQL comes with a `configure` script

B. configure options

Here is a summary of the `configure` options at a glance (9th) hh^bhh f \mathfrak{p} h \mathfrak{h} a

p

```
"0* "
```

means the same as "0000".

The error response returned for some packets includes a two character error sum-

G ... — write re s
 See [read registers packet], page 279, for

Implementation note: A hardware breakpoint is not affected by code movement.

Reply: D


```
'OK'          The target does not need to look up any (more) symbols.  
'qSymbol:sym_n'
```


attitude al communicatio h

-1,4,C

assuming 4 is the protocol specific representation of EINTR.

7.5 Memory transfer

Structured data which is transferred using a memory read or write as e.g. a `struct stat` is expected to be in a protocol specific format with all scalar multi-byte

If the user has typed more characters than fit in the buffer to the read call, the trailing characters are either a other read(0, ...) is requested by the user or is stopped by users request.

is tty(3) ll

use i this table will i Wa 6 Wa 6 Wa 6 u Wa 66 he 6 l
 to f Wa a u his points it s

O_APPEND The file is opened in append mode.

O_RDONLY The file is opened for reading only.

EA ES No access to the fi

EBAD - It is not a valid open file.


```
O_RDONLY      0x0
O_WRONLY      0x1
O_RDWR        0x2
O_APPEND      0x8
O_CREAT        0x200
O_TRUNC        0x400
O_EXCL         0x800
```

Limits

All values are given in decimal representation.

INT_MIN	-2147483648
INT_MAX	2147483647


```

    DOUBTEST d;
};
//here LONGEST and DOUBTEST are top

```

`edef` names for the largest integer and floating point types on the machine.

By the time the bytecode interpreter reaches the end of the expression, the value of the expression should be the only value left on the stack.

We do not fully describe the floating point operations here; although this description can be extended in a clear way to handle floating point values, they are not of immediate interest to the customer, so we avoid describing them, to save time.

```
float (0x01): =>
```

bit_and (0x0f): $\#b \Rightarrow \# \& b$

Pop two integers from the stack, and push their bitwise and.

bit_or (0x10): $\#b \Rightarrow \# | b$

Pop two integers from the stack, and push their bitwise or.

bit_xor (0x11): $\#b \Rightarrow \# ^ b$

Pop two integers from the stack, and push their bitwise exclusive-or.

bit_not (0x12): $\# \Rightarrow \sim \#$

Pop an integer from the stack, and push its bitwise complement.

equal (0x13): $\#b \Rightarrow \# = b$

Pop two integers from the stack; if th

```

ref_float (0x1b): addr ⇒ d
ref_d

```

1 \sqrt{e} Y e 16-

E.4 V


```
addr = 0;
for (;;)
{
```


Why aren't the goto ops PC-relative?

The interpreter has the base address around it a way

Appendix F GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

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How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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