

gdb调试插件使用说明

目录

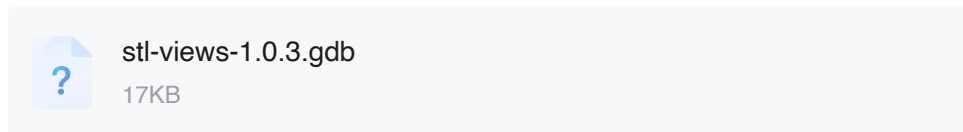
- [网上的轮子](#)
- [安装](#)
- [使用](#)
 - [举个栗子](#)
- [写在最后](#)

gdb调试corefile是每个程序员的必备能力，但原始gdb工具对stl库的支持不好，一大堆字符串堆在一起，可读性太差，在此安利一个小插件，可以更为方便的查看各种常用数据结构

网上的轮子

<https://sourceware.org/gdb/wiki/STLSupport>

本文介绍的是**gdb-stl-views**，为了防止后续网页不可用，插件附在此处



安装

看一下自己的机器上是否有`~/.gdbinit`文件，没有的话把上述文件拷过去，改成这个名字就！安！装！完！了！

本身有这个文件的话，相信你看完这篇文章，也就知道怎么处理了

使用

1. 使用gdb加载corefile
2. 运行

```
</> Plain Text | 收起 ^  
  
1 source ~/.gdbinit
```

3. 运行下列命令查看相关变量即可

<http://www.yolinux.com/TUTORIALS/GDB-Commands.html#STLDEREF>

De-Referencing STL Containers:

Displaying STL container classes using the GDB "`p variable-name`" results in an cryptic display of template definitions and pointers. Use the following `~/gdbinit` file (V1.03 09/15/08). Now works with GDB 4.3+.

(Archived versions: [V1.01](#) GDB 6.4+ only)

Thanks to [Dr. Eng. Dan C. Marinescu](#) for permission to post this script.

Use the following commands provided by the script:

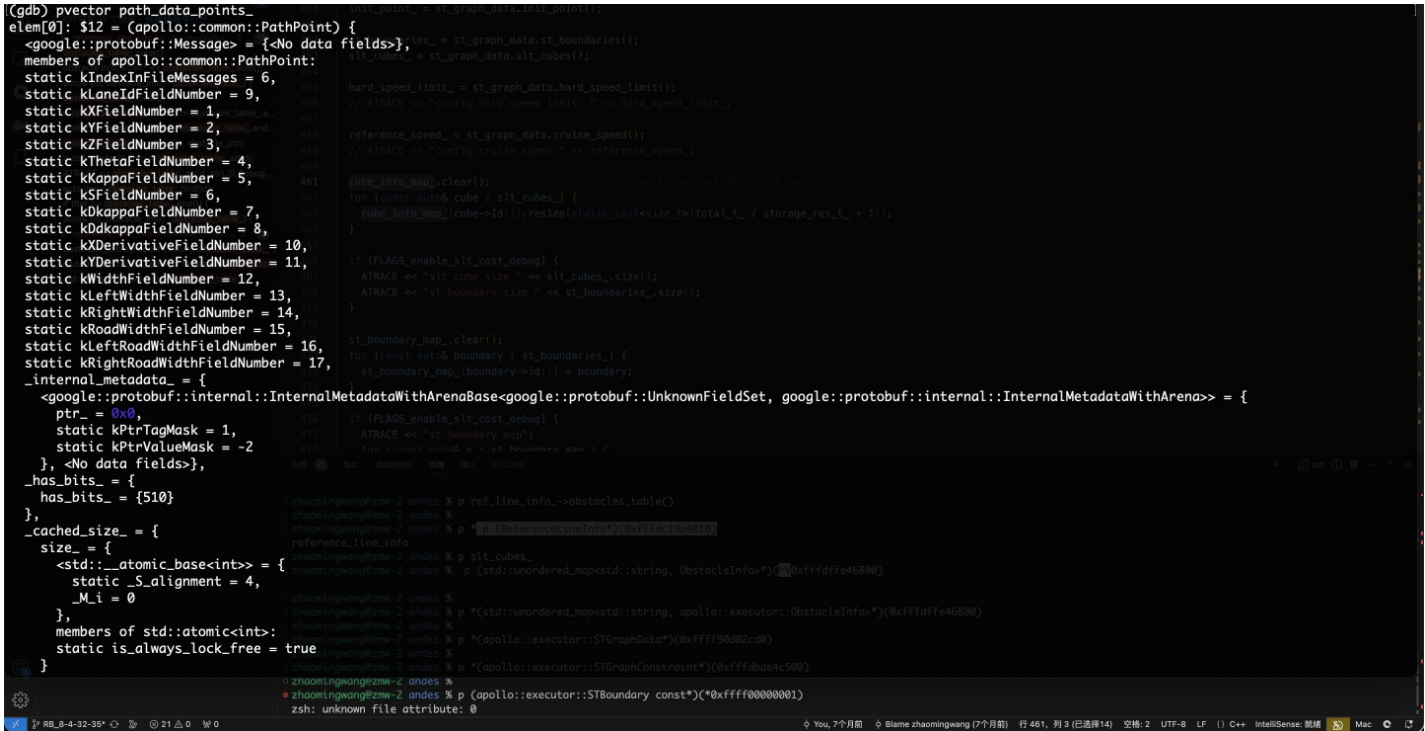
Data type	GDB command
std::vector<T>	<code>pvector stl_variable</code>
std::list<T>	<code>plist stl_variable T</code>
std::map<T,T>	<code>pmap stl_variable</code>
std::multimap<T,T>	<code>pmap stl_variable</code>
std::set<T>	<code>pset stl_variable T</code>
std::multiset<T>	<code>pset stl_variable</code>
std::deque<T>	<code>pdequeue stl_variable</code>
std::stack<T>	<code>pstack stl_variable</code>
std::queue<T>	<code>pqueue stl_variable</code>
std::priority_queue<T>	<code>ppqueue stl_variable</code>
std::bitset<n>	<code>pbitset stl_variable</code>
std::string	<code>pstring stl_variable</code>
std::wstring	<code>pwstring stl_variable</code>

Where T refers to native C++ data types. While classes and other STL data types will work with the STL container classes, this de-reference tool may not handle non-native types.

Also see the [YoLinux.com STL string class tutorial and debugging with GDB](#).

举个栗子

使用pvector命令打印个vector变量，可以看到可读性明显提升



写在最后

这个插件实际就是个文本文件

```
yuhailong@lvruhuas-MacBook-Pro ~/Downloads file stl-views-1.0.3.gdb
stl-views-1.0.3.gdb: ASCII text
```

用vim打开，可以发现里面就是一些脚本函数，实际上就是依赖这些内容对gdb原始的变量打印做字符串处理和格式化输出，提升可读性

```
# The following STL containers are currently supported:
#
# std::vector<T> -- via pvector command
# std::list<T> -- via plist or plist_member command
# std::map<T,T> -- via pmmap or pmap_member command
# std::multimap<T,T> -- via pmmap or pmap_member command
# std::set<T> -- via pset command
# std::multiset<T> -- via pset command
# std::deque<T> -- via pdequeue command
# std::stack<T> -- via pstack command
# std::queue<T> -- via pqueue command
# std::priority_queue<T> -- via ppqueue command
# std::bitset<n> -- via pbitset command
# std::string -- via pstring command
# std::wstring -- via pwstring command
#
# The end of this file contains (optional) C++ beautifiers
# Make sure your debugger supports $argc
#
# Simple GDB Macros written by Dan Marinescu (H-PhD) - License GPL
# Inspired by initial work of Tom Malnar,
# Tony Novac (PhD) / Cornell / Stanford,
# Gilad Mishne (PhD) and Many Many Others.
# Contact: dan_c_marinescu@yahoo.com (Subject: STL)
#
# Modified to work with g++ 4.3 by Anders Elton
# Also added _member functions, that instead of printing the entire class in map, prints a member.

#
# std::vector<
#
define pvector
  if $argc == 0
    help pvector
  else
    set $size = $arg0._M_impl._M_finish - $arg0._M_impl._M_start
    set $capacity = $arg0._M_impl._M_end_of_storage - $arg0._M_impl._M_start
    set $size_max = $size - 1
  end
  if $argc == 1
    set $i = 0
    while $i < $size
      printf "elem[%u]: ", $i
      p *($arg0._M_impl._M_start + $i)
```

所以，大家有余力的可以尝试自己定制，一起提升我们的工具链能力