Command Effect Starting: gdb gdb <file> Running and stopping Exit gdb quit run Run program run 1 2 3 Run program with command-line arguments 1 2 3 kill Stop the program quit Exit gdb Ctrl-d Exit gdb Note: Ctrl-C does not exit from gdb, but halts the current gdb command Breakpoints break sum Set breakpoint at the entry to function sum break \*0x80483c3 Set breakpoint at address 0x80483c3 delete 1 Delete breakpoint 1 disable 1 Disable the breakpoint 1 (gdb numbers each breakpoint you create) enable 1 Enable breakpoint 1 delete Delete all breakpoints Clear any breakpoints at the entry to function sum clear sum Execution Execute one instruction stepi stepi 4 Execute four instructions nexti Like stepi, but proceed through function calls without stopping Execute one C statement step continue Resume execution until the next breakpoint Continue executing until program hits breakpoint 3 until 3 Resume execution until current function returns finish call sum(1, 2)Call sum(1,2) and print return value Examining code Disassemble current function disas disas sum Disassemble function sum disas 0x80483b7 Disassemble function around 0x80483b7 disas 0x80483b7 0x80483c7 Disassemble code within specified address range print /x \$rip Print program counter in hex print /d \$rip Print program counter in decimal Print program counter in binary print /t \$rip Examining data print /d \$rax Print contents of %rax in decimal print /x \$rax Print contents of %rax in hex Print contents of %rax in binary print /t \$rax Print contents of %rax in decimal after print /d (int)\$rax sign-extending lower 32-bits. You need this to print 32-bit, negative numbers stored in the lower 32 bits of %rax. For example, if the lower 32-bits of

%rax store 0xffffffff, you will see

(gdb) print \$rax \$1 = 4294967295 (gdb) print (int)\$rax \$2 = -1(gdb)

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print 0x100
                          Print decimal representation of 0x100
print /x 555
                          Print hex representation of 555
                          Print (contents of %rsp) + 8 in hex
print /x ($rsp+8)
print *(int *) 0xbffff890 Print integer at address 0xbffff890
print *(int *) ($rsp+8)
                          Print integer at address %rsp + 8
print (char *) 0xbfff890 Examine a string stored at 0xbffff890
      0xbffff890
x/w
                          Examine (4-byte) word starting at address
                          0xbffff890
                          Examine (4-byte) word starting at address in $rsp
x/w
      $rsp
                          Examine (4-byte) word starting at address in $rsp.
x/wd $rsp
                          Print in decimal
x/2w
     $rsp
                          Examine two (4-byte) words starting at address
                          in $rsp
x/2wd $rsp
                          Examine two (4-byte) words starting at address
                          in $rsp. Print in decimal
                          Examine (8-byte) word starting at address in $rsp.
x/g
      $rsp
                          Examine (8-byte) word starting at address in $rsp.
x/gd $rsp
                          Print in decimal
x/a
                          Examine address in $rsp. Print as offset from
      $rsp
                          previous global symbol.
                          Examine a string stored at 0xbffff890
x/s 0xbffff890
                          Examine first 20 opcode bytes of function sum
x/20b sum
                          Examine first 10 instructions of function sum
x/10i sum
(Note: the format string for the 'x' command has the general form
   x/[NUM][SIZE][FORMAT] where
  NUM = number of objects to display
  SIZE = size of each object (b=byte, h=half-word, w=word,
                              g=giant (quad-word))
  FORMAT = how to display each object (d=decimal, x=hex, o=octal, etc.)
  If you don't specify SIZE or FORMAT, either a default value, or the last
  value you specified in a previous 'print' or 'x' command is used.
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## Useful information

backtrace where	Print the current address and stack backtrace Print the current address and stack backtrace
<pre>info program info functions info stack info frame info registers info breakpoints</pre>	Print current status of the program) Print functions in program Print backtrace of the stack) Print information about the current stack frame Print registers and their contents Print status of user-settable breakpoints
display /FMT EXPR undisplay help	Print expression EXPR using format FMT every time GDB stops Turn off display mode Get information about gdb