

使用LLDB调试程序

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简述

LLDB是XCode下默认的调试工具，苹果向来都会把界面做得很好，XCode中的lldb也不例外：无缝集成，方便简单。嗯，casa是命令行控，也不喜命令行LLDB来调试C程序。LLDB和GDB有很多相似之处，如果你GDB玩得比较熟，那么相信你LLDB一会儿就能上手了。阅读这篇文章不需要有C我们开始了。

如果你是因为不知道怎么退出lldb才搜到这篇文章的，直接告诉你退出命令就是 `quit`，你可以关网页去愉快地玩耍啦。

准备工作

1. 安装lldb

Ubuntu用户:

```
sudo apt-get install lldb-3.5

# 然后去`~/.bashrc`里面添加一句话:
alias lldb="lldb-3.5"
#你安装好lldb之后，要跑lldb-3.5才能调用到lldb这个程序，所以上面这句话做了一个别名，以后直接lldb就可以了。
```

Mac用户:

去装个xcode，然后再装个toolchain

Windows用户:

呵呵

2. 写一段C程序，记得编译成可执行文件

程序自己随便写一个就好了，来个if-else判断，然后有一个随便你做什么的子函数，然后输出个helloworld就好。编译时记得带-g参数,这样编译器就信息。

lldb调试之旅

进入调试状态

1. 调试可执行文件

```
lldb DebugDemo.run
# DebugDemo.run 是编译出来的可执行文件
```

2. 调试运行时带参数的可执行文件

如果运行这个程序时是要带参数的，那么就on这样：

```
lldb -- DebugDemo.run 1 2 3
# 等价于你在终端运行 DebugDemo.run 1 2 3
```

3. 调试某个正在运行中的进程

```
# 先启动lldb

→ ~ lldb
(lldb)

#-----

# 然后你找一个进程的pid出来，我找的是QQ音乐
# 你可以ps aux | grep casa (casa是我的用户名) 在这个列表里面挑一个程序的pid
# 输入process attach --pid 你找到的pid，来把调试器挂到这个进程上去调试

(lldb) process attach --pid 9939          # 简写命令: attach -p 9939
                                           pro att -p 9939

Process 9939 stopped
Executable module set to "/Applications/QQMusic.app/Contents/MacOS/QQMusic".
Architecture set to: x86_64h-apple-macosx.
(lldb)

#-----

# 你也可以告诉lldb你要挂在那个进程名下

→ ~ lldb
(lldb) process attach --name Safari      # 简写命令: attach -n Safari
                                           pro att -n Safari

Process 8362 stopped
Executable module set to "/Applications/Safari.app/Contents/MacOS/Safari".
Architecture set to: x86_64h-apple-macosx.
(lldb)

#-----

# 此时你就可以使用调试器命令了
# 这个命令后面我会解释的
(lldb) bt
* thread #1: tid = 0x17d6e4, 0x00007fff9105152e libsystem_kernel.dylib`mach_msg_trap + 10, queue = 'com.apple.gnarl SIGSTOP
    * frame #0: 0x00007fff9105152e libsystem_kernel.dylib`mach_msg_trap + 10
    frame #1: 0x00007fff9105069f libsystem_kernel.dylib`mach_msg + 55
    frame #2: 0x00007fff8d9ffb14 CoreFoundation`__CFRunLoopServiceMachPort + 212
    frame #3: 0x00007fff8d9fefdb CoreFoundation`__CFRunLoopRun + 1371
    frame #4: 0x00007fff8d9fe838 CoreFoundation`CFRunLoopRunSpecific + 296
```

```
frame #5: 0x00007fff8d45443f HIToolbox`RunCurrentEventLoopInMode + 235
frame #6: 0x00007fff8d4541ba HIToolbox`ReceiveNextEventCommon + 431
frame #7: 0x00007fff8d453ffb HIToolbox`_BlockUntilNextEventMatchingListInModeWithFilter + 71
frame #8: 0x00007fff97b0d6d1 AppKit`_DPSNextEvent + 964
frame #9: 0x00007fff97b0ce80 AppKit`-[NSApplication nextEventMatchingMask:untilDate:inMode:dequeue:] + 194
frame #10: 0x00007fff97b00e23 AppKit`-[NSApplication run] + 594
frame #11: 0x00007fff97aec2d4 AppKit`NSApplicationMain + 1832
frame #12: 0x000000010ff2b1d2 QQMusic`main + 34
frame #13: 0x000000010ff2b1a4 QQMusic`start + 52

#-----
```

看代码

进入到调试状态之后，lldb和gdb一样，也给了你看代码的命令：`list` 或 `l`，但只有在编译时候带 `-g` 才能看哦

1. 使用list看代码

```
→ DebugDemo git:(master) lldb DebugDemo.run
(lldb) target create "DebugDemo.run"
Current executable set to 'DebugDemo.run' (x86_64).
(lldb) l
7      int main () {
8          size_t result_array[2] = {0, 0};
9
10         FILE *file_handler = fopen("TestData", "r");
11         json_error_t error;
12
13         json_t *root = json_loadf(file_handler, JSON_DECODE_ANY, &error);
14         if (!root) {
15             printf("there is an error on line:%d, test:%s\n", error.line, error.text);
16         } else {
(lldb)
```

tips:

1. 不输入命令的时候直接按回车，就会执行上一次执行的命令。
2. 一直 `list` 到底了之后再 `list` 就没有了，这时候怎么办？`list 1` 就回到第一行了。`l 13` 就是从第13行开始往下看10行。

2. 看其他文件的代码

如果你的这个程序编译的时候是由很多文件组成的，那么就可以使用 `list 文件名` 看其他文件的代码，以后再执行 `list 3` 的时候，看的就是你前面

```
(lldb) list ArrayUtils.c
1      #include "ArrayUtils.h"
2
3      int
4      array_count(void *array) {
5          return 10;
6      }

(lldb) l 3
3      int
4      array_count(void *array) {
5          return 10;
6      }
```

3. 看某个函数的代码

```
# 直接输入函数名字即可
(lldb) list main
File: /Users/casa/playground/algorithm/leetcode/DebugDemo/src/DebugDemo.c
```

```

2  #include "ArrayUtils.h"
3  #include <jansson.h>
4
5  void yell(void);
6
7  int main () {
8      size_t result_array[2] = {0, 0};
9
10     FILE *file_handler = fopen("TestData", "r");
11     json_error_t error;

```

下断点

我们把调试器挂上程序了，也看到代码了，接下来就是找一个地方下断点，然后让程序跑起来，看看这里面到底发生了些什么～o

1. 根据文件名和行号下断点

```

(lldb) breakpoint set --file DebugDemo.c --line 10
Breakpoint 1: where = DebugDemo.run`main + 92 at DebugDemo.c:10, address = 0x0000000100000a7c

```

2. 根据函数名下断点

```

# C函数
(lldb) breakpoint set --name main

# C++类方法
(lldb) breakpoint set --method foo

# Objective-C选择器
kpoint set --selector alignLeftEdges:

```

3. 根据某个函数调用语句下断点(Objective-C比较有用)

```

# lldb有一个最小字符串匹配算法，会知道应该在哪个函数那里下断点
breakpoint set -n "[SKTGraphicView alignLeftEdges:]"

```

4. 一个小技巧

你可以通过设置命令的别名来简化上面的命令

```

# 比如下面的这条命令
(lldb) breakpoint set --file DebugDemo.c --line 10

# 你就可以写这样的别名
(lldb) command alias bfl breakpoint set -f %1 -l %2

# 使用的时候就像这样就好了
(lldb) bfl DebugDemo.c 10

```

5. 查看断点列表、启用/禁用断点、删除断点

```

# -----

# 查看断点列表

(lldb) breakpoint list

Current breakpoints:

```

```

1: file = 'DebugDemo.c', line = 10, locations = 1
  1.1: where = DebugDemo.run`main + 92 at DebugDemo.c:10, address = DebugDemo.run[0x0000000100000a7c], unresolved

2: name = 'main', locations = 1
  2.1: where = DebugDemo.run`main + 68 at DebugDemo.c:8, address = DebugDemo.run[0x0000000100000a64], unresolved

#-----

# 禁用断点
# 根据上面查看断点列表的时候的序号来操作断点
(lldb) breakpoint disable 2
1 breakpoints disabled.
(lldb) breakpoint list
Current breakpoints:
1: file = 'DebugDemo.c', line = 10, locations = 1
  1.1: where = DebugDemo.run`main + 92 at DebugDemo.c:10, address = DebugDemo.run[0x0000000100000a7c], unresolved

2: name = 'main', locations = 1 Options: disabled
  2.1: where = DebugDemo.run`main + 68 at DebugDemo.c:8, address = DebugDemo.run[0x0000000100000a64], unresolved

#-----

# 启用断点
(lldb) breakpoint enable 2
1 breakpoints enabled.
(lldb) breakpoint list
Current breakpoints:
1: file = 'DebugDemo.c', line = 10, locations = 1
  1.1: where = DebugDemo.run`main + 92 at DebugDemo.c:10, address = DebugDemo.run[0x0000000100000a7c], unresolved

2: name = 'main', locations = 1
  2.1: where = DebugDemo.run`main + 68 at DebugDemo.c:8, address = DebugDemo.run[0x0000000100000a64], unresolved

#-----

# 删除断点
(lldb) breakpoint delete 1
1 breakpoints deleted; 0 breakpoint locations disabled.
(lldb) breakpoint list
Current breakpoints:
2: name = 'main', locations = 1
  2.1: where = DebugDemo.run`main + 68 at DebugDemo.c:8, address = DebugDemo.run[0x0000000100000a64], unresolved

#-----

```

运行环境操作

1. 启动

OK, 我们前面已经下好断点了, 现在就要启动这个程序了! 前面留了一个断点是断在main函数的哈。

```

# run命令就是启动程序
(lldb) run
Process 11500 launched: '/Users/casa/Playground/algorithm/leetcode/DebugDemo/DebugDemo.run' (x86_64)
Process 11500 stopped # 这里执行到断点了
* thread #1: tid = 0x1af357, 0x0000000100000a64 DebugDemo.run`main + 68 at DebugDemo.c:8, queue = 'com.apple.mach_kernel'
  frame #0: 0x0000000100000a64 DebugDemo.run`main + 68 at DebugDemo.c:8
    5      void yell(void);
    6
    7      int main () {
->  8          size_t result_array[2] = {0, 0}; # 这一行前面的箭头表示调试器在这里停住了
    9
   10          FILE *file_handler = fopen("TestData", "r");
   11          json_error_t error;

```

2. 下一步、步入、步出、继续执行

```
# 下一步 (next 或 n)
(lldb) next
Process 11500 stopped
* thread #1: tid = 0x1af357, 0x0000000100000a7c DebugDemo.run`main + 92 at DebugDemo.c:10, queue = 'com.apple...
ep over
    frame #0: 0x0000000100000a7c DebugDemo.run`main + 92 at DebugDemo.c:10
    7   int main () {
    8       size_t result_array[2] = {0, 0};
    9
-> 10       FILE *file_handler = fopen("TestData", "r");
    11       json_error_t error;
    12
    13       json_t *root = json_loadf(file_handler, JSON_DECODE_ANY, &error);

#-----

# 步入(step 或 s)
Process 11668 stopped
* thread #1: tid = 0x1b4e9d, 0x0000000100000c06 DebugDemo.run`main + 486 at DebugDemo.c:29, queue = 'com.apple...
reakpoint 3.1
    frame #0: 0x0000000100000c06 DebugDemo.run`main + 486 at DebugDemo.c:29
    26         printf("input array is %"JSON_INTEGER_FORMAT"\n", json_integer_value(item));
    27     }
    28
-> 29     yell();
    30
    31     json_array_foreach(input_array, index, item) {
    32

(lldb) step
Process 11668 stopped
* thread #1: tid = 0x1b4e9d, 0x0000000100000e1f DebugDemo.run`yell + 15 at DebugDemo.c:57, queue = 'com.apple...
ep in
    frame #0: 0x0000000100000e1f DebugDemo.run`yell + 15 at DebugDemo.c:57
    54
    55 void yell()
    56 {
-> 57     printf("here i am yelling\n");
    58 }

#-----

# 步出(finish)
(lldb) finish
here i am yelling
Process 11668 stopped
* thread #1: tid = 0x1b4e9d, 0x0000000100000c0b DebugDemo.run`main + 491 at DebugDemo.c:31, queue = 'com.apple...
tep out
    frame #0: 0x0000000100000c0b DebugDemo.run`main + 491 at DebugDemo.c:31
    28
    29     yell();
    30
-> 31     json_array_foreach(input_array, index, item) {
    32
    33         result_array[0] = index;
    34         json_int_t value = json_integer_value(item);

#-----

# 继续执行到下一个断点停, 后面没有断点的话就跑完了 (continue 或 c)
(lldb) continue
Process 11668 resuming
result is 2, 3
Process 11668 exited with status = 0 (0x00000000)

#-----
```

3. 查看变量、跳帧查看变量

```
# 使用po或p, po一般用来输出指针指向的那个对象, p一般用来输出基础变量。普通数组两者都可用
Process 11717 stopped
* thread #1: tid = 0x1b7afc, 0x0000000100000a7c DebugDemo.run`main + 92 at DebugDemo.c:10, queue = 'com.apple.
ep over
    frame #0: 0x0000000100000a7c DebugDemo.run`main + 92 at DebugDemo.c:10
    7   int main () {
    8       size_t result_array[2] = {0, 0};
    9
-> 10       FILE *file_handler = fopen("TestData", "r");
    11       json_error_t error;
    12
    13       json_t *root = json_loadf(file_handler, JSON_DECODE_ANY, &error);

(lldb) po result_array
([0] = 0, [1] = 0)

(lldb) p result_array
(size_t [2]) $2 = ([0] = 0, [1] = 0)

#-----

# 查看所有帧(bt)
(lldb) bt
* thread #1: tid = 0x1bb7dc, 0x0000000100000e1f DebugDemo.run`yell + 15 at DebugDemo.c:57, queue = 'com.apple.
ep in
    * frame #0: 0x0000000100000e1f DebugDemo.run`yell + 15 at DebugDemo.c:57
      frame #1: 0x0000000100000c0b DebugDemo.run`main + 491 at DebugDemo.c:29
      frame #2: 0x00007fff99d175c9 libdyld.dylib`start + 1

#-----

# 跳帧 (frame select)
(lldb) frame select 1
frame #1: 0x0000000100000c0b DebugDemo.run`main + 491 at DebugDemo.c:29
    26         printf("input array is %"JSON_INTEGER_FORMAT"\n", json_integer_value(item));
    27     }
    28
-> 29     yell();
    30
    31     json_array_foreach(input_array, index, item) {
    32

#-----

# 查看当前帧中所有变量的值 (frame variable)
(lldb) frame variable

(size_t [2]) result_array = ([0] = 0, [1] = 0)
(FILE *) file_handler = 0x00007fff7cfdd070
(json_error_t) error = (line = 0, column = 0, position = 0, source = "", text = "?")
(json_t *) root = 0x0000000000000000

#-----
```

结束

这只是这篇文章结束了，还有watchpoints这一门没有写。不过这篇文章里面的东西知道了以后，调试个程序问题就不大。想要进阶的同学可以去看