
CSE 303

Lecture 13a

Debugging C programs

reading: *Programming in C* Ch. 13

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gdb

- **gdb** : GNU debugger. Helps you step through C programs.
 - absolutely essential for fixing crashes and bad pointer code
 - your program must have been compiled with the -g flag

- usage:

```
$ gdb program
```

```
GNU gdb Fedora (6.8-23.fc9)
```

```
Copyright (C) 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc...
```

```
(gdb) run parameters
```

```
...
```

- redirecting input:

```
$ gdb program
```

```
(gdb) run parameters < inputfile
```

gdb commands

command	description
run or r <i>parameters</i>	run the program
break or b <i>place</i>	sets a breakpoint at the given place: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- a function's name- a line number- a source file : line number
print or p <i>expression</i>	prints the given value / variable
step or s	advances by one line of code ("step into")
next or n	advances by one line of code ("step over")
finish	runs until end of function ("step out")
continue or c	resumes running program
backtrace or bt	display current function call stack
quit or q	exits gdb

A gdb session

```
$ gdb intstack
GNU gdb 5.2.1
Copyright 2002 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
(gdb) b 34
Breakpoint 1 at 0x4010ea: file intstack.c, line 34.
(gdb) r
Starting program: /home/user/intstack

Breakpoint 1, main () at intstack.c:34
34          Node* oldFront = stack;
(gdb) p stack
$1 = (Node *) 0x4619c0
(gdb) n
35          printf("%d\n", stack->data);
(gdb) n
36          stack = stack->next;
(gdb) n
37          free(oldFront);
(gdb) p stack
$4 = (Node *) 0x462856
(gdb) p oldFront
$2 = (Node *) 0x4619c0
(gdb) p *oldFront
$3 = {data = 10, next = 0x462856}
(gdb) c
Continuing.
```

ddd

- ddd (Data Display Debugger): Graphical front-end for gdb
 - allows you to view the values of your variables, pointers, etc.
- \$ ddd *programName*

The screenshot shows the DDD interface for the file `/home/stepp/Desktop/303/12/intstack.c`. The top toolbar includes icons for Lookup, Find, Break, Watch, Print, DSP, Plot, Hide, Rotate, Set, and Undisp. The main display area shows a graph of a linked list with three nodes:

- Node 1: `stack (Node *) 0x8ca3018` with `data = 20` and `next = 0x8ca3008`.
- Node 2: `data = 10` and `next = 0x8048569`.
- Node 3: `data = -15156339` and `next = 0x838dffff`.

The source code below the graph is:

```
stack = (Node*) malloc(sizeof(Node));
scanf("%d", &stack->data);
stack->next = oldFront;

} else if (choice == 2) {
    // pop
    if (stack) {
        Node* oldFront = stack;
        printf("%d\n", stack->data);
        stack = stack->next;
        free(oldFront);
    }
} else if (choice == 3) {
    // clear
} else {
```

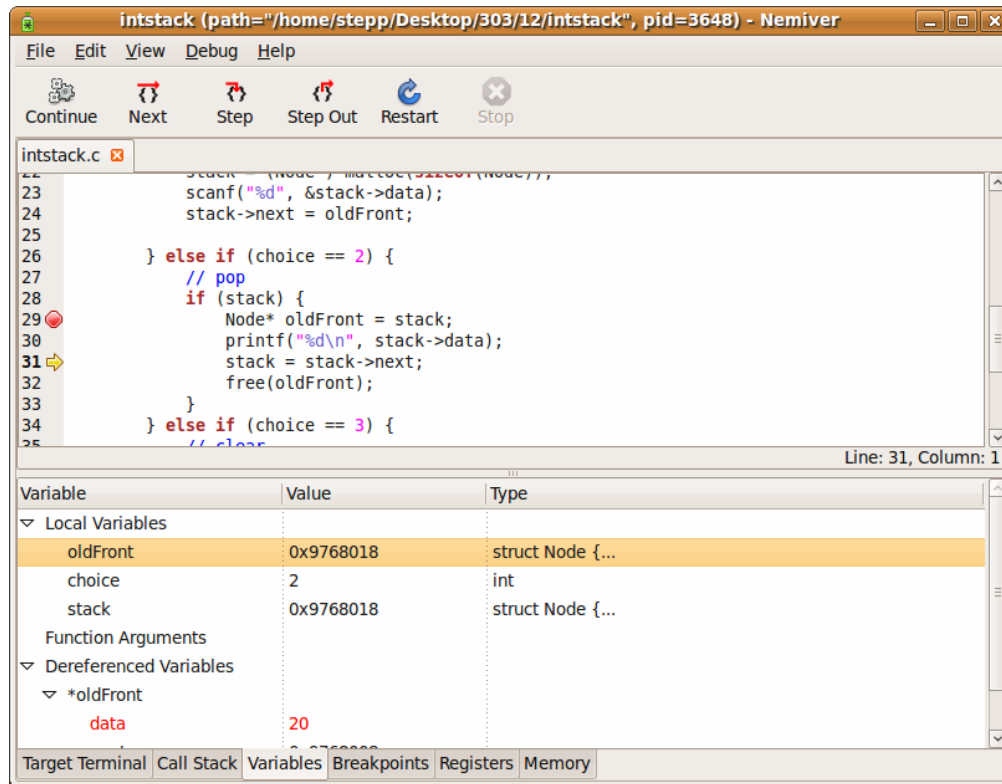
The bottom panel shows GDB commands:

```
(gdb) graph display stack
(gdb) graph display *stack dependent on 1
(gdb) graph display *(stack->next) dependent on 2
(gdb) graph display *(stack->next->next) dependent on 3
(gdb)
```

A status bar at the bottom indicates: `△ In display 4: stack->next->next->next (double-click to dereference)`.

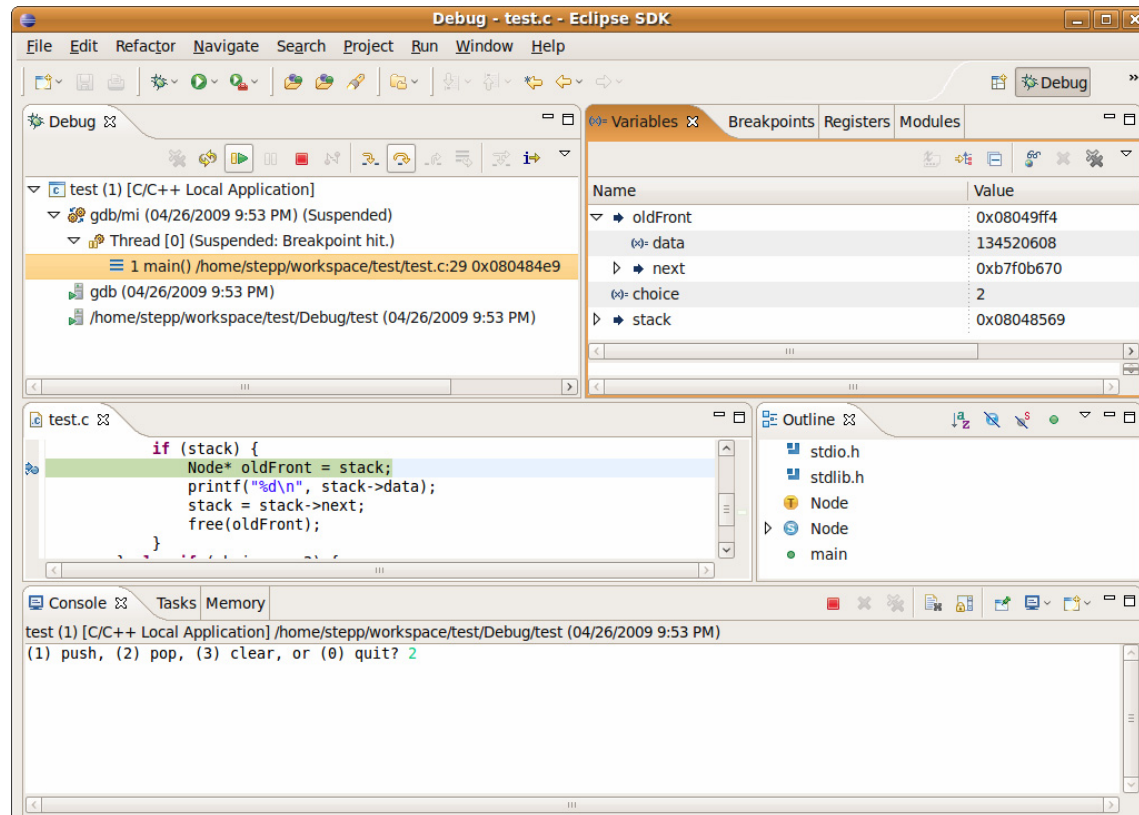
nemiver

- nemiver : Another graphical debugger front-end
 - design goal: Be usable even if you don't know gdb commands
- \$ nemiver *programName arguments*



Other debuggers

- Eclipse CDT (C/C++ Development Toolkit)
 - create a new **Managed Make C Project**
 - right-click project name, choose **Debug As, Local C/C++ Application**



valgrind

- valgrind : A memory-leak detector and debugging tool.

valgrind *programName arguments*

```
(1) push, (2) pop, (3) clear, or (0) quit? 2
==3888== Conditional jump or move depends on uninitialised value(s)
==3888==    at 0x80484E7: main (intstack.c:28)
==3888==
==3888== Use of uninitialised value of size 4
==3888==    at 0x80484F2: main (intstack.c:30)
-15156339
==3888==
==3888== Use of uninitialised value of size 4
==3888==    at 0x8048507: main (intstack.c:31)
==3888==
==3888== Invalid free() / delete / delete[]
==3888==    at 0x4025DFA: free (vg_replace_malloc.c:323)
==3888==    by 0x8048517: main (intstack.c:32)
==3888== Address 0x8048569 is in the Text segment of /home/stepp/intstack
```


more valgrind

- valgrind dumps stats about leaked memory on program exit

```
(1) push, (2) pop, (3) clear, or (0) quit? 1
```

```
Number to push? 10
```

```
(1) push, (2) pop, (3) clear, or (0) quit? 1
```

```
Number to push? 20
```

```
(1) push, (2) pop, (3) clear, or (0) quit? 2
```

```
20
```

```
(1) push, (2) pop, (3) clear, or (0) quit? 2
```

```
10
```

```
(1) push, (2) pop, (3) clear, or (0) quit? 0
```

```
==5162== LEAK SUMMARY:
```

```
==5162==      definitely lost: 16 bytes in 2 blocks.
```

```
==5162==      possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks.
```

```
==5162==      still reachable: 0 bytes in 0 blocks.
```

```
==5162==      suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks.
```

lint / splint

- `lint` (or more recently, `splint`) checks code for possible errors
 - famously picky (sometimes should be ignored)
 - but good for helping you find potential sources of bugs/errors
 - not installed on `attu`, but can install it on your Linux:
`$ sudo apt-get install splint`

```
$ splint *.c
```

```
Splint 3.1.2 --- 07 May 2008
```

```
part2.c: (in function main)
```

```
part2.c:8:2: Path with no return in function declared to return int
```

```
There is a path through a function declared to return a value on which there  
is no return statement. This means the execution may fall through without  
returning a meaningful result to the caller. (Use -noret to inhibit warning)
```

```
use_linkedlist.c:5:5: Function main defined more than once
```

```
A function or variable is redefined. One of the declarations should use  
extern. (Use -redef to inhibit warning)
```

```
part2.c:8:1: Previous definition of main
```