

Center for Information Services and High Performance Computing (ZIH)

First Steps with the GNU Debugger

HRSK Practical on Debugging, 03.04.2009

Zellescher Weg 12 Willers-Bau A106 Tel. +49 351 - 463 - 31945

Matthias Lieber (matthias.lieber@tu-dresden.de) Tobias Hilbrich (tobias.hilbrich@zih.tu-dresden.de)



Content

Introduction

- Main Features of the GNU Debugger
 - Run a program
 - Breakpoints
 - Examine the stack
 - Examine variables
 - Attach to a running program
 - Working with core dumps
- Exercise





- Free debugger
- Available for many operating systems and architectures
- De-facto standard in Linux
- No graphical user interface, but used as backend in many GUI debuggers
- Supports many programming languages including C, C++, and Fortran
- Supports multi-threaded programs using pthreads and OpenMP
- http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/





GDB User Interface



GDB Help

Type help at the GDB command prompt

Type help <command> to get help on a specific command

X mlieber@mars:~/debug <>> (gdb) help List of classes of commands: aliases -- Aliases of other commands breakpoints -- Making program stop at certain points data -- Examining data files -- Specifying and examining files internals -- Maintenance commands obscure -- Obscure features running -- Running the program stack -- Examining the stack status -- Status inquiries support -- Support facilities tracepoints -- Tracing of program execution without stopping the program user-defined -- User-defined commands Type "help" followed by a class name for a list of commands in that class. Type "help all" for the list of all commands. Type "help" followed by command name for full documentation. Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word". Command name abbreviations are allowed if unambiguous. (gdb)





5

Running Programs under GDB

- Compile with **-g** compiler flag to add symbol names to the program
- Run GDB with the executable name as command-line parameter
- Enter the GDB command run or just r







- Stop the program
 - Program crashes GDB stops program just before termination
 - You hit CTRL+C to interrupt the program
 - Program reaches breakpoint or watchpoint
- Continue program execution
 - c, continue continue running the program
 - **s, step** execute next line of code, step into function calls
 - **n, next** execute next line of code, but step over function calls
 - finish run until program leaves current function
- Terminate the program
 - kill terminate the program











Breakpoints with GDB

- **b**, **break** set a breakpoint
 - break [<file>]:<line>
 - break [<file>]:<function>
- info break view breakpoints
- disable / enable turn a breakpoint off/on
- delete remove a breakpoint

break <...> if <expression> – set a conditional breakpoint, e.g.:

- break example.c:123 if variable>65
- break example.F90:456 if variable==1/x





Breakpoints with GDB

X mlieber@mars:~/debug													
(gdb) break exampleF.F90:292 if d	thetama	x < ().05		_								
Breakpoint 1 at 0x4000000000000a79	0: file	exar	npleF	.F90), li	ne 2	292.						
(gdb) info break													
Num lype Uisp Enb Addre	55	~~ 7/	Wh	nat								~	
1 breakpoint keep y 0x400	0000000	00a/S	JU 10	hea	itexa	ample	e at	exar	ibTel	.190):29	2	
stop only if dthetamax (0.04999	99993	19993	13336)								
Starting program: /work/home@/mli	ahar/da	t a /b	cek-r	mact	ical	/dat	uggi	ing /	arc-f	100	~~~~	nleF	
intial grid:	eber / ua	ta/m	SK þ	ласт	.1ca1	./uei	uggi	ing/ a	SIC I	3076	:20	prei	
		====:	-====	====	====	====	====		====	====			
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	• •	•	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	• •	·	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	• •	•	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	•		
0 9 1 7 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 7	Λ·9 ·	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
1.3 1.9 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.0 1.9	1.3		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
1.4 2.0 2.0 1.9 2.0 1.9 2.0 2.0	1.4 .	:		:	:	:	:			:	:		
1.3 1.9 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.0 1.9	1.3 .												
0.9 1.7 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.7	0.9 .												
. 1.2 1.7 1.9 2.0 1.9 1.7 1.2													
0.9 1.3 1.4 1.3 0.9 .													
		•	•	•		•	•		•	•			
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Breakpoint 1. heatexample () at e	xampleF	.F90	:292										
292 step = step + 1													
Current language: auto: currentl	y fortr	an											
(gdb) print dthetamax													E
\$1 = 0.04986462177605544													<u> </u>
(gdb)													
/ERSITÄT													

bt, backtrace, where

```
mlieber@mars:~/debug
                                                                            mlieber@mars:~/debug> gdb ./exampleC
GNU gdb 6.6
Copyright (C) 2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
GDB is free software, covered by the GNU General Public License, and you are
welcome to change it and/or distribute copies of it under certain conditions.
Type "show copying" to see the conditions.
There is absolutely no warranty for GDB. Type "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "ia64-suse-linux"...
Using host libthread_db library "/lib/libthread_db.so.1".
(gdb) break heatInitFunc
Breakpoint 1 at 0x4000000000002020: file exampleC.c, line 96.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /work/home0/mlieber/data/hrsk-practical/debugging/src-c/exampleC
Breakpoint 1, heatInitFunc (x=0.89442719099991597) at exampleC.c:96
96
           return (-4.0*x*x*x + 4.0*x*x - 1.0*x + 1.0):
(gdb) backtrace
   heatInitFunc (x=0.89442719099991597) at exampleC.c:96
#0
0x+190000000039a0 in main (argc=1, argv=0x607fffffff3ea728) at exampleC.c:255
#2
(gdb)
            Stack frame
      TECHNIsnumber
      UNIVERSITAT
      DRESDEN
                                                                  Center for Information Services 8
                                    GNU Debugger
                                                               11
                                                                  High Performance Computing
```

Examine Variables with GDB

- Stop the program
- Debugger can show
 - Local variables visible in the current stack frame
 - Global variables
- Select a stack frame
 - up / down walk up / down the stack
 - frame [<number>] select or show stack frame
- Print variables
 - p, print <variable> print variable value
 - Also works for expressions, e.g.: print mygrid.theta[i+1][j]
 - ptype <variable> print type of variable





Examine Variables with GDB

```
X mlieber@mars:~/debug
                                                                               (gdb) break heatInitFunc
Breakpoint 1 at 0x4000000000002020: file exampleC.c. line 96.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /work/home0/mlieber/data/hrsk-practical/debugging/src-c/exampleC
Breakpoint 1, heatInitFunc (x=0.89442719099991597) at exampleC.c:96
           return (-4.0*x*x*x + 4.0*x*x - 1.0*x + 1.0):
96
(gdb) backtrace
#0 heatInitFunc (x=0.89442719099991597) at exampleC.c:96
#1 0x40000000000001ec0 in heatInitialize (grid=0x607ffffffefae430) at exampleC.c:85
#2 0x40000000000039a0 in main (argc=1, argv=0x607ffffffefae728) at exampleC.c:255
(gdb) frame 2
#2 0x400000000000039a0 in main (argc=1, argv=0x607ffffffefae728) at exampleC.c:255
255
           heatInitialize(&mugrid);
(gdb) print step
$1 = 536870912
(gdb) print mygrid
dx = 1, dy = 1, k = 1
(gdb) ptype mygrid
tupe = struct {
   double **theta:
   double **thetanew:
   int xsize:
   int ysize;
   double dx:
   double dy;
   double k:
(gdb)
  IINIVERSITÄT
   DRESDEN
                                                                      Center for Information Services 8
                                     GNU Debugger
                                                                   13
                                                                       High Performance Computing
```

Attach to a Running Program with GDB

- Useful if program runs long time and you want to check if it is doing something wrong
- On a HPC cluster: login to the node where your program is running
- Find out the process ID (PID) of your program with ps or top

X mlieber	@mars:~/d	lebua								
mlieber®	mare .~/	debug	an (U.Y.						6-81 Carl 1 Carl
LISER	DTD	2CDU	2 MEM	VS7	PSS	TTY	STAT	START	TTME	COMMAND
mlieber	2248	0 0		2024	1648	nte/21	D+	15.01	0.00	
mlieber	5595	0.0	0.0	17302	4688	2	s.	14.55	0.00	schd: mlieber@nts/42
mlieber	5505	0.0	0.0	0226	4672	nto /42	Se	14.55	0.00	-hach
mileber	10700	0.0	0.0	17202	4072	2	c	14.33	0.00	ochd: mlichan@nto/21
mileber	10710	0.0	0.0	0464	4344	1	5 C-	10:40	0:00	ssna: mileberepts/21
mileber	19/10	100	0.0	0404	4/04	pts/21	35	10:40	0:00	-bash
mlieber	24840	100	0.0	4112	1264	pts/42	K+	14:59	2:10	./examplet
mlieber@	mars: /	deba		Proce	ss IF) of				
)			
				< exa	mpie					
Atta	ch GL	DB to	o the	e runni	ng p	rocess	;			
					01					
—	adh –	nid	248	40						
÷	gan	pia	- 10							
_	Stops	pro	cess	5						The
	CHNISC	HE								
UUN	IVERSI									
	ESDEN					GNU D	ebugger	r		14 Center for Information Services High Performance Computin

Attach to a Running Program with GDB







Detach a Program from GDB

You can detach from a program which

- was attached to GDB
- was started under GDB puts the process in the background



- Core dumps are memory and register state of a crashed program written to disk
- Check current core dump limit (reports kB): ulimit –c
- If necessary, set the limit for core dumps:
 - ulimit –c 100000 (set limit to 100MB)
- Intel Fortran requires this environment variable to be set before running the program:

export decfort_dump_flag=yes (Intel Fortran only)

- Start the program without debugger: ./exampleC
- When the program crashes, core dump(s) [HOSTNAME].[PID].core will be created
- Analyze the core dump with GDB: gdb <executable> <corefile>





X mlieber@mars:∼/debug <2>	-0	×
<pre>mlieber@mars:~/debug> ./exampleC</pre>		
Segmentation fault		
mlieber@mars:~/debug> <mark>ulimit -c</mark>		
0		
mlieber@mars:~/debug> <mark>ulimit -c 100000</mark>		
<pre>mlieber@mars:~/debug> ./exampleC</pre>		
Segmentation fault (core dumped)		
mlieber@mars:~/debug> ls -l *.core		
-rw 1 mlieber zih 737280 Mar 31 16:33 mars.28498.core		
mlieber@mars:~/debug> gdb exampleC mars.28498.core		





Exercise 1: Segmentation Fault

- Login on mars
 - cd debuggingC/serial/
- Open firstC.c

ECHNISCHE

RESDEN

📅 firs	stC.c	- /work/	home6/hpcla	b16/de	ebuggir	ngC/seria	al/ <@mars:	>	
<u>F</u> ile	Edit	<u>S</u> earch	<u>P</u> references	Shell	Ma <u>c</u> ro	<u>W</u> indows			<u>H</u> elp
/work/ł	nome6/	hpclab16	/debuggingC/s	erial/first	tC.c byte	103 of 333	3		L: 5 C: 1
-	1 /*	Fir	st examp	ole p	progra	am foi	the		
4	2 × 3	deb	ugger es	terci	se			*/	
4	- 4 #in	nclud	e <stdic< td=""><td>. h></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></stdic<>	. h>					
0 ~	5 #iı	nclud	e ⊴stdli	b.h>	•				
	o 7 i n 1	. mai	n(int ar	ac	char	** arc	rv)		
8	3 {	- mar	ai	.ge,	011012		, . ,		
5	Э.	int	*a;						
1()	int	b = 0;						
11	1			_					
12	2	pri	ntf("Hel	.10,	World	d!\n")	;		
14	4	b =	761:						
15	5	b =	b * 54;						
10	5								
1	7	a =	NULL;						
18	3	/*	produce	a se	egmen	tatior	n fault	*/	
17	ታ ጉ	*a	= 42;						
2) I	rot	urn ∩·						
22	2 }	100	····· ·,						
23	3								

Login on **mars**

cd debuggingF/serial/

Open firstF.F90

E firstE 590 - Work/bome6/bpc/ab16/debuggingE/corial/<@marcs	
File Edit Search Preferences Shell Macro Windows	Help
Awork/home6/hpclab16/debuggingF/serial/firstF.F90 byte 36 of 257	L: 2 C: 3
<pre>1 ! First example program for the 2 ! debugger exercise 3 4 program firstF 5 6 integer, pointer :: a 7 integer :: b = 0 8 9 write(*,'(A)') 'Hello, World!' 10 </pre>	
<pre>11 b = 761 12 b = b * 54 13 14 a => null() 15 ! produce a segmentation fault 16 a = 42 17 18 end program finatE</pre>	
19	

19

Exercise 1: Segmentation Fault

Compile:

icc –g –O0 firstC.c –o first.exe

Run:

./first.exe

Debug:

- gdb ./first.exe
- Try also core file debugging

More to try out:

- Compile without -g
- Compile with –O2 instead of –O0
- Compile with gcc instead of icc

Compile:

ifort –g –O0 firstF.F90 –o first.exe
Run:

./first.exe

Debug:

gdb ./first.exe

Try also core file debugging

More to try out:

Compile without **-g**

- Compile with –O2 instead of –O0
- Compile with gfortran instead of ifort

20

GDB commands to use: break, run, step, continue, ptype, print, info break, kill, quit





Exercise 2: Playing with the Heat Equation Program

- Compile **exampleC.c**
 - Run under GDB

- Compile exampleF.F90
- Run under GDB
- Hint: use DDT's GDB, which has a better support for F90
 - module load ddt

Set a breakpoint at the first line of the main program

- Play with the commands step, next, finish, backtrace
- Find out the exact value of **engeryInitial** using GDB
- Use a conditional breakpoint to find out the value of dthetamax after step 100 has been computed
- Find out in which iteration step the grid value at theta(15,10) becomes larger than 0



21



Exercise 3: Attach to a Running Program

Compile exampleC-05.c

Compile exampleF-05.F90

- Run without GDB
 - Program hangs
 - Kill with CTRL+C

Open an xterm and start the program in the new terminal window

– xterm &

ECHNISCHE

- Attach GDB to the program
 - Run **ps ux** or **top** to find out the PID
 - gdb –pid <PID>

What is the problem with this program? Print the iteration step and compare with the number of steps the correct program takes.

GDB commands to use: continue, CTRL+C, backtrace, up/down, print, etc.



22