

## Debugging

CMSC 202

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## Warmup

What is the bug in the following code?

```
int* foo(int a)
{
    return &a;
}
```

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## What are Errors?

### Syntax Errors

Compiler/Linker catch these  
Mistakes in your formatting of C++

### Semantic/Logic Errors

Nothing catches these  
Misunderstanding of programmer about what system is supposed to do  
These are BUGS  
Mismatch between what system is supposed to do and what it actually does

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## Finding Bugs

### Categories of Bugs

- Seg-fault or core-dump (fatal!)
- Program infinitely loops
- Runs but output is incorrect

### Strategies

- Look through code line by line
- Print values every once in a while
- Use a debugger (best choice!)

### Professional Programmers?

- Use a mix of these strategies!

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## Debuggers on GL

### GDB

- "GNU DeBugger"
- Text-based
- Fast to load

### DDD

- "GNU Data Display Debugger"
- Graphically based
- Easier to use
- Slower to load/interact with (remotely)
- Must install an "NIX emulator"
- Check Resources page
- "Remotely Accessing the GL Servers"

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## GDB/DDD – Linux/UNIX debugger

### Allows you to:

- Run program from start
- See which line seg-faulted
- Run program line by line
- Stop at any point
- Print variables at any point
- View parameters
- Trace through function calls
- Exit
- Get Help on any feature

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## GDB Basic Commands

Command	Abbreviation	Description
<code>gdb [executable]</code>		Starts gdb and loads the executable
<code>run [cmdLineParams]</code>	<code>r cmdLineParams</code>	Runs the loaded executable
<code>list [point]</code>	<code>l</code> <code>l lineNbr</code> <code>l File:lineNbr</code> <code>l function</code>	Lists several lines of code around/at a point. Points can be line numbers, function names, or lines in a particular file, absence of a point indicates "next few lines"
<code>break [point]</code>	<code>b</code> <code>b lineNbr</code> <code>b function</code>	Sets a breakpoint at a point. This will stop execution at this point. You can then view variables at that point or perform other tasks.
<code>continue</code>	<code>c</code>	Run until next breakpoint or end
<code>print variable</code> <code>print function</code>	<code>p variableName</code> <code>p functionCall</code>	Prints the value of a variable or the return value from a function call at the current line.
<code>printf formatting var/function</code>		Works just like <code>printf</code> in C.
<code>display var/func</code>	<code>dis variableName</code> <code>dis functionCall</code>	Works just like <code>print</code> , except that it displays those values every time you stop
<code>watch variable</code>	<code>wa variableName</code>	Pause execution whenever variable changes
<code>next</code>	<code>n</code>	Runs the next line of code, skips over functions
<code>step</code>	<code>s</code>	Runs to first line of code inside a function call
<code>backtrace</code> <code>where</code> <code>up</code> <code>down</code>	<code>bt</code>	Allows you to see function call sequence that led to current line of code. <code>Up</code> takes you up one level <code>Down</code> takes you down one level
<code>quit</code>	<code>q</code>	Quit gdb
<code>help [topic]</code>	<code>h topic</code>	Gets help on a particular topic, or general help

## In-class Debugging Demo

### Conway's Game of Life

Simulates Genetic growth patterns

Grid of cells

Cell is alive == '\*'

Cell is dead == '.'

Generate next generation via rules

If cell has 2 living neighbors, it stays the same

If cell has 3, it come alive

If cell has < 2, it dies of loneliness

If cell has > 3, it dies of overcrowding