GDB 调试说明

---- SeaSon from DB-LAB of HIT

安装篇

下面介绍的方法是以在 cygwin 中安装 gdb 为例说明。

1. 重新运行 cygwin 的 setup 文件,选择界面中的 keep (必须!!! 否则会死的很惨的),从 列表中选择 gdb 组件,然后选择安装即可。

2. 修改 Makefile, 添加调试信息

修改 Makefile(注意:修改的是没有任何后缀的文件,不是 Makefile.vc 或者 Makefile.in)

😂 ns-2.29					
<u>File E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew F <u>a</u> vorites <u>T</u> ools	<u>H</u> elp				1
🚱 Back 🝷 🕥 🕤 🏂 🔎 Se	arch 🔀 Fol	ders 🛄 🕶			
Address 🛅 C:\cygwin\home\SeaSon\ns-	allinone-2.29\ns	-2.29			💙 🄁 Go
File and Folder Tasks 🛛 🛞			.	.	<u>~</u>
Other Places 🛛 😵	COPYRIGHTS	FILES	HOWTO-CO	INSTALL.WI	
Details 🔹	install-sh		Makefile	Makefile.in	
	makefile.vc	ns.1	ns.exe	s_tclsh.cc	
	README	release_ste	test-all	(Contraction of the second sec	

在下面位置添加-g

CCOPT =-g //这后面可能还有其他参数,保留即可

😵 UltraEdit-32 - [C:\cygwin\home\SeaSon\ns-allinone-2.29\ns-2.29\Ma 🔳 🗖 🔀
③ 文件(E) 編辑(E) 搜索(5) 工程(P) 査看(Y) 格式(T) 列(L) 宏(M) 高級(A) 窗口(W) 帮助(H) □ □ ×
🖌 🔶 🗅 🚅 🖬 🖨 🗟 🏘 🖺 😾 🖏 📰 🕹 🕷 💼 💼 Decap 💽
packet.h aodv.cc wireless1.tcl Makefile
0
<pre>53 #DIFF_INCLUDES = "./diffusion3/main ./diffusion3/lib ./diffus 54</pre>
SS CCOPT = -g -Wall S6 STATIC =
57 #LDFLAGS = \$(STATIC) 58 LDFLAGS =
59 LDOUT = -0 \$(BLANK)

3. 接着需要重新编译 NS2

进入ns-2.2* 目录下面执行

make clean

C ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29	- 🗆 X
SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~ \$ startxwin.bat startxwin.bat - Starting on Windows NT/2000	▲ 0/XP/2003
SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~ \$ cd ns-allinone-2.29	
SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~/ns-allinone-2.29 \$ cd ns-2.29/	
SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns \$ make clean	s-2.29
微软拼音 半:	-

接着 make depend # 执行这个命令过程中如出错,不用管!

🔄 -/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29	- 🗆 🗙
<mark>SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~</mark> \$ startxwin.bat startxwin.bat - Starting on Windows NT∕2000/XP/2003	
SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~ \$ cd ns-allinone-2.29	
<mark>SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~⁄ns-allinone-2.29</mark> \$ cd ns-2.29∕	
SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29 \$ make depend	
微软拼音 半:	-

然后 make



如果上面过程中没有错误,则恭喜你安装成功:)

如果要使用图形界面,则安装过程中需要安装 tcltk 库,然后对于 2003(以前的有些版本页可 以)以后的默认都回安装图形界面调试工具 insight。后面的说明都是基于命令行界面的,适 用比较稳定、方便。

常用命令

1. 进入 gdb 调试状态,在 Cygwin 窗口或者 Xwin 窗口输入命令 gdb ns,如下图所示:



2.设置断点

命令格式 <gdb> b file.cc:112,下图即在 aodv.cc 的第 112 行设置一个断点
其中<gdb> 为命令提示符
b 设置端点命令
file.cc 调试的文件,Ns2 中任何一个 C++文件都可以进行调试
":"行数指示符
112 为行号



当然设置断点的格式还有其他,具体参见手册。 3. 删除断点 命令格式: <gdb>d b 2 其中 d 为 delete b 为 breakpoints 2 为断点的编号

利用 2.中的方法继续创建断点 2、3。



利用命令 d b 1 即删除第一个断点(Breakpoint 1 at 0x4e0a9d: file aodv/aodv.cc, line 112.),如下图所示

🔄 ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
\$ gdb ns
GNU gdb 2003-09-20-cvs (cygwin-special)
Copyright 2003 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
GDB is free software, covered by the GNU General Public Lic
welcome to change it and/or distribute copies of it under c
Type "show copying" to see the conditions.
There is absolutely no warranty for GDB. Type "show warran
This GDB was configured as "i686-pc-cygwin"
(gdb) b aodv.cc:112
Breakpoint 1 at 0x4e0a9d: file aodv/aodv.cc, line 112.
(gdb) b aodv.cc:145
Breakpoint 2 at 0x4e0cca: file aodv/aodv.cc, line 145.
(gdb) b aodv.cc:333
Breakpoint 3 at 0x4e15ce: file aodv/aodv.cc, line 333. —
(gdb) d b 1
(gdb)
(gdb)
(gdb)
微软拼音半:

4.运行脚本

命令格式: r scrip.tcl

其中r为命令

scrip.tcl 为脚本

以 ns 自带的 wireless1.tcl 为例,我们首先在 aodv.cc 的 recv 函数开始设置端点如下图所示:

```
i4: void
i5: AODV::[f@CV(Packet *<u>p</u>, <u>Handler</u>*) {
i6: struct hdr_cmn *ch = HDR_CMN(p);
i7: struct hdr_ip *ih = HDR_IP(p);
i8: // add by season
i9: // struct hdr_aodv *ah = HDR_AODV(p);
i0:
i1: assert(initialized());
i2: // assert(p->incoming == 0);
i3: // XXXXX NOTE: use of incoming flag has been depracated; In order to track dir
i2: // assert(p->incoming == 0);
i3: // XXXXX NOTE: use of incoming flag has been depracated; In order to track dir
i4: U2
if(ch->ptype() == P1_AODV) {
i6: ih->ttl_-= 1;
i7: recvAODV(p);
i8: return;
i9: }
i0:
i1:
i2: /*
i3: * Must be a packet I'm originating...
```

运行测试脚本 wireless.tcl,如下图所示:

🔄 ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
(gdb)
(gdb) b aodv.cc:588
Breakpoint 4 at 0x4e1c28: file aodv/aodv.cc, line 588.
(gdb) r wireless1.tcl
Starting program: /home/SeaSon/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29/ns.
Type <return> to continue, or q <return> to quit</return></return>
num_nodes is set 3
warning: Please use -channel as shown in tcl/ex/wireless-mi
INITIALIZE THE LIST xListHead
Loading connection pattern
Loading scenario file
Starting Simulation
routes not yet computed
微软进音 半:

然后程序在断点位置停止,如下图所示:

```
- 🗆 🗙
~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
routes not yet computed
                                                             .
routes not yet computed
routes not yet computed
routes not yet computed
routes not yet computed
Breakpoint 4, AODV::recv(Packet*, Handler*) (
   this=0xa0e88c8, p=0xa2d09a0) at aodv/aodv.cc:595
595
        if(ch->ptype() == PT_AODV) {
(gdb) 🛓
微软拼音 半:
۰.
                                                           ۲I
```

5. 显示变量或函数值

命令格式: display var

其中 var 可以为变量名或者函数名

在 recv() 函数的端点处我们想要查看数据包的源地址,即利用下列命令

```
display ih->saddr()
```

结果如下图所示,即数据包源地址为0,目的地址为2.

💼 ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29	- 🗆	×
routes not yet computed		
Breakpoint 4, AODV::recv(Packet*, Handler*) (
this=0xa0e88c8, p=0xa2d09a0) at aodv/aodv.cc:595		
595 if(ch->ptype(> == PT_AODV) {		
(gdb) display ih->saddr()		
1: ih->saddr (> = (nsaddr_t &> @0xa2d17a8: 0		
(gdb) display ih->daddr()		
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &) @0xa2d17b0: 2		
(gdb)		
佩扒妍首 半:		
	<u> </u>	

6. 删除变量或函数值显示 命令格式: dd1 其中 d---delete

d--- display

1--- 变量编号

使用命令"d d 1"即删除第一个变量显示。这是在单步调试的时候将不再显示 ih->saddr(),否则 如果不删除将显示所有的。

```
~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
                                                         - 🗆 🗙
routes not yet computed
                                                             ٠
routes not yet computed
routes not yet computed
routes not yet computed
routes not yet computed
Breakpoint 4, AODV::recv(Packet*, Handler*) (
    this=0xa0e88c8, p=0xa2d09a0) at aodv/aodv.cc:595
595
         if(ch->ptype() == PT_AODV) {
(gdb) display ih->saddr()
1: ih->saddr () = (nsaddr_t &) @0xa2d17a8: 0
(gdb) display ih->daddr()
2: ih->daddr (> = (nsaddr_t &> @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb) d d 1
(gdb) n
<u>605</u>
        if((ih->saddr() == index) && (ch->num_forwards() ==
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &) @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb)
微软拼音 半:
۰.
                                                           ۲
```

7. 单步执行
 命令格式: n
 即 next

```
- 0
~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
                                                            ×
Breakpoint 4, AODU::recv(Packet*, Handler*) (
   this=0xa0e88c8, p=0xa2d09a0) at aodv/aodv.cc:595
595
         if(ch->ptype(> == PT_AODV) {
(gdb) display ih->saddr()
1: ih->saddr (> = (nsaddr_t &> @0xa2d17a8: 0
(gdb) display ih->daddr()
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &> @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb) d d 1
(gdb) n
605
        if((ih-)saddr() == index) && (ch-)num_forwards() ==
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &) @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb) n
609
           ch->size() += IP_HDR_LEN;
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &) @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb) n
611
           if ( (u_int32_t)ih->daddr() != IP_BROADCAST>
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &) @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb)
微软拼音 半:
•
                                                          ►
```

8. 单步跳入
 命令格式: s
 即 step
 如下图所示,在执行到下面代码的时候,执行 s 命令
 00611: if ((u_int32_t)ih->daddr() != IP_BROADCAST)
 则跳转到 daddr()函数

hdr_ip::daddr() (this=0xa2d17a8) at common/ip.h:82

```
- 🗆 🗙
~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
(gdb) display ih->saddr()
                                                            -
1: ih->saddr () = (nsaddr_t &) @0xa2d17a8: 0
(gdb) display ih->daddr()
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &> @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb) d d 1
(gdb) n
605
        if((ih-)saddr() == index) && (ch-)num_forwards() ==
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &> @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb) n
           ch->size() += IP_HDR_LEN;
609
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &> @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb) n
          if ( (u_int32_t)ih->daddr(> != IP_BROADCAST>
611
2: ih->daddr () = (nsaddr_t &> @0xa2d17b0: 2
(gdb) s
hdr_ip::daddr() (this=0xa2d17a8) at common/ip.h:82
                nsaddr_t& daddr() { return (dst_.addr_); }
82
(gdb)
微软拼音 半:
                                                             •
۰.
                                                          ъI
```

9.循环执行 命令格式: c 即 continue

```
- 🗆 🗙
~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29/test
highestAntennaZ_ = 1.5, distCST_ = 550.0
                                             *
SORTING LISTS ...DONE!
Breakpoint 1, AODV::recv(Packet*, Handler*) (this=0xa1044a0
  at aodv/aodv.cc:595
595
       if(ch->ptype() == PT_AODV) {
(gdb) c
Continuing.
at aodv/aodv.cc:595
(gdb) 📕
(gdb) c
Continuing.
at aodv/aodv.cc:595
      if(ch->ptype(> == PT_AODV> {
595
微软拼音 半:
                                             •
                                           · //
€.
```

10.下面介绍的命令是非常有用的,列出运行栈的内容。

命令格式 bt

主要针对的是如果你遇到 segment fault 的时候,你可以用以上命令,确定在那个为止出问题,以及函数之间的调用关系,后面会具体说明的。

C ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29/test
Continuing.
Continuing.
Breakpoint 1, AODV::recv(Packet*, Handler*) (this=0xa1044a0
at aodv/aodv.cc:595v(Packet*, Handler*) (this=0xa0e88b0
595 at a if(ch->ptype(> == PT_AODV> {
(gdb) bt if(ch->ptype() == PT_AODV) {
#0 AODV::recv(Packet*, Handler*) (this=0xa1044a0, p=0xa2d6
at aodv/aodv.cc:595
#1 0x0041002f in <u>Classifier::recv(Packet*, Handler*)</u> (this
p=0xa2d6f20, h <u>=0x0> at class</u> ifier/classifier.cc:151
#2 0x00409615 in <mark>Ns0bject::handle(Event*)</mark> (this=0xa102d10,
at common/object.cc:93
#3
p=0xa2d6f20, t=127.94817536808353) at common/scheduler.
#4 0x004070c2 in Scheduler::run()(this=0xa0cca38)at comm
#5 0x0040723e in Scheduler::command(int, char const* const
this=0xa0cca38, argc=2, argv=0x22d6ec) at common/schedu
#6
微软拼音 半:

11. 退出调试

命令格式 q



其他的相关命令可以参看手册,不过调试 NS2 以上的命令基本上已经够用了。

示例一、调试 segmentation fault

为了具有普遍性,我特意在 aodv.cc 添加了一个 segmentation fault

添加方法:

 打开 aodv.cc,添加头文件 #include "mac-802_11.h" 如下图所示:

```
#include <aodv/aodv.h>
#include <aodv/aodv_packet.h>
#include <random.h>
#include <cmu-trace.h>
//#include <energy-model.h>
//add by season
#include "../common/mobilenode.h"
//add by season 2006-7-8
```

#include <mark>"mac-802_11.h"</mark> #define max(<u>a,b</u>) ((a) > (b) ? (a) : (b)) #define CURRENT_TIME Scheduler::instance().clock()

2.在 recv()函数中开头添加下面的代码引入 segmentation fault 错误:

```
00585:

00586: void

00587: AODV::F@CV(Packet *<u>p</u>, <u>Handler</u>*) {

00588: struct hdr_cmn *ch = HDR_CMN(p);

00589: struct hdr_ip *ih = HDR_IP(p);

00590:

00591: //add by season

00592: struct hdr_mac802_11 *mh;

00593: int test = mh- >dh_duration;

00594: int test = mh- >dh_duration;
```

3. 重新编译 NS2, 是错误生效。在 ns-2.2*/目录下输入 make

```
~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
                                                        - 🗆 X
   expressions
                                                            ٠
aodv/aodv.cc: In member function `void AODV::send(Packet*,
aodv/aodv.cc:1461: warning: comparison between signed and u
   expressions
aodv/aodv.cc:1489:2: warning: no newline at end of file
make: *** [aodv/aodv.o] Error 1
 eaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
a make
g++ -c -g -Wall -DTCP_DELAY_BIND_ALL -DNO_TK -DTCLCL_CLAS
USE_SHM -DHAVE_LIBTCLCL -DHAVE_TCLCL_H -DHAVE_LIBOTCL1_11 -
IBTK8_4 -DHAVE_TK_H -DHAVE_LIBTCL8_4 -DHAVE_TCL_H -DHAVE
N -DSMAC_NO_SYNC -DCPP_NAMESPACE=std -DUSE_SINGLE_ADDRESS_S
I/home/SeaSon/ns-allinone-2.29/tclcl-1.17 -I/home/SeaSon/ns
.11 -I/home/SeaSon/ns-allinone-2.29/include -I/home/SeaSon/
ude -I/usr/include/pcap -I./tcp -I./sctp -I./common -I./lin
I./apps -I./mac -I./mobile -I./trace -I./routing -I./tools
ast -I./diffusion3/lib/main -I./diffusion3/lib -I./diffusio
微软拼音 半:
4
                                                          ×
```

4. 在 xwin 窗口中运行脚本,路由协议必须为 AODV,以 wireless1.tcl 为例。运行后产生,下列错误:

🗙 ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29/test	
routes not yet computed channel.cc:sendUp - Calc highestAntennaZ_ and distCST_ highestAntennaZ_ = 1.5, distCST_ = 550.0 SORTING LISTSDONE! NS EXITING	
<pre>SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~/ns-allinone-2,29/ns-2,29/test \$ ns wireless1,tcl num_nodes is set 3 warning: Please use -channel as shown in tcl/ex/wireless-mitf,tcl INITIALIZE THE LIST xListHead Loading connection pattern Starting Simulation Starting Simulation routes not yet computed Segmentation fault (core dumped) SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~/ns-allinone-2,29/ns-2,29/test \$</pre>	

5. 利用 gdb 确定错误的位置

1) (在 xwin 窗口)输入 gdb ns,进入调试状态。



2) 在 gdb 中运行脚本, 便会在出错的地方停止程序, 如下图所示:



3) 如果你想进一步知道在什么地方调用这个函数出错的,可以使用 bt 命令,具体结果如下图所示。

当然有些错误没这么明显找到的,可能显示的错误是系统文件,这时候你就 需要仔细的分析运行栈中的内容,一般的方法是观察运行栈中的函数调用,看看 哪一个是你修改的函数,然后将断点设在相应位置,然后重新开始调试,一般都 可以找出错误的原因,这就需要你足够的耐性了。



4) 通过上面的步骤我们就确定了错误的位置,然后将最开始我们修改的去掉就 OK了。

注释掉我们引入的错误:

```
00586: void
00586: void
00587: AODV::fecv(Packet *p, <u>Handler</u>*) {
00588: struct hdr_cmn *ch = HDR_CMN(p);
00590:
00590:
00591: //add by season
00592: //struct hdr_mac802_11 *mh;
00593: //int test = mh->dh_duration;
00594:
```

重新编译,(注意,一定要退出 gdb,否则编译会出错的)

首先退出 gdb 调试状态



然后重新编译 make



如果出现下面界面,即编译成功。

🔄 -/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
ebtrace-conv/epa'
make[1]: Nothing to be done for `all'.
make[1]: Leaving directory `/home/SeaSon/ns-allinone-2.29/
btrace-conv/epa'
make[1]: Entering directory `/home/SeaSon/ns-allinone-2.29
ebtrace-conv/nlanr'
make[1]: Nothing to be done for `all'.
make[1]: Leaving directory `/home/SeaSon/ns-allinone-2.29/
btrace-conv/nlanr'
make[1]: Entering directory `/home/SeaSon/ns-allinone-2.29
ebtrace-conv/ucb'
make[1]: Nothing to be done for `all'.
make[1]: Leaving directory `/home/SeaSon/ns-allinone-2.29/
btrace-conv/ucb'
SeaSon@ColorfulSeaSon ~/ns-allinone-2.29/ns-2.29
\$
微软拼音半:
()

重新运行我们的脚本 wireless1.tcl,就不会出现刚才的错误了。如下图所示:



示例二、逻辑错误的调试

说明,一般遇到的都是 segmentation fault 错误,但并非是这个错误没有了你的 程序就完全 OK 了,还需要调试逻辑错误,就是跟踪某个数据包,看他是否按 照你设计的流程去走,这个一般我是通过跟踪数据包的地址实现的。即下图所 示。



具体的步骤我就不写了,太多了,我介绍一下思路: 1. 在节点内各协议之间的发送,这个需要你熟悉下图的结构,一般断点设在各 层协议的 recv()函数之内,然后你逐层的跟踪就可以确定问题出现在那个协议上了,这个是体力活,呵呵。



Figure 16.1: Schematic of a mobilenode under the CMU monarch's wireless extensions to no

2. 节点之间的发送

这个你仔细分析一下 channel.cc 文件中的 sendUp()函数就明白了,注意有两个同 名的函数,都看看。节点之间发送数据就是通过这个函数,我一般设置端点都在 这个函数中。

```
00327: WirelessChannel::sendUp(Packet* p, Phy *tifp)
00328: {
              Scheduler &s = Scheduler::instance();
00329:
              Phy *rifp = ifhead_.lh_first;
00330:
             Node *tnode = tifp- >node();
Node *rnode = 0;
00331:
00332:
             Packet *newp
00333:
             double propdelay = 0.0;
00334:
             struct hdr_cmn *hdr = HDR_CMN(p);
00335:
00336:
               /* list-based improvement */
00337:
              if(highestAntennaZ_ == -1) {
    fprintf(stdout, "channel.cc:sendUp - Calc highestAntennaZ_ ai

00338:
00339:
00340:
                     calcHighestAntennaZ(tifp);
                    fprintf(stdout, "highestAntennaZ_ = %0.1f, distCST_ = %0.1f
00341-
               }
00342:
00343:
```