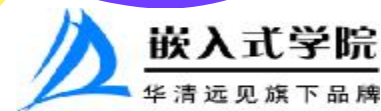
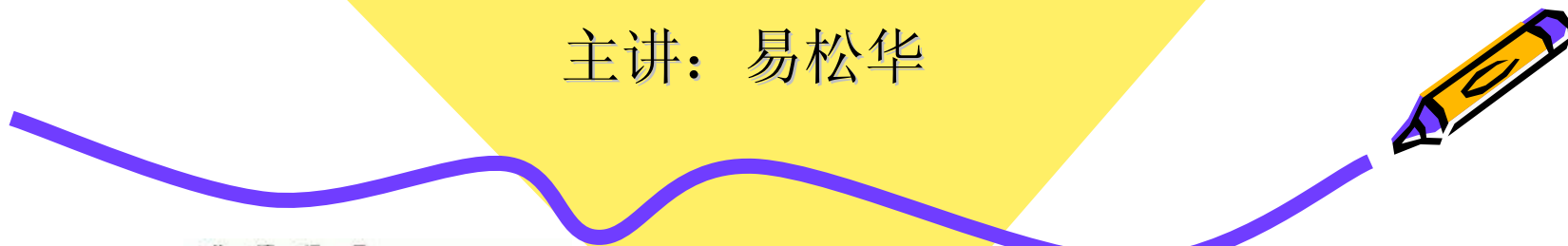




# 嵌入式Linux调试技术

如何在嵌入式Linux中调试

主讲：易松华





## 调试简介

Linux的编译调试工具、仿真器介绍

应用程序的调试

启动代码调试

内核调试

其他调试方法



- 八大菜系
  - 各具特色
- 调试技术
  - 博大精深

理想：

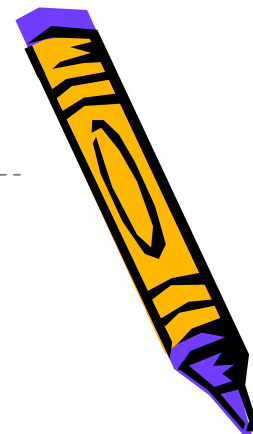
- 1. 吃遍天下美食
  - 蔡澜提菜篮
- 2. 成为“无米之厨”
- 3. 成为神仙
  - 吃喝之事完全变成“打酱油”

现实：

限于条件，最爱只能麻婆豆腐

限于个人经验，只能涉及Linux的部分调试技术





- 调试(Debug) = De + bug
  - 指发现和去除软件失效根源的过程。
- 软件调试的简单分类

分类方法	类别1	类别2
调试所处阶段	静态调试	动态调试
代码类别	机器级调试	源代码调试
调试对象所处位置	应用调试	系统级调试
运行环境	本地调试	交叉（远程）调试



# 调试简介

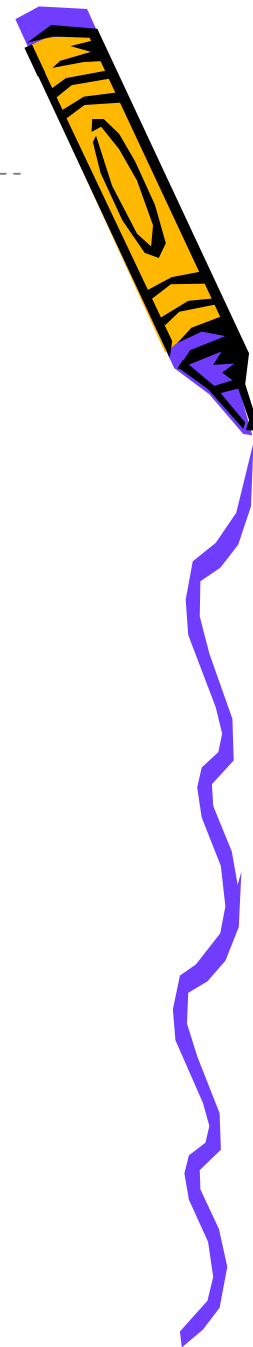


- 软件调试的关键技术-----断点
  - 软件断点
    - CPU在自陷或异常时能跳转到确定位置执行代码
    - 靠程序指令陷阱来实现,即通过**修改程序指令**的方法来实现
  - 硬件断点
    - 硬件断点需要目标CPU的硬件支持
  - 关系
    - 断点个数
      - 软件断点不限
      - 硬件断点受限于CPU的设置
        - » Arm7/arm9 2个,ARM11 8个
    - 应用场合
      - 软件断点主要用于RAM,
        - » 如有比较高级的仿真器支持,可支持NOR flash
      - 硬件断点可设置在任何位置代码上



# 调试简介

- 调试接口
  - 调试的起源--ICE（In Circuit Emulation）
  - Motorola用于M68K和PowerPC的调试接口—BDM
  - 流行风向标--JTAG
  - “软件厨师”的梦中情人--软件仿真



# 调试简介

- 调试应遵循的规则
  - 调试器自身须稳定，须反映真实的信息
  - 提供尽可能多反映真实信息
  - 尽可能减少对被测系统的影响
    - 软件调试时一种有损测试





- Binutils
  - **objdump**反汇编，查看目标文件或可执行文件内部信息。
  - **addr2line**把机器地址转换到代码对应的位置。
  - **nm**查看目标文件或可执行文件中的各种符号。
  - **gprof**分析各个函数的使用情况，找出性能的瓶颈所在(这需要加编译选项)。
- Gdb/KDB/KGDB
- 内核
  - OOPS和PANIC



# Linux的编译调试工具、仿真器介绍



百问网OpenOCD仿真器



Abatron BDI 3000

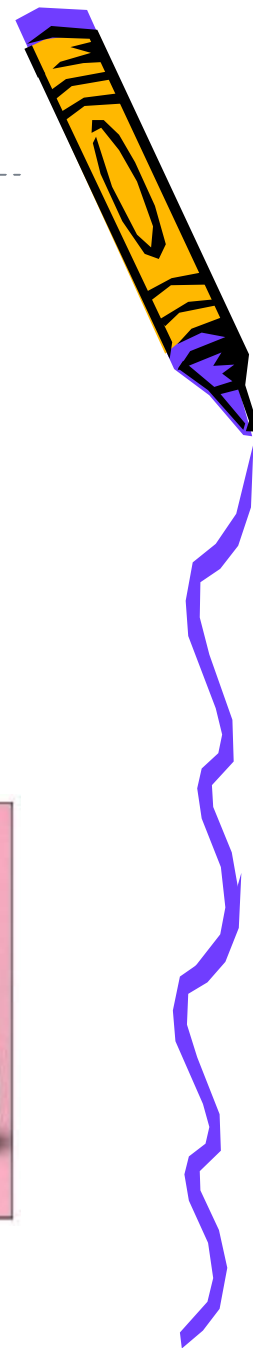


Lauterbach-Trace32



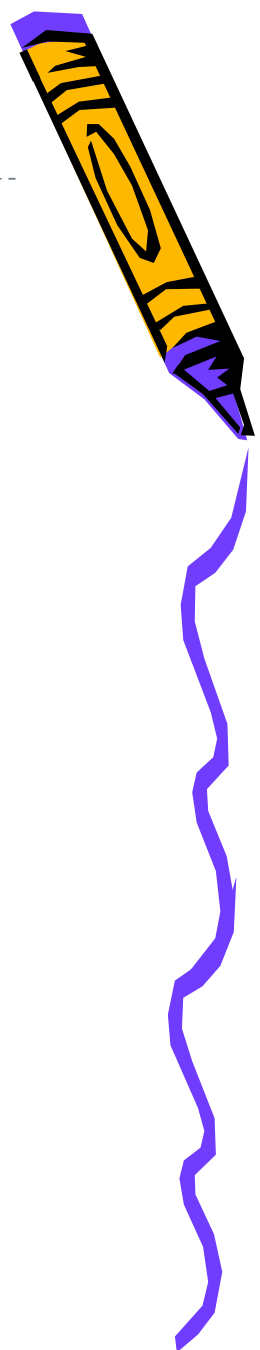
# 应用程序的调试

- 本地和交叉调试
- 多进程调试
- 多线程调试

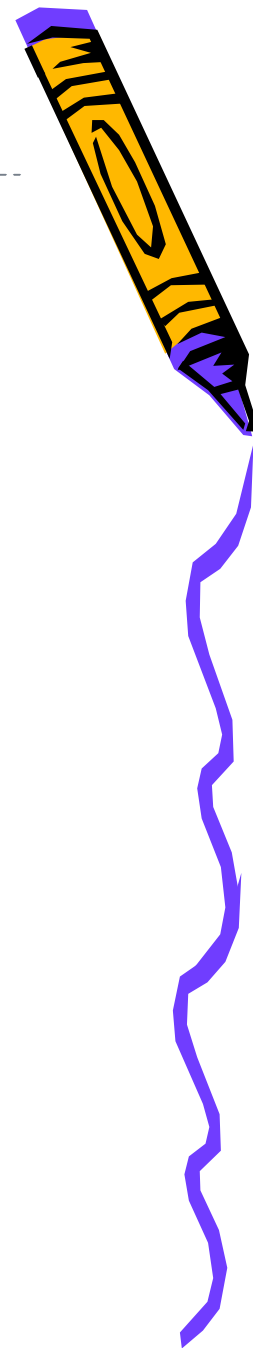


# 应用程序的调试

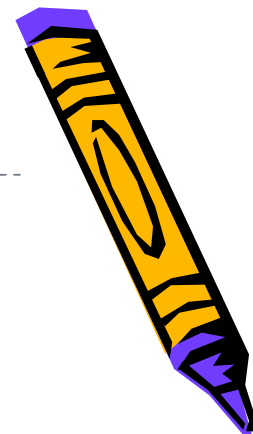
- 本地和交叉调试
  - gdb/ddd/eclipse
  - gdbserver/ddd



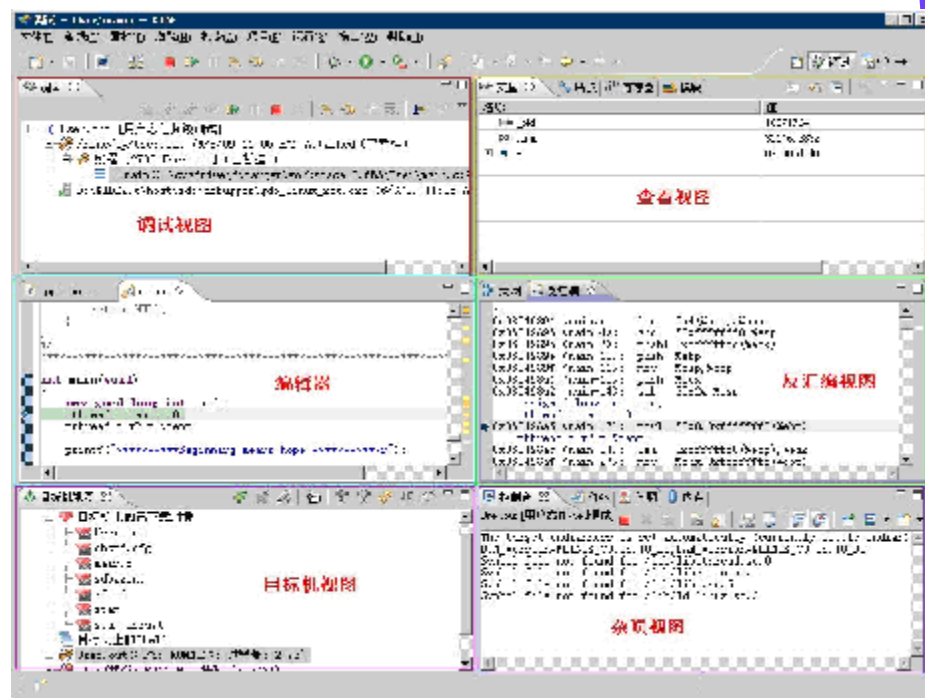
- 多进程调试
  - follow-fork-mode
  - attach 子进程
  - GDB wrapper 方法



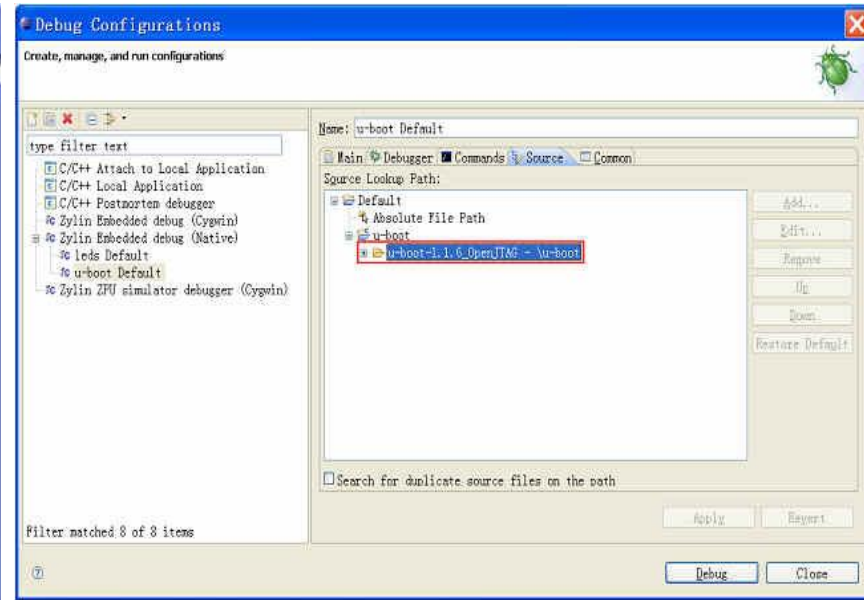
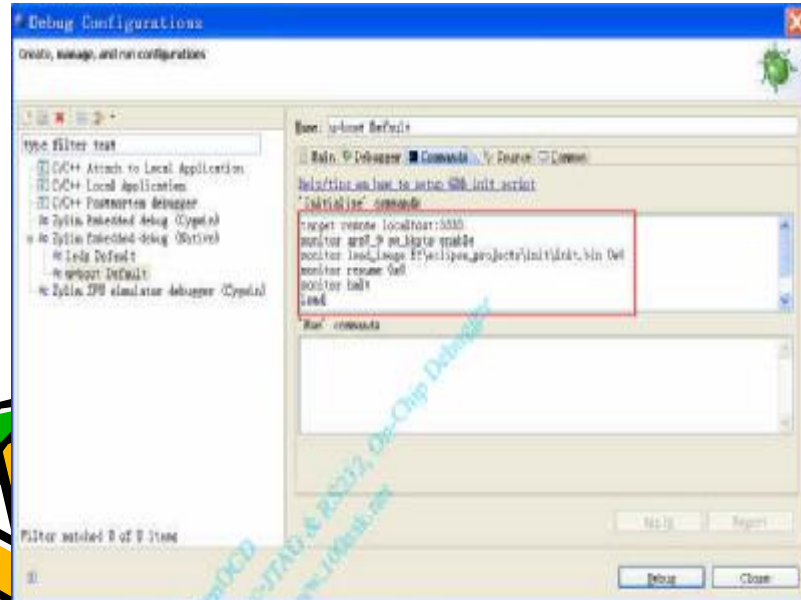
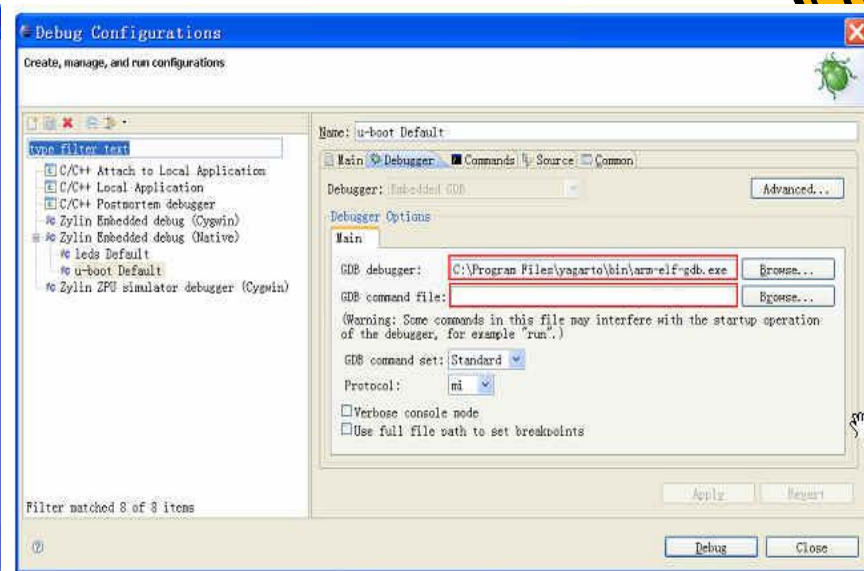
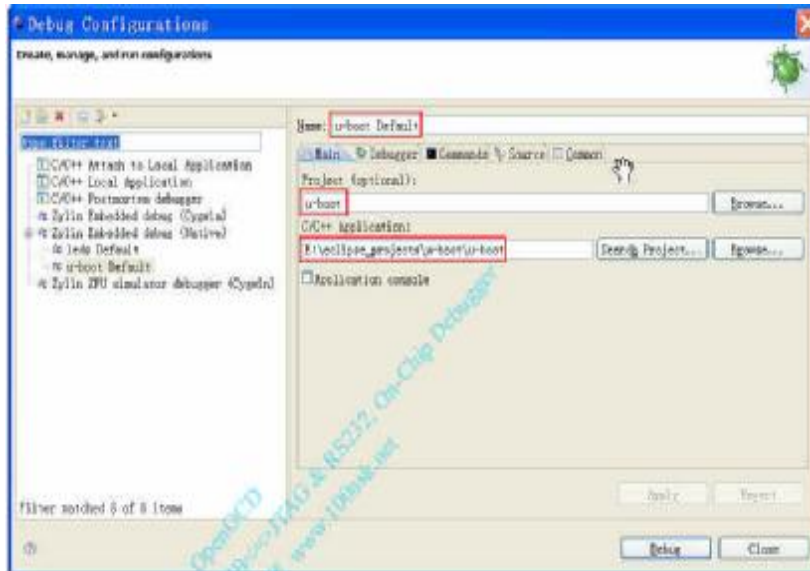
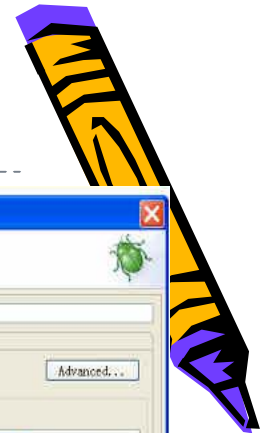
# 应用程序的调试



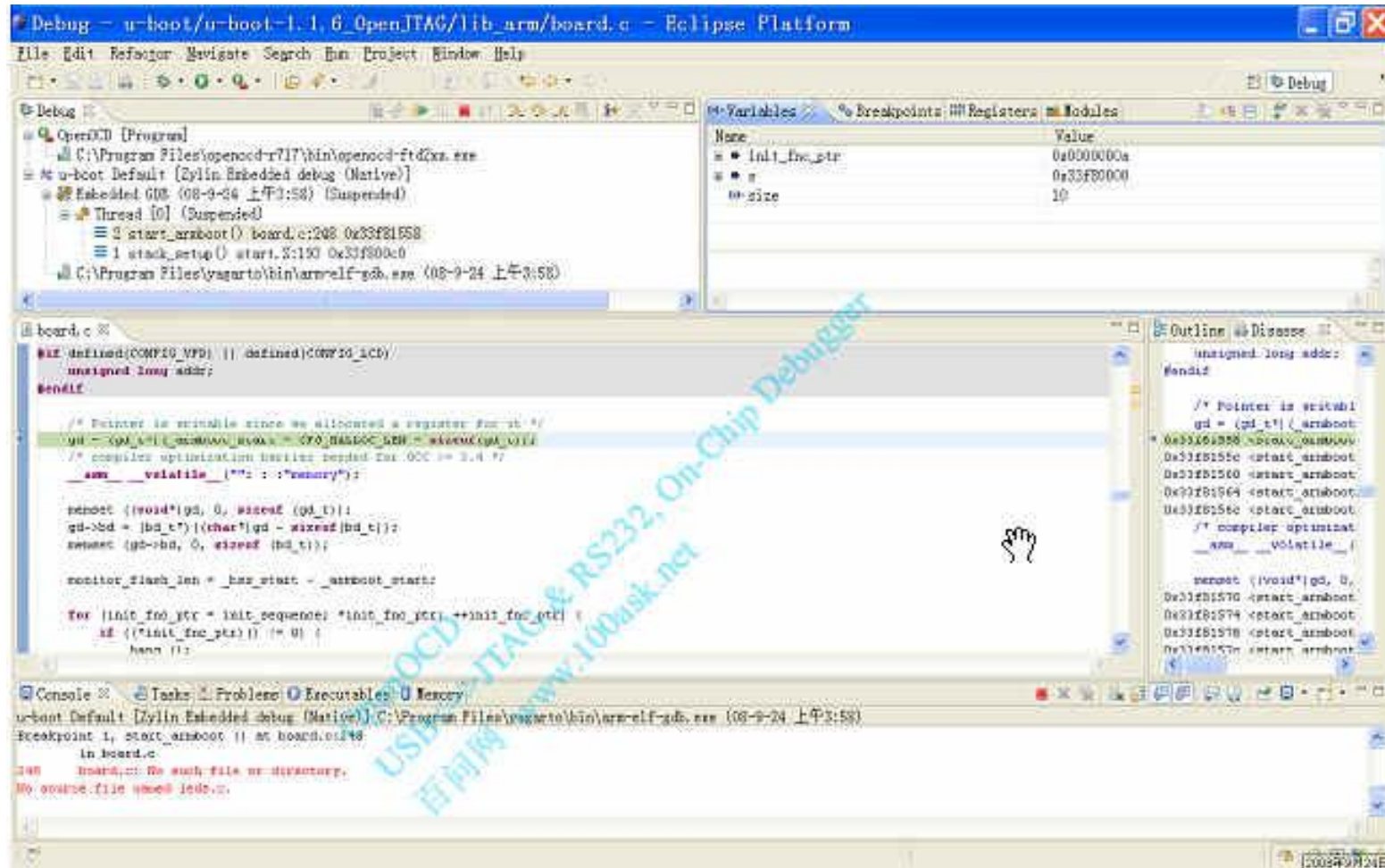
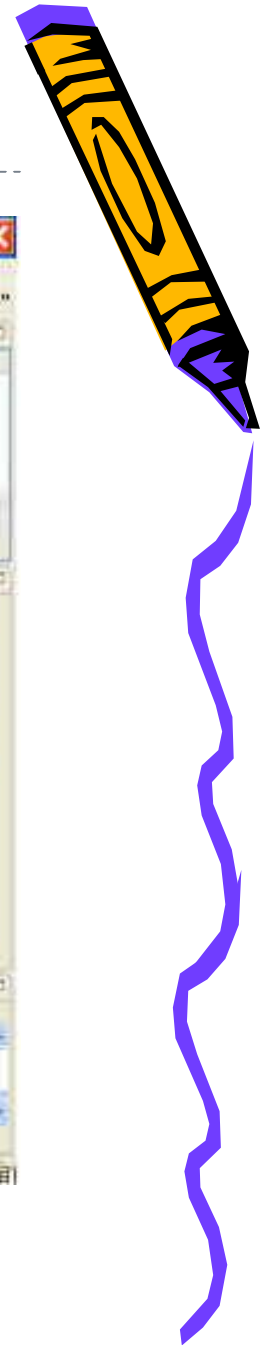
- 多线程调试 (gdb)
  - info threads
  - thread ID
  - break thread\_func
  - thread apply ID1 ID2 command
  - Etc.



# 启动代码调试-openOCD调试uboot



# 启动代码调试-openOCD调试uboot



Debug - u-boot/u-boot-1.1.6\_OpenJTAG/lib\_arm/board.c - Eclipse Platform

File Edit Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

Debug

OpenOCD [Program]  
C:\Program Files\openocd-r717\bin\openocd-ftd2xx.exe  
u-boot Default [Zylin Embedded debug (Native)]  
Embedded GDB (08-9-24 上午3:58) (Suspended)  
Thread [0] (Suspended)  
start\_armboot() board.c:208 0x33f81f58  
stack\_setup() start.X:190 0x33f80c0  
C:\Program Files\yagarto\bin\arm-elf-gdb.exe (08-9-24 上午3:58)

Variables

Name	Value
init_fnc_ptr	0x000000a
s	0x33f8000
s-size	10

board.c

```
#if defined(COMP10_MFD) || defined(COMP10_LCB)
    unsigned long addr;
#endif

/* Pointer is volatile since we allocated a register for it */
gd = (gd_t) (armv7a_gd = CPU_BASED_GD_LEN * sizeof(gd_t));
/* compiler optimization barrier needed for GCC >= 3.4 */
__asm__ volatile ("": : "memory");

memset ((void*)gd, 0, sizeof (gd_t));
gd->bd = (bd_t) {(char*)gd - sizeof (bd_t)};
memset (gd->bd, 0, sizeof (bd_t));

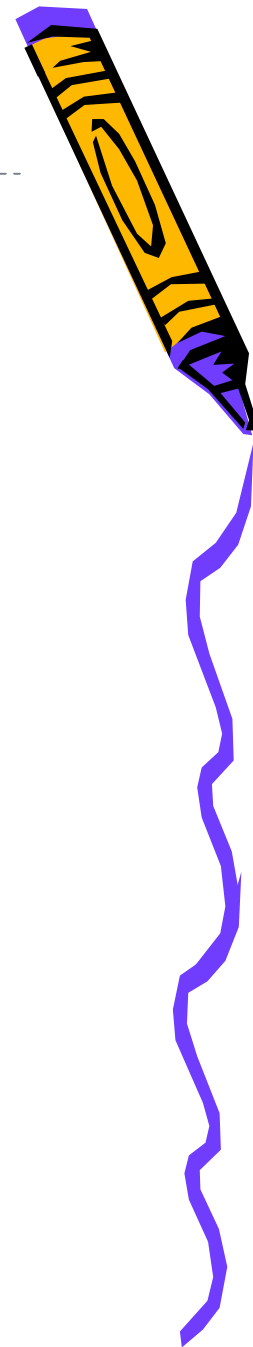
monitor_flash_len = _bss_start - _armboot_start;

for (init_fnc_ptr = init_sequence; *init_fnc_ptr; ++init_fnc_ptr) {
    if (!(*init_fnc_ptr)) (* 0) ;
    break ;
}
```

Console

```
u-boot Default [Zylin Embedded debug (Native)] C:\Program Files\yagarto\bin\arm-elf-gdb.exe (08-9-24 上午3:58)
Breakpoint 1, start_armboot () at board.c:198
in board.c
198 board.c: No such file or directory.
No source file named board.c.
```

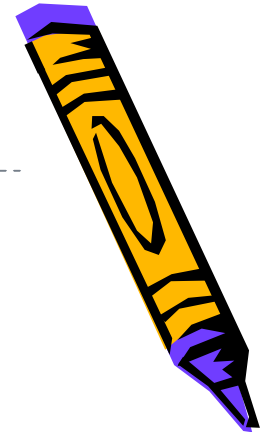




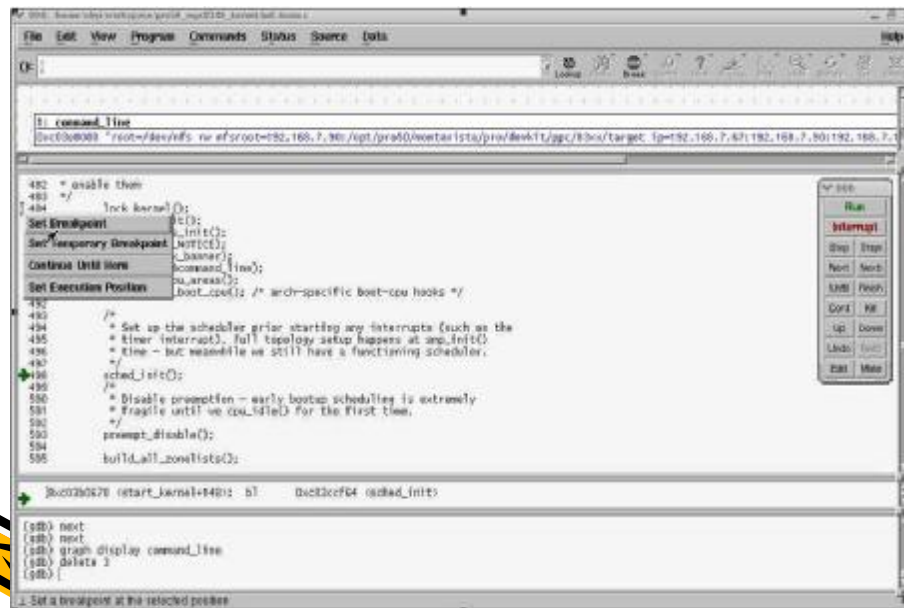
- 内核解压缩和MMU使能之前代码调试
  - 类似UBOOT
  - 板级初始化
    - 通过仿真器初始化
    - 通过bootloader初始化
    - 调试的是Image

内核生成步骤



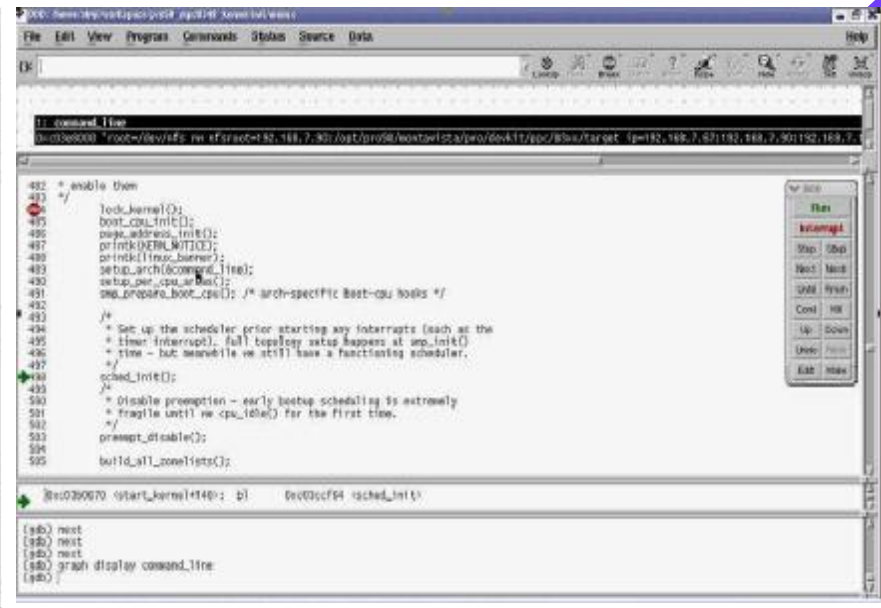


- 内核MMU使能之后的代码调试
  - 内核修改和配置
  - 配置内核
  - 调试内核



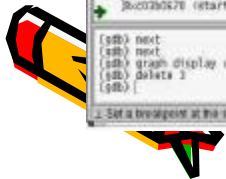
```
482 + enable them
483 +/
484   trick_kernel();
485   sched_init();
486   printk(KERN_NOTICE);
487   pr_info("linux_banner");
488   setup_arch(&command_line);
489   setup_per_cpu_areas();
490   mips_prepare_boot_cpu(); /* arch-specific boot-cpu hooks */
491 +/
492 +/
493 + Set up the scheduler prior starting any interrupts (such as the
494 + timer interrupt). Full topology setup happens at smp_init()
495 + time - but meanwhile we still have a functioning scheduler.
496 +/
497   sched_init();
498 +/
499 + Disable preemption - early bootup scheduling is extremely
500 + fragile until we cpu_idle() for the first time.
501 +/
502   preempt_disable();
503   build_all_zonelists();
```

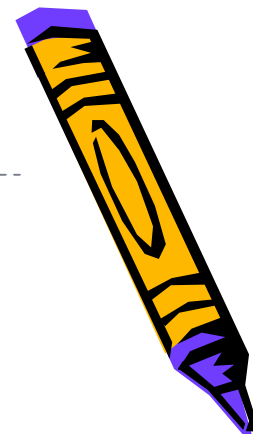
gdb> next  
gdb> next  
gdb> graph display command\_line  
gdb> delete 1  
gdb>



```
482 + enable them
483 +/
484   trick_kernel();
485   boot_cpu_init();
486   mips_address_init();
487   printk(KERN_NOTICE);
488   pr_info("linux_banner");
489   setup_arch(&command_line);
490   setup_per_cpu_areas();
491   mips_prepare_boot_cpu(); /* arch-specific boot-cpu hooks */
492 +/
493 +/
494 + Set up the scheduler prior starting any interrupts (such as the
495 + timer interrupt). Full topology setup happens at smp_init()
496 + time - but meanwhile we still have a functioning scheduler.
497 +/
498   sched_init();
499 +/
500 + Disable preemption - early bootup scheduling is extremely
501 + fragile until we cpu_idle() for the first time.
502 +/
503   preempt_disable();
504   build_all_zonelists();
```

gdb> next  
gdb> next  
gdb> next  
gdb> graph display command\_line  
gdb>





## 内核驱动调试

### 装载驱动和符号表

### 设置断点

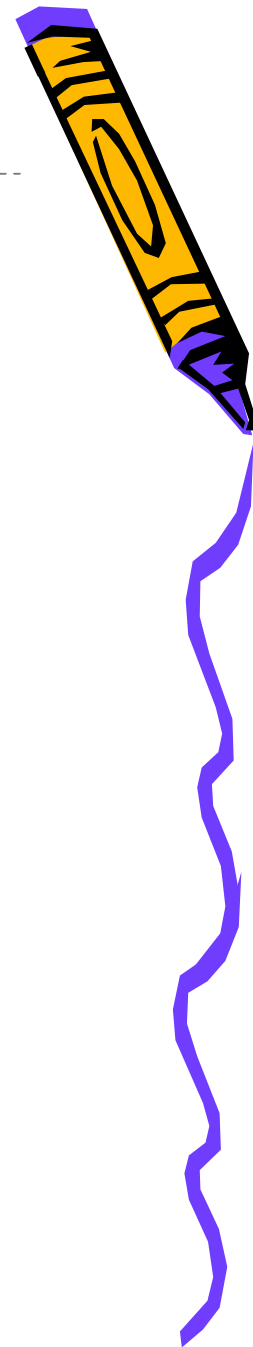
### 调试

```
DDD: /opt/pro50/meolavista-pre/devkit/ppc/83xx/target/root/examples/misc-modules/jit.c
File Edit View Program Commands Status Source Data Help
(): |
j: start
(char **) 0xcfb7e93c
4: *start
0xc02c0000 0xfffff4fd 0x00000000fffff4fd 946693509.452254\n
101 /* get them four */
102 j1 = jiffies;
103 j2 = get_jiffies_64();
104 do_gettimeofday(&tv1);
105 tv2 = current_kernel_time();
106
107 /* print */
108 len=0;
109 len += sprintf(buf, "0x%08lx 0x%016lx %10i.%06i\n"
110 "%40i.%09i\n",
111 j1, j2,
112 (int) tv1.tv_sec, (int) tv1.tv_usec,
113 (int) tv2.tv_sec, (int) tv2.tv_nsec);
114 *start = buf;
115 return len;
116 }
117 }
118 /*
119 * The timer example follows
120 */
121
122 int tdelay = 10;
123 module_param(tdelay, int, 0);
124
0xd106e078 <jit_currenttime+120>: lwr r11,0(r1)
(gdb) next
(gdb) next
(gdb) next
(gdb) next
<repeats 31 times>, "946693509.448000005\n"(gdb) graph display *start
(gdb) |
Display 4: *start (enabled, scope jit_currenttime, address 0xcfb7e93c)
```



## 其他调试方法

- 进程跟踪工具 **strace**
- 系统性能测试 **gprof**
- 代码覆盖率测试 **gcov**
- **core dump**
- 内存泄漏检测工具



# 用strace 跟踪程序的系统调用和信号



- 功能
  - 单个linux进程的跟踪工具，能跟踪并打印出程序调用的所有系统调用和信号
  - 不需要重新编译被跟踪的程序
  - 开源工具 <http://sourceforge.net/projects/strace/>

- 语法

- strace [ -dffhiqrTTvxx ] [ -acolumn ] [ -eexpr ] ...  
[ -ofile ] [ -ppid ] ... [ -sstrsize ] [ -username ] [ command  
[ arg ... ] ]  
strace -c [ -eexpr ] ... [ -Ooverhead ] [ -Ssortby ]  
[ command [ arg ... ] ]



ls.starace

- 例子

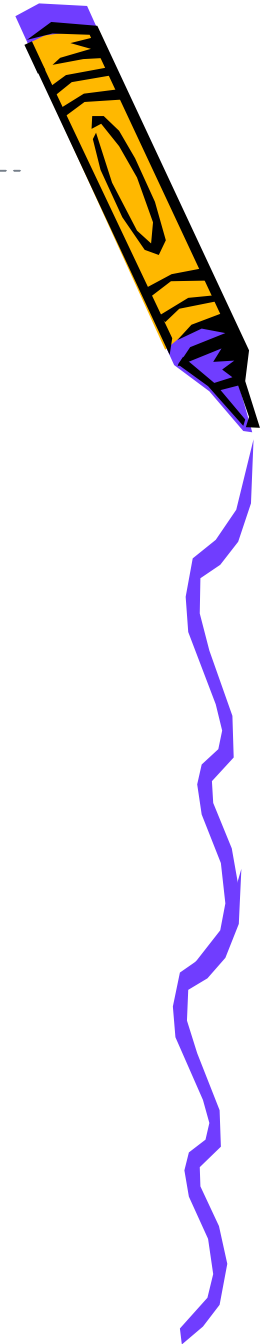
- strace -f -o ls.starace ls

交叉编译 CC=arm-linux-gcc ./configure --host=arm-  
linux (参看其文档)

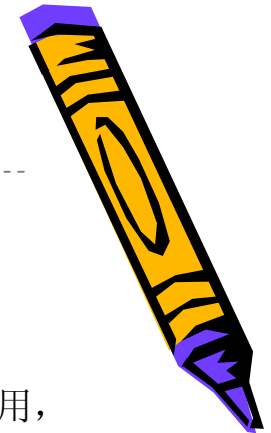


# 用 gprof 测试程序执行的时间

- gprof 是代码执行测试工具，它可以测试程序中各个函数执行所花的时间
- 可以用gprof来优化代码
- 编译测试代码时要指定 `-pg` 选项，不能使用 `-O2` 选项
- 包含在 gnu [binutils](http://www.gnu.org/software/binutils/) 工具集中 <http://www.gnu.org/software/binutils/>
- 语法
  - Usage: gprof [-[abcDhilLsTvwxyz]] [-[ACeEfFJnNOpPqQZ][name]] [-I dirs]
  - [-d[num]] [-k from/to] [-m min-count] [-t table-length]
  - [--[no-]annotated-source[=name]] [--[no-]exec-counts[=name]]
  - [--[no-]flat-profile[=name]] [--[no-]graph[=name]]
  - [--[no-]time=name] [--all-lines] [--brief] [--debug[=level]]
  - [--function-ordering] [--file-ordering]
  - [--directory-path=dirs] [--display-unused-functions]
  - [--file-format=name] [--file-info] [--help] [--line] [--min-count=n]
  - [--no-static] [--print-path] [--separate-files]
  - [--static-call-graph] [--sum] [--table-length=len] [--traditional]
  - [--version] [--width=n] [--ignore-non-functions]
  - [--demangle[=STYLE]] [--no-demangle] [@FILE]
  - [image-file] [profile-file...]
  - Report bugs to <URL:<http://www.sourceware.org/bugzilla/>>



# 使用 gcov 测试代码覆盖率



- gcov是代码覆盖率测试工具，它可以分析程序源代码行的调用次数，看其中哪些频繁调用，哪些没有调用过
- 可以用来优化和测试程序（分支遍历测试）
- 包含在 gnu [binutils](http://www.gnu.org/software/binutils) 工具集中 <http://www.gnu.org/software/binutils>
- 语法
  - Usage: gcov [OPTION]... SOURCEFILE
  - Print code coverage information.
  - -h, --help Print this help, then exit
  - -v, --version Print version number, then exit
  - -a, --all-blocks Show information for every basic block
  - -b, --branch-probabilities Include branch probabilities in output
  - -c, --branch-counts Given counts of branches taken rather than percentages
  - -n, --no-output Do not create an output file
  - -l, --long-file-names Use long output file names for included source files
  - -f, --function-summaries Output summaries for each function
  - -o, --object-directory DIR|FILE Search for object files in DIR or called FILE
  - -p, --preserve-paths Preserve all pathname components
  - -u, --unconditional-branches Show unconditional branch counts too
  - For bug reporting instructions, please see: <URL:<http://gcc.gnu.org/bugs.html>>.
  - For Debian GNU/Linux specific bug reporting instructions, please see:  
<URL:<file:///usr/share/doc/gcc-4.1/README.Bugs>>



# core dump

- 当程序运行过程中发生异常, 程序异常退出时, 由操作系统把程序当前的内存状况存储在一个core文件中, 叫**core dump**
- 系统中默认情况下可能不产生core文件, 需要用**ulimit -c unlimited**语句进行设置, core文件生成的位置一般在程序运行的当前目录下, 文件名为**core.进程号**(不同的系统也许有所不同, 请查看手册)
- 使用 **core dump**
  - 编译程序是指定**-g**选项
  - 运行程序, 发生异常, 产生 **core** 文件
  - **gdb test core.XXX**
  - 之后可以用**gdb**的**where**命令查看



# 内存泄漏检测工具-valgrind

- valgrind
  - Linux下检测应用程序的内存管理问题：泄漏，越界、未初始化等等
  - 可以检查程序运行时的内存泄漏问题
  - 不需要和被测试软件一起编译，但要用valgrind加载被调试的程序
  - 开源 <http://www.valgrind.org/>
- valgrind安装
  - 可以由源码安装
  - 安装编译好的二进制文件，如：ubuntu下用apt-get install valgrind等
- valgrind简单用法
  - 编译被检测的代码指定 -g 选项
  - 用valgrind 加载编译好的程序
  - 操作，直至程序退出
  - valgrind给出内存情况报告
- valgrind目前支持
  - X86/amd64/ppc32/ppc64/
  - linux

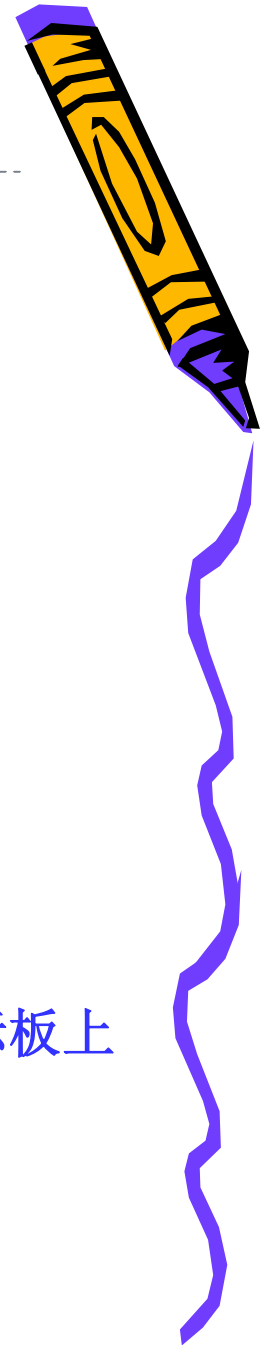


# 内存泄漏检测工具-memwatch

- memwatch 是另一个c语言内存错误检测工具
- 开源软件，由 Johan Lindh 编写，可以在这里 <http://www.linkdata.se/sourcecode.html> 下载
- memwatch能检测到
  - 没有释放的内存 (unfreed memory)
  - 两次释放 (double-free)
  - 错误释放 (erroneous free)
  - 越界
- memwatch的使用
  - 包含memwatch.h头文件
  - 编译指定“-DMEMWATCH”和“-DMW\_STDIO” (MEMWATCH\_STDIO) 选项
  - 和应用程序一起编译memwatch.c
  - 运行编译好的程序，产生日志

memwatch可以运行在开发主机上，也可以交叉编译后在目标板上运行

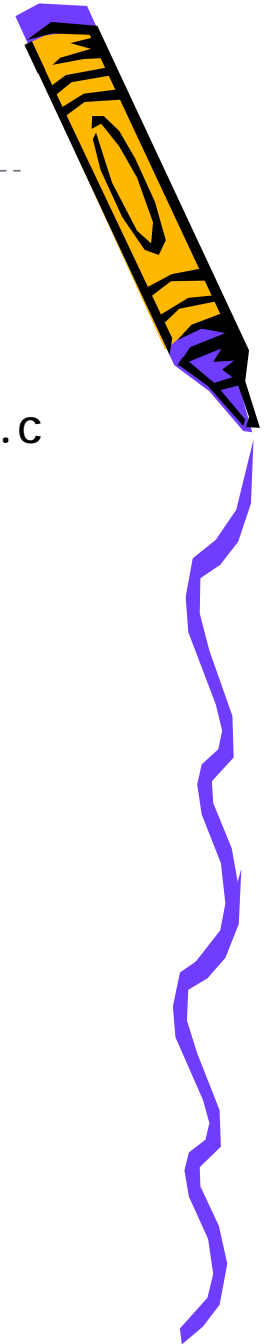
其他见memwatch文档和代码



# 测试 memwatch

---

- 下载 memwatch
- 编译 test.c
  - gcc -DMEMWATCH -DMEMWATCH\_STUDIO -o test test.c memwatch.c
- 运行编译完的程序
  - ./test
  - 运行结束将产生memwatch.log文件
    - 内存使用的全局信息统计，包括四点：
      - 1) 分配了多少次内存
      - 2) 最大内存使用量
      - 3) 分配的内存总量
      - 4) 为释放的内存总数
    - message: <sequence-number> filename(linenumber), information



# memwatch. log 样例



- ===== MEMWATCH 2.71 Copyright (C) 1992-1999 Johan Lindh =====
- Started at Thu Oct 9 14:56:39 2008
- Modes: \_\_STDC\_\_ 32-bit mwdWORD==(unsigned long)
- mwROUNDALLOC==4 sizeof(mwData)==32 mwDataSize==32
- statistics: now collecting on a line basis
- Hello world!
- underflow: <5> test.c(62), 200 bytes alloc'd at <4> test.c(60)
- relink: <7> test.c(66) attempting to repair MW-0x8051390...
- relink: MW-0x8051390 is the head (first) allocation
- relink: successful, no allocations lost
- limit: old limit = none, new limit = 1000000 bytes
- grabbed: all allowed memory to no-mans-land (976 kb)
- Killing byte at 0x805d704
- Killing byte at 0x80588e4
- Killing byte at 0x805179c
- Killing byte at 0x8051350
- check: <7> test.c(95), checking chain alloc nomansland
- check: <7> test.c(95), complete; no errors
- internal: <9> test.c(105), checksum for MW-0x8147210 is incorrect
- overflow: <9> test.c(105), 0 bytes alloc'd at <8> test.c(131169)
- internal: <9> test.c(107), no-mans-land MW-0x8147210 is corrupted
- realloc: <9> test.c(107), 0x8147234 was freed from test.c(105)
- WILD free: <10> test.c(110), unknown pointer 0x80489e4



memwatch. log



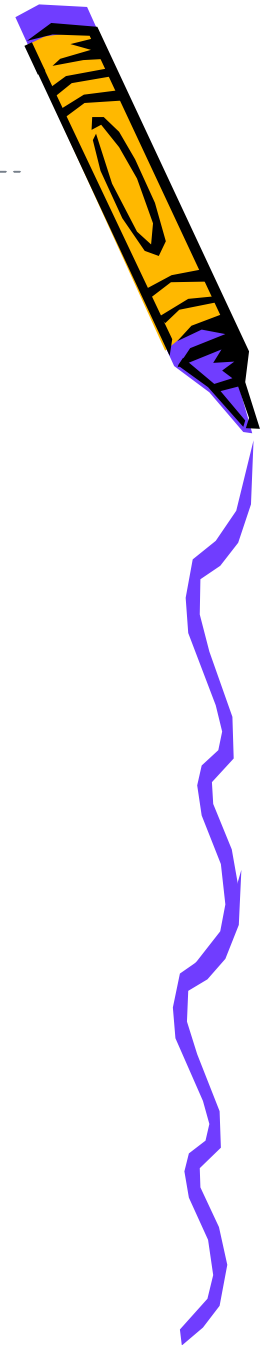
# memwatch. log (续)

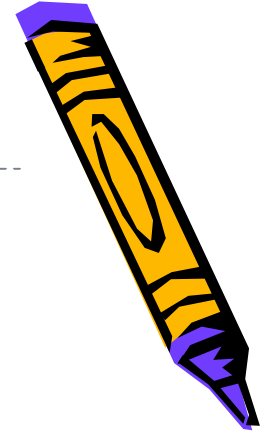
- Stopped at Thu Oct 9 14:56:39 2008
- wild pointer: <10> no-mans-land memory hit at 0x805d704
- wild pointer: <10> no-mans-land memory hit at 0x80588e4
- dropped: all no-mans-land memory (975 kb)
- internal: the grab list is not empty after mwDropAll()
- unfreed: <3> test.c(59), 20 bytes at 0x80511dc {FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE .....}

- Memory usage statistics (global):
- N)umber of allocations made: 5
- L)argest memory usage : 12020
- T)otal of all alloc() calls: 12530
- U)nfreed bytes totals : 12020

- Memory usage statistics (detailed):
- Module/Line
- test.c
- 131169
- 97
- 64
- 60
- 59
- 57
- 

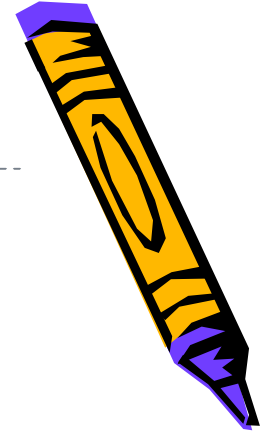
Module/Line	Number	Largest	Total	Unfreed	
test.c	5	12020	12530	12020	
131169	0	0	0	0	
97	1	12000	12000	12000	
64	1	100	100	0	
60	1	200	200	0	
59	1	20	20	20	
57	1	210	210	0	





# Q&A





# 谢谢!

