

Deet

A Simple and Extensible Graphical Debugger

*Jeffrey Korn and Dave Hanson
Princeton University
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Motivation

Debuggers are notorious for being:

- **Hard to port**
- **Hard to use**
- **Hard to program**
- **Hard to modify**
- **Complex**

The Deet Approach

- **Write the debugger on top of a small, simple system API:**
 - Machine-independent
 - Distributed
- **Use a suitable language to implement the debugger:**
 - Graphical
 - Programmable
 - Extensible

Result: Simplicity

Related Work

- **Machine Independence**

- smlld [LFP 90]
- ldb [SIGPLAN 92]

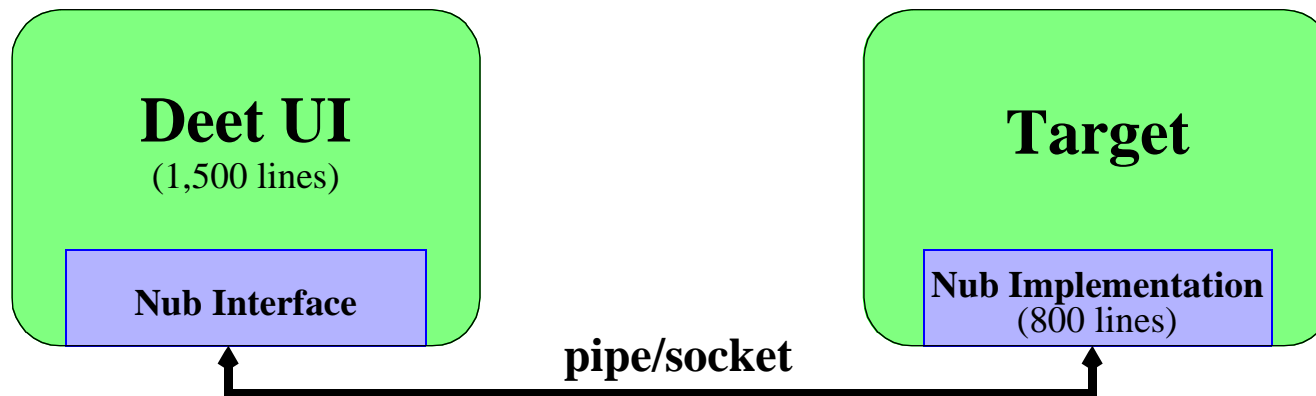
- **Graphical Debuggers**

- Blit Debugger, pi [USENIX 86]
- ddd [SIGPLAN notices 95]
- Microsoft Visual C++

- **Debugging Languages**

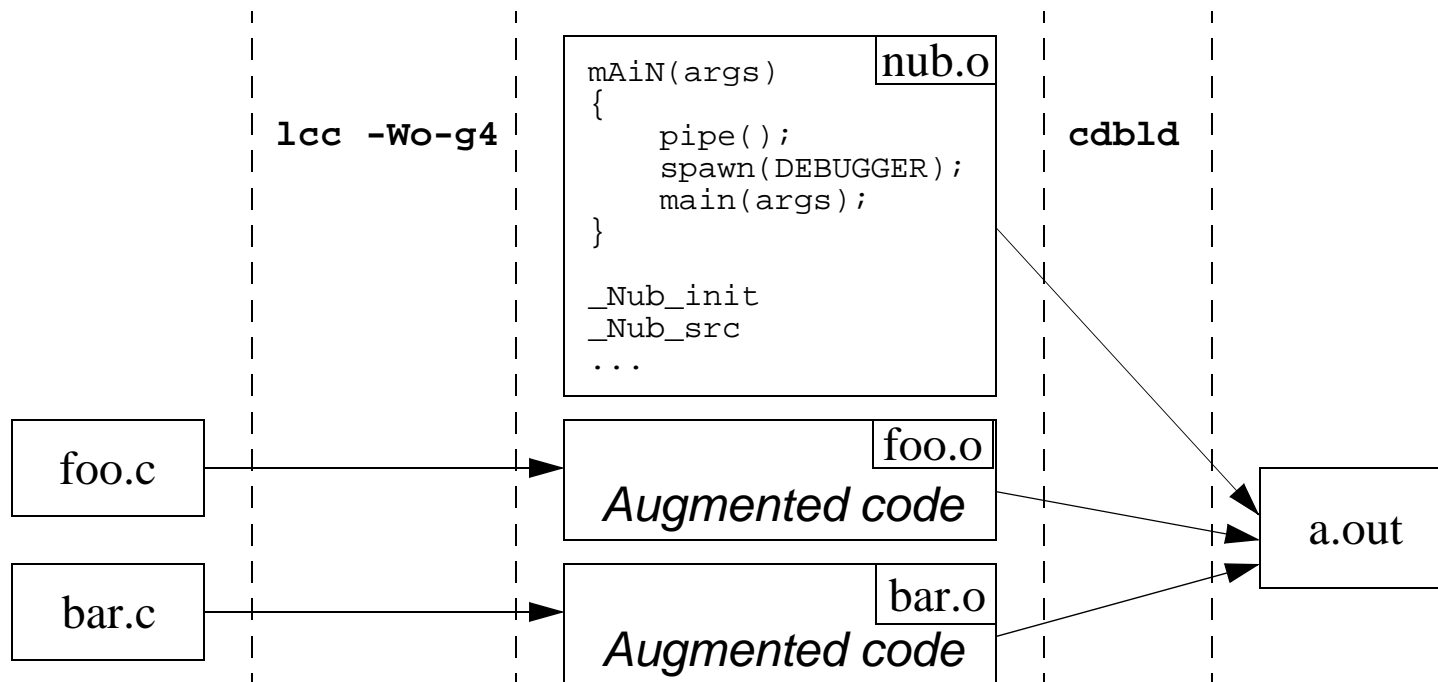
- ups, Acid [USENIX 94]
- Dalek [USENIX 90], duel [USENIX 93]
- NeD [USENIX 92]
- Solaris dbx

The Debugging Nub



- **Interface between debugger and target**
- **Contains all dependencies**
- **Minimal functionality, small API**
- **Can have different implementations**
- **Allows debugger to be on different machine**

A Machine Independent Nub



```
% DEBUGGER=cdb a.out
cdb> b 7
Sweep and send one of the following commands:
b test/wf.c:7.6
b test/wf.c:7.18
b test/lookup.c:7.2
cdb>
```

The Nub Interface

<code>_Nub_init</code>	Initialize nub.
<code>_Nub_set</code> <code>_Nub_remove</code>	Set and remove breakpoints.
<code>_Nub_src</code>	Walk through breakpoints with given pattern.
<code>_Nub_frame</code>	Information about stack.
<code>_Nub_fetch</code> <code>_Nub_store</code>	Manipulate memory in target.

- Symbol table implemented on top of nub interface (not specified by nub)

The Deet Language

- **Uses Tksh, a superset of Tcl**
- **Parses and interprets Tcl code or ksh scripts**
- **Written, used and programmed with Tksh**
- **Uses set of built-in nub commands:**

<code>deet_continue</code>	Begin / resume execution
<code>deet_breakpoint</code>	Set and remove breakpoints.
<code>deet_getval</code>	Get value at given address.
<code>deet_gettype</code>	Get type information.
<code>deet_frame</code>	Get/Set current frame.
<code>deet_sym</code>	Lookup symbol.

Why Debug With Tksh?

- **Good for interactive use**

 - Job control

 - Command line editing

 - Easy to work with files and processes

- **Backward compatibility**

 - No need to learn a new language

 - Conformance to standards (POSIX 1003.2 / ISO 9945-2)

- **Ksh is a good programming language**

 - Superset of Tcl, better syntax than Perl

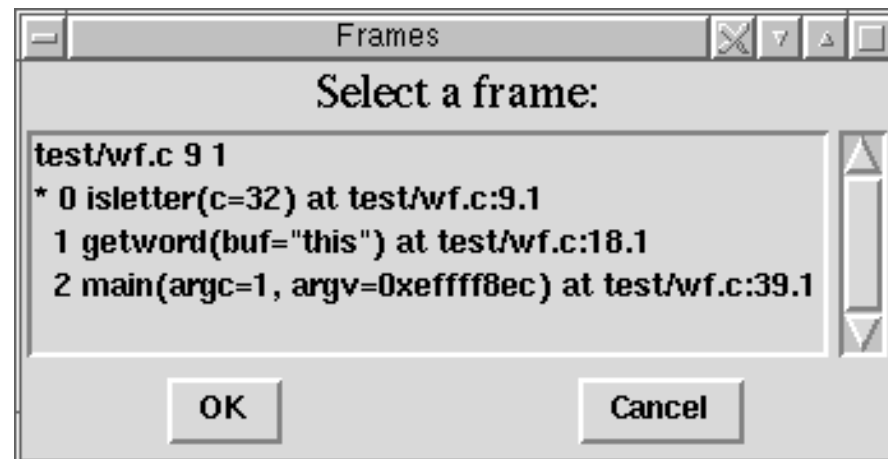
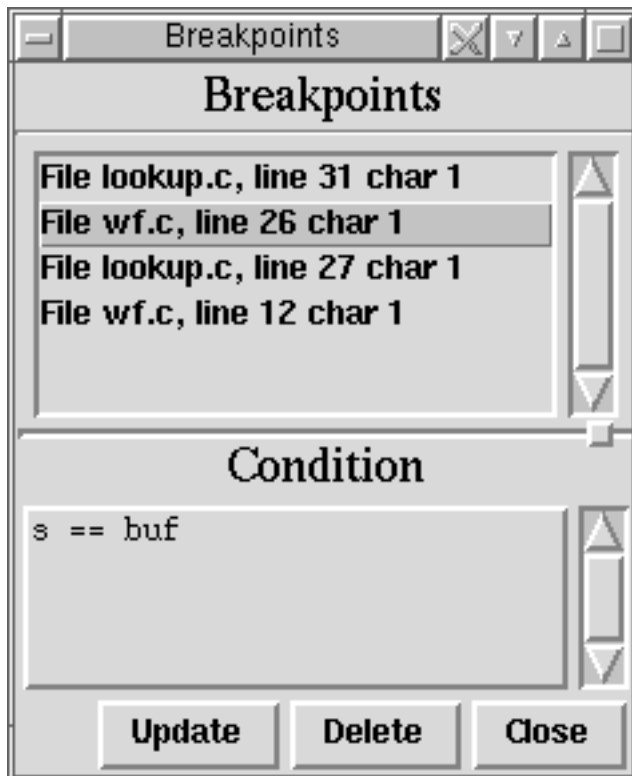
 - Good performance

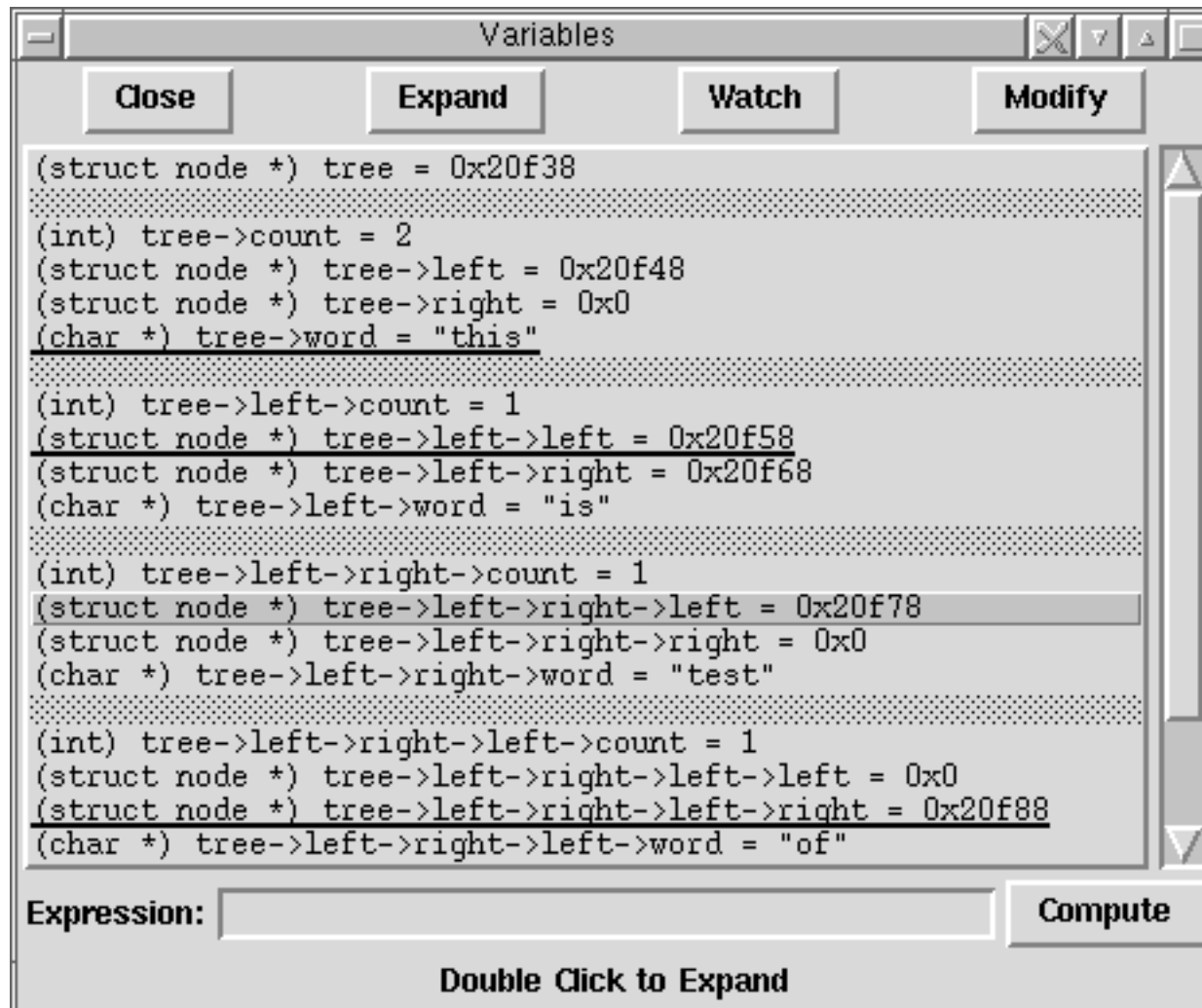
 - Language features

The image shows a debugger window titled "Deet: wf.c". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Program", "Window", "Extensions", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with buttons for "Continue", "Step", "Next", "Print", "Breakpoints", "Stack", and "Dump". A "File:" field contains "wf.c". The main area displays C code with line numbers 6 through 28. Line 9, "return 0;", is highlighted in black, indicating a breakpoint. Other lines are highlighted in yellow: line 12 "static int getword(char *buf) {" and line 20 "*s = 0;". The code includes functions for character conversion, word extraction, and tree printing. At the bottom, a status bar reads "Breakpoint in file wf.c, line 9".

```
6         c += 'a' - 'A';
7     if (c >= 'a' && c <= 'z')
8         return c;
9     return 0;
10 }
11
12 static int getword(char *buf) {
13     char *s;
14     int c;
15
16     while ((c = getchar()) != -1 && isletter(c) == 0)
17         ;
18     for (s = buf; (c = isletter(c)) != 0; c = getchar())
19         *s++ = c;
20     *s = 0;
21     if (s > buf)
22         return 1;
23     return 0;
24 }
25
26 void tprint(struct node *tree) {
27     if (tree) {
28         tprint(tree->left);
```

Breakpoint in file wf.c, line 9



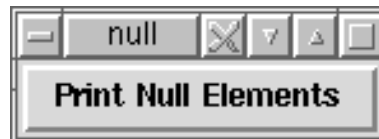


Programming Deet

```
function nullElements
{
    typeset arr=$1
    integer s=$(arraySize $arr)
    for (( i=0 ; i < s ; i++ ))
    do
        if [[ $(var "$arr[$i]") == 0x0 ]]
        then
            print "Element $arr[$i] null"
        fi
    done
}

toplevel .null

pack $(button .null.b -text "Print Null Elements" \
    -command "nullElements hashtable")
```



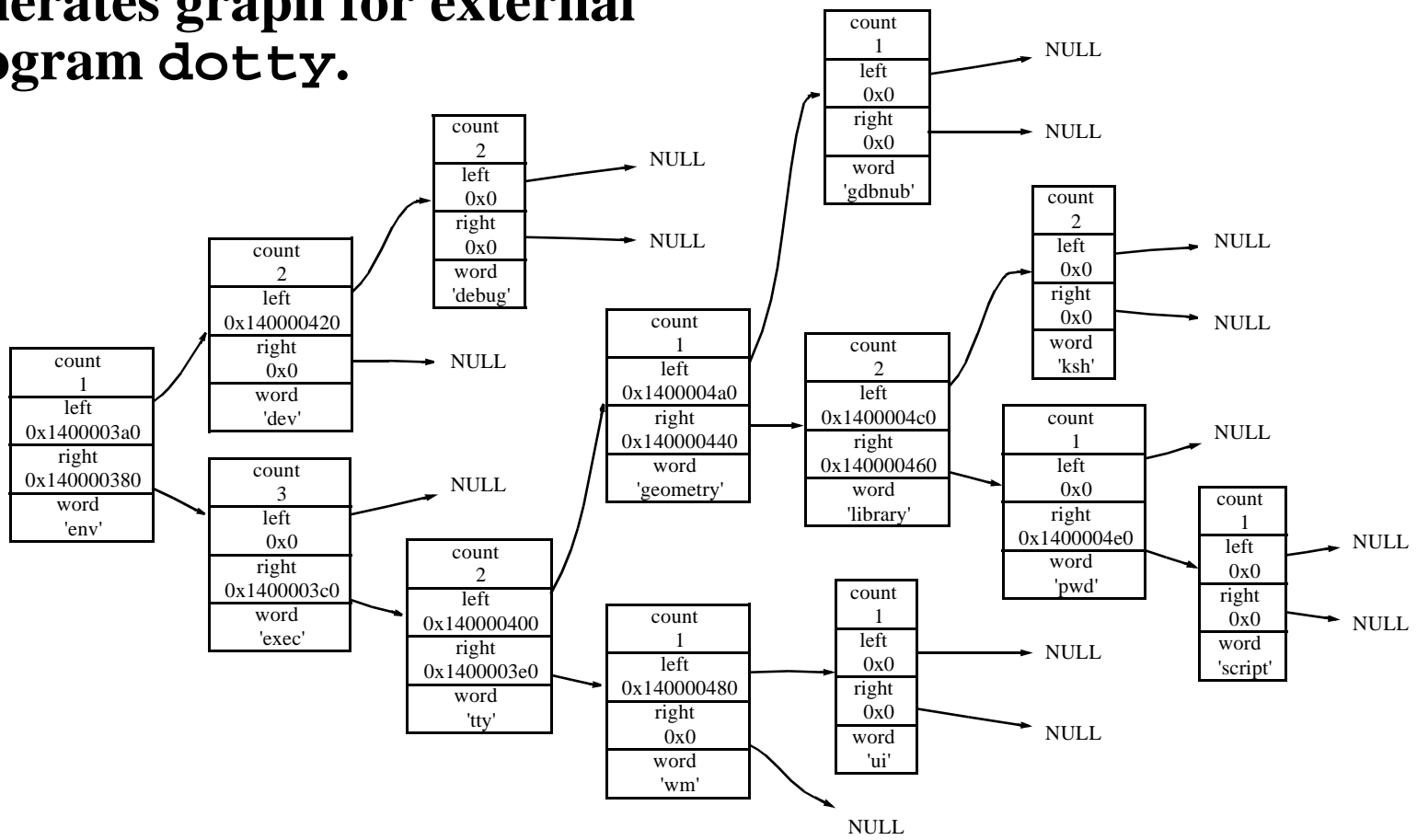
Example: Implementation of where

- **Complex debugger function written on top of nub interface:**

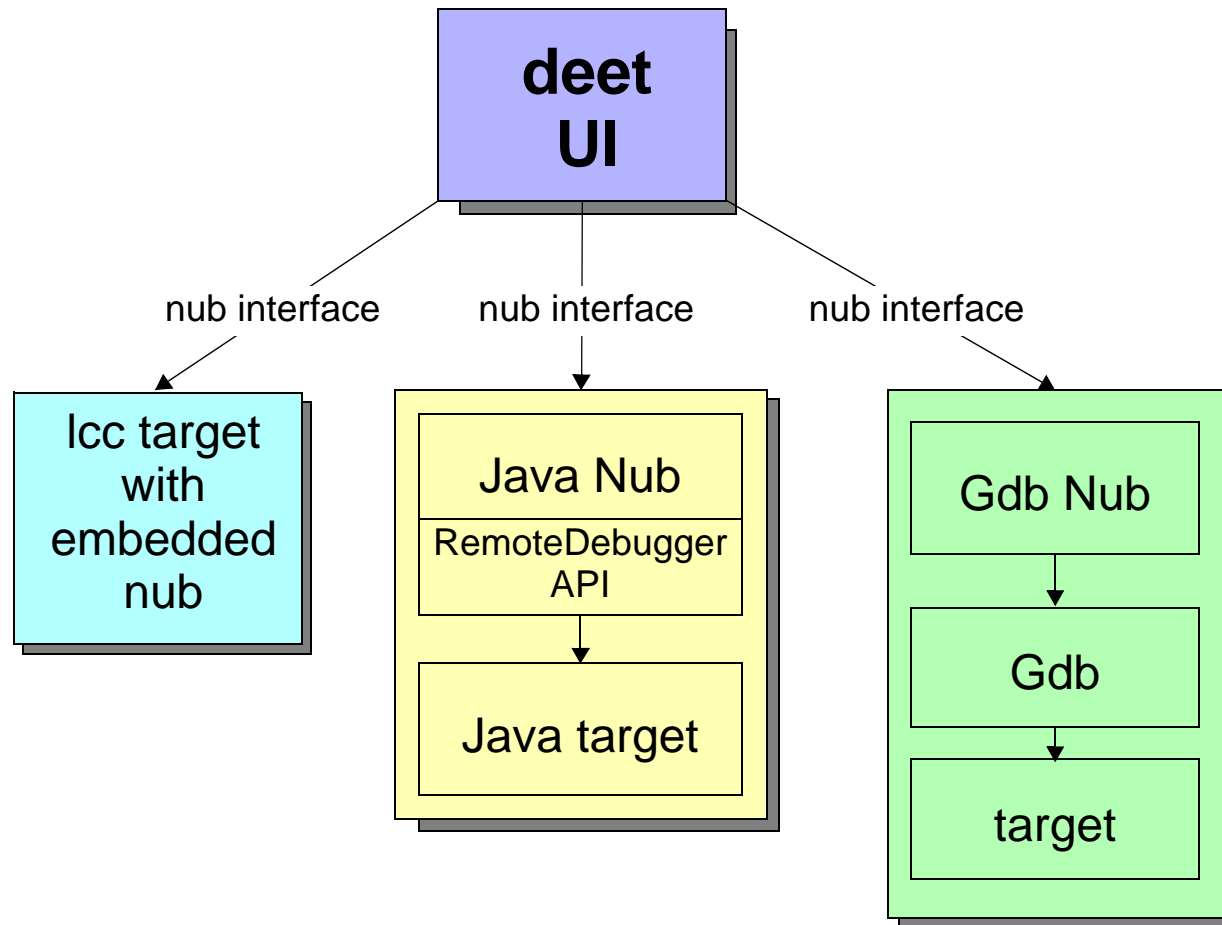
```
function where
{
    integer i=0
    while deet_frame $i 2> /dev/null
    do
        set -A frame $(deet_frame)
        set -A params $(deet_sym -params)
        ... # Print frame (< 30 lines)
        ((i++))
    done
}
```

Example: Drawing Structures

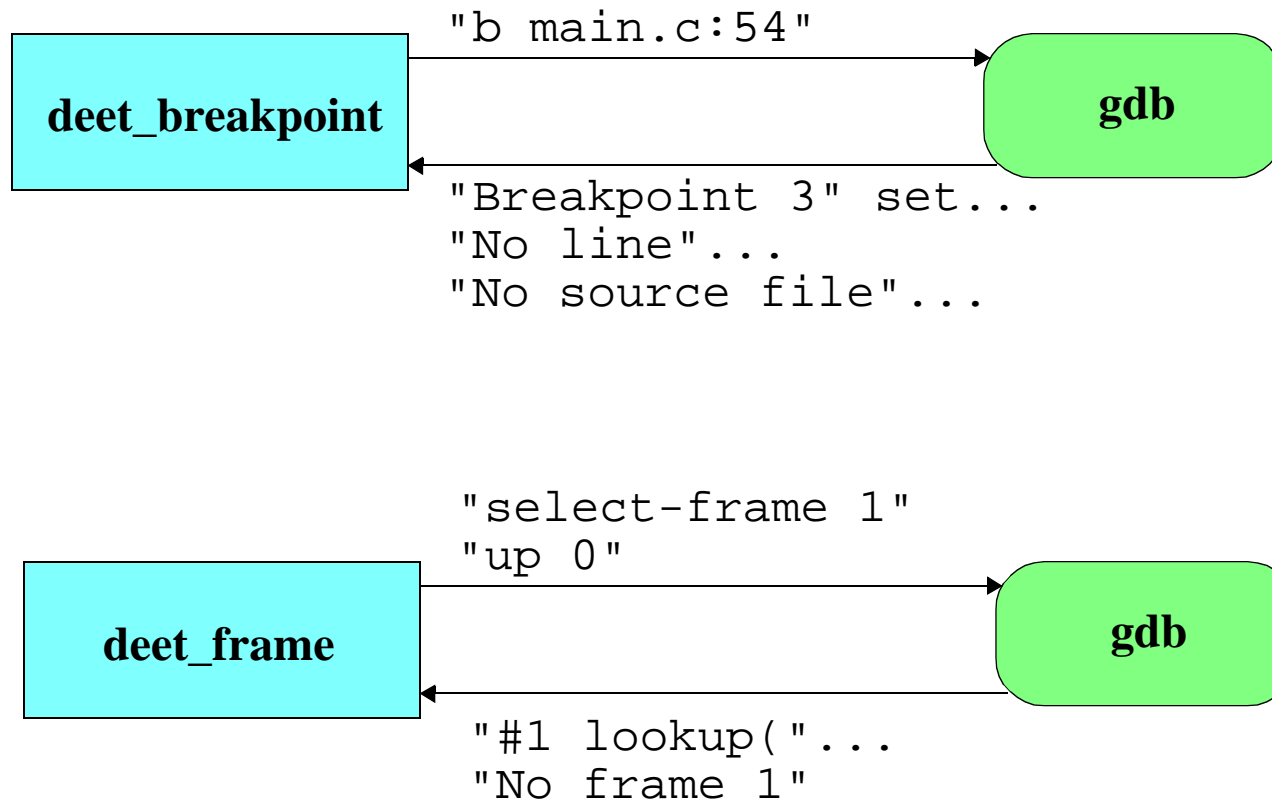
- Tksh function `drawval` (< 60 lines) generates graph for external program `dotty`.



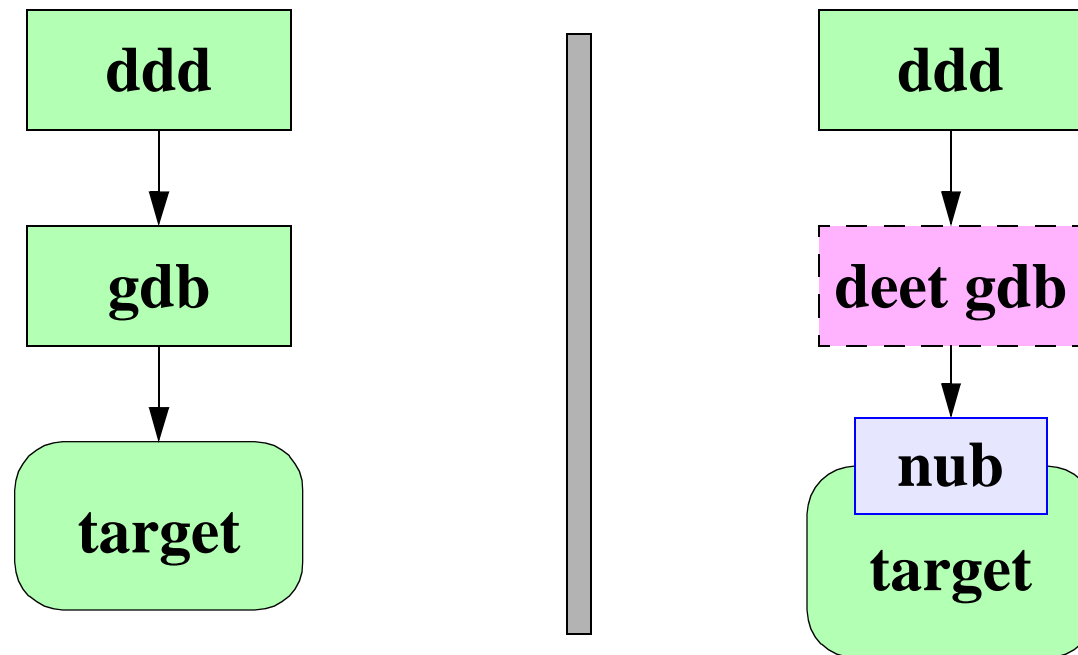
Piece-parts Design



Gdb Nub Implementation



Implementation of gdb UI



- **Implements enough of gdb to support ddd**

```
(gdb) frame  
#0  lookup (word=0x11ffff8e0 "a", p=0x140000010) at test/lookup.c:15
```

The Bad News...

- **Deet cannot support:**
 - **Stepping through assembly**
 - **Hardware data watchpoints**
- **Deet can but currently does not support:**
 - **Interrupting the target**
 - **Debugging already running target**
 - **Calling target functions**
 - **Debugging core files**
 - **Signal handling**
 - **Threads**

The Good News...

- **Demonstrates feasibility of nub interface**
- **Uses familiar high level debugging language**
- **Provides an extensible user interface**
- **Makes use of existing external tools**
- **Achieves simplicity**
 - Deet nub: 800 lines of C
 - Deet UI: 1,500 lines of Tksh
 - Gdb: 150,000 lines of C (47,000 machine dependent)
 - DDD: 90,000 lines of C++

Future Work

- **Support missing features**
- **Performance evaluation**
- **Expression evaluation**
- **Additional nubs:**
 - Other languages
 - Native object files (e.g. ELF)
 - Microsoft Debug API

<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~jlk/deet>