

Interactive Debugging for Extensible Languages in Multi-Stage Transformation Environments

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Agenda

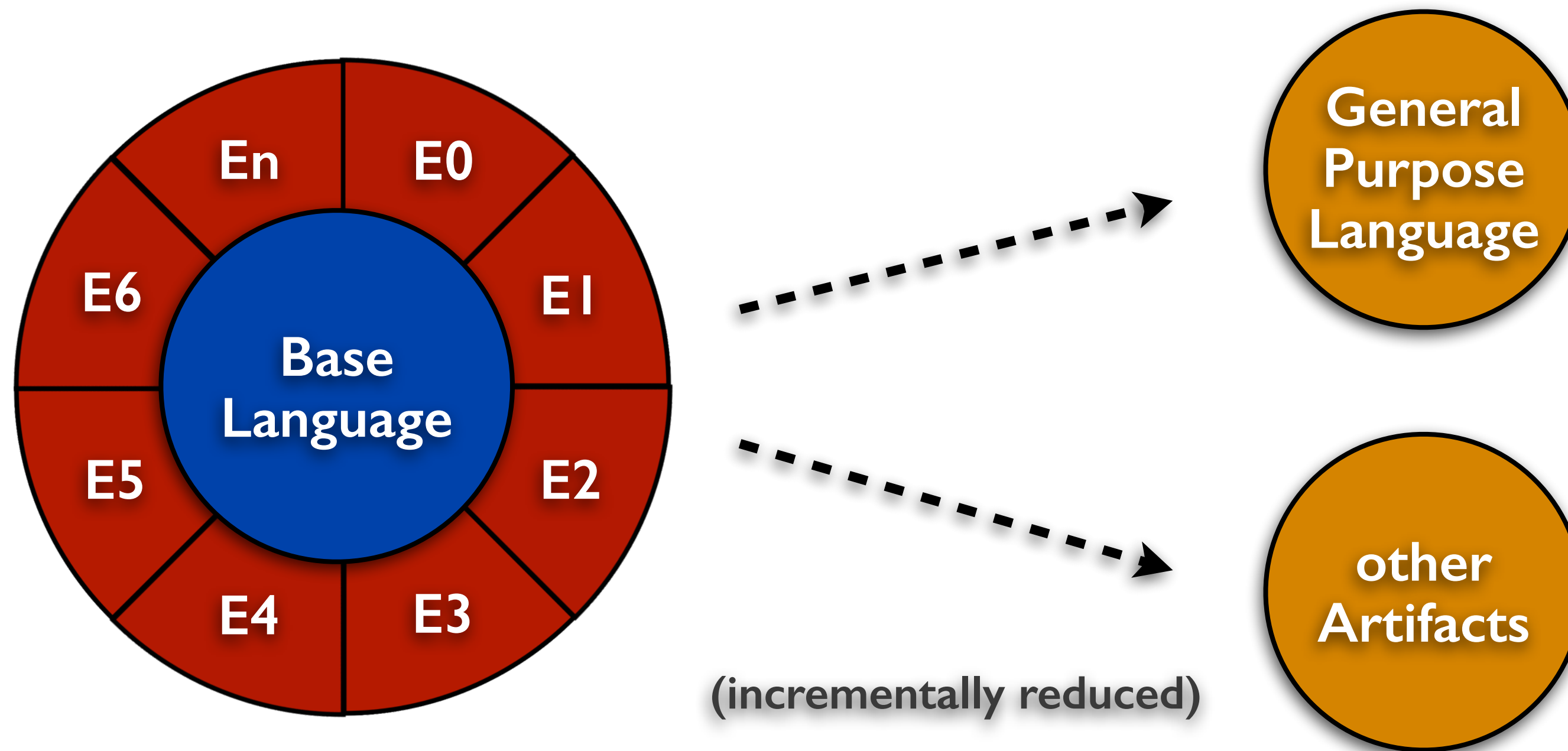
- * Extensible Languages
- * Bugs in Extensible Language Programs
- * The MuLDer Framework
- * mbeddr multi-level Debugger
- * Conclusion

Extensible Languages

the context

Extensible Languages

enable syntactical and semantic extensions



Extensible Languages

mixed-language programs (mbeddr example)

```
File Edit Search View Go To Code Build Run Tools Version Control Win
ADemoModule x
enum MODE { FAIL; AUTO; MANUAL; }
statemachine Counter {
  in start() <no binding>
  [step(int[0..10] size) <no binding> ] trace R2
  out resetted() <no binding> {resettable}
  vars int[0..10] currentVal = 0
  int[0..10] LIMIT = 10
  states (initial = start)
  state start {
    on start [ ] -> countState {
      start ^inEvents (cdesignpaper.screenshot.ADemoModule)
      step ^inEvents (cdesignpaper.screenshot.ADemoModule)
    }
    on step [currentVal + size > LIMIT] -> start { send resetted(); }
    on step [currentVal + size <= LIMIT] -> countState {
      Error: wrong number of arguments + size;
      send incremented();
    }
  }
}
MODE nextMode(MODE mode, int8_t speed) {
  return [ MODE, FAIL
          | mode == AUTO | mode == MANUAL | trace R1;
          | speed < 50    | AUTO         | MANUAL
          | speed >= 50  | MANUAL        | MANUAL
```

State Machines

C

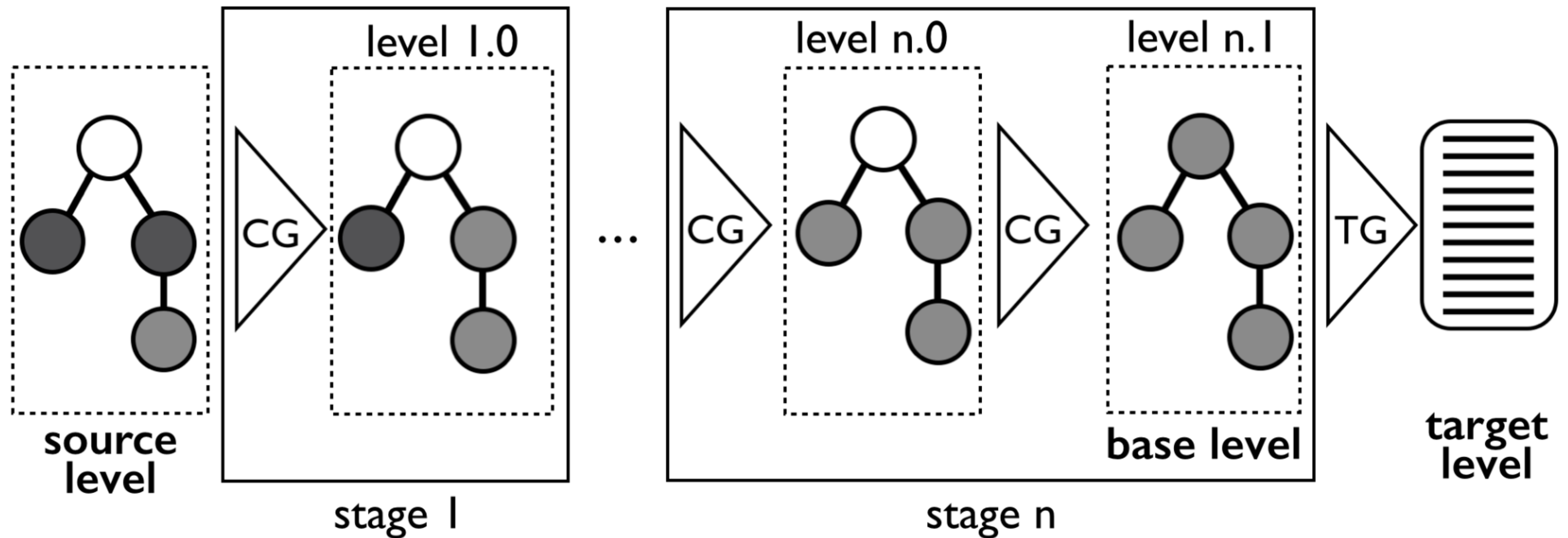
Requirements

Decision Tables

Variability

Extensible Languages

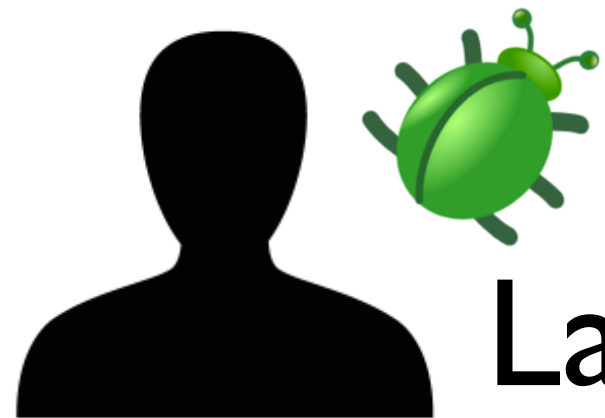
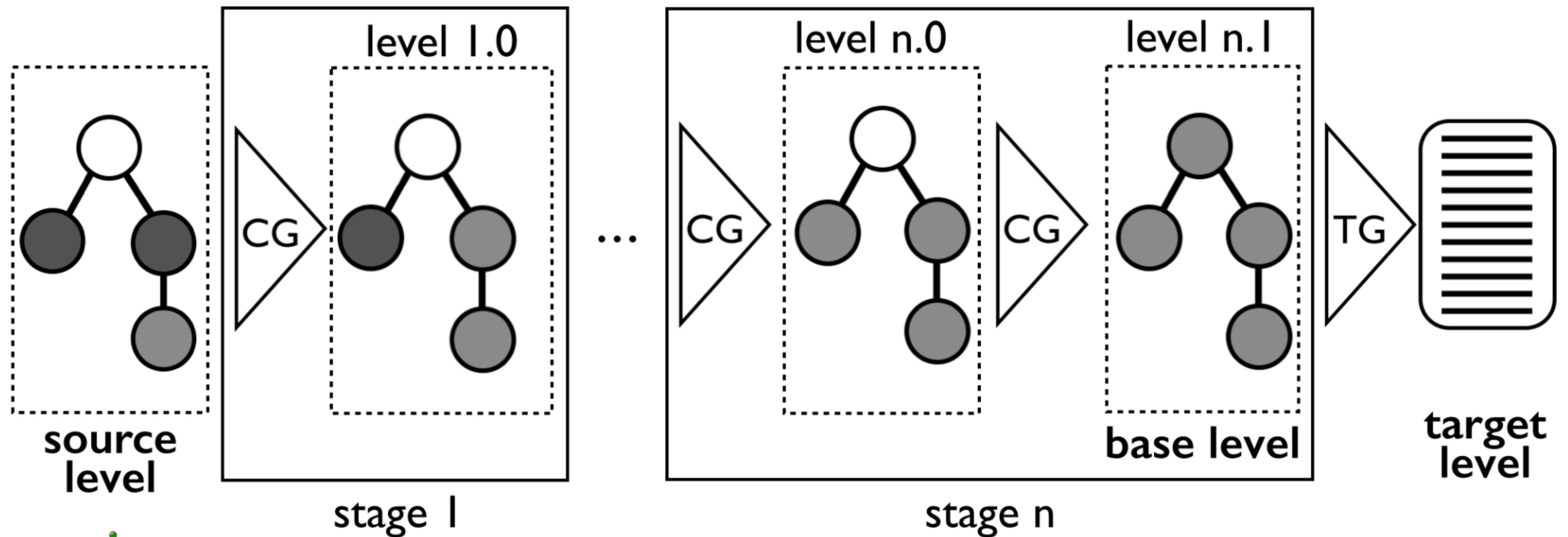
high-level code gets incrementally reduced



**Who can introduce Bugs
that manifest at Runtime?**

Who can introduce Bugs?

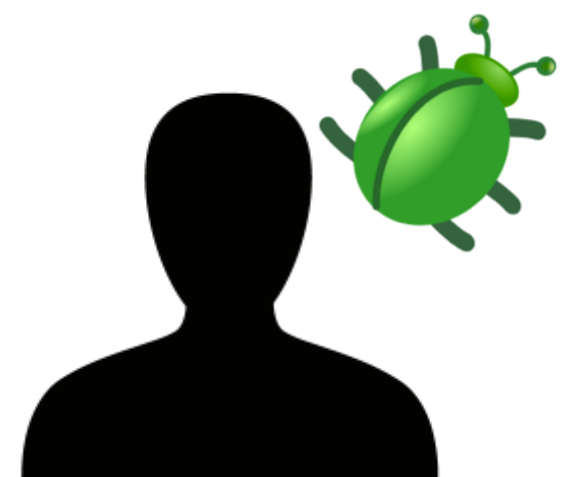
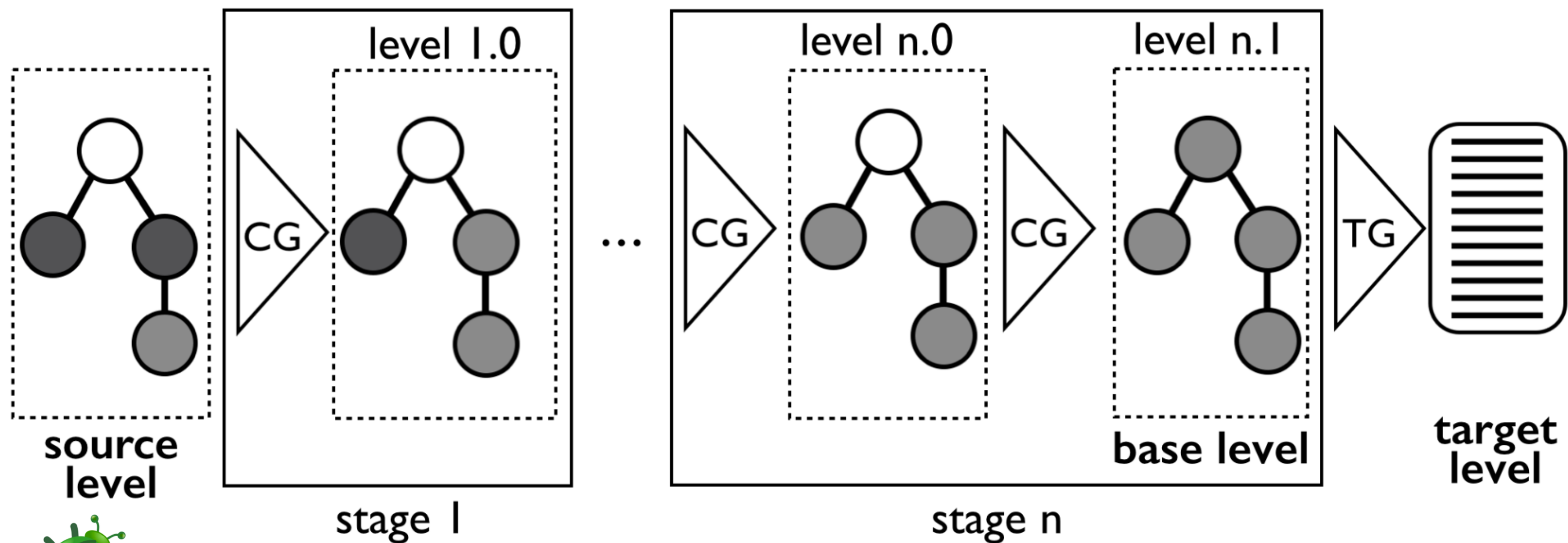
language user - source level



Language user manually introduces source level bug

Who can introduce Bugs?

language engineer - intermediate/base level



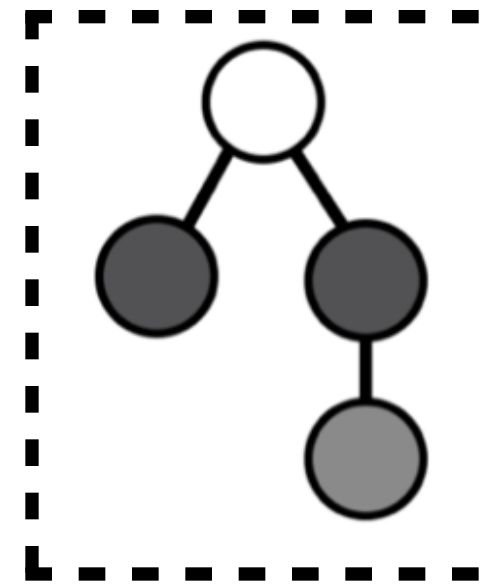
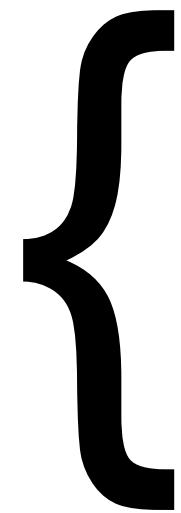
Language engineer introduces bug through **faulty transformation**

**Multi-Level Debuggers can
analyze both bug categories**

Multi-Level Debuggers

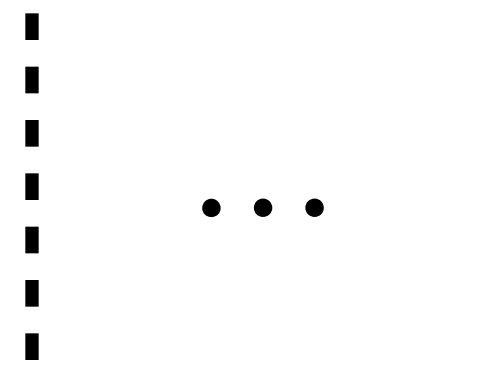
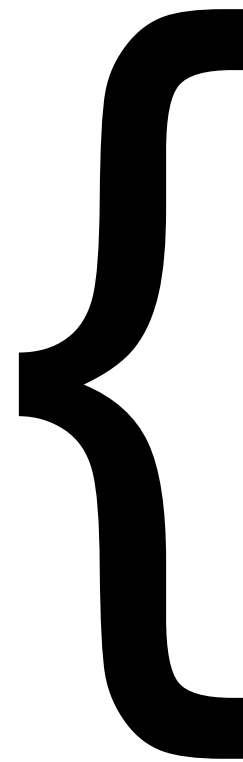
two types of users

Language
User

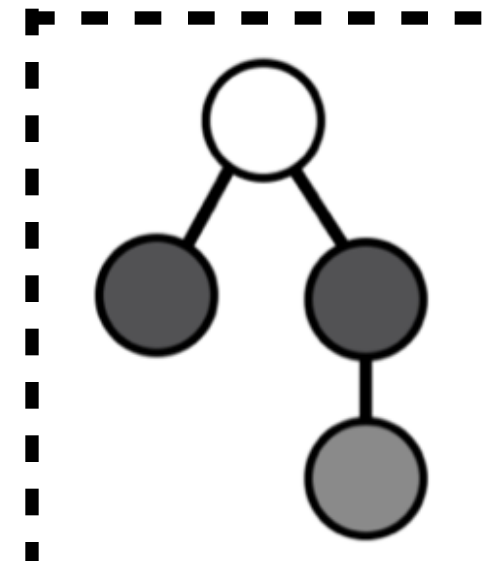


Source Level

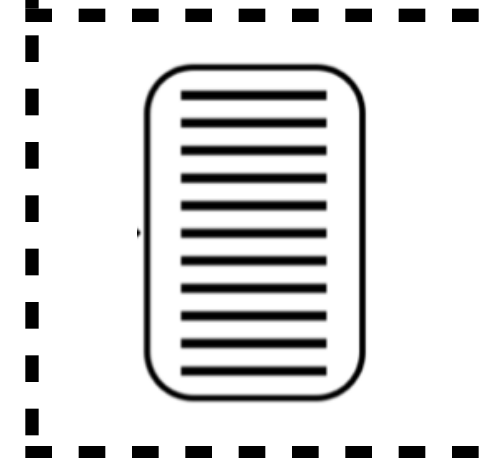
Language
Engineer



n Intermediate Levels



Base Level



Target Level (text)

(later demonstrated)

The MuLDer Framework

(The Multi-Level Debugger Framework)

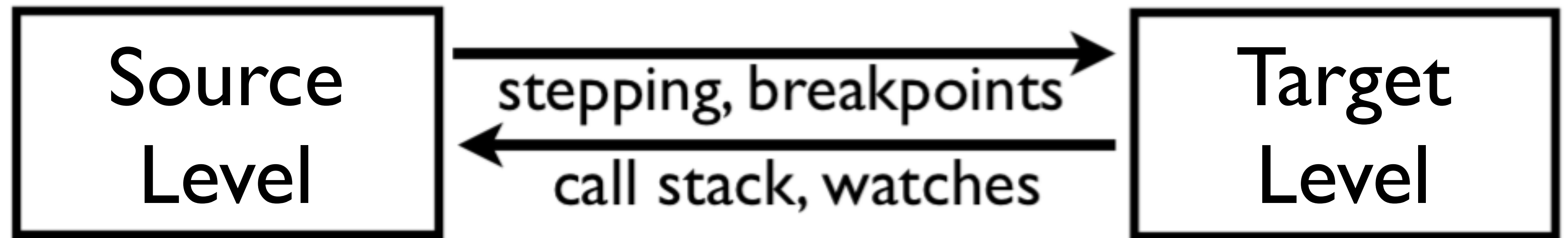
MuLDer Framework

overview

- Based on mbeddr Platform + JetBrains MPS (customized version)
- For languages supporting „call stack / stepping“-based debug approach (e.g., imperative)
- Debugging support is built per language construct
- Implementation is restricted to MPS, approach is workbench independent

MuLDer Framework

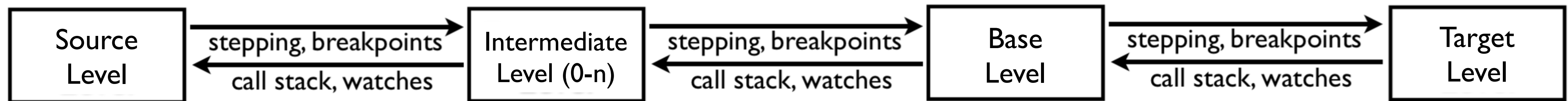
initial source-level debugger framework



- ◆ No support for **alternative transformations**
- ◆ Hard to establish a **mapping** between both levels
- ◆ **Changing** in low-level generators require **updates** in debugger definitions

MuLDer Framework

incremental approach with MuLDer



- ✓ Multi-Level debugging support
- ✓ Support for alternative transformations
- ✓ Easy to establish a mapping between both levels
- ✓ Debugger definitions are independent from changing low-level generators

MuLDer Framework

approach

1. **Specify debug semantics of language constructs**
2. **Annotate transformations (M2M/M2T) to map between high-level and generated code**

MuLDer Framework

specify debug semantics: implement interfaces

Function x

Warning: the node is in a read-only model. Your changes won't be saved

```
concept Function extends FunctionSignature
implements IDocumentable
              IStatementListContainer
              IFunctionLike
              ILOCCountProvider
              ICanMangleNames
              IMayActAsMainFunction
              IFunctionLikeReducedToSingleFunction
              IDataFlowAnalyzerEntryPoint
              Callable
              ProviderScope
              ControlFlowProvider
              Steppable

instance can be root: false
alias: function
short description: a C function

properties:
```

MuLDer Framework

specify debug semantics: provide specification

The screenshot shows the MuLDer Framework IDE with two tabs: 'Function' and 'Function_CallableSpec'. A warning message is displayed at the top: 'Warning: the node is in a read-only model. Your changes won't be saved'.

The 'Function' tab shows the following specification:

```
concept Function extends FunctionSignature
                    implements IDocumentable
                               IStatementListContainer
```

The 'Function_CallableSpec' tab shows the implementation of the 'Function' concept:

```
Callable function
concept: Function
stack frame name: (node, watchable)->string {
    node.name;
}
```

Below the implementation, the following properties are listed:

```
instance can be root: false
alias: function
short description: a C function
properties:
```

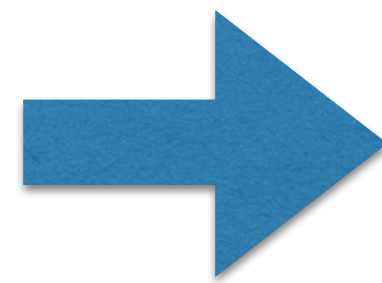
MuLDer Framework

annotate transformation rules (M2M)

```

exported int32 main() {
  return test[tc];
} main (function)
testcase tc {
  boolean trueValue = true;
  assert(true && trueValue);
}

```



```

@StackFrame2StackFrame main → main
exported int32 main() {
  return blockexpr {
    int32 failures = 0;
    @OutlineStackFrame: blockStatement2Testcase
    {
      boolean trueValue = true;
      if (!(true && trueValue)) {
        failures++;
      } if
    }
    yield failures;
  };
} main (function)

```

```

[concept      TestcaseRef] --> content node:
[inheritors  false]
[condition   <always>]
<TF> [ @OutlineStackFrame: blockStatement2Testcase ] <TF>
      {
      $COPY_SRCL$ [ int32 bla = 123; ]
      }

```

MuLDer Framework

annotate transformation rules (M2T)

```
@StackFrameProvider
```

```
text gen component for concept Function {  
    (context, buffer, node)->void {
```

```
    ...
```

```
    append { };
```

```
        @IdentifierProvider
```

```
        append ${node.mangledName( ) };
```

```
        append { (};
```

```
    ...
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

➔ Associates target level Functions with base level

mbeddr

multi-level Debugger

mbeddr multi-level debugger

different languages supported

- **mbeddr C**
- **State machines**
- **Components**
- **Decision Tables**
- **...**

mbeddr multi-level debugger

source-level debugging

The screenshot displays the mbeddr multi-level debugger interface. On the left, a project tree shows the structure: LanguageExample (Source) > LanguageExample (Folder) > main (Module). The main module is expanded, showing BuildConfiguration (Build) and Main (Module). The Main module is selected, and its source code is displayed in the center. The code is as follows:

```
Model LanguageExample.main constraints imports nothing

exported int32 main() {
  return test[sumTesting];
} main (function)

testcase sumTesting {
  int32 sum = 0;
  loop [0 to 10] {
    sum += it;
  } loop
  assert(sum == 55);
}
```

The line `return test[sumTesting];` is highlighted in blue, indicating the current execution point. Below the code editor, the 'Debug' window is open, showing the 'Debugger' tab. The 'Frames' pane shows the current frame: `LanguageExample.main` at `main():0 Main(LanguageExample.main)`. The 'Variables' pane shows a message: 'No local variables available'.

➔ Debugging **source-level** code (high level)

mbeddr multi-level debugger

base-level debugging

The screenshot displays the mbeddr multi-level debugger interface. The top panel shows the source code for a C program. The code is as follows:

```
contents:  
int32 blockExpr();  
exported int32 main() {  
    return blockExpr();  
} main (function)  
int32 blockExpr() {  
    int32 failures = 0;  
    {  
        int32 sum = 0;  
        {  
            int32 index = 0;
```

The line `return blockExpr();` is highlighted in blue. The bottom panel shows the debugger's state. The 'Debugger' tab is active, and the 'Console' is empty. The 'Frames' pane shows the current stack frame: `LanguageExample.main@37_0`. The 'Variables' pane shows a message: `No local variables available`.

➔ Debugging **base-level** code (C)

Conclusion

Conclusion

identified advantages

- ✓ **Alternative transformations supported**
- ✓ **Building debuggers requires little effort due to the incremental approach**
- ✓ **Debugger implementation does not depend on low-level languages/generators**
- ✓ **Debuggers can be used by language users and language engineers**

Conclusion

identified limitations

- Implementation restricted to MPS
- Tracing across all levels required (MPS modified)
- Debug performance decreases with each additional abstraction level
- Language must support the „stepping / call stack“ based debugging approach

return „any Questions?“;

<https://github.com/DomenikP/MuLDer>