z/TPF V1.1

TPF Users Group - 2010
TPF Debugger Update

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Venue: Development Tools Subcommittee

AIM Enterprise Platform Software
IBM z/Transaction Processing Facility Enterprise Edition 1.1.0

Agenda

- **Debug Server Access Control**
- **TPF Code Coverage**
- **XML Generator for C/C++**
- **Malloc View Filters**
- **Register by SVC**
- **Instruction Detail Pane**
- **Record Hold Table View**
- **Offset into Dx (datalevel)**
- **Summary of other new features**

Debug Server Access Control

- **Provides a control mechanism to allow or restrict different TPF Toolkit processes that run on a z/TPF System. For example:**
  - Debugger registration (granularity is also available by type)
  - Performance analyzer
  - ECB launcher subsystem
  - Among others…
- **Access control rules are managed (altered and displayed) through the ZDBUG ACCESS command**
- **Access control rules for RSE subsystems in the TPF Toolkit take effect immediately. However, they will not terminate any existing debugger sessions or entry control blocks (ECBs). Use ZDBUG CLEAR to clean existing entries.**
- **These rules are saved across-IPL cycles**
- **No code changes necessary**
- **CDBPUX may be used to follow or override access control in your z/TPF system based on the conditions that you define**

See Appendix A for example with CDBPUX

Debug Server Access Control

- **Example for Access Control**
  - ZDBUG ACCESS ALTER - Use (NO)KEYWORD to alter restrictions

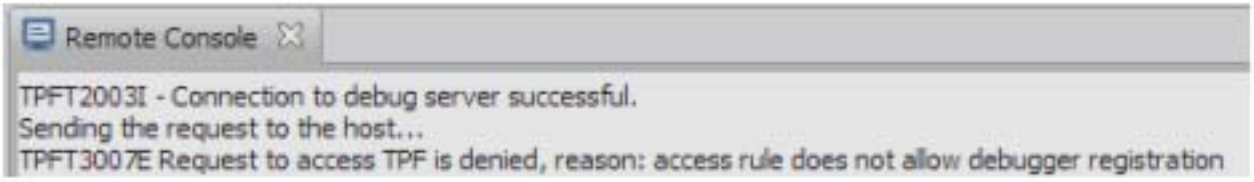
z/TPF System →

(Do not allow any debug registration request)

```
AAES0008I 00 ==> zdbug access alter nodbug
CSMP0097I 11.25.15 CPU-B SS-BSS  SSU-HPN  IS-01 _
CDBS0029I 11.25.15 DEBUG SERVER ACCESS CONTROL RULES MODIFIED
ACCESS RULES                                KEYWORD       VALUE
ADD ANY TRACE ENTRY FOR PERF. ANALYZER      PA            YES
ADD TRACE BY PGM ENTRY FOR PERF. ANALYZER   PAPROGram     YES _
ADD ANY TRACE ENTRY FOR DEBUGGER            DBUG          NO
ADD TRACE BY PGM ENTRY FOR DEBUGGER         DBUGPROGram   NO
ADD DEBUGGER TRACE ENTRY WITH SVC MASK      REGSVC        NO
ADD DEBUGGER TRACE ENTRY WITH FUNC. MASK    REGFUN        NO
VIEW DUMPS CAPTURED BY DEBUGGER             VUDUMP        YES _
MONITOR LONG RUNNING ECB                    MONECB        YES
LAUNCH ECB FROM TOOLKIT                     NEWECB        YES
WEB SERVICES                                WEBSERvices   YES
ALTER EVA=SVA MEMORY IN DEBUGGER SESSION    ALTSVA        YES
END OF DEBUG SERVER ACCESS RULES DISPLAY +
```

TPF Toolkit →

(Debug registration request)



TPF Code Coverage

- **Designed as a flexible tool for use by Quality Assurance managers, Testers and Developers in Regression, Function, and LCUT test environments.**
- **Intended to communicate the percentage of code executed at different levels to determine if testing coverage is adequate.**
- **Not intended to show the path of execution of an application.**
- **This project is expected to ship in two phases:**
  - Size Analysis – To be available in the near future
  - Source Analysis – Planned for delivery at a later date

TPF Code Coverage

- **Example uses of the code coverage tool:**
  - A QA manager needs to know what modules of an application are not executed when a driver suite is run (hundreds or thousands of modules).
  - A tester needs to ensure that a test plan drives all modules, objects, and functions in an application (tens of modules)
  - A developer needs to ensure that all lines of a new application component have been tested (a few modules at most). Available in Source Analysis.

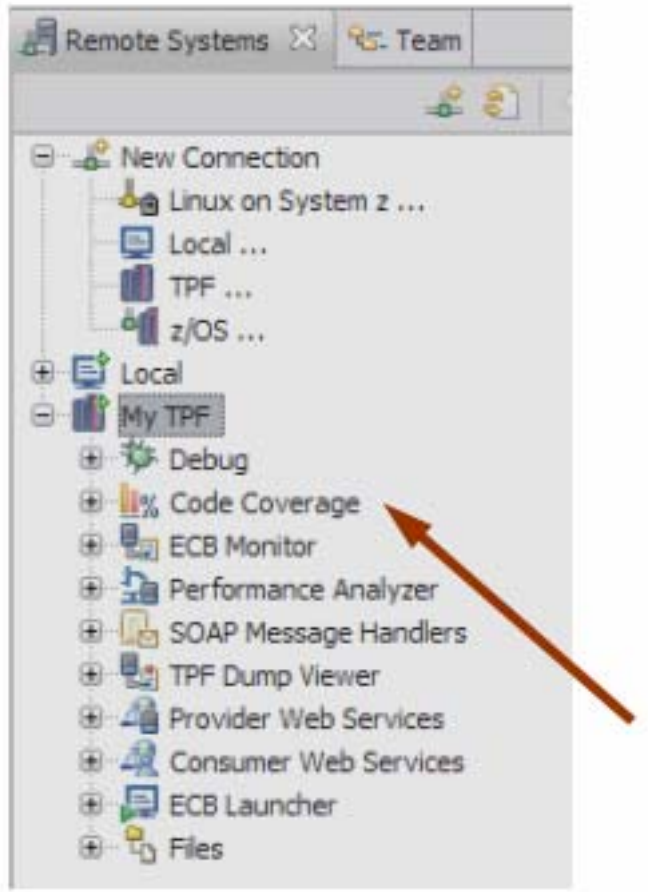
TPF Code Coverage

- **The code coverage tool is broken up into three steps:**
  - Collection: the code coverage tool gathers the number of instructions that have been executed for the module. At this point, after the collection is run, the size percentage is available for viewing at the module level. This collection is done at program level, not at transaction level.
  - Analysis
    - Size Analysis: Breaks the estimated size percentage results down in terms of objects and functions within each module.
  - Viewing: The results of the collection and/or size analysis are presented to the user in the Code Coverage view.

Note: The size percentage is calculated by comparing the number of instructions obtained at collection time with an estimated number of instructions in the module, object, and function.

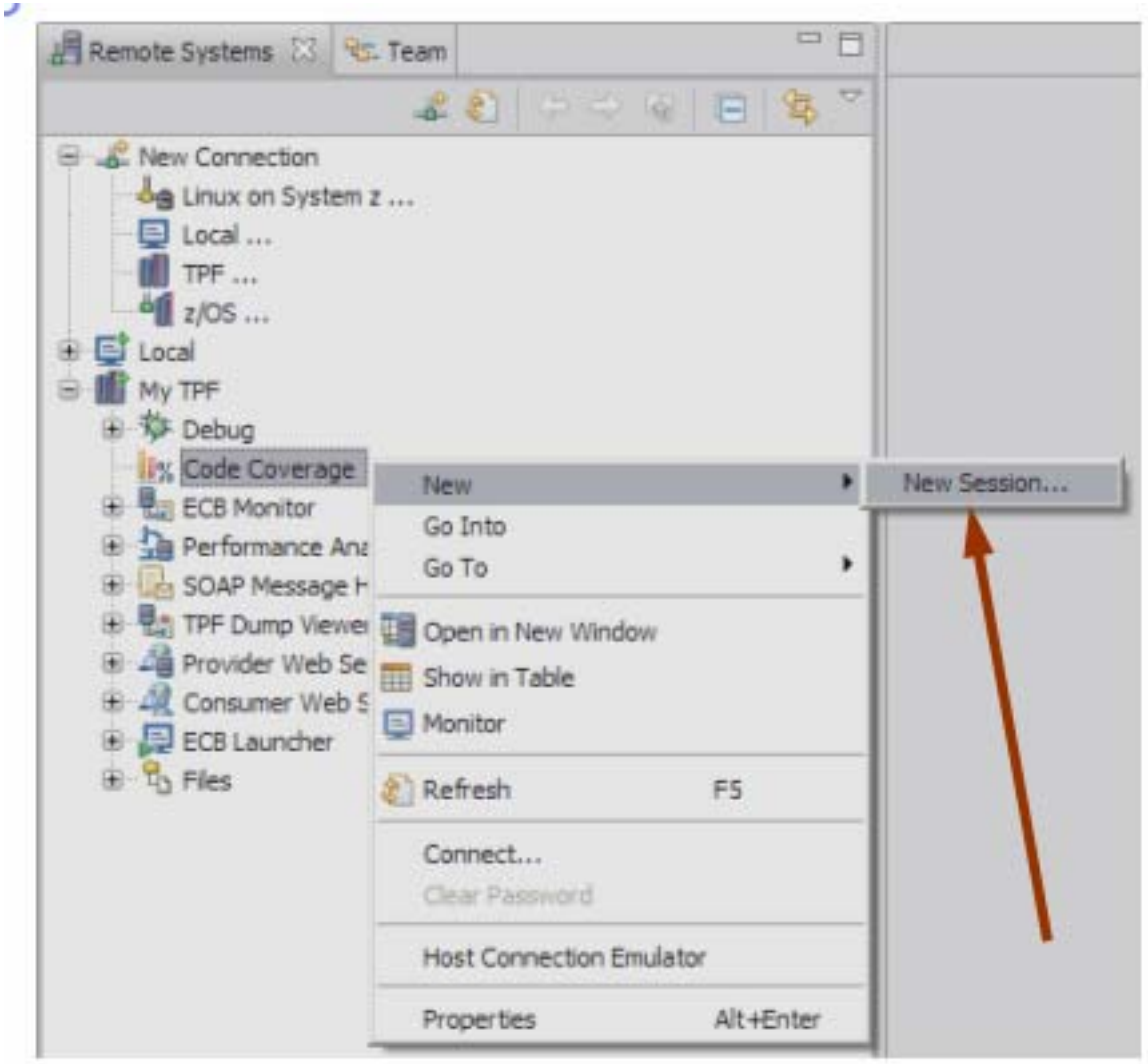
TPF Code Coverage

- **TPF Toolkit Interface**
  - Code Coverage is a new Remote System Explorer (RSE) subsystem under your z/TPF System connection
  - Under this subsystem, you will be able to create and manage Code Coverage registration sessions (performing collection and analysis actions)



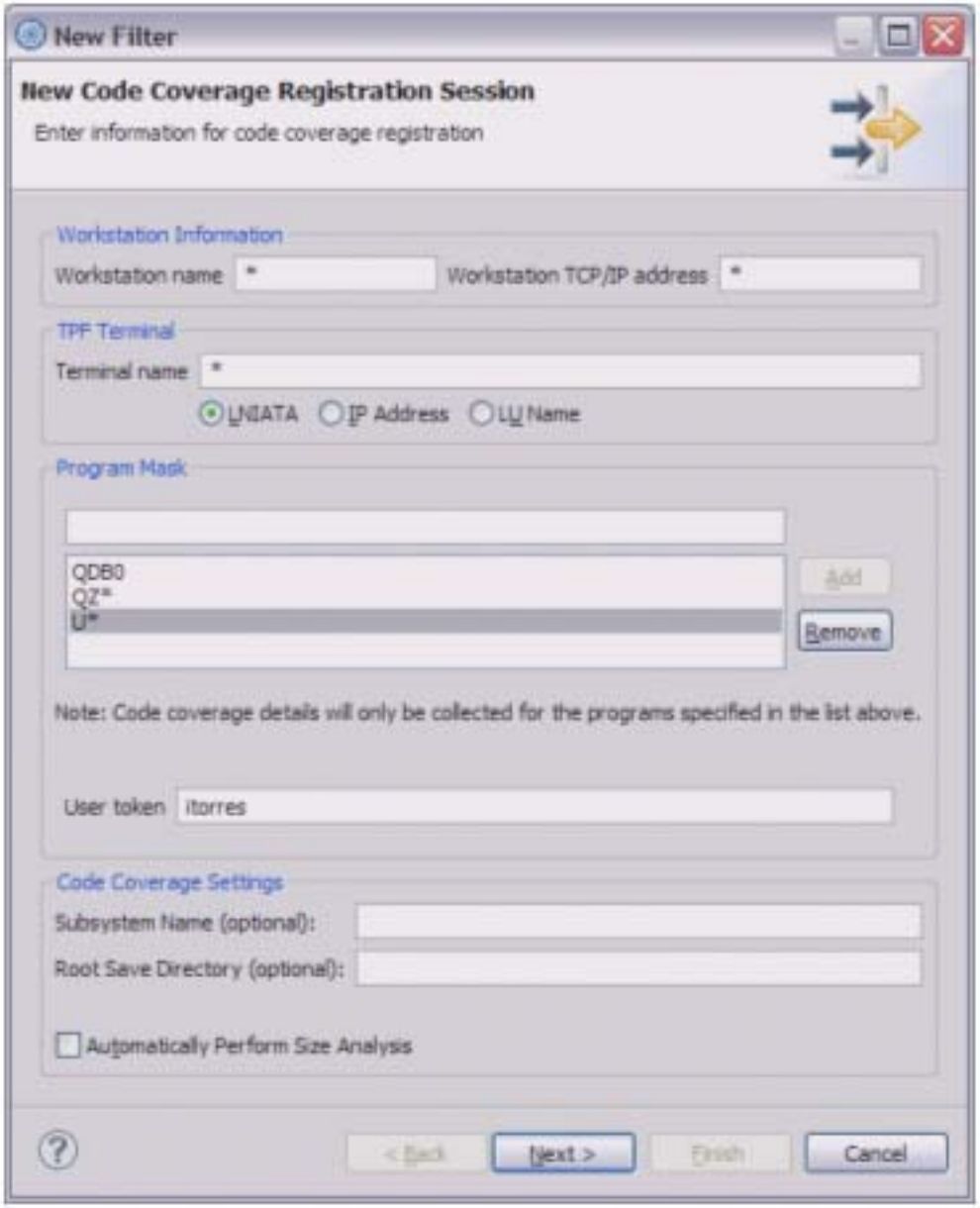
TPF Code Coverage

- **Creating registration sessions is similar to the TPF Debugger, right-click and select New Session**



TPF Code Coverage

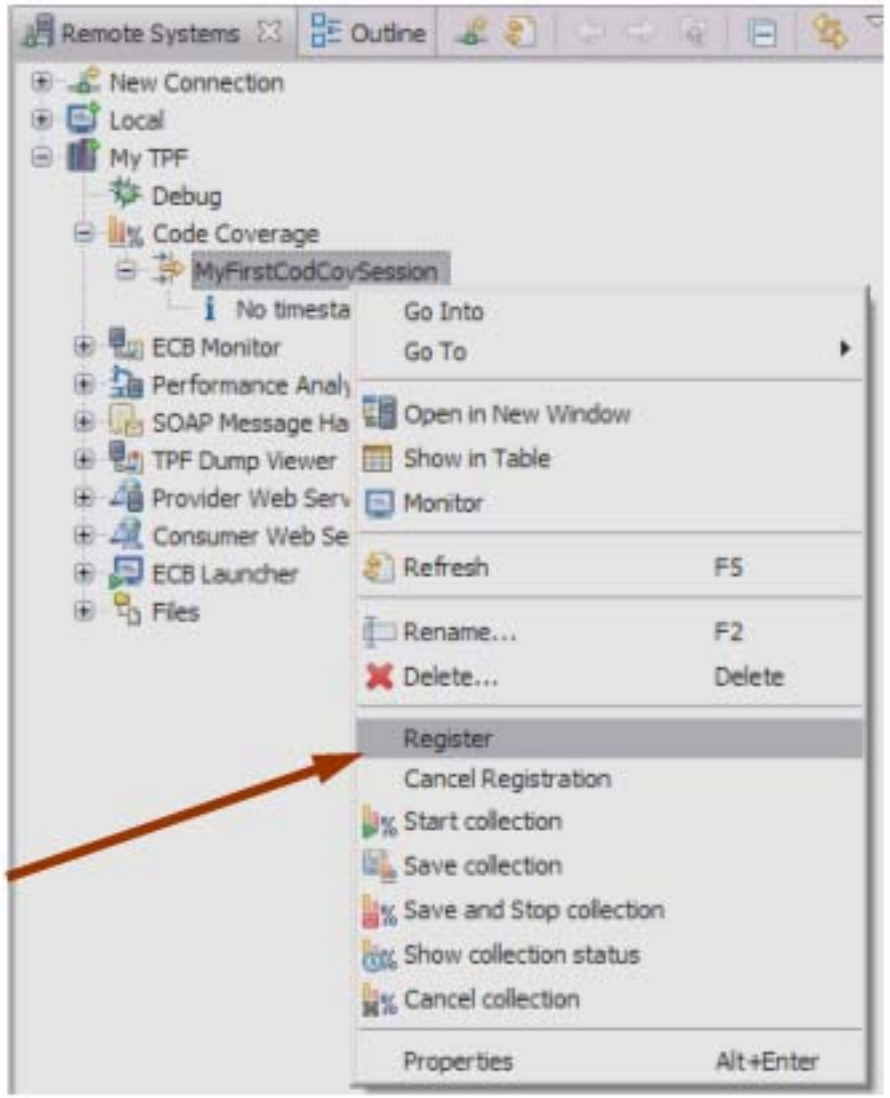
- **Code Coverage Collection is done at program level, unlike the debugger which is done at transaction level .**
- **The program mask specifies the list of modules that will have their executed instructions collected.**
- **Specifying a Terminal allows you limit when data for the list of modules is collected**



TPF Code Coverage

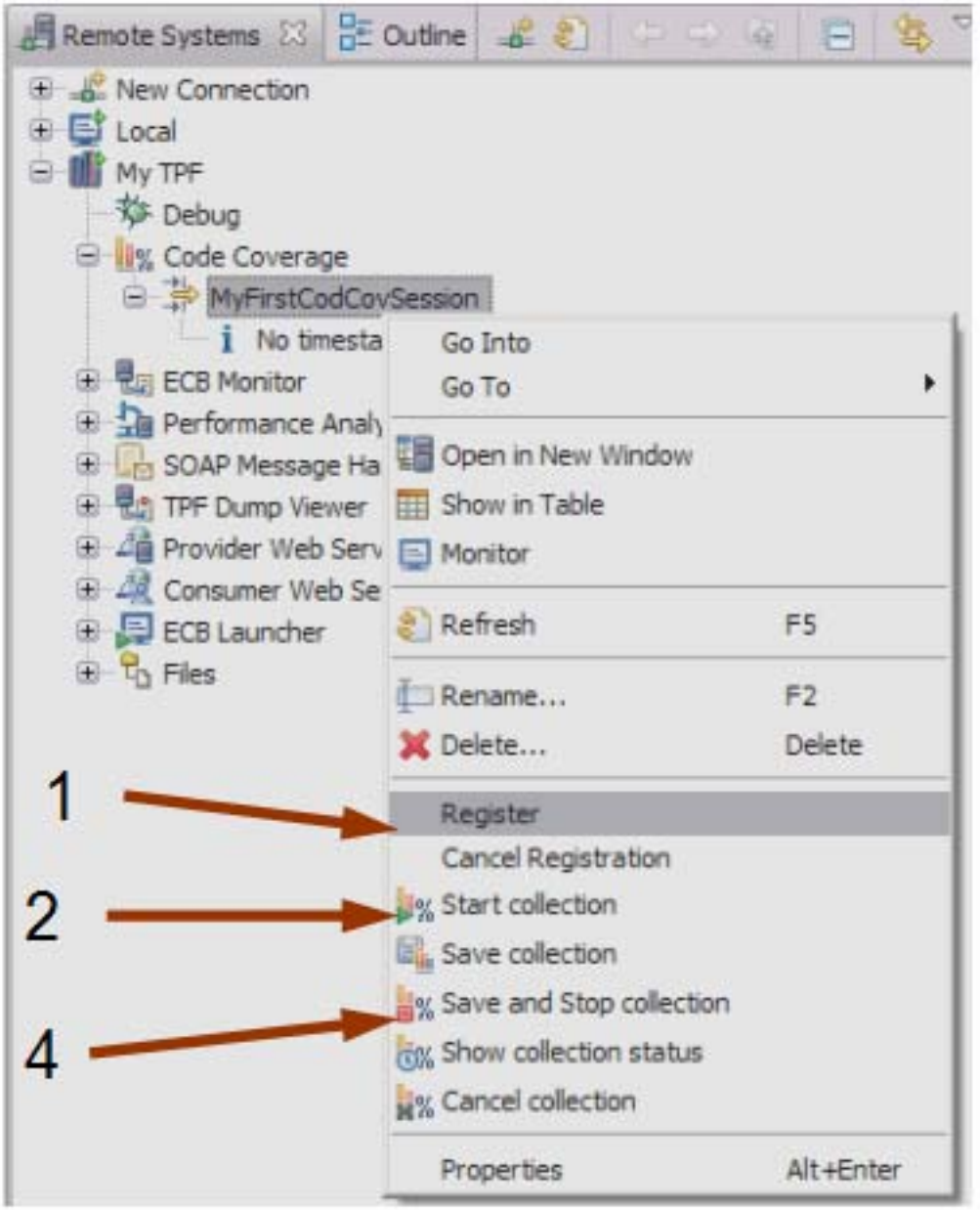
- **Under the Code Coverage subsystem a list of sessions are shown**
- **Right-clicking on a session allows you to perform collection actions on your z/TPF System**

(See Appendix B for action descriptions)



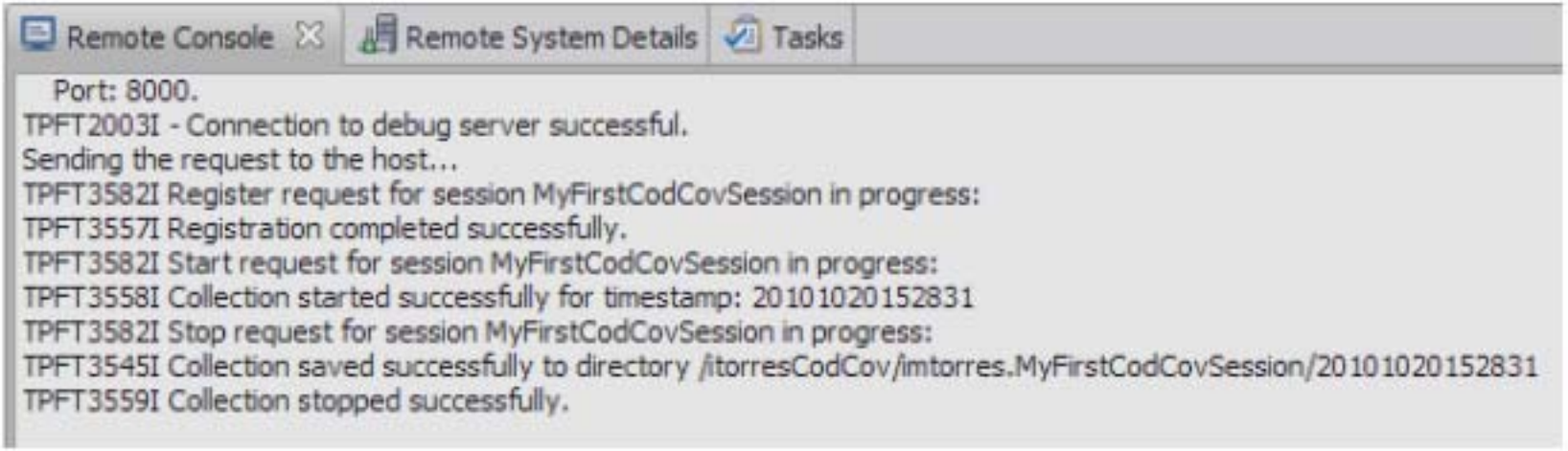
TPF Code Coverage

- **How to perform collection**
  - 1. Register
  - 2. Start collection
  - 3. Drive TPF activity
  - 4. Save/Save and Stop collection



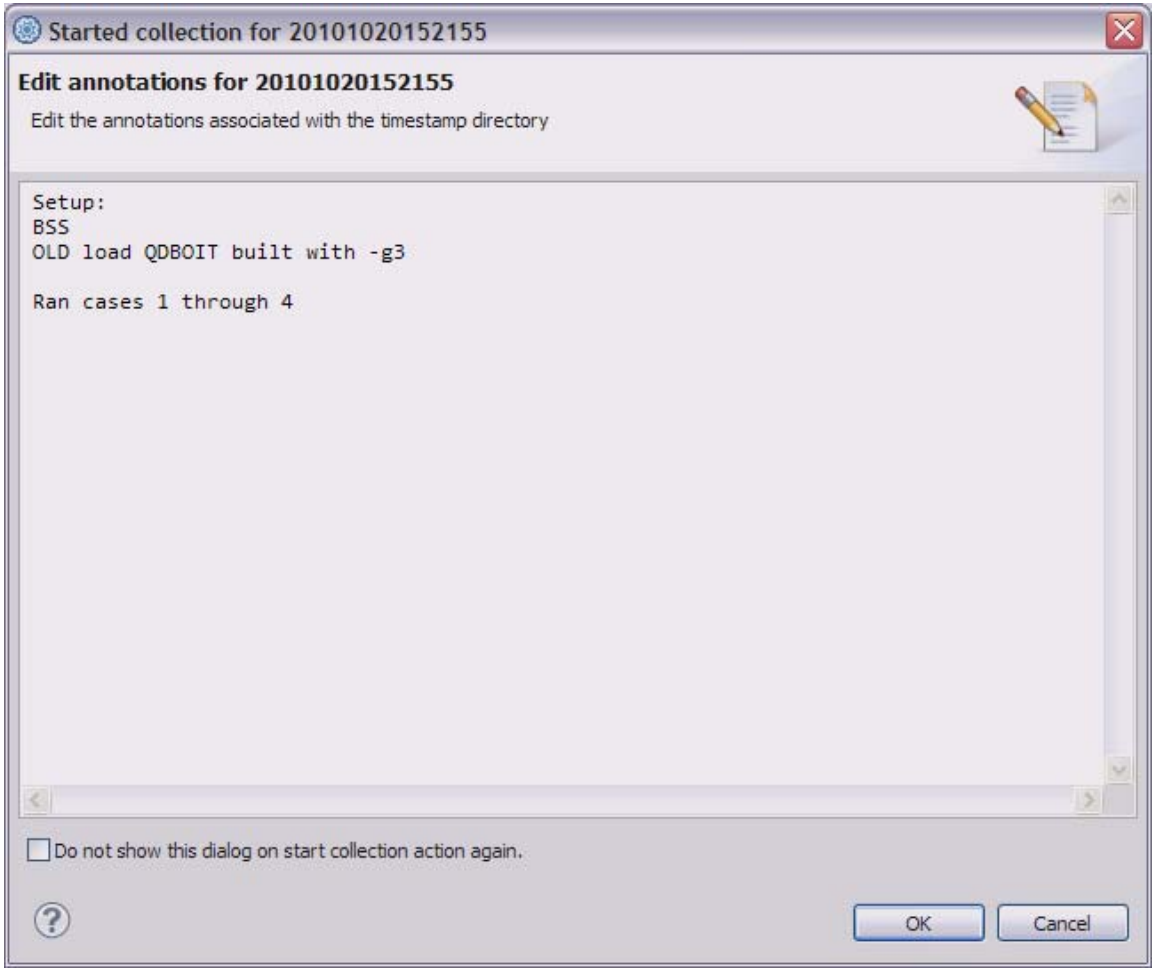
TPF Code Coverage

- **Messages regarding session activity are displayed in the Remote Console View in the TPF Toolkit**
- **Messages that require the administrator's attention are displayed in prime CRAS and echoed in the TPF Toolkit**



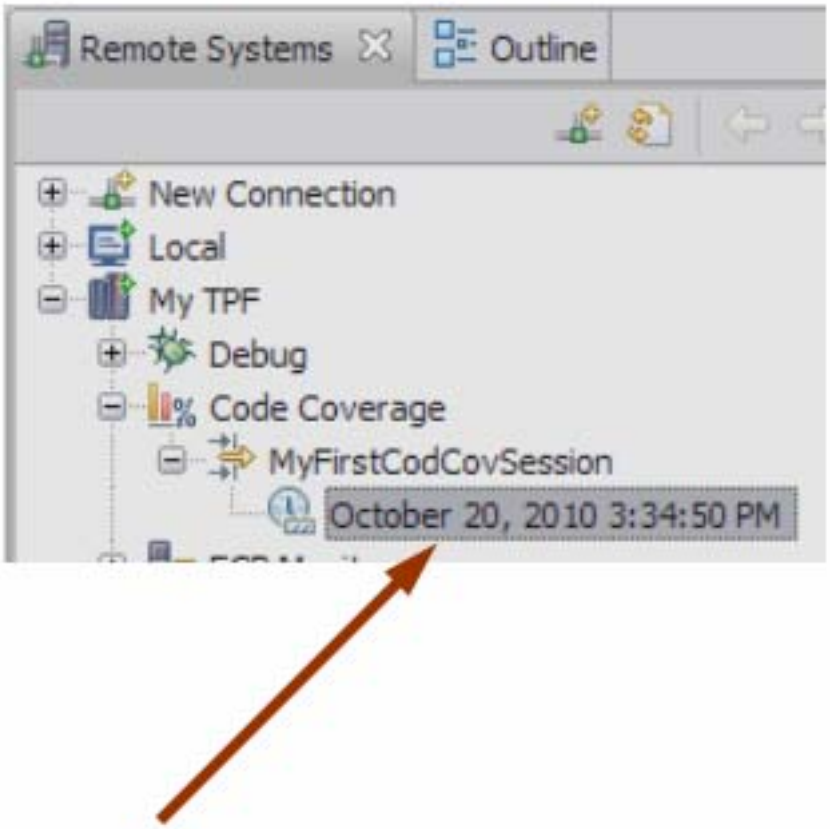
TPF Code Coverage

- **The TPF Toolkit provides you with the ability to edit the annotations file associated with collection data.**
- **These annotations can indicate any information or procedure you want to associate with a timestamp directory. This can be used for setup and noting what cases/transactions have been run. It can also be used as a collaboration tool, such as tracking to-do's.**
- **Once you start collection you may be prompted to edit this annotations file.**



TPF Code Coverage

- **Once collected data has been saved, a timestamp directory is created under the registration session**
- **You may perform collection multiple times for a particular registration session**

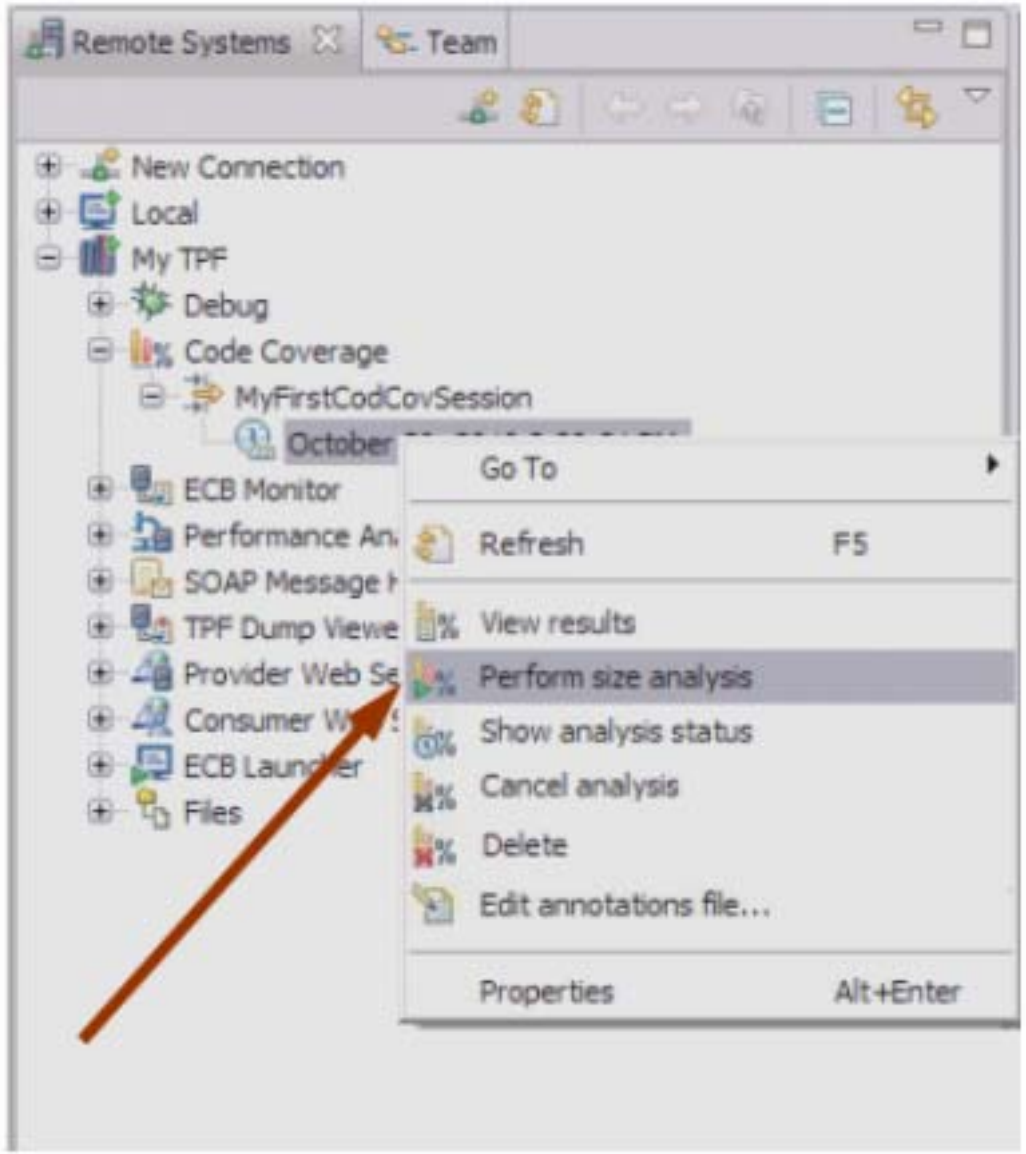


See Appendix F for more information about the timestamp directory

TPF Code Coverage

- **Once the collection is saved, you may:**
  - View the results at the module level
  - Perform size analysis to generate and display the size percentages at the module, object, and function levels

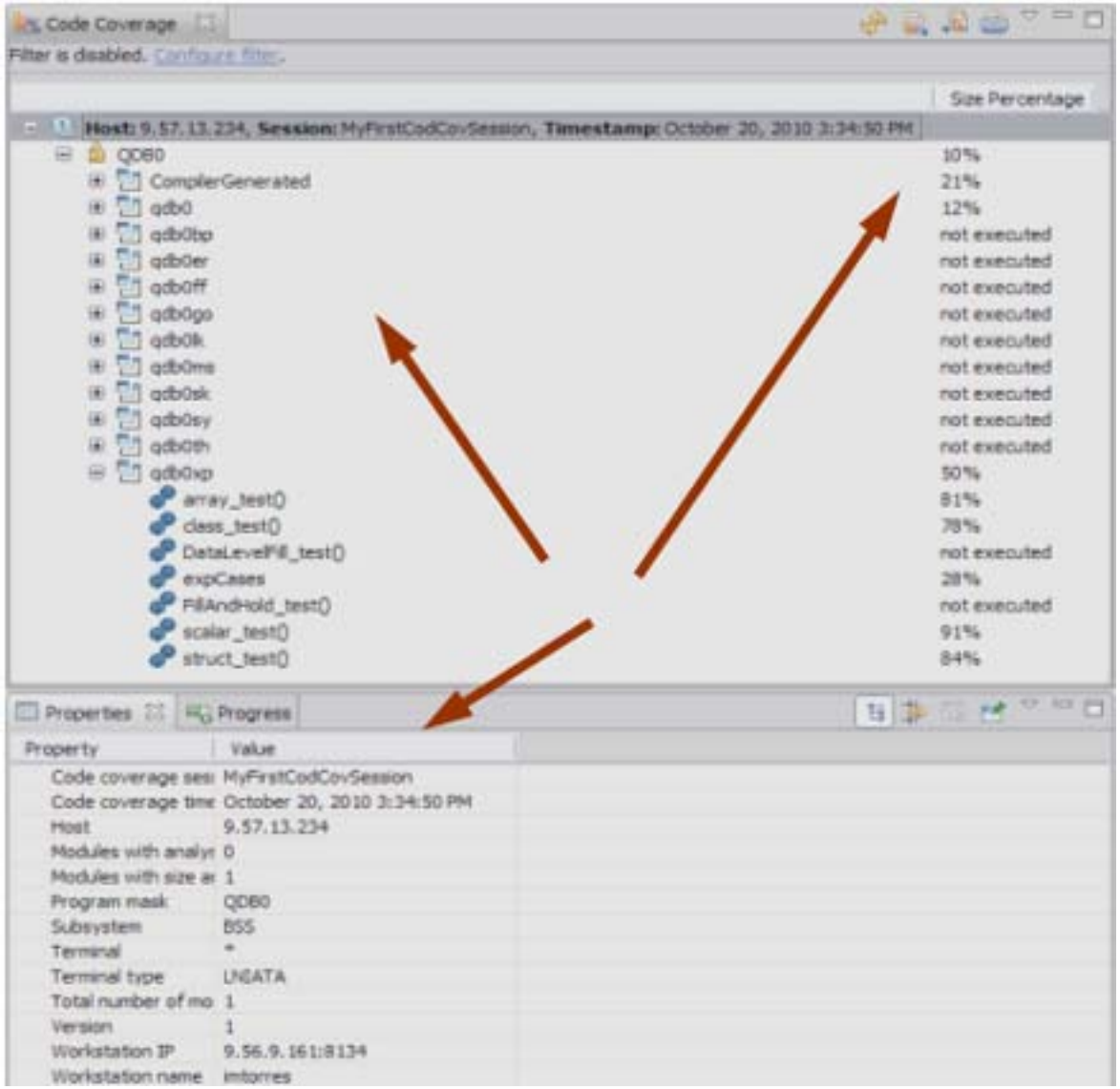
(See Appendix B for action descriptions)



TPF Code Coverage

- **From the Code Coverage view you will see the size percentages for execution**
- **Properties pane provides more information on selected item**
- **These results can be exported to a delimiter-structured text file**

(See Appendix C for more Properties pane examples)



TPF Code Coverage

- **ZDBUG/ZDDBG CODecoverage commands are provided to display and manage the Code Coverage registration tables for collection and analysis**

```
AAES0008I 00 ==> zdbug codecoverage display all
CSMP0097I 15.08.55 CPU-B SS-BSS  SSU-HPN  IS-01
CDBS0030I 15.08.55 Code Coverage Tables
CDBS0031I 15.08.55 Code Coverage Collection Registration Table
WORKSTATION NAME   SUBSYSTEM  TERMINAL           STATE       MASK
imtorres           BSS        *                  REGISTERED  QDB0QZ*U*
  _
            NO CODE COVERAGE ANALYSIS REGISTRATION ENTRIES EXIST

END OF DISPLAY +
```

TPF Code Coverage

- **Debug Server Access Control capabilities**
  - TPF Code Coverage also follows Debug Server Access Control rules
  - ZDBUG ALTER (NO)CODECOV restricts/allows code coverage requests to your TPF System
  - ZDBUG ALTER CCVSYSHEAP-xx assigns a new value for the code coverage system heap shutdown level

```
AAES0008I 00 ==> zdbug access display
CSMP0097I 16.46.13 CPU-B SS-BSS  SSU-HPN  IS-01
CDBS0028I 16.46.13 DEBUG SERVER ACCESS CONTROL RULES ARE DISPLAYED
ACCESS RULES                                KEYWORD       VALUE
ADD ANY TRACE ENTRY FOR PERF. ANALYZER      PA            YES _
ADD TRACE BY PGM ENTRY FOR PERF. ANALYZER   PAPROGram     YES
ADD ANY TRACE ENTRY FOR DEBUGGER            DBUG          YES
ADD TRACE BY PGM ENTRY FOR DEBUGGER         DBUGPROGram   YES
ADD DEBUGGER TRACE ENTRY WITH SVC MASK      REGSVC        YES
ADD DEBUGGER TRACE ENTRY WITH FUNC. MASK    REGFUN        YES _
VIEW DUMPS CAPTURED BY DEBUGGER             VUDUMP        YES
MONITOR LONG RUNNING ECB                    MONECB        YES
LAUNCH ECB FROM TOOLKIT                     NEWECB        YES
PERFORM CODE COVERAGE ACTIONS               CODECOV       YES
CODE COVERAGE SYSTEM HEAP SHUTDOWN LEVEL    CCVSYSHEAP    50% _
WEB SERVICES                                WEBSERvices   YES
ALTER EVA=SVA MEMORY IN DEBUGGER SESSION    ALTSVA        YES
END OF DEBUG SERVER ACCESS RULES DISPLAY +
```

TPF Code Coverage

- **Coexistence with TPF Debugger**
  - You are able to debug modules while the code coverage tool is running
  - The code coverage tool will collect the data for the program's execution during the debug session
  - The registration sessions under Debug and Code Coverage subsystems are independent of each other.

TPF Code Coverage

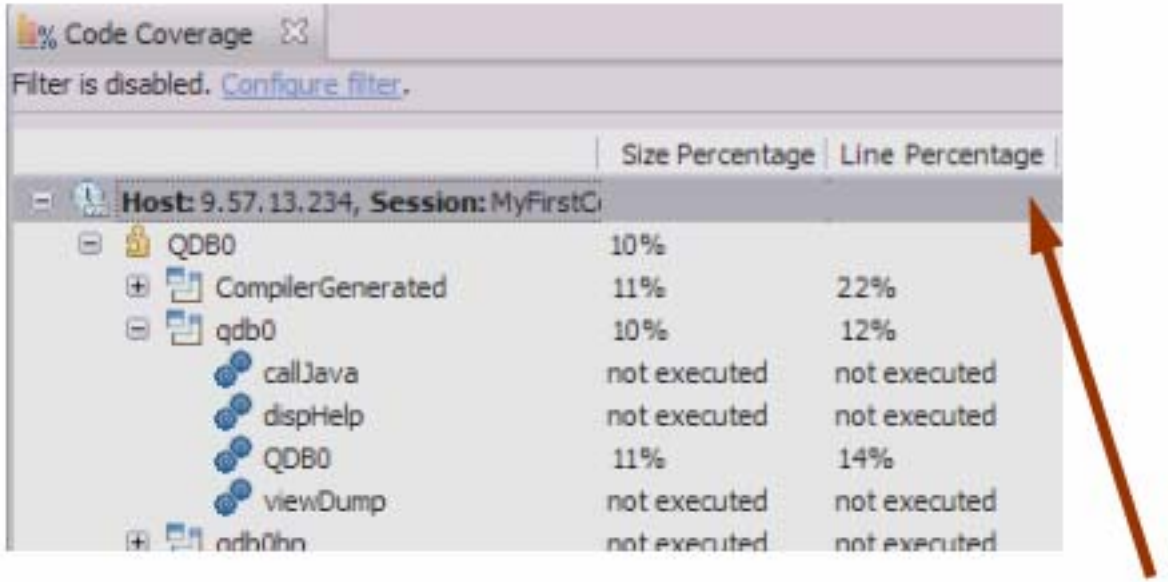
- **System Requirements and Considerations**
  - Your z/TPF System must be at least in 1052 state with pools up and ftp server enabled.
  - Code Coverage runs on the same server on z/TPF as the Debugger. Therefore, the DBUG server must be active on z/TPF to use the Code Coverage tool.
  - A module can only be registered once per system. For example, if program ABC* has been registered, program ABCD cannot be registered in a different session.
  - Selectively activated programs are ignored by code coverage tool at this time.
  - Activating new versions of a program while collection is running may result in unreliable data.

TPF Code Coverage

- **System Requirements and Considerations**
  - Ensure your system has enough system heap available. This is relative to how much data collection is required. The code coverage tool will notify you if more memory is required than there's available on the system.
  - The code coverage tool is implemented using the Program Event Recording (PER) Facility and as a result it may impact the performance of the system.
  - The code coverage tool should not be used on production systems.

TPF Code Coverage

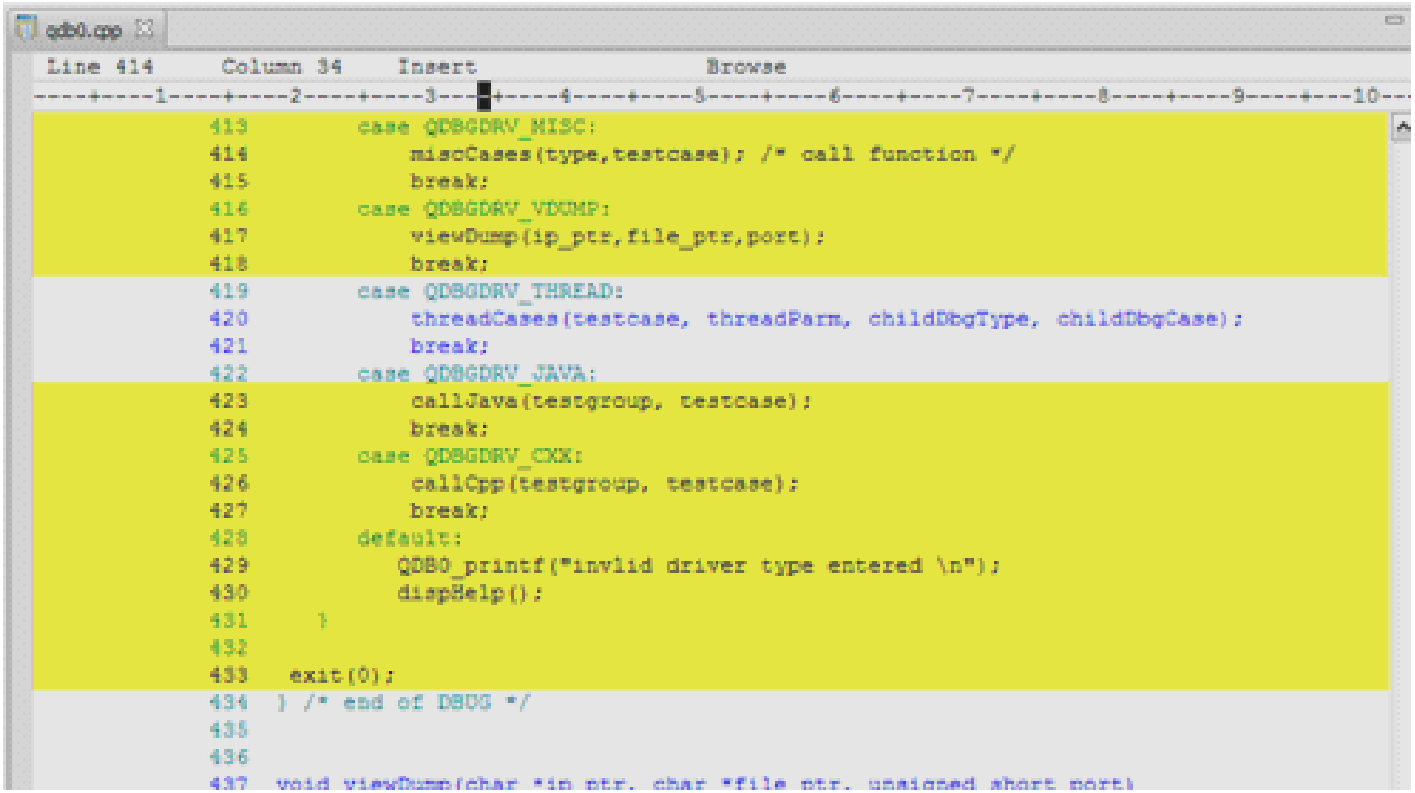
- **A peek into Phase II (Source Analysis)**
  - Line percentages column in Code Coverage



(screen shot generated for illustration purposes only)

TPF Code Coverage

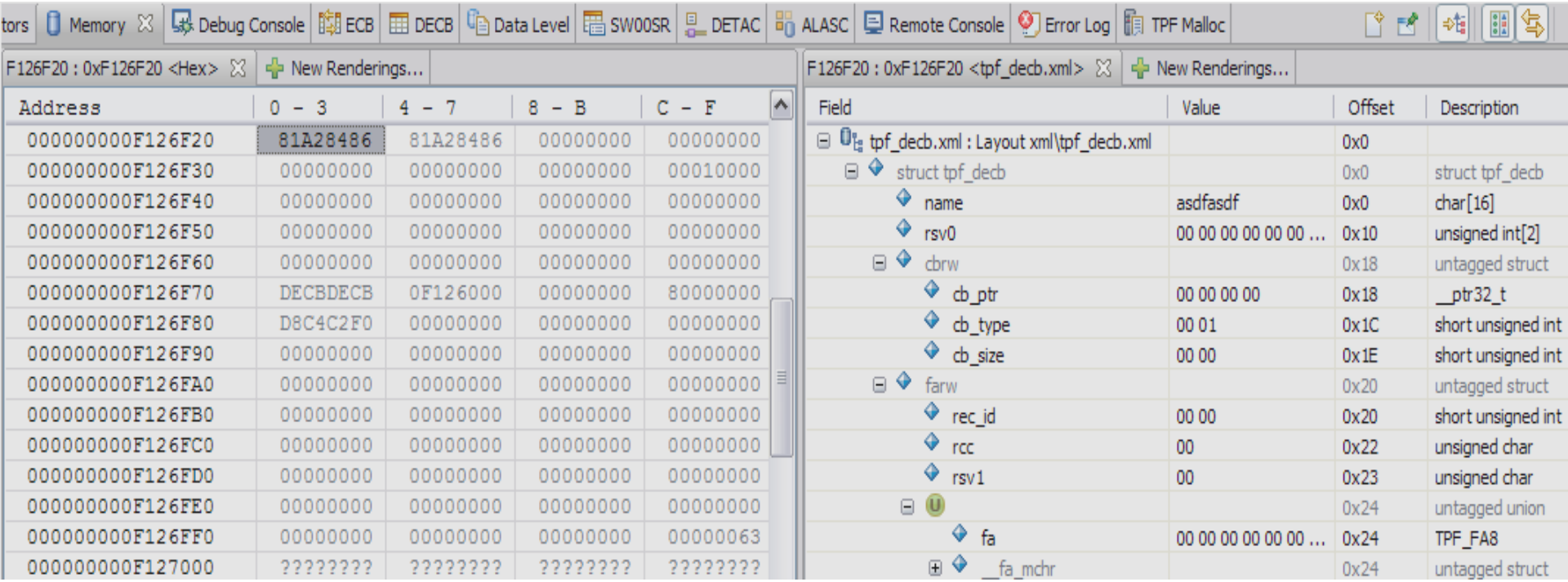
- **A peek into Phase II (Source Analysis)**
  - Source file is shown with executed lines highlighted



(screen shot generated for illustration purposes only)

XML Generator for C/C++

- **Provides users with the ability to generate XML map files for structures/classes defined in C/C++ objects**
- **These XML map files may be used as renderings in the Memory View to map C/C++ structures to monitored memory**



See Appendix D For more information

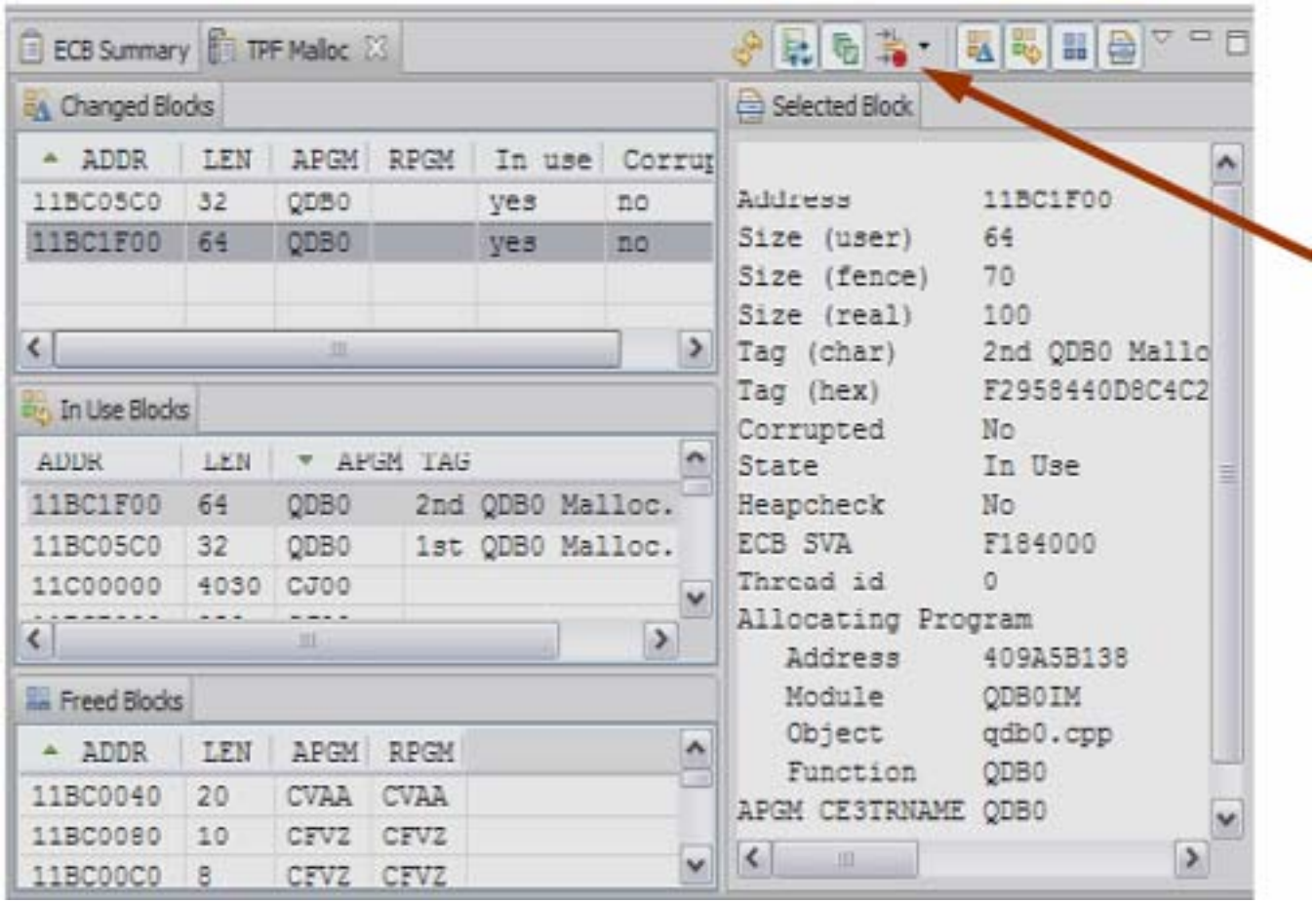
XML Generator for C/C++

- **To automatically generate these XML map files at build time, include the XMLGEN option to CFLAGS_USER and/or CXXFLAGS_USER fields. The files will be located under your project's base/xml directory**
- **You may also manually generate these files at any time by issuing the `tpfxmlgen` command from linuxtpf**
- **When the `tpfxmlgen` command is manually issued, you may specify a list of DSECTs/Structures/Classes. This will act as a filter list generating only the XML map files you're interested in**

```
itorres@linuxtpf:~/> tpfxmlgen qdb0xp.o -f eb0eb,classa,_structa
Creating eb0eb.xml
Creating classa.xml
Creating _structa.xml
itorres@linuxtpf:~/> ls *.xml
classa.xml  eb0eb.xml  _structa.xml
```

Malloc View Filters

- **Allows the user to filter the malloc entries shown in the TPF Malloc View**

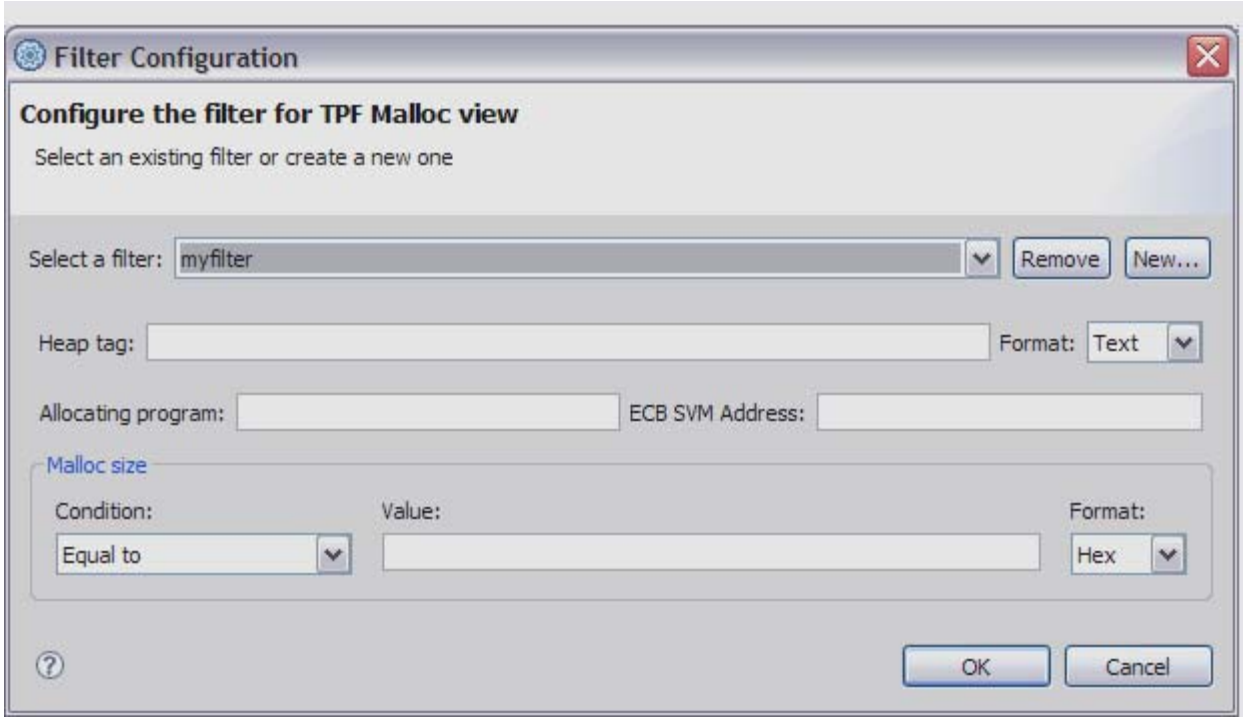


Enable/Disable Malloc View filter

(toggle button)

Malloc View Filters

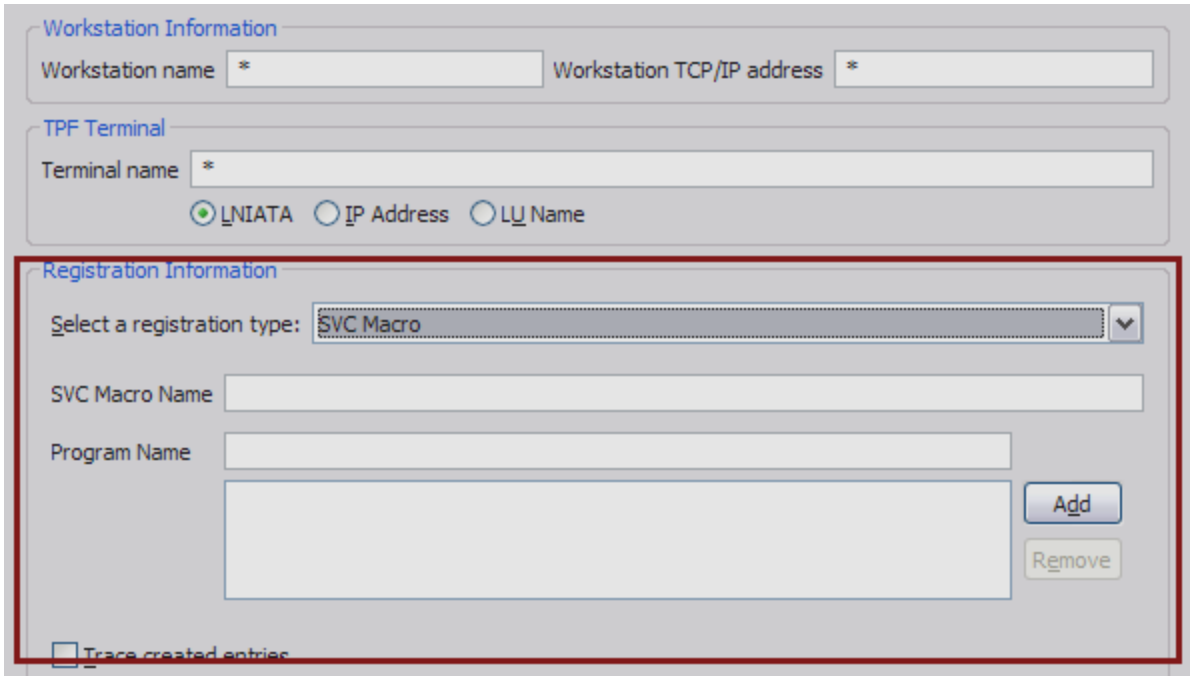
- **Malloc View filters are created using the following criteria:**
  - Heap tag - heap tag assigned through the tpf_eheap_tag() function or EHEAPC macro. Wild card characters are accepted.
  - Allocating program name – name of program that allocated the malloc block. Wild card characters are accepted.
  - Malloc size - size of each malloc block. Tests: greater than, equal to, less than a given size or within a size range.
  - ECB SVM address - ECB address that performed malloc. Useful for threaded applications.



(See Appendix G for more information)

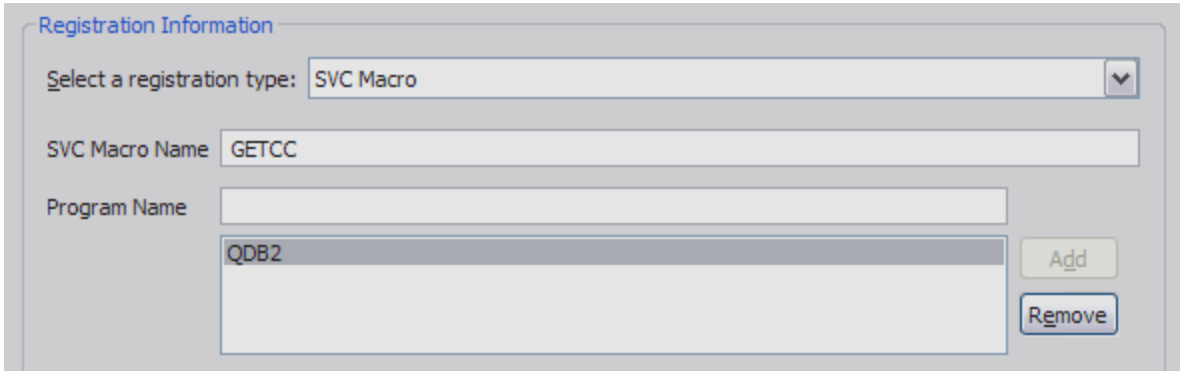
Register by SVC

- **Provides the ability to register an SVC macro on which to start a debugger session**
- **The program name is a required parameter and may contain wild card**

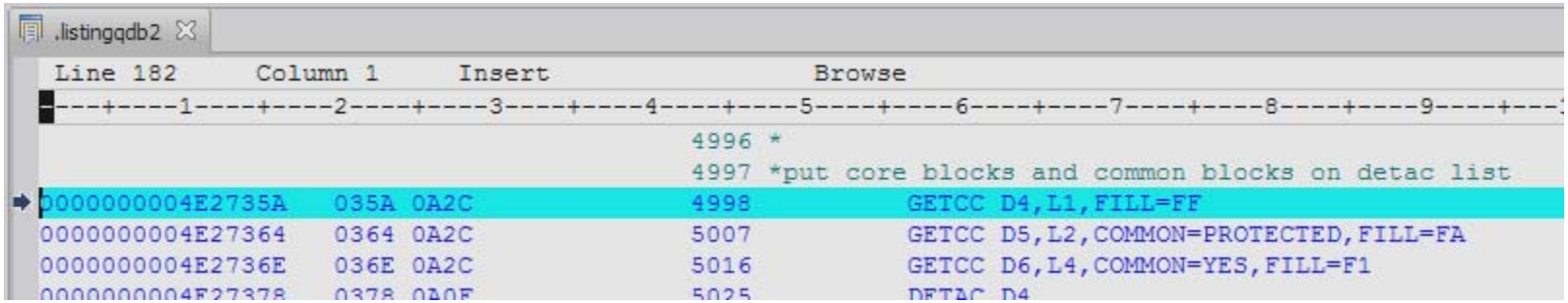


Register by SVC

- **Example: start a debugger session when GETCC macro is issued from program QDB2**

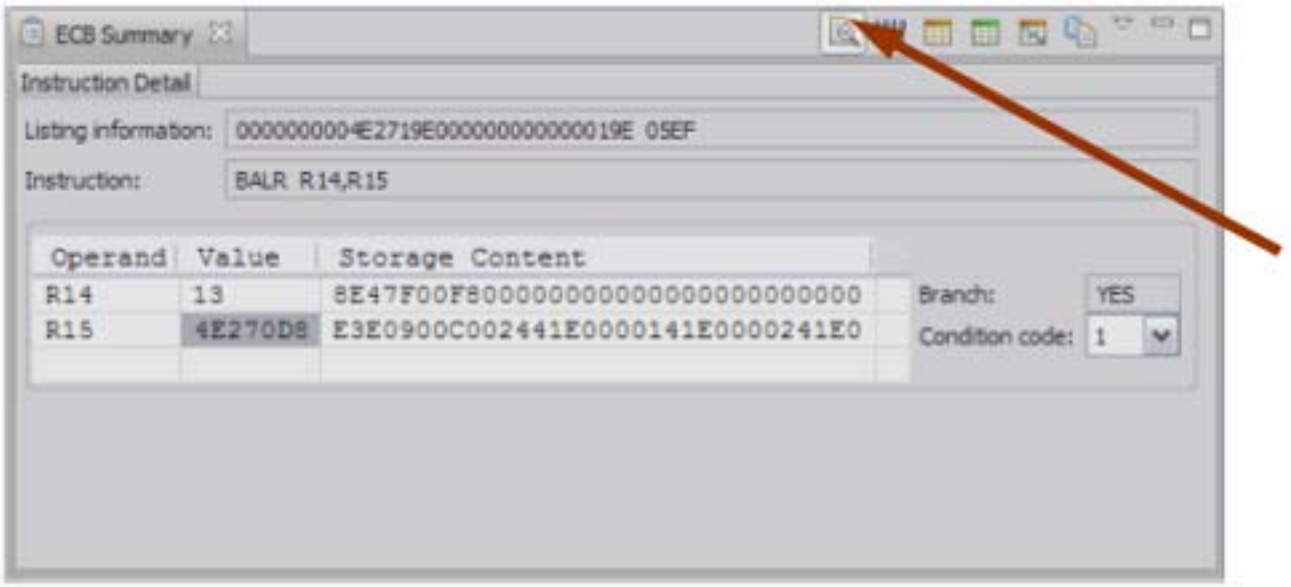


- **Debugger starts at location where GETCC is issued, prior to macro execution**



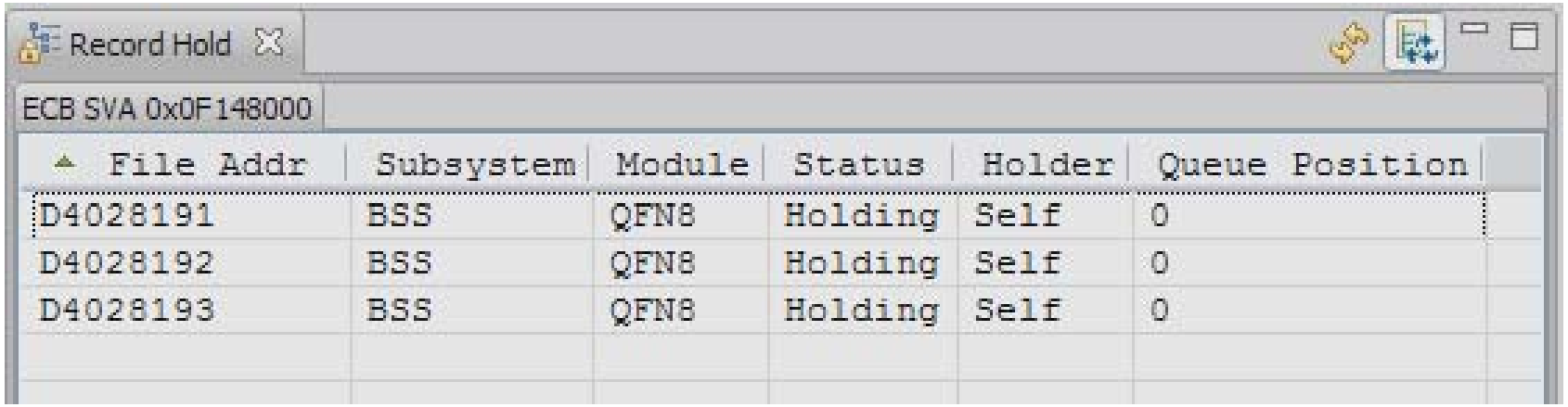
Instruction Detail Pane

- **Provides a new pane in the ECB Summary View which displays the details of the current instruction**
  - Instruction details from listing
  - Instruction as coded
  - Instruction operands (storage content can be altered by user)
  - Condition Code (can be altered by user)
  - Branch Indicator (YES/NO)
- **This is available in Source and Disassembly View for ASM code.**
- **For C/C++ code, this is only available in Disassembly View.**



Record Hold Table View

- **This view displays all records held and waited on by the currently debugged ECB on a thread basis**
- **Unlike ZDRHT, this display focuses only on records that are specific to the current ECB**
- **This view is not available in Dump Viewer or ECB Monitor**



File Addr	Subsystem	Module	Status	Holder	Queue Position
D4028191	BSS	QFN8	Holding	Self	0
D4028192	BSS	QFN8	Holding	Self	0
D4028193	BSS	QFN8	Holding	Self	0

See Appendix E for more information

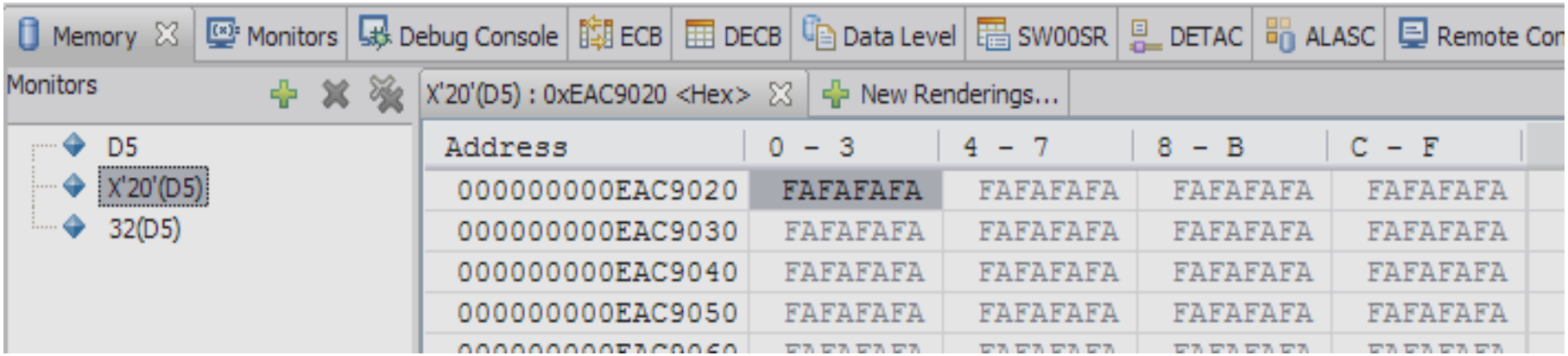
Offset into Dx

- **Provides the ability to specify offsets into data level core blocks to be added as memory monitors in the Memory View**
- **This is similar to our “Offset into Register” expression support where offsets can be provided in hexadecimal or decimal representation**
- **For example:**

```
GETCC D5,L2,COMMON=PROTECTED,FILL=FA
GETCC                          ILL=F1
```

D5 = 0x000000000EAC9000

(notice D5 now evaluates to an address when hovering over the expression)



z/TPF Debugger Deliverable Details

Description	z/TPF APAR	TPF Toolkit Level	TPFUG Requirement
Offset into Dx (datalevel) Debug Server Access Control Malloc View Filters Register by SVC Instruction Detail Pane	PJ36679 PUT7	V3.4.6	V09104S V08065F V08036F V08044S V08028F, V08054S, V08052S
XML Generator for C/C++ Record Hold View	PJ37366 PUT7	V3.4.7	V09105S V08032F

z/TPF Debugger Deliverable Details

Description	z/TPF APAR	TPF Toolkit Level	TPFUG Requirement
TPF Code Coverage	PJ37973	Next Release	V08064F

Summary of other New Functionality

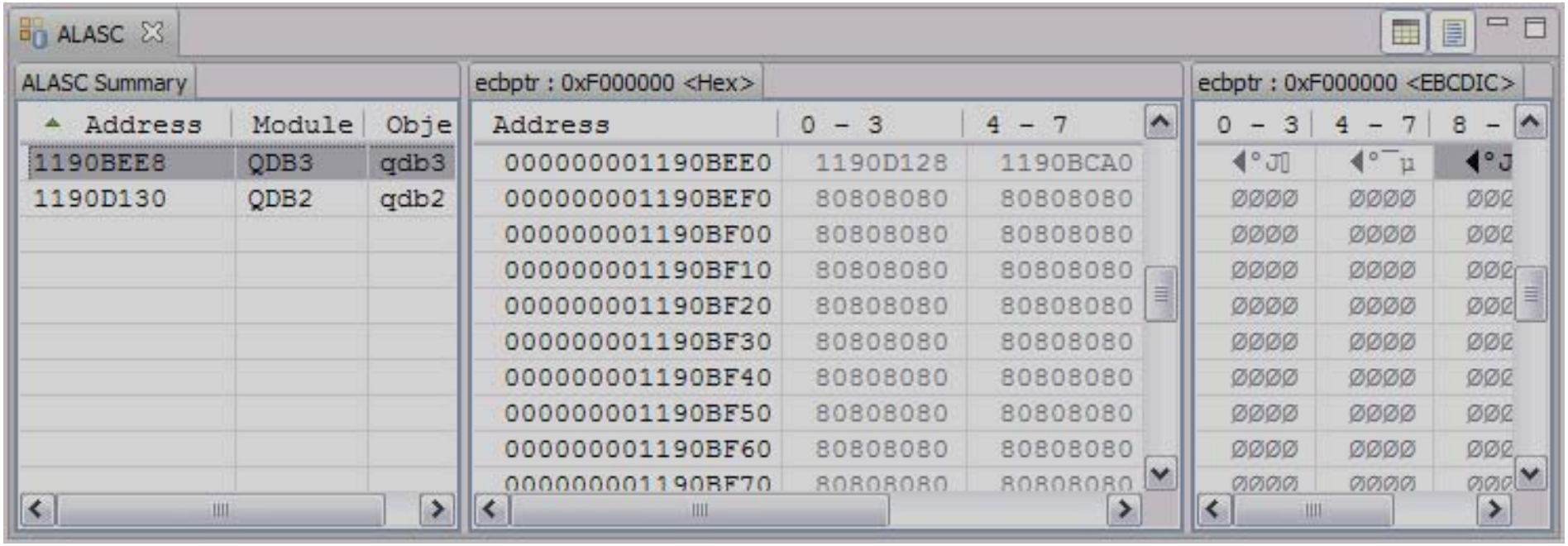
- **ALASC View**
  - Shows all ALASC blocks for the selected ECB.
- **DETAC View**
  - Shows all DETAC blocks for the selected ECB.
- **ECB Launcher**
  - Allows to create a new ECB to run on z/TPF for the program you specify from the TPF Toolkit.
- **Watchpoint Enhancements**
  - The debugger stops when a change is detected at a memory location.
- **Register by Function**
  - Start the debugger on an ECB when it calls a registered function.
- **Register by System Error**
  - Start the debugger on an ECB when a registered system error occurs.

Summary of other New Functionality

- **Register by User Defined**
  - Start the debugger on an ECB virtually anywhere in the application based on the conditions registered by the user.
- **Remote Debug Info**
  - Debug information can be automatically retrieved as needed from a remote location instead of loading all debug information to the TPF file system.
- **ECB Summary View**
  - A quick view of the registers, work areas, data levels, and key ECB fields (which can be customized by the user).
- **Malloc View**
  - Shows all in use malloc blocks, changes in malloc usage, corrupt malloc blocks, additional information, and etc.
- **Trace Log Enhancement**
  - Trace log shows you all of the macros and functions executed. The debugger allows you to create the text report output on TPF without having to post process anything on Linux.

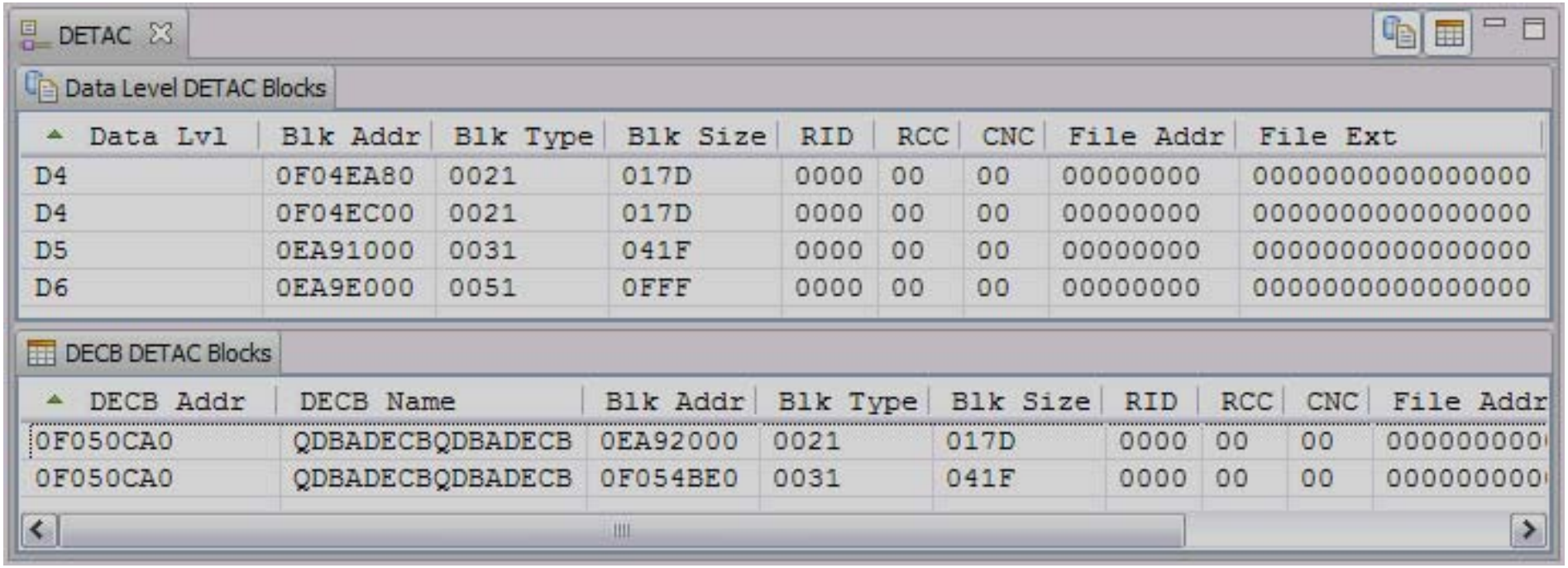
ALASC View

- Shows all ALASC blocks for the selected ECB.
- Buttons in the upper right hand corner toggle on and off the HEX and EBCDIC panes which show the contents of the ALASC block.
- You can do a “go to address” to view the address of the ALASC block in the memory view and apply additional renderings.



DETAC View

- DETAC view shows all DETAC blocks for the selected ECB, similar to the Data Level and DECB views.
- Buttons in the upper right hand corner allow you to toggle on and off the Data Level or DECB portions.

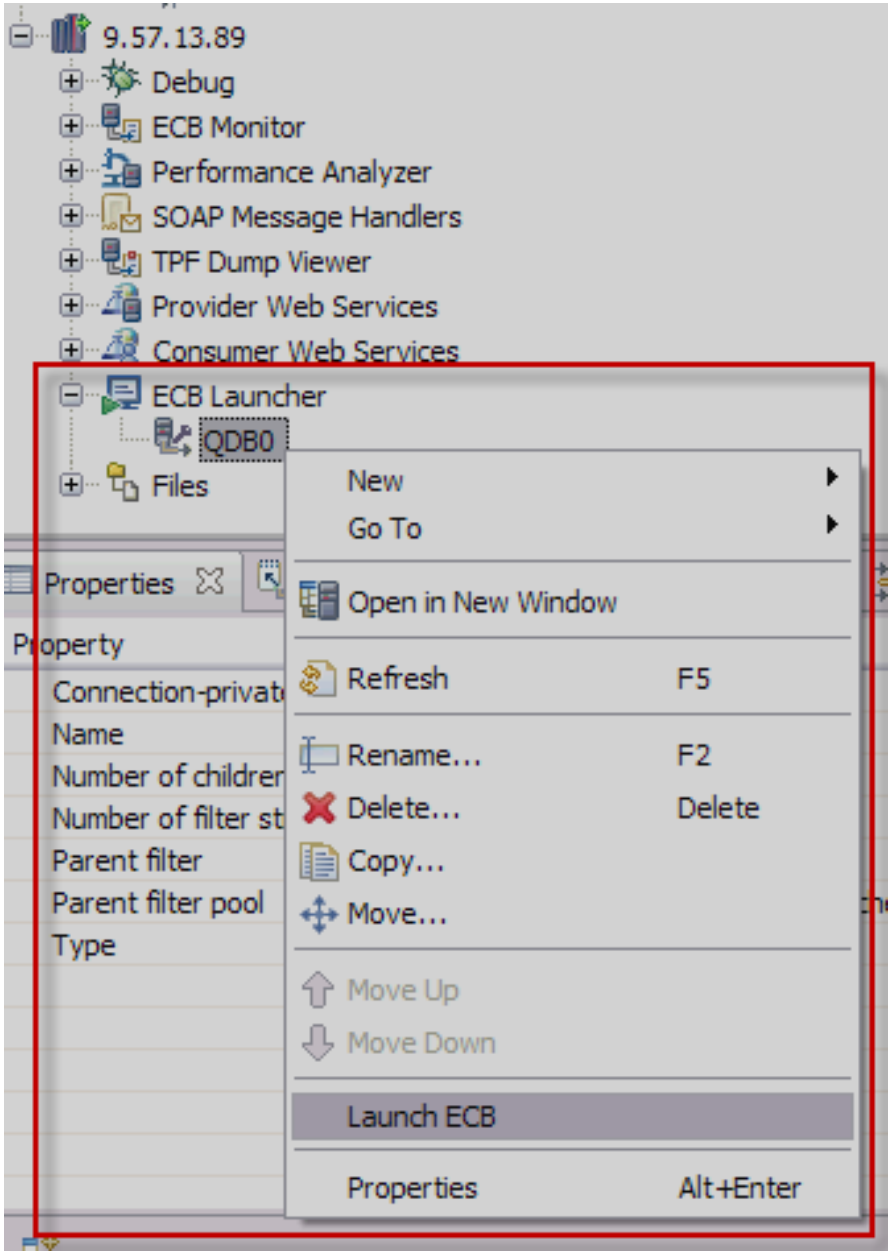


ECB Launcher

- Allows you to create a new ECB to run on z/TPF for the program you specify from the TPF Toolkit.
- The z/TPF Debugger will not automatically debug the ECBs created by the ECB Launcher. Think of the ECB Launcher as an additional testing tool that allows you execute any program for any reason. For example: generating traffic without requiring a terminal.
- If you want to debug an ECB started by the ECB Launcher, you must create a debug registration entry and register for debugging just like any other ECB. However, you will want to register using Trace by Program (LNIATA set to *) since the application will be a created ECB.

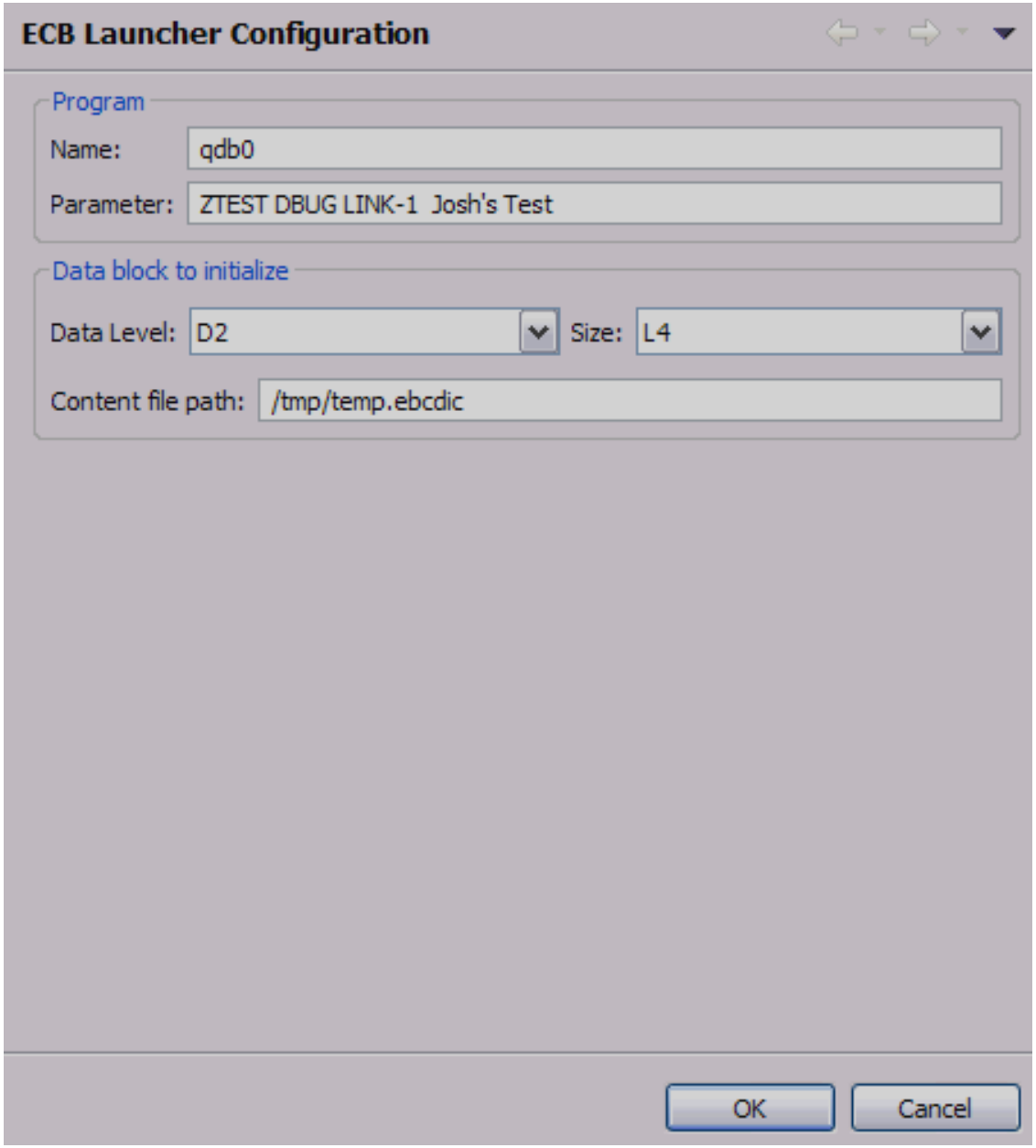
ECB Launcher

- To use the ECB Launcher:
  - Create a new ECB Launcher entry (similar to creating a debug registration entry).
  - Specify the desired values (next slide).
  - Right click and choose “Launch ECB” to actually create the ECB on z/TPF.



ECB Launcher

- Specify values:
  - Name – 4 character program name the created ECB will enter.
  - Parameter – text data to be copied into the ECB work area (starting at EBW000).
  - Data level to allocate and the file in the TPF file system to use to initialize the core block.



ECB Launcher

- Data Level content file formats supported (Table indicates how the files must be moved to the TPF file system):

z/TPF file format	z/TPF file extention	File format on your workstation	FTP Type
EBCDIC	.ebcdic	ASCII	ASCII
hex (EBCIDIC representation of hexadecimal data)	.hex	ASCII	ASCII
binary	.bin	binary	binary
ASCII	.ascii	ASCII	binary

ECB Launcher

- Data level file content examples:
  - EBCDIC example (any string of text like the XML here):

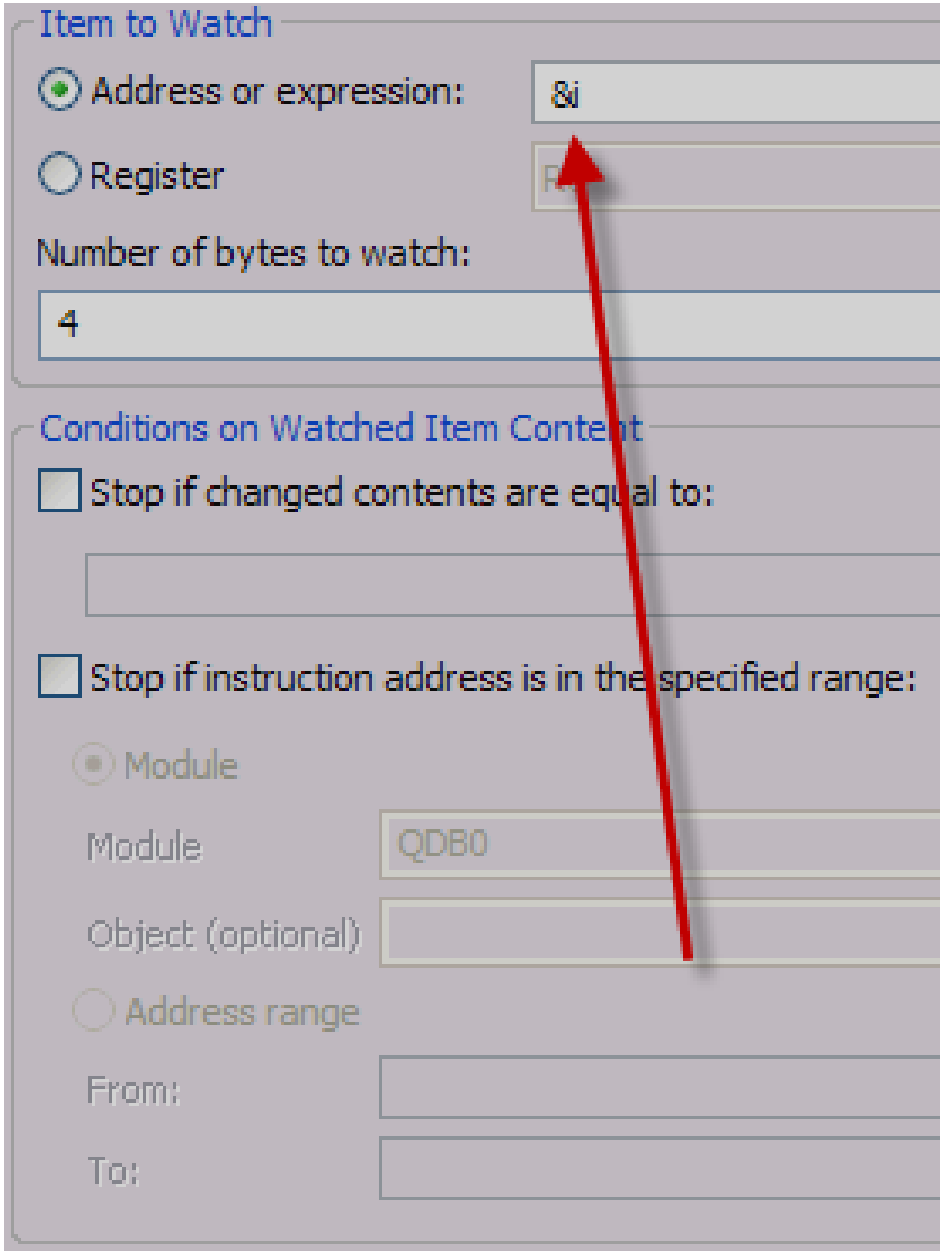
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="CP037"?>
  <Requests>
    <MyService RequestType="Query" Parameter="*">
      <RequestID>1</RequestID>
    </MyService>
  </Requests>
```

  - hex example (data copied from a dump into a text file):

```
2A2A2A2A 2A2A2F0A  2F2A2020 20202020
4C696365 6E736564  204D6174 65726961
6C73202D 2050726F  70657274 79206F66
2049424D 20202020  20202020 20202020
20202020 20202020  20202020 202A2F0A
2F2A2020 20202020  22526573 74726963
```

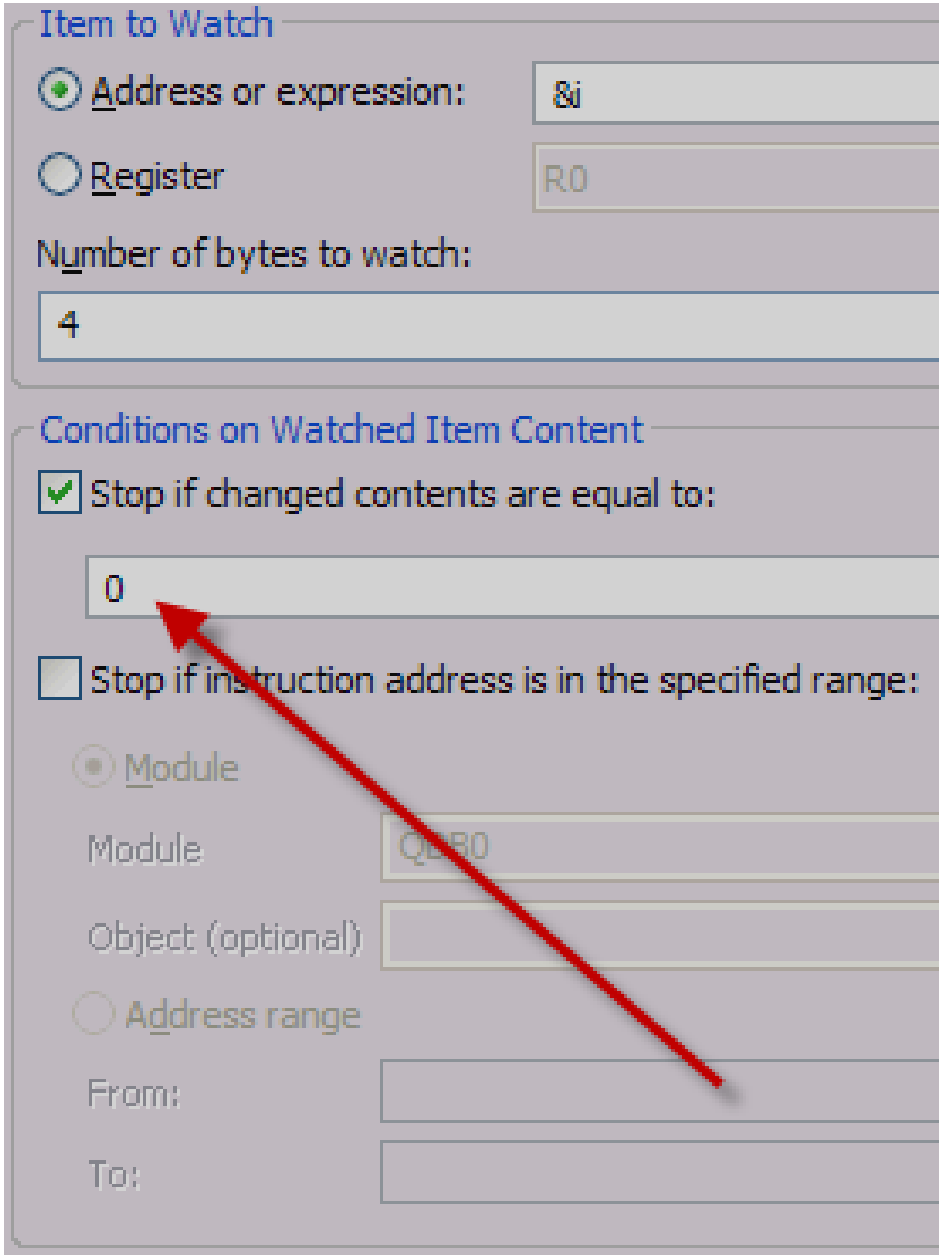
Watchpoint Enhancements

- In the z/TPF debugger, watchpoints monitor for the content at a memory location to change. When a change is detected, the debugger will stop the application to show what piece code has changed the monitored memory.
- In this example, “i” is a 4 byte integer, the value of “&i” is monitored for 4 bytes, and the application will be stopped when the value of “i” is changed to any value. For example the statement: i = 5;



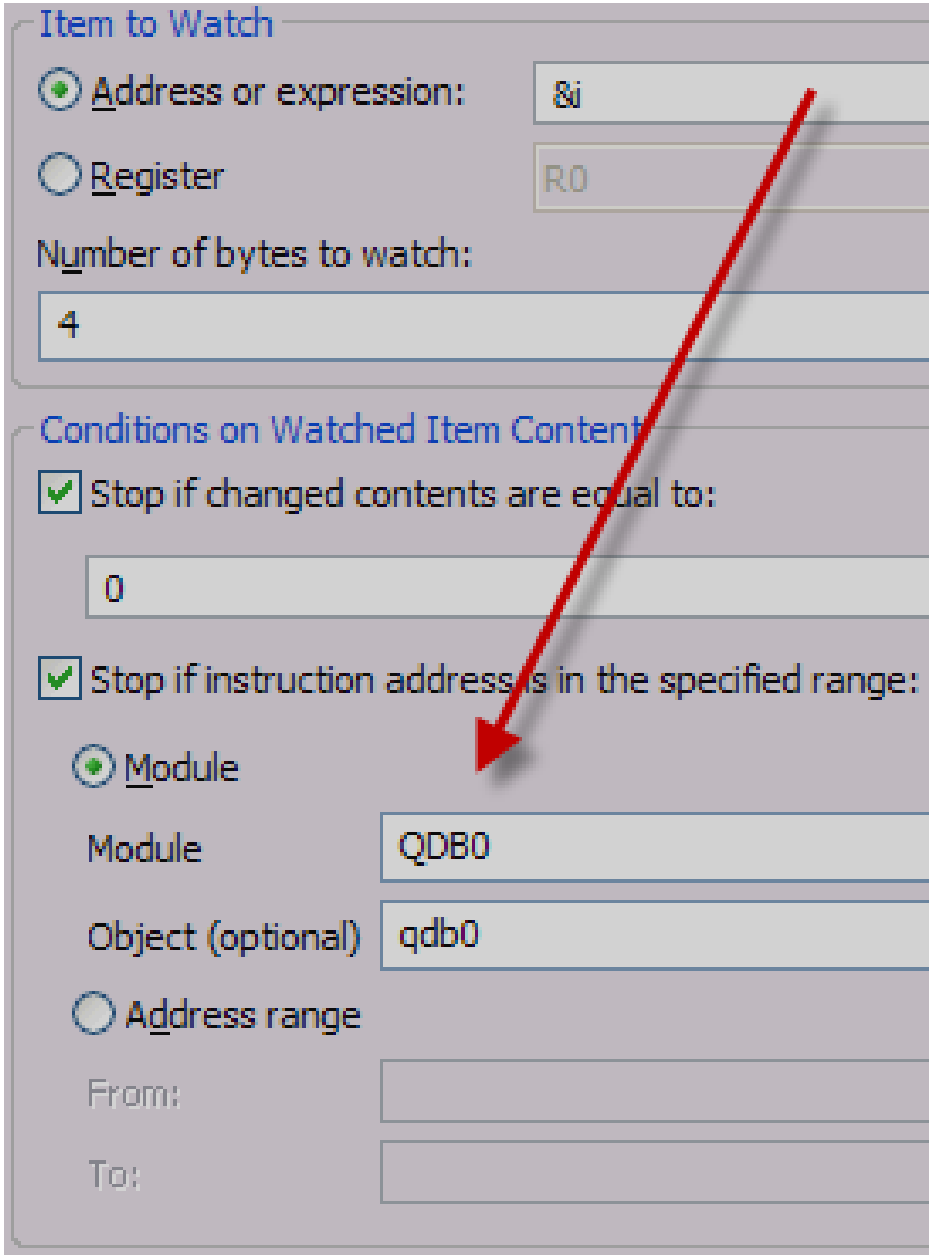
Watchpoint Enhancements

- Watchpoints now allow you to set a value to compare the contents against.
- Building on our previous example, the application will be stopped when the value of “i” is changed to 0 from any location.



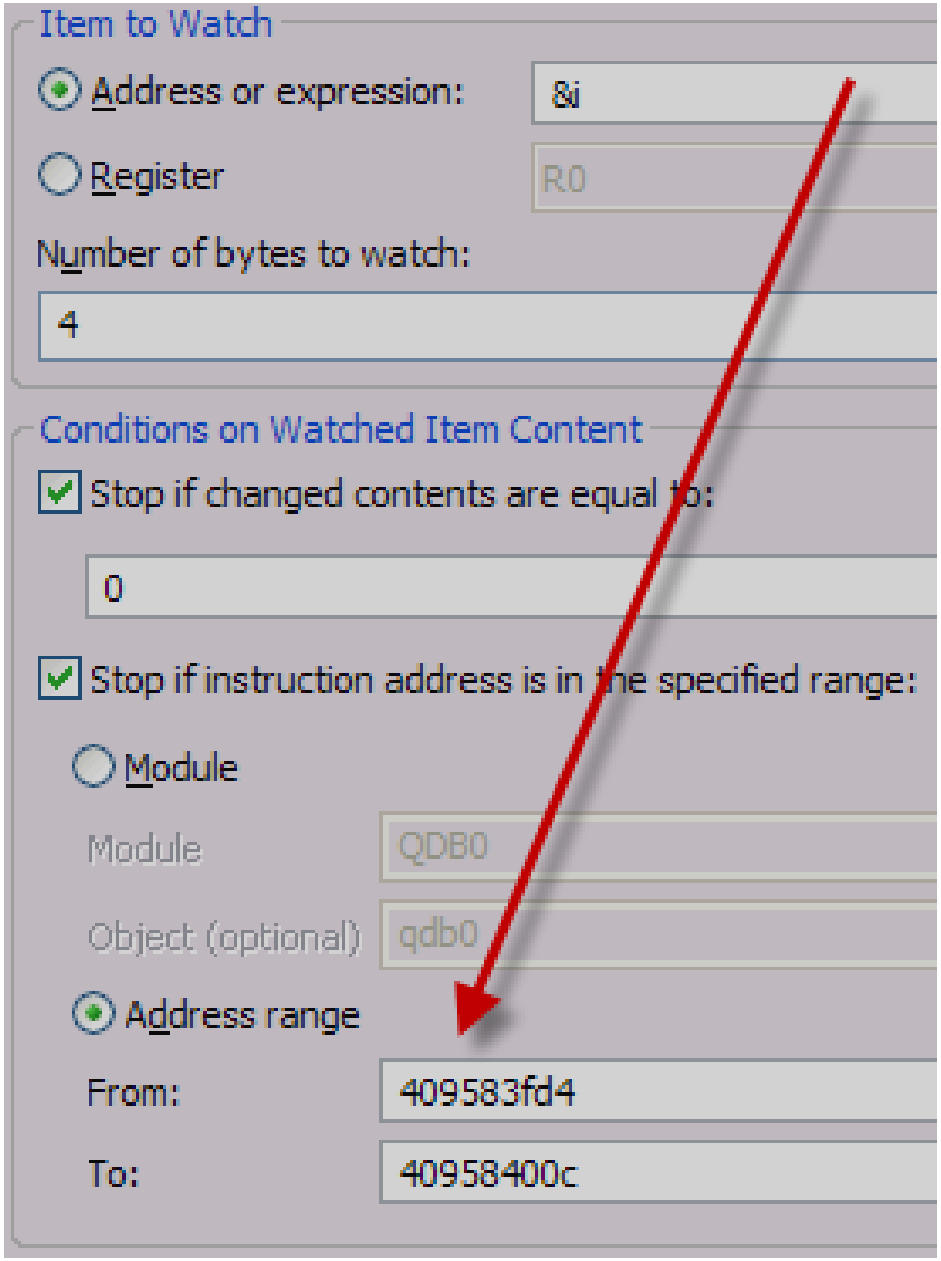
Watchpoint Enhancements

- Watchpoints now allow you to specify a range in terms of Module (and object if desired) in which to perform the check.
- Building from our previous example, this watchpoint will only stop the application if the value of “i” is changed to 0 inside Module QDB0 and Object qdb0.



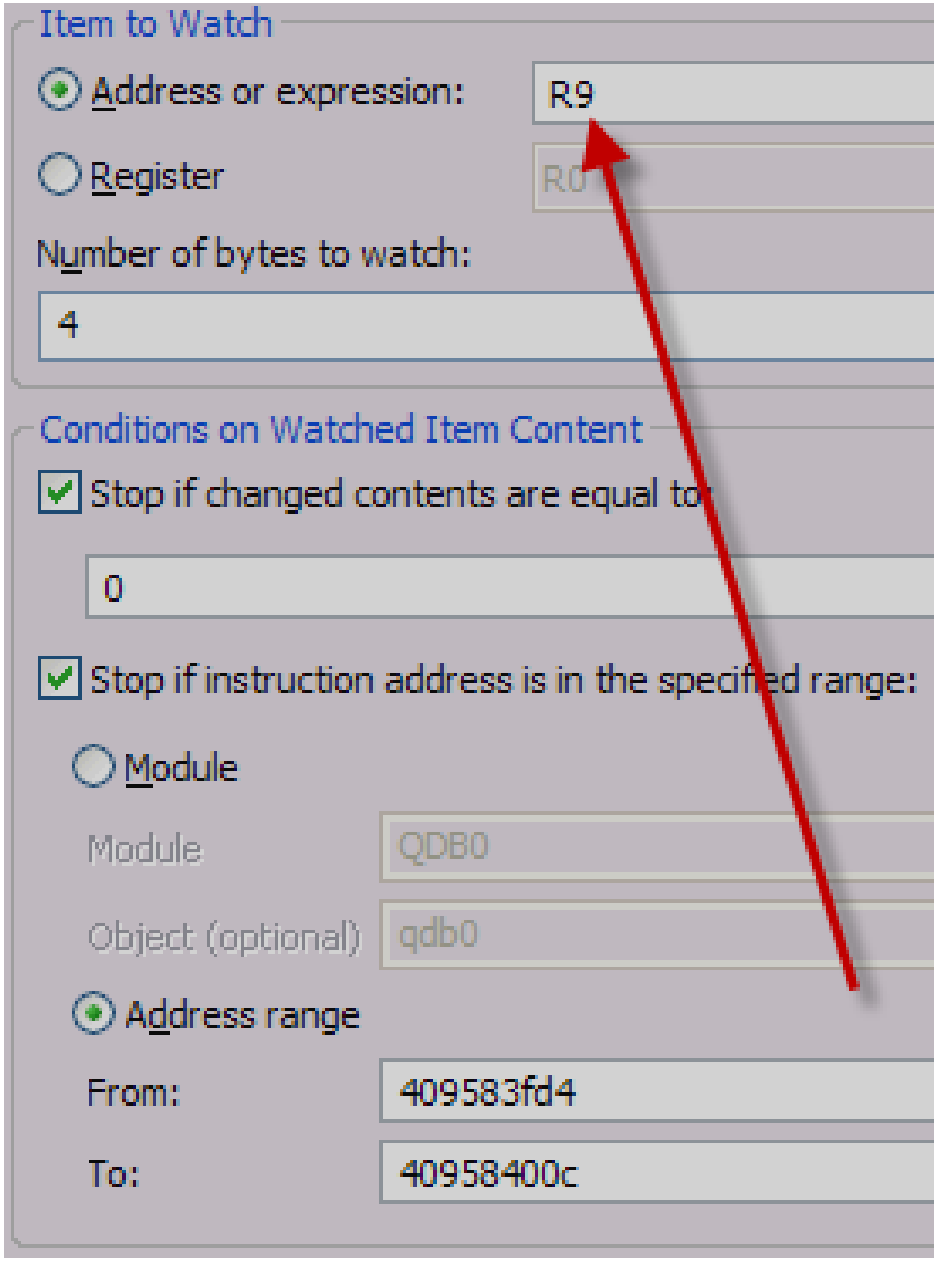
Watchpoint Enhancements

- Watchpoints now allow you to specify a range in terms of an Address range in which to perform the check.
- Building from our previous example, this watchpoint will only stop the application if the value of “i” is changed to 0 inside the address range 0x409583fd4 to 0x40958400c.



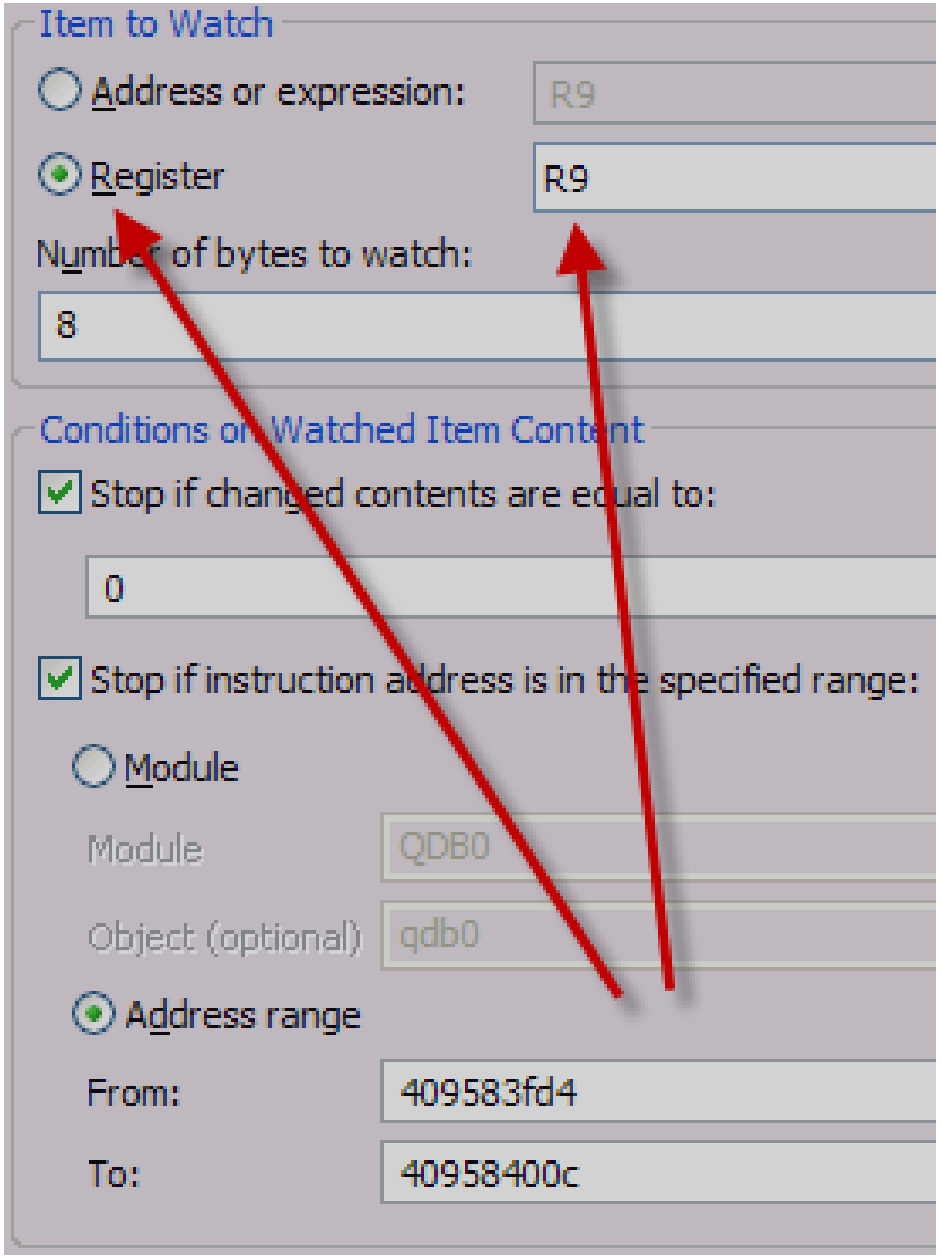
Watchpoint Enhancements

- If the expression is set to a register value, the address contained in that register will be monitored for a change as opposed to the contents of the register.
- In this example, R9 contained the address 0x1000 when the watchpoint was created, then the application will be stopped when the 4 bytes at address 0x1000 are changed to 0 in the address range 0x409583fd4 to 0x40958400c.



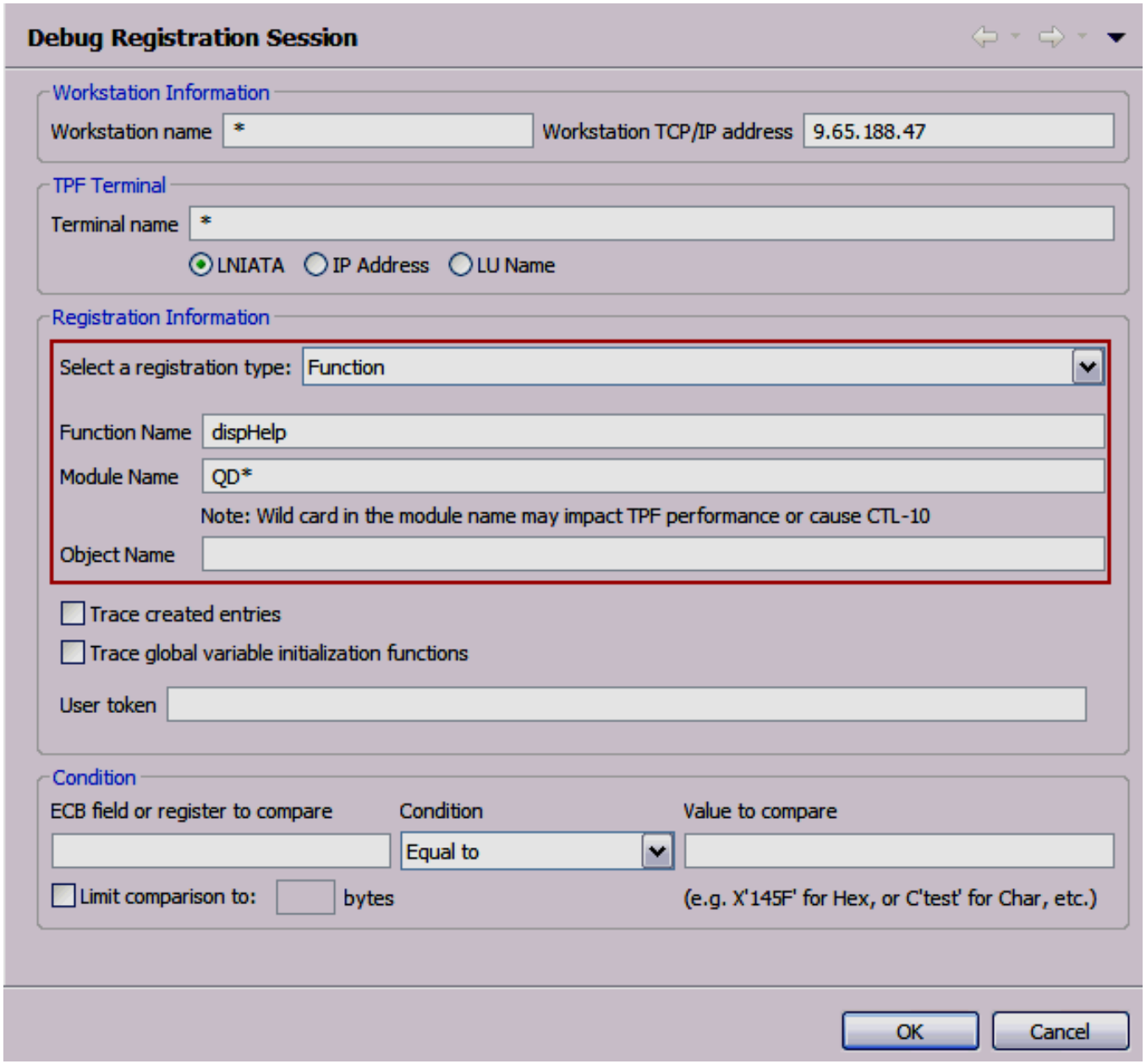
Watchpoint Enhancements

- Watchpoints now allow you to monitor when the contents of a register are changed. The change to value and range still apply.
- In this example, the application will be stopped when the entire contents (8 bytes) of register R9 are changed to 0 in the address range 0x409583fd4 to 0x40958400c.



Register By Function

- **Debugger starts when the registered ASM, C, or C++ function is entered**
- **TPF Terminal and/or condition can be specified to limit the ECBs that will start the debugger on the registered function**

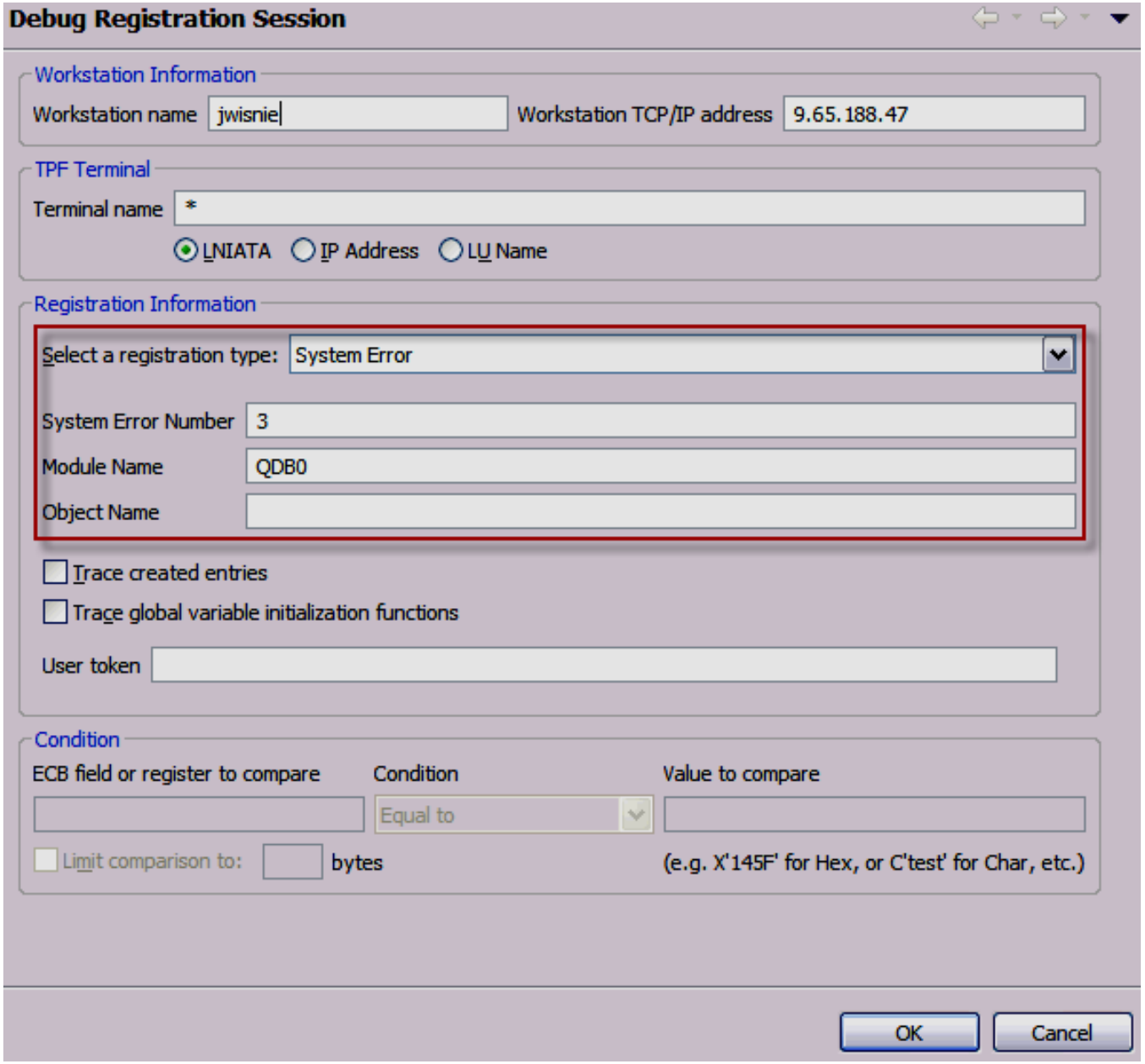


Register By Function

- **Wild card can be specified at the end of the module, object or function.**
- **Module can be specified as “*” but can impact system performance and cause CTL-10 conditions**
- **Class member functions can be specified as “MyClass*::MyGet*”**
- **Mangled function names can be specified ie: _ZN22IVAExceptionBreakpointC1E9IVAString**
- **Conditions can be specified to test parameters passed to a function by specifying the Register to test and the value to test against.**

Register By System Error

- **Debugger starts when the registered system error occurs**
- **TPF Terminal can be specified to limit the ECBs that will start the debugger on the registered by system error**

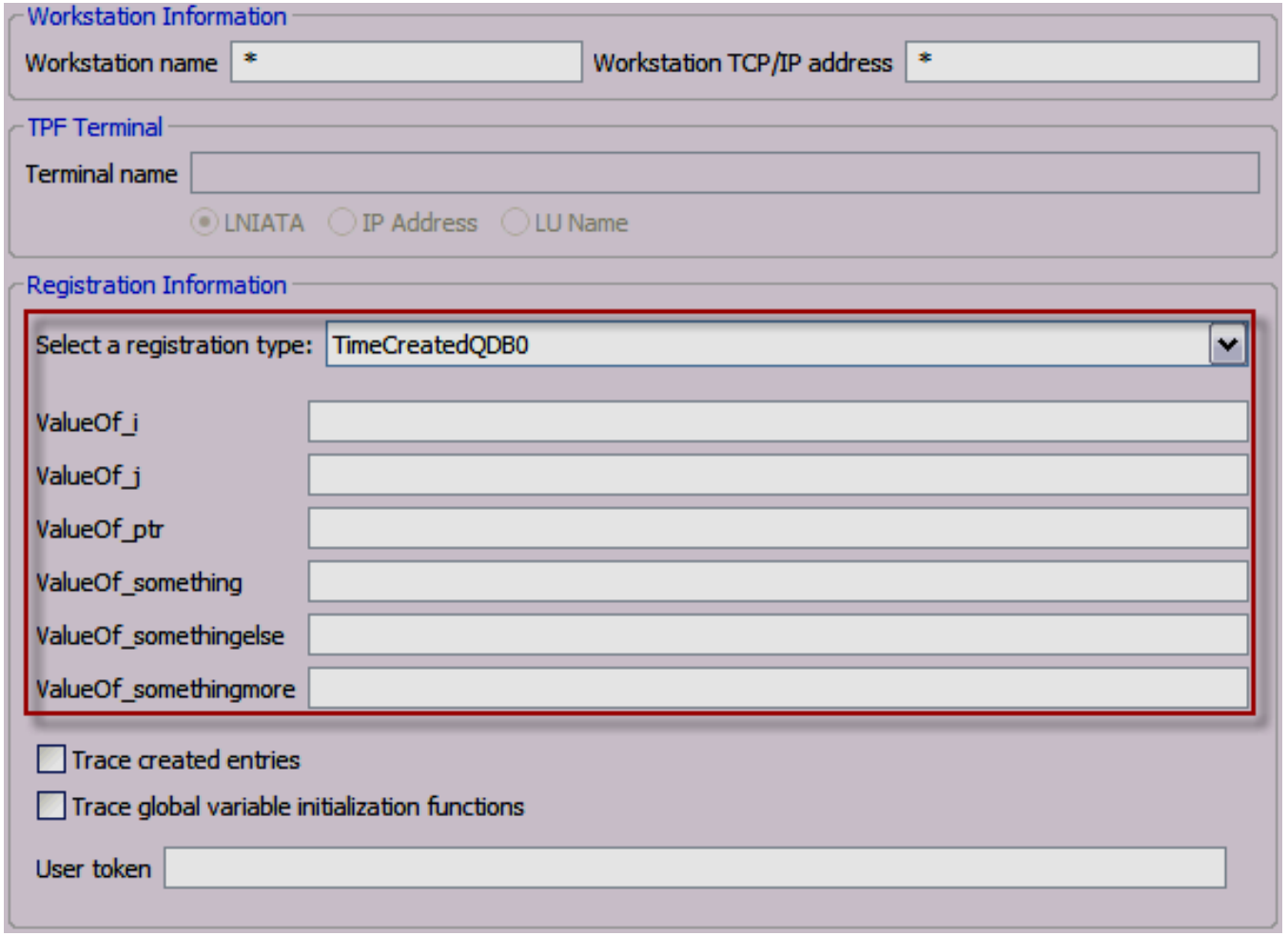


Register By System Error

- **Wild card can be specified for or at the end of the module and object.**
- **Debugger is only started on ECB Dumps (System dumps are not debugged).**
- **Dump number should be specified without the dump prefix and is left padded with zeros. ie OPR-I000003 can be registered as “3”.**
- **SNAPC and SERRC are supported.**

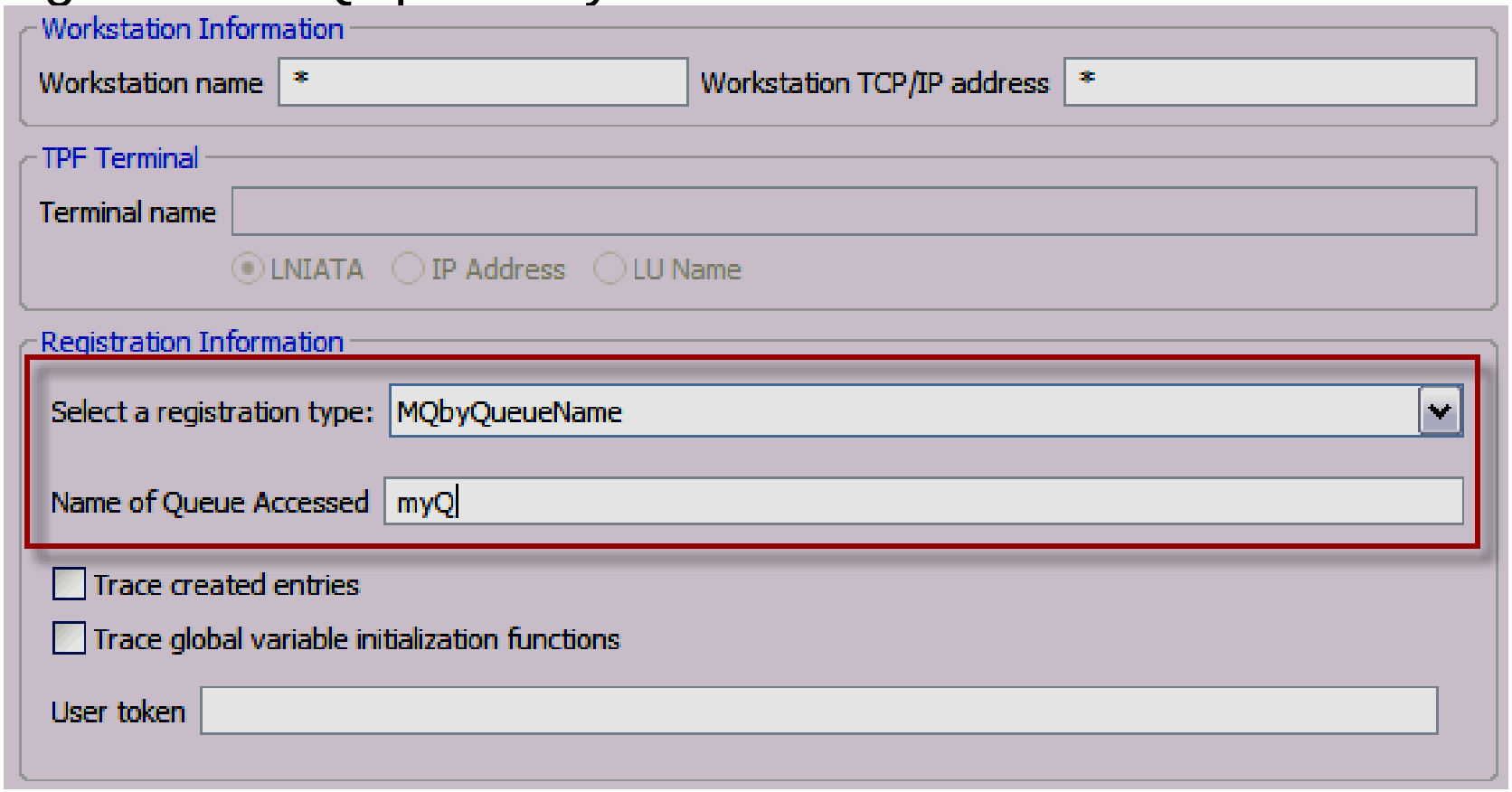
Register by User Defined (Transaction Trapping)

- **This feature allows you to start the debugger virtually anywhere based on conditions that you specify.**
- **Examples of types of registration:**
  - **Start a debugger session for a time created ECB based on the internal variable values that are of interest.**



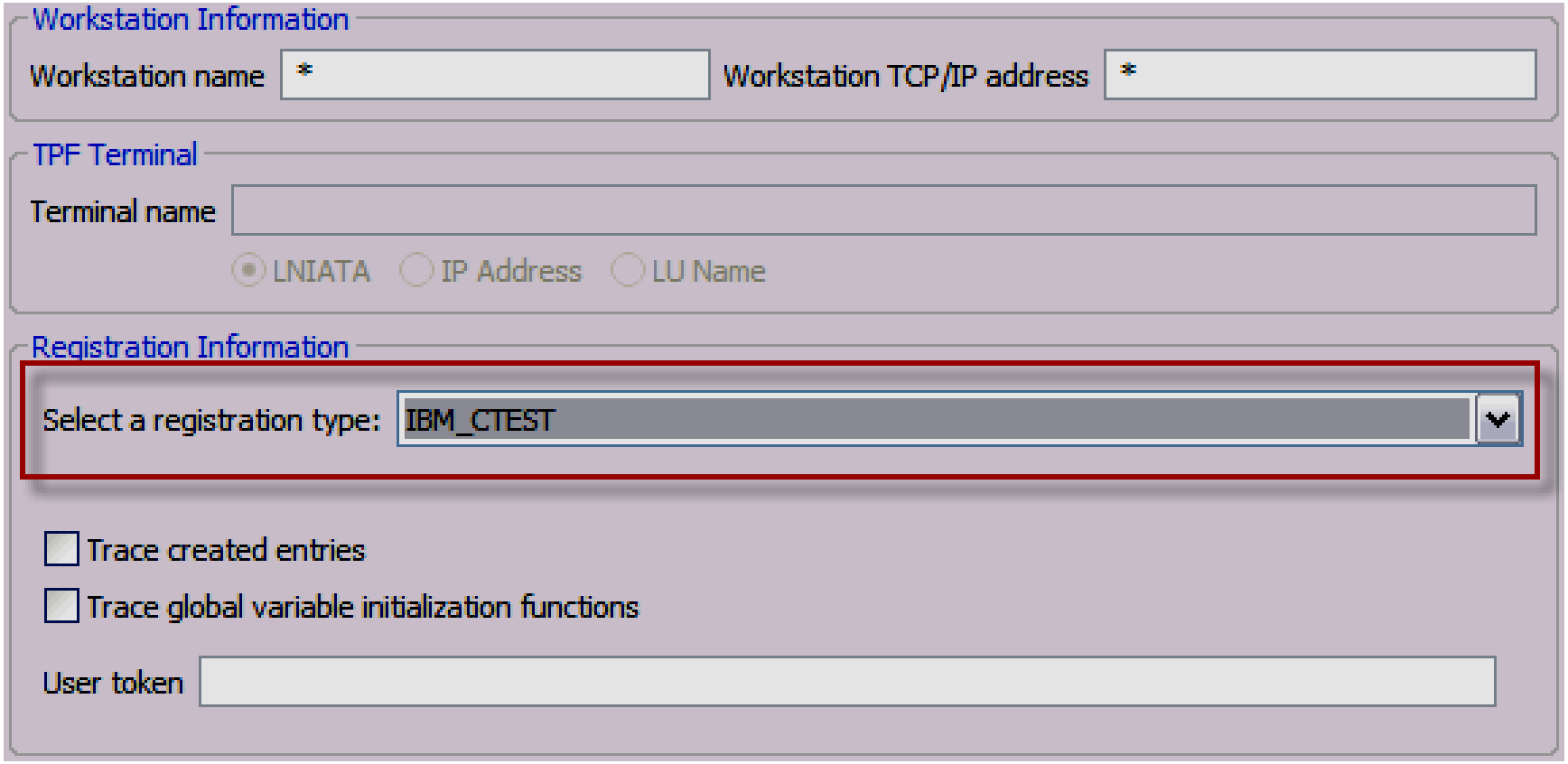
Register by User Defined (Transaction Trapping)

- Start a Debugger session for an ECB when it accesses a registered MQ queue by name.



Register by User Defined (Transaction Trapping)

- CTEST now uses the User Defined Registration support. Code ctest() in your application and then register with the new IBM_CTEST registration type.



Register by User Defined

- **How is register by user defined setup by an administrator?**
  1. An XML file on the workstation defines the registration type and parameters that a user would register
  2. Code a user exit function or 4 character program to evaluate the registered conditions
  3. Add a call to the application code to the registration handler.
     - Performance sensitive macros are provided such that this code can be left in production code but avoid the registration handler code and have minimal effect on performance.
     - Assembler and C/C++ interfaces provided.
     - See the source segments c_udrt.h, udrpc.mac, iudrt.mac, cudrt.c, cdbxud.c and cdbx.c for more information and examples. Or search the TPF Toolkit help for the topic “custom defined registration”.
- **The following slides show an example of a user defined registration for a time initiated application QDB0 based on internal variable values.**

Register by User Defined

1. **Modify the file <TPF Toolkit install dir>\Config\ TPFSHARE\Debug Registration/ customDebugRegTypes.xml**
   - Ids 101-255 are for customer use (0-100 are reserved for IBM)
   - Specify the registration name and up to 6 parameter names

```
<customRegistration>
    <id>101</id>
    <name>MQByQueueName</name>
    <parameter>Name of Queue Accessed</parameter>
</customRegistration>
<customRegistration>
    <id>102</id>
    <name>TimeCreatedQDB0</name>
    <parameter>ValueOf_i</parameter>
    <parameter>ValueOf_j</parameter>
    <parameter>ValueOf_ptr</parameter>
    <parameter>ValueOf_something</parameter>
    <parameter>ValueOf_something_else</parameter>
    <parameter>ValueOf_something_more</parameter>
</customRegistration>
```

2. **Restart the TPF Toolkit**

Register by User Defined

3. **Implement the resolving function to test application state against the user registered values**

```
unsigned int CDBX_TimeCreatedQDB0Check(struct tpf_UserDefRegTypStruct* ptr, struct itbpentry* reg)
{
    unsigned rc = FALSE; //set default return to false

    switch(ptr->udrt_id)
    {
      case 102:
      {
              //verify that i matches
              if(*((unsigned int *)ptr->udrt_parm1) != atoi((char*)reg->itbp_udrt_parmValue[0]))
                      break; //no, we're done
              //verify that j matches
              if(*((unsigned int *)ptr->udrt_parm2) != atoi((char*)reg->itbp_udrt_parmValue[1]))
                      break; //no, we're done
              //verify that ptr matches
              if(strcmp((char*)ptr->udrt_parm3,(char*)reg->itbp_udrt_parmValue[2]) != 0)
                      break; //no, we're done

              //passed all tests, start the debugger
              rc = TRUE;
              break;
      }
      case 103:
      //...
      default:
              break;
    }
    return rc;
}
```

Register by User Defined

4. **Update the application code to call User Defined Registration handler, passing in the resolving function to use.**

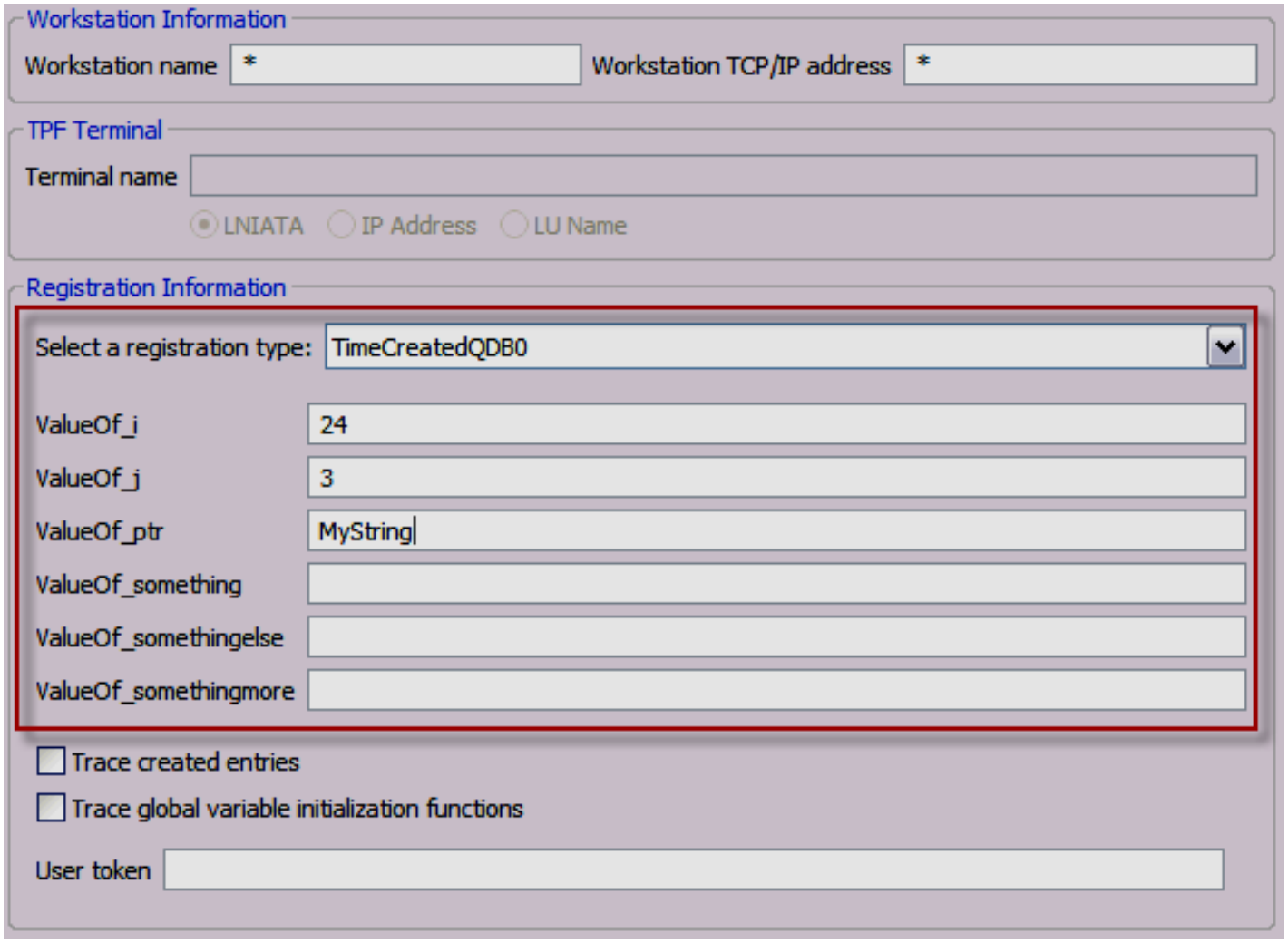
qdb0.cpp

```
char                    * sys_state = (char *) cinfc_fast(CINFC_CMMSTI);

if(tpf_UserDefRegTypPerfCheck(102))
{
    struct tpf_UserDefRegTypStruct temp = {0};
    temp.udrt_id = 102;
    temp.udrt_funcptr = (tpf_UserDefRegTypUserExit *)CDBX_TimeCreatedQDB0Check;
    temp.udrt_parm1 = (void*)&i;
    temp.udrt_parm2 = (void*)&j;
    temp.udrt_parm3 = ptr;
    tpf_UserDefRegTypHandler(&temp);
}
```

Register by User Defined

5. **Register the debugger with the conditions to start the debugger on the application**



Register by User Defined

6. **Start the application to be debugged.**
7. **When the application is started, the tpf_UserDefRegTypHandler function will call the resolving function passed to it, to test the application state against each registration entry of the same type.**
8. **If the resolving function returns TRUE, the Debugger will start at the next executable line of debuggable code.**

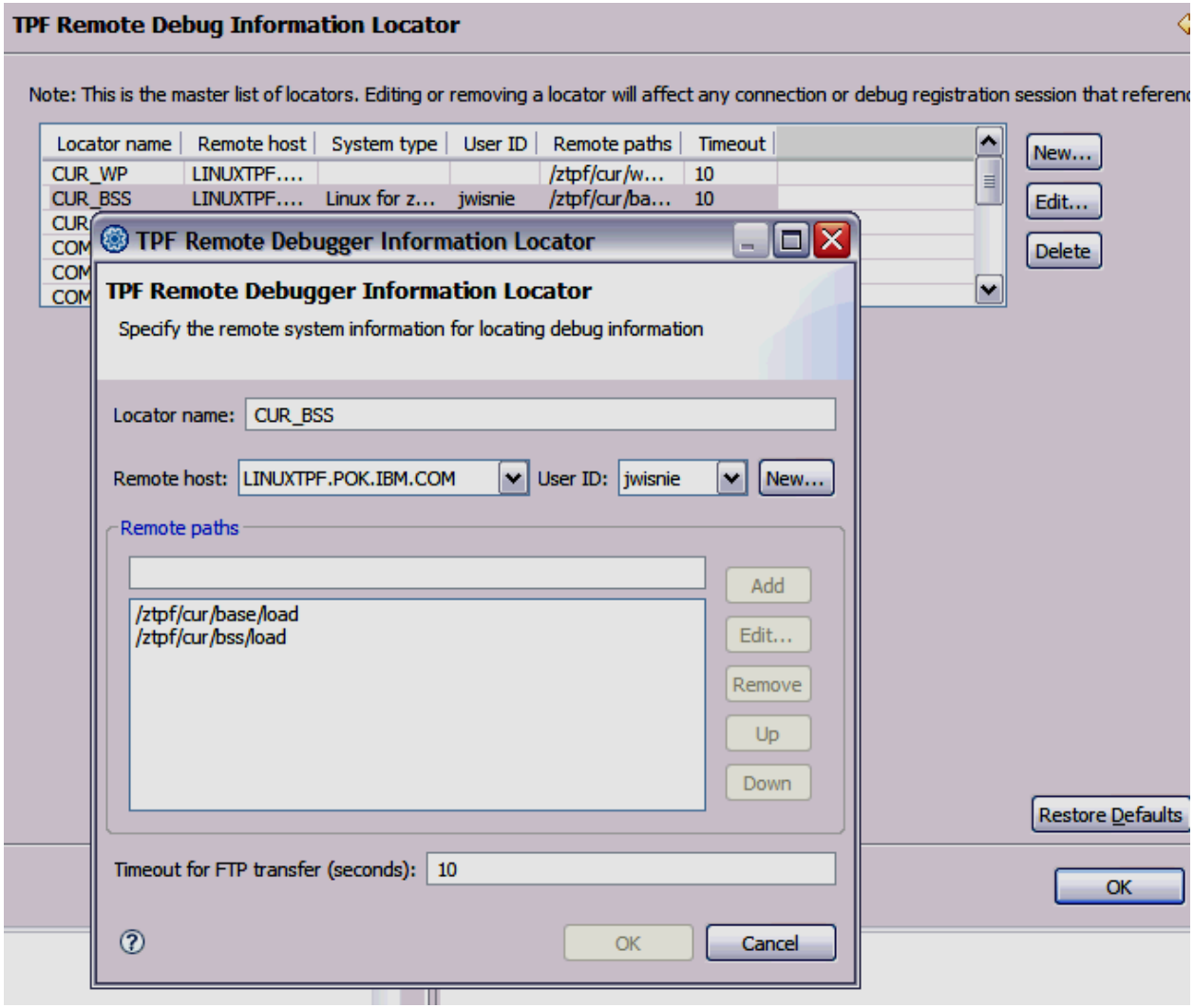
Remote Debug Info

- **Allows you to store your z/TPF debug information files somewhere other than on the TPF file system. However, loading debug information via OLD or TLD is still preferred as it will ensure that the debug information matches the loaded code.**
- **The Debugger detects when a debug information file is not loaded and attempts to FTP the debug information from the remote location.**
- **Multiple FTP paths can be specified but to receive the best performance we recommend 3 or less FTP paths.**
- **Version codes in the PAT are used to find a match on the remote system.**
- **FTPed debug information has the dbgftp suffix. For Example module ABCD with version code ZZ would be FTPed to /tpfdbgelf/ab/abcd/ABCDZZ.dbgftp**
- **FTPed debug information will be deleted if the debug information is loaded by OLD or TLD.**

Remote Debug Info

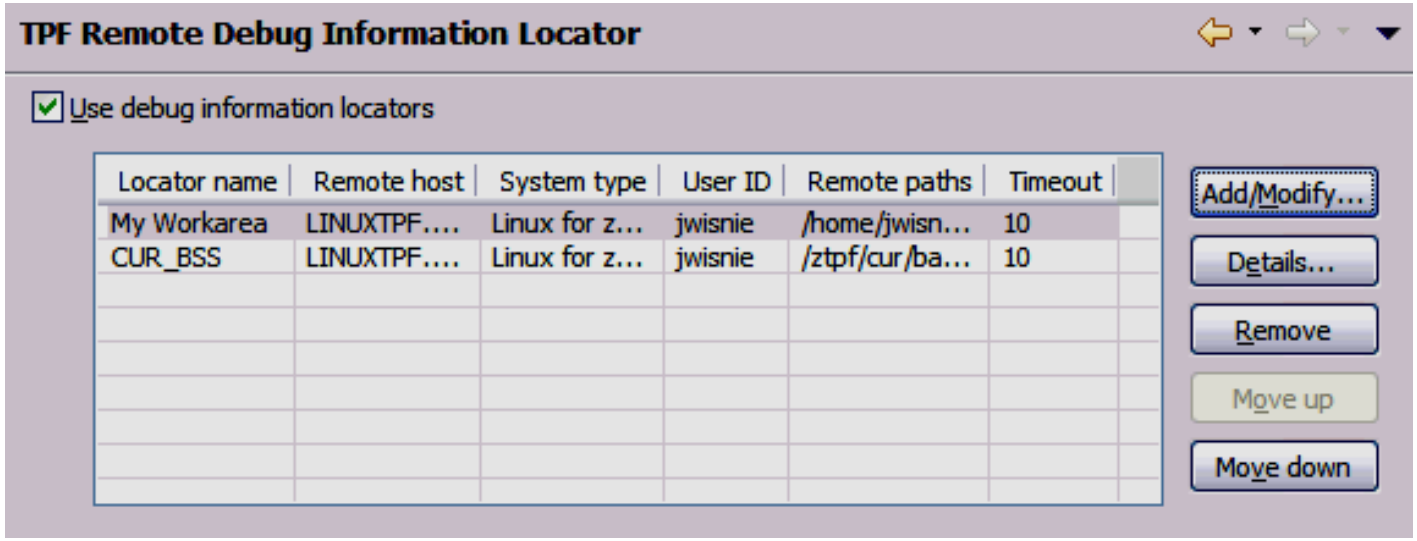
To use the Remote debug info feature

1. **Create the "locators" from the menu option Windows-> Preferences-> Run/Debug->TPF Remote Debug Information Locator. Locators specify the Remote Host name, Fully qualified path, User Id, Password, and time out value.**



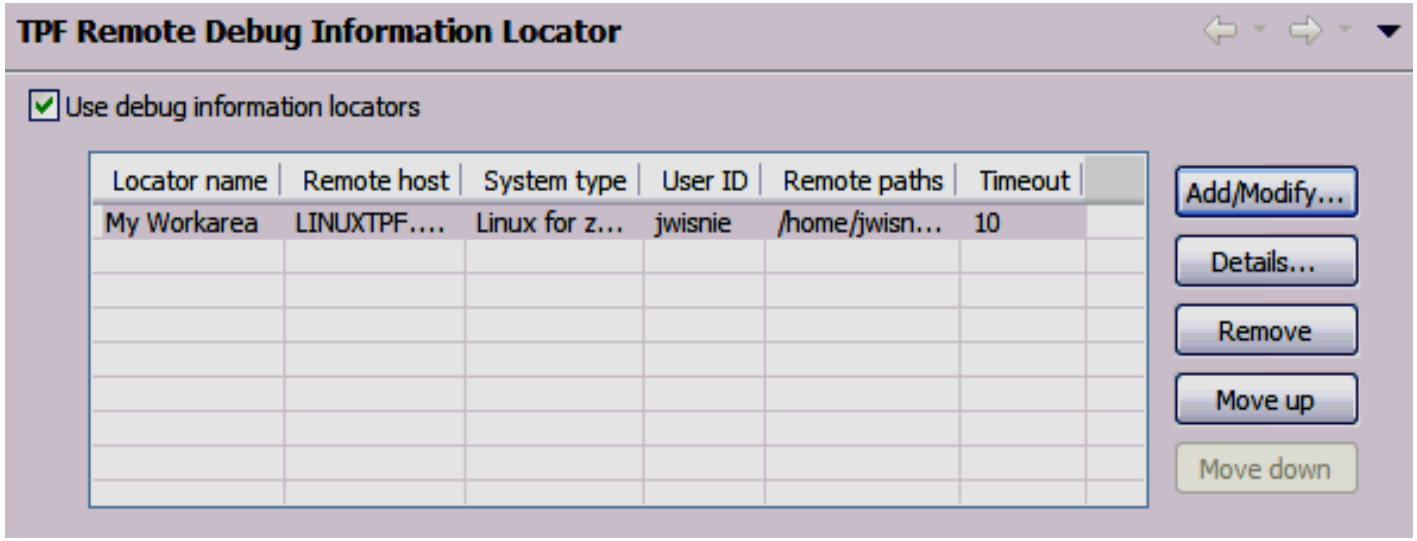
Remote Debug Info (TPF Connection)

2. **Right click the TPF Connection from the RSE and choose properties. Add the locators in the search order desired. These locators will be used by default for the debug sessions, dump viewer, and ECB monitor.**



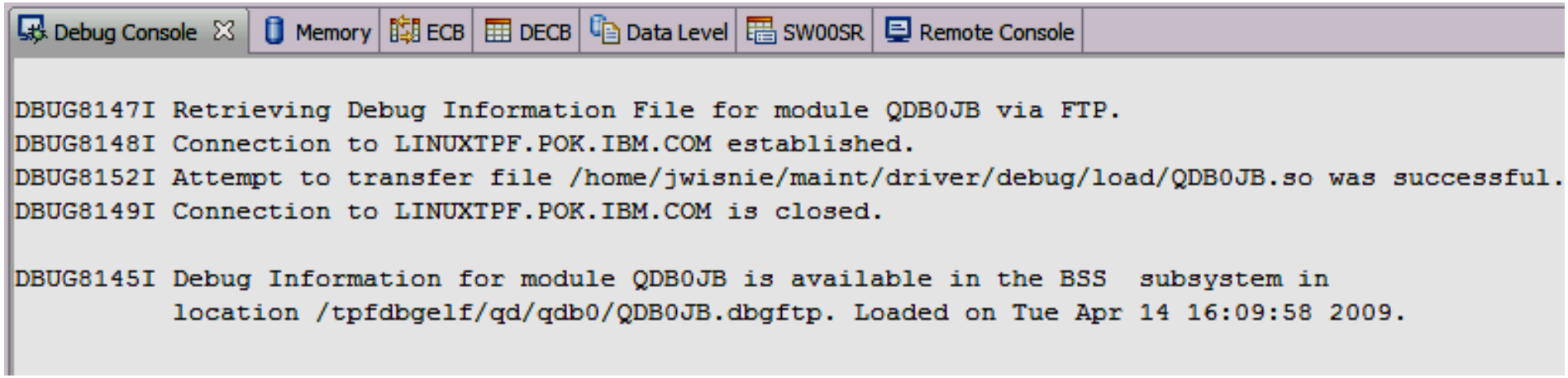
Remote Debug Info (Debug Session)

3. **The locators can be customized for each Debug Session regardless of the settings at the Connection level. Right click the Debug Session from the RSE and choose properties. Add the locators in the search order desired.**



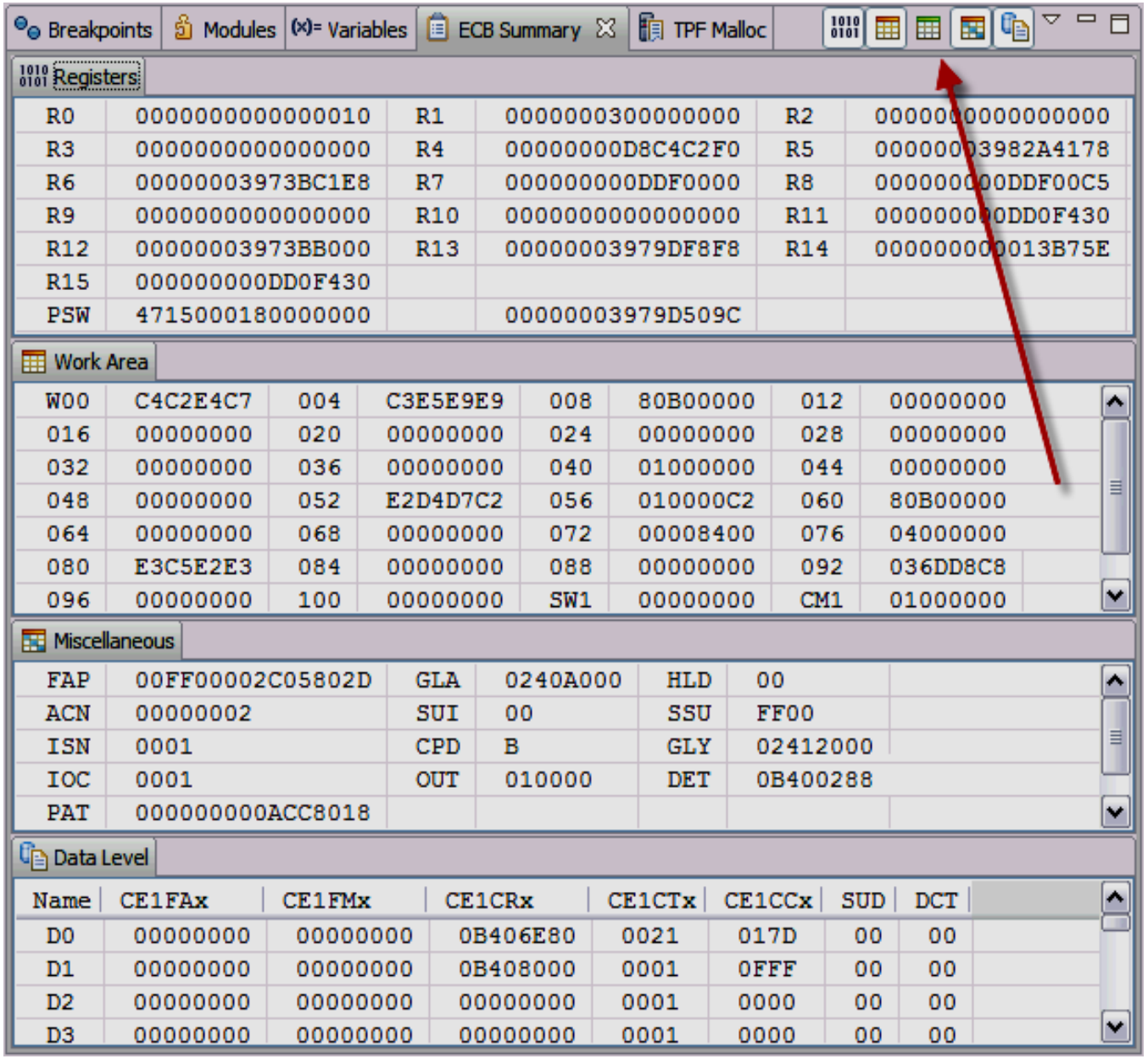
Remote Debug Info (Debug Session)

- **Debug console messages are now sent to the TPF Toolkit to notify the user if debug information could be located and what debug information file was used.**



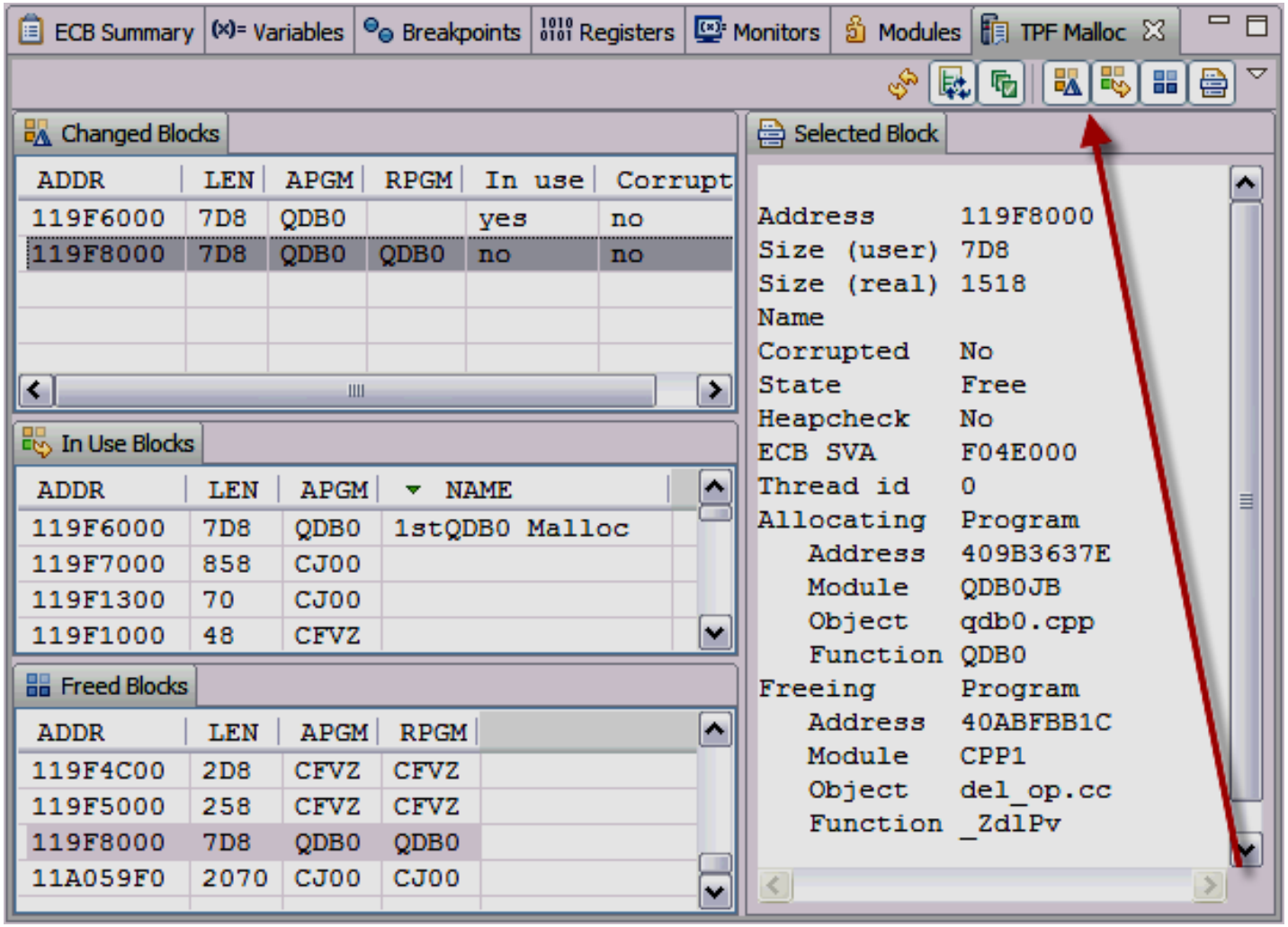
ECB Summary View

- **Quick view of common ECB areas**
- **Backed by XML for easy customization**
- **Individual panes can be toggled on and off**
- **Control and floating point registers are available at right click of the registers pane**



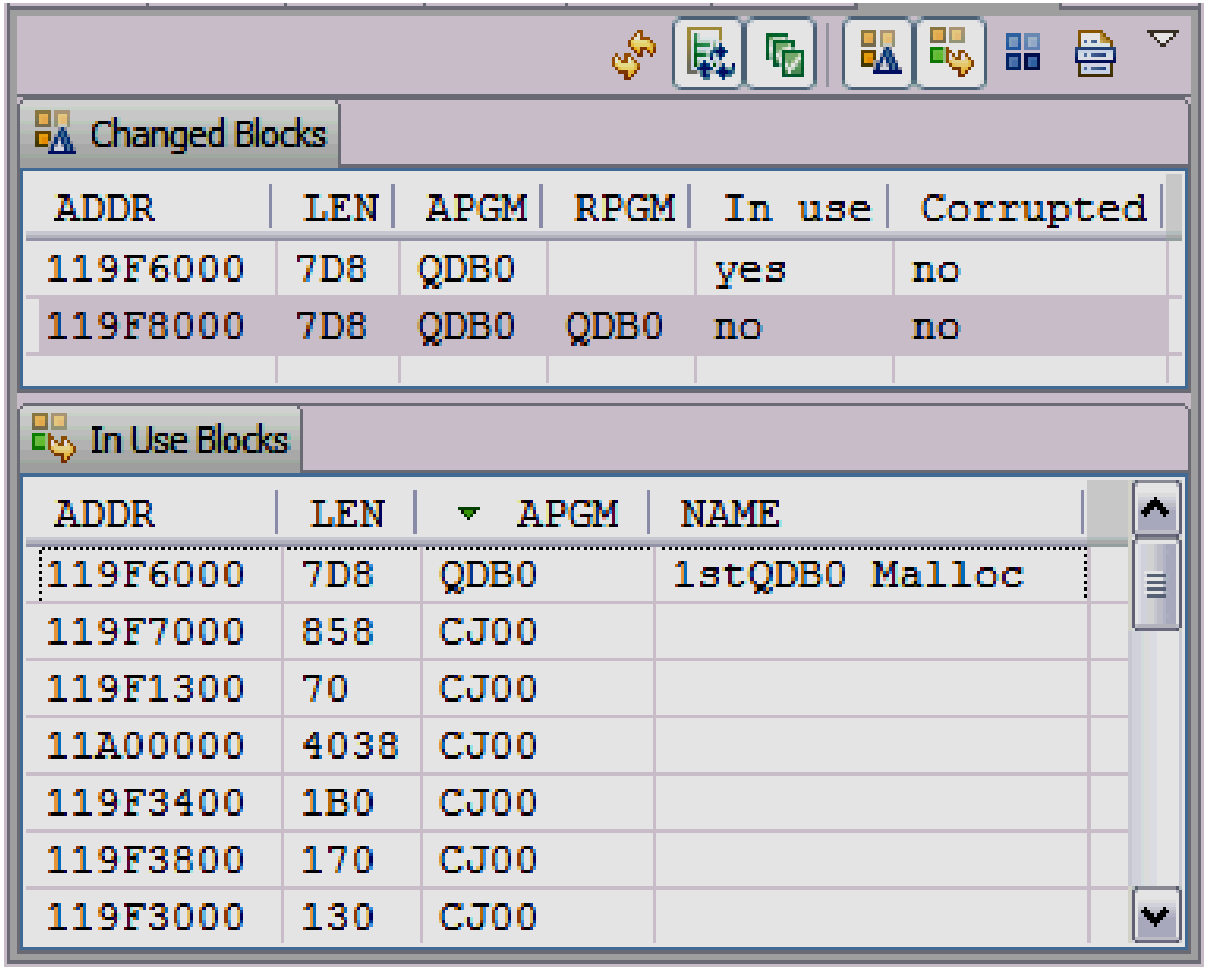
Malloc View

- **The malloc view is made up of 4 panes which can be individually hidden by the buttons in the upper right corner of the view.**



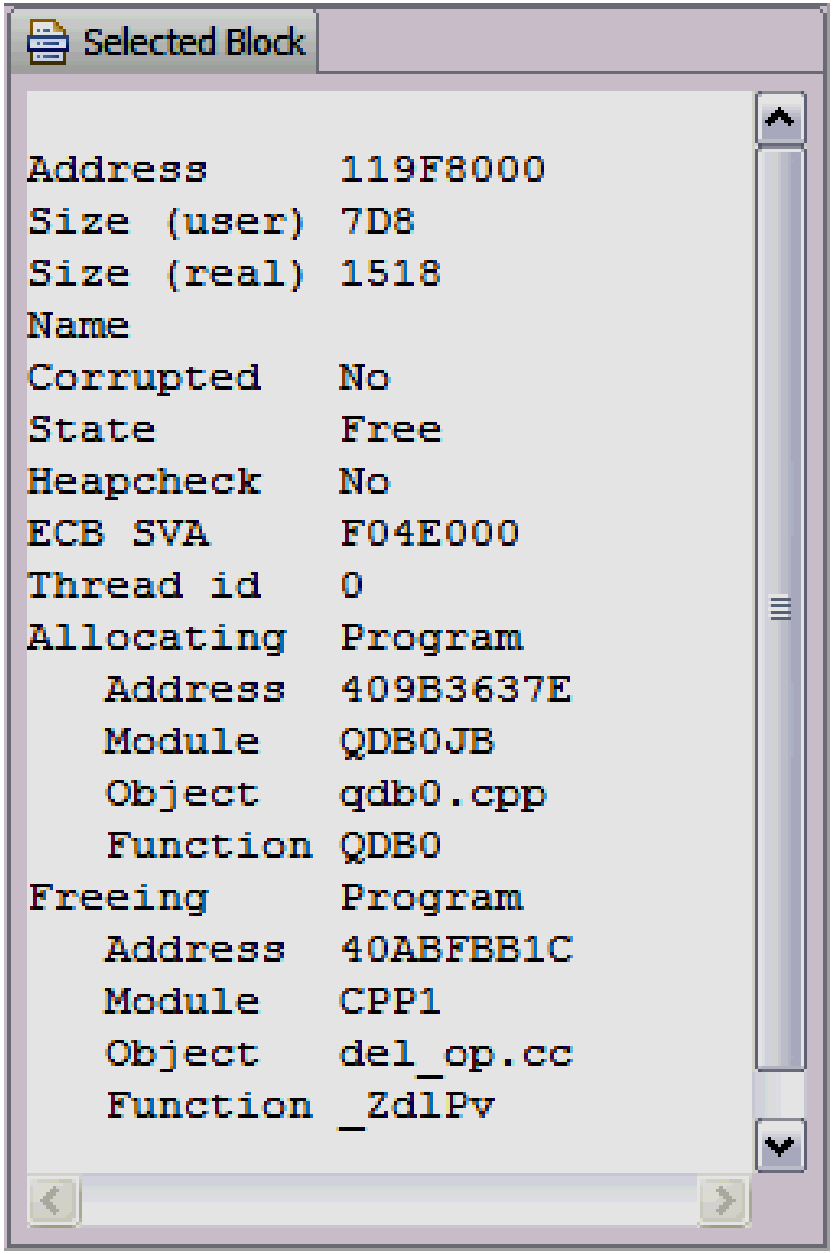
Malloc View

- **The inuse and free panes shows the malloc blocks that are inuse or free respectively**
- **The changed panes show the changes in malloc since the last refresh**



Malloc View

- **The selected block pane shows additional information about a malloc block that is selected in one of the other panes such as the program that did the malloc or free.**



Malloc View

- **The malloc view provides corruption detection if the corrupt column is visible in any pane. If corruption is being detected, the corrupt blocks will always show in the changed pane.**
- **The malloc view can refresh automatically on each step or set to only refresh when the refresh button is pressed.**
- **The user can also do actions like “go to address” to view the malloc block in the memory view.**
- **Columns can be rearranged, sorted, and hidden.**
- **Names for named malloc entries can also be shown and sorted.**

Trace Log Enhancement

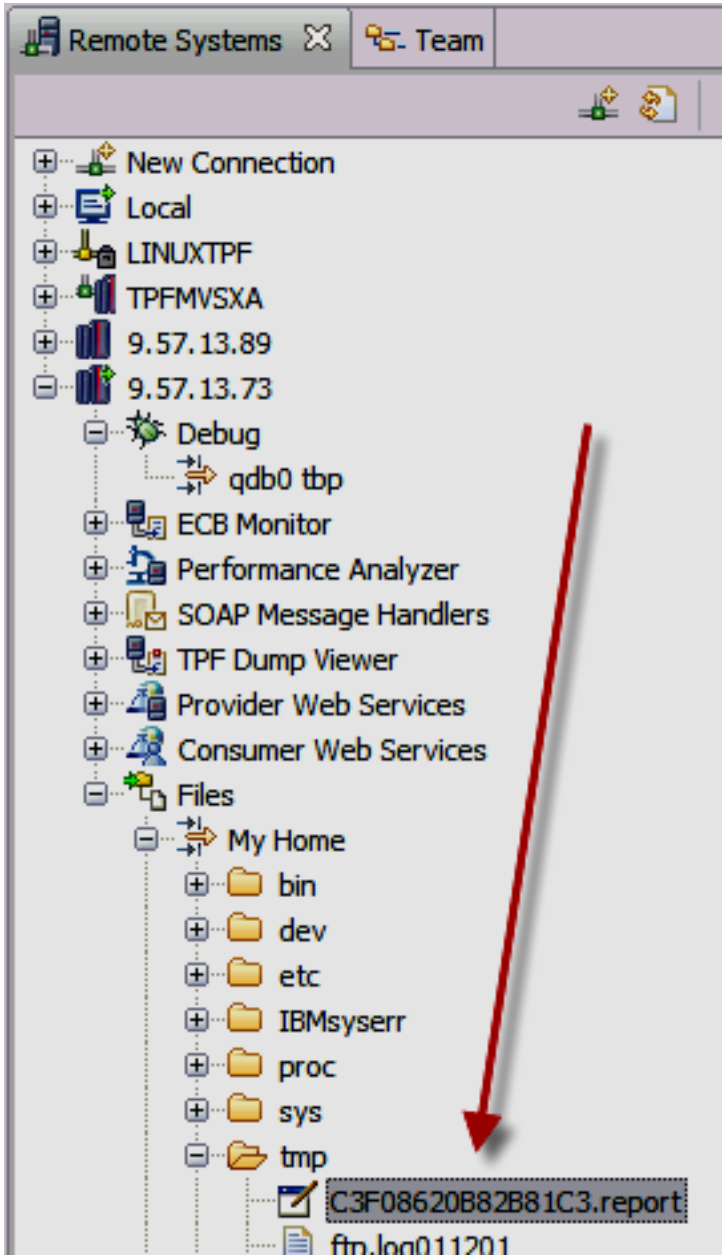
- **Currently, the TRLOG debugger command that is entered through the debug console can only produce a binary format trace log file on the TPF file system. This file must then be post processed offline on Linux.**
- **A new TRLOG parameter has been provided to produce the trace log file in text format with the extension .report such that post processing is not required.**

  TRLOG PROC-/directory

- **The .report files can then be opened in LPEX through the TPF Files Subsystem. LPEX provides advanced searching mechanisms.**

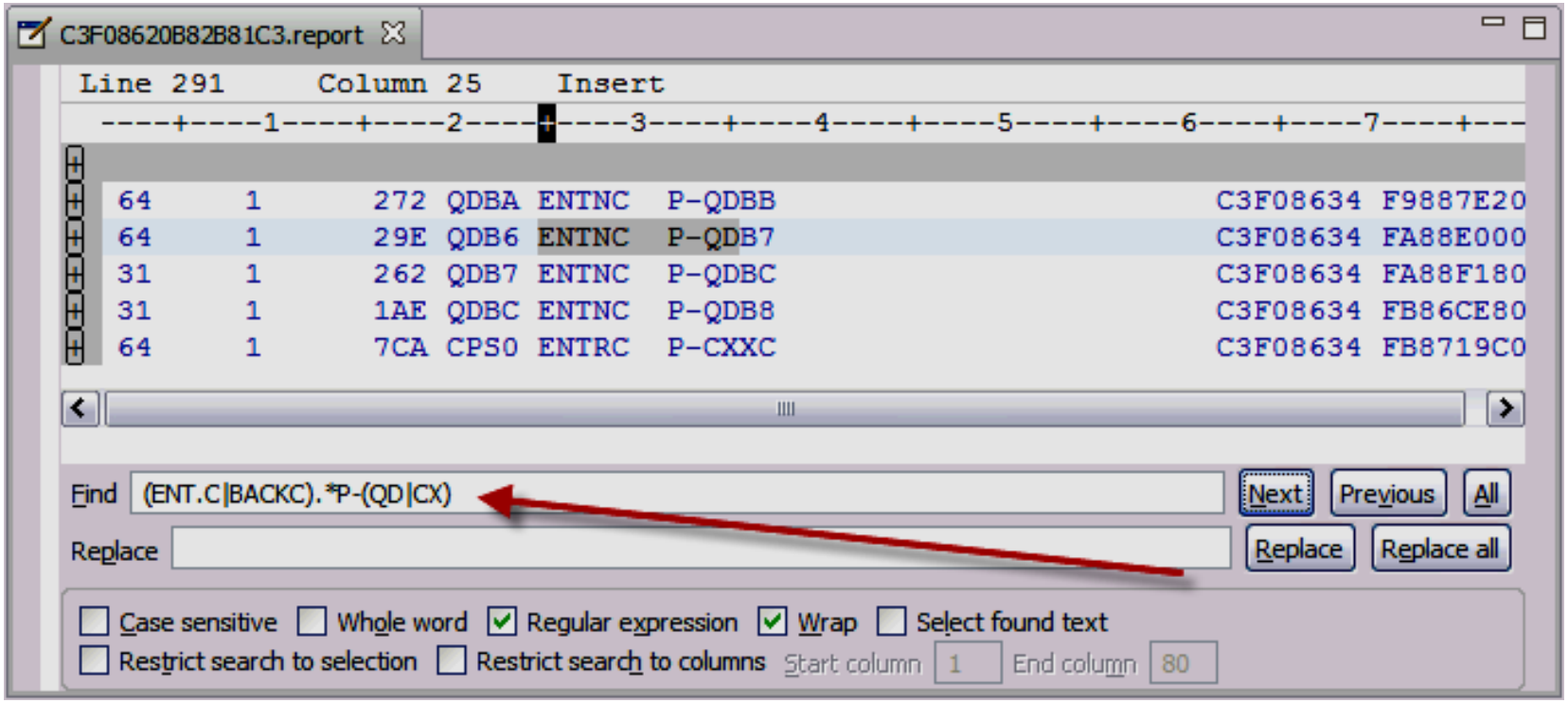
Trace Log Enhancement

- **The Files subsystem is essentially a GUI FTP client. Double clicking the file will open the file in LPEX.**



Trace Log Enhancement

- **Execute the desired searches through LPEX (regular expressions are supported, the regular expression below locates all ENTER and BACKC macro calls for the packages named with QD* and CX*)**



z/TPF Debugger Deliverable Details

Description	z/TPF APAR	TPF Toolkit Level	TPFUG Requirement
ALASC View DETAC View Watchpoint enhancements	PJ36136 PUT6	V3.4.4	V08009S V08011S V08018S/V08008S
ECB Launcher Command TPFMEmfill	PJ36136 PJ36686 PUT6	V3.4.4	V08007S Customer Request

z/TPF Debugger Deliverable Details

Description	z/TPF APAR	TPF Toolkit Level	TPFUG Requirement
Register by Function Register by System Error System Error Retry	PJ34615 PUT6	V3.4.0	 V08058S
Remote Debug Info ECB Summary View	PJ35430 PUT6	V3.4.2	V08061S V08029S
Malloc View Register by User Defined (transaction trapping) Trace Log Enhancement	PJ36059 PUT6	V3.4.3	V08036F V08031S V07008F V08001S V08008S

z/TPF Debugger Deliverable Details

Description	z/TPF APAR	TPF Toolkit Level	TPFUG Requirement
Malloc View	PJ36059 PUT6	V3.4.3	V08036F V08031S
Register by User Defined (transaction trapping)			V07008F V08001S
Trace Log Enhancement			V08008S

Appendix A - Debug Server Access Control

- **ZDBUG ACCESS does not replace the CDBPUX user exit (defined in cdbpux.c)**
- **CDBPUX is implemented by your administrator. It provides complete flexibility, especially when used with ZDBUG ACCESS**
- **The return values for this user exit have changed from TRUE/FALSE to:**
  - **CDBPUX_NO_ACCESS**: request is rejected regardless of access rules defined by ZDBUG ACCESS command
  - **CDBPUX_FOLLOW_RULES**: request is processed according to the access rules defined by ZDBUG ACCESS command
  - **CDBPUX_FULL_ACCESS**: request is granted with full access regardless of access rules defined by ZDBUG ACCESS command

Appendix A - Debug Server Access Control

- **Example for Access Control with CDBPUX**
  - CDBPUX may be used to follow or override access control in your z/TPF system based on the conditions that you define
  - Here is an example of limiting or supplying debugger privileges to a specific user:

```
if((packet->operation == UD_CLIENT_OP_DEBUG) &&
(strcmp(packet->workstationName,“jsmith”) == 0))
```

if both of these condition are met and…

CDBPUX returns…	and Access Control for any debug request is set to…	the request is…
CDBPUX_NO_ACCESS	NODBUG	Rejected
	DBUG	Rejected
CDBPUX_FOLLOW_RULES	NODBUG	Rejected
	DBUG	Allowed
CDBPUX_FULL_ACCESS	NODBUG	Allowed
	DBUG	Allowed

Appendix B - TPF Code Coverage

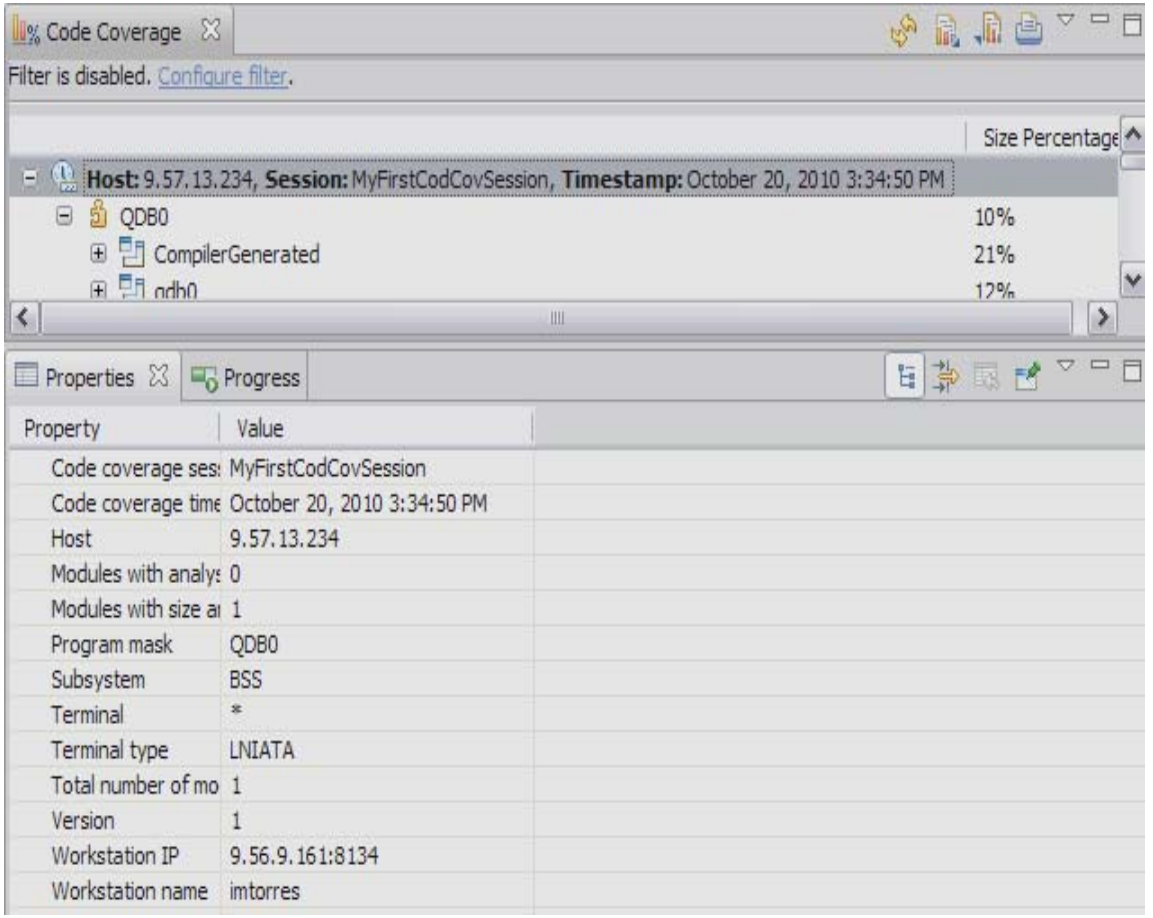
- **You can perform the following actions from the session:**
  - **Register for collection.** This step creates a code coverage registration entry on TPF. This reserves those modules for this user, so no one else can register those modules.
  - **Start collection.** This step initiates the code coverage collection on z/TPF.
  - **Save collection.** This step generates collection results that can be viewed in the code coverage view in the TPF Toolkit. Although the data is saved, the code coverage tool will continue performing collection of the code coverage data. Each time you save, you will be over-writing the data that was last saved, even if analysis was previously run.
  - **Save and Stop collection.** This step performs the Save collection action as described above. The stop action stops the collection of code coverage data.
  - **Cancel collection.** Discards all collected results. If save was previously performed, that saved data is unaffected.
  - **Cancel registration.** This step ends the code coverage registration and releases the modules that were previously reserved.
  - **Show collection status.** This will show you the state of the collection.

Appendix B - TPF Code Coverage

- **Once the timestamp entry is created, you can perform the following actions from the timestamp entry:**
  - **Perform size analysis.** This step determines percentages based on the data collected between start collection and the save (or save and stop) collection times. Size analysis will be performed on all modules in the registration entry that have been executed. If at the time the session was created, you specified “automatically perform size analysis,” z/TPF will automatically perform the size analysis when you select “save collection” or “save and stop collection.” However, the results will not appear in the Code Coverage view until you select “view results.”
  - **View results.** This step will display the results of the collection in the code coverage view. If size analysis has not been performed on this timestamp entry, the module results will display. If size analysis has been performed, then the module, object, and function results will display.

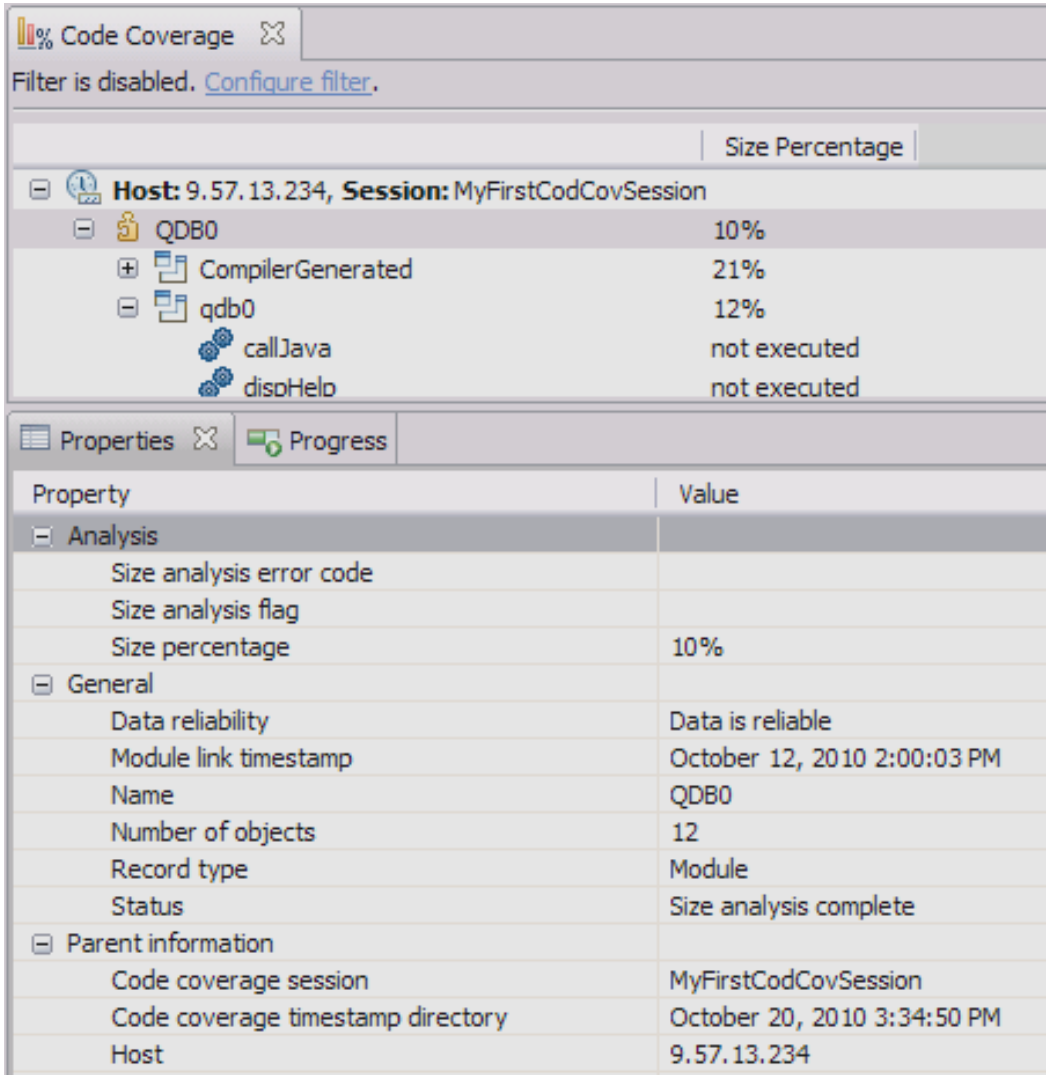
Appendix C - TPF Code Coverage

- **Properties pane at timestamp level**



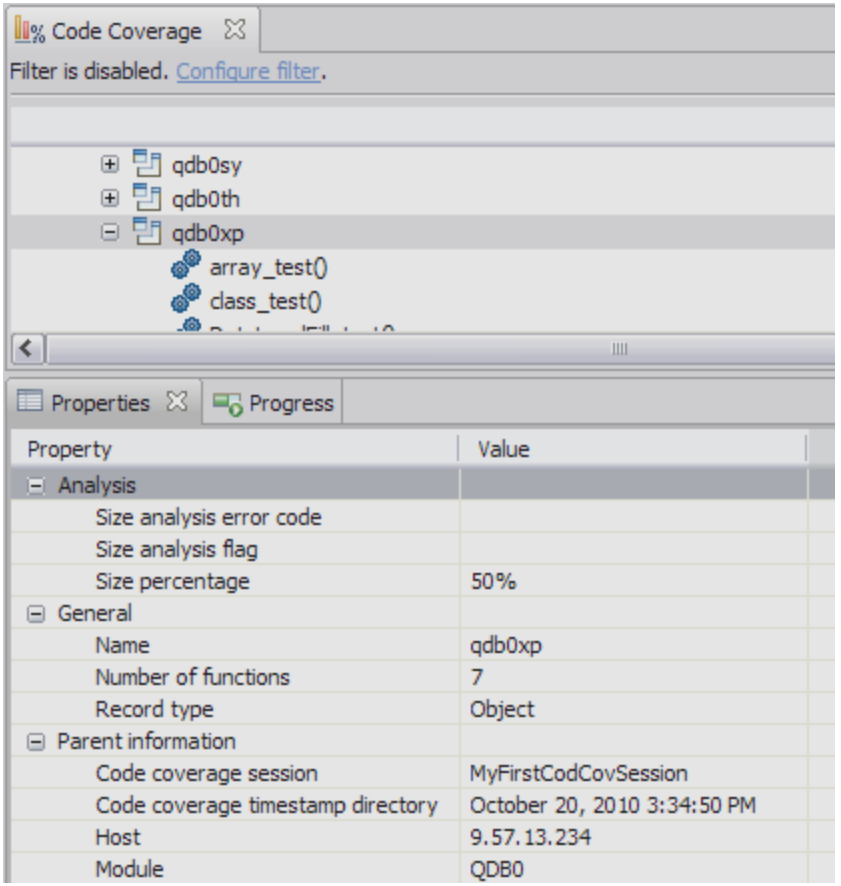
Appendix C - TPF Code Coverage

- **Properties pane at module level**



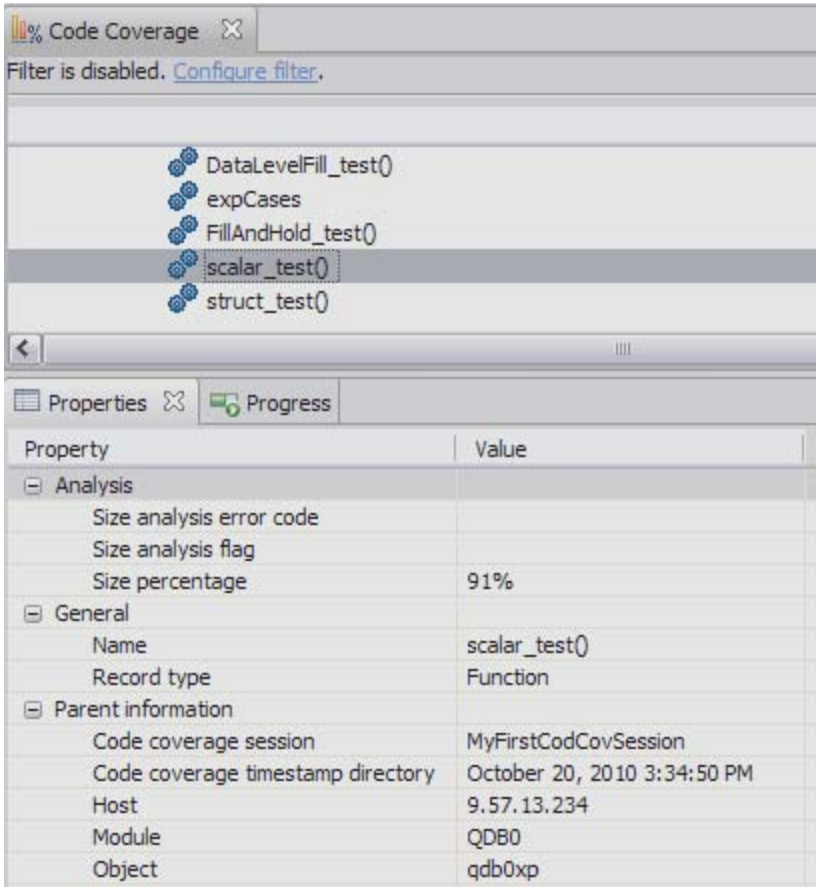
Appendix C - TPF Code Coverage

- **Properties pane at object level**



Appendix C - TPF Code Coverage

- **Properties pane at function level**



Appendix D - XML Generator for C/C++

- **Classes and structures may be defined inside a segment and/or header files included in a segment for a particular object built with debug information**
- **Only classes, structures, and unions expand in the display tree**
- **Unions and structures definitions are identified in the following the format**

```
union optional_tag { definition } union_variable;
struct optional_type_name { definition } struct_name;
```

If *optional_tag* or *optional_type_name* are not specified, the union/structure is marked as “untagged”

Appendix E - Record Hold Table View

- **File Address. Possible values:**
  - The 8-byte hexadecimal file address.
  - If a general data set (GDS) lock is held, 'GDS' followed by the 7-byte module, cylinder, head, and record (MCHR) address is displayed.
- **SS** - Subsystem Name.
- **PGM** - Program that requested the hold.
- **Status** - Lock ownership status of the current ECB. Possible values:
  - Waiting - This ECB is waiting for the lock. This value alone does not correspond to WAITER status in the ZDRHT display.
  - Holding - This ECB is the holder of this lock in this processor and in the external lock facility (XLF). This value corresponds to COMPLETE status in the ZDRHT display.
  - CommitScopeHeld - This value means that an unhold has been issued but a txcommit or txrollback has not yet occurred.
- **Holder** – Show which ECB is holding the lock. Possible values are: 4-byte address of the ECB, Other Proc, or Self
- **Queue Position** - The position of the current ECB in the waiter list for this processor

Appendix F - TPF Code Coverage

- **All directories and files are stored in the BSS file system on TPF under:**

/rootDirectory/workstation.sessionName/timestamp

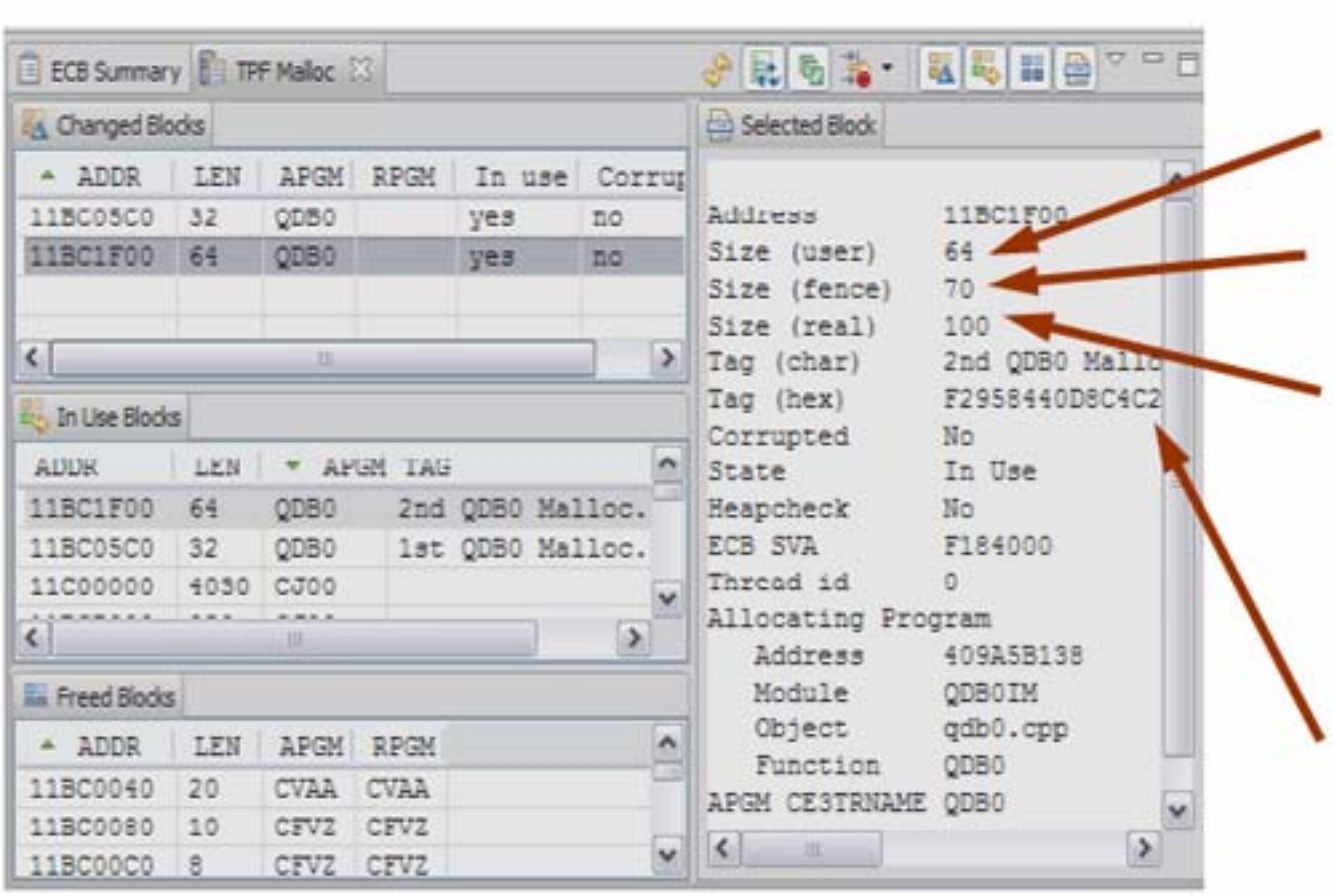
Example:

/TPFCodCov/imtorres.MyFirstCodCovSession/20101020033450

- **Each timestamp directory contains**
  - *results.ccvs* - The results of the collection are written out into the results.ccvs file. This is the file that the TPF Toolkit uses to show the user the percentages.
  - *annotations.txt* - A free form text file that is associated with a particular timestamp entry.
  - *results.ccvb* - The raw collected data.

Appendix G - Malloc View Filters

- **This enhancement also changed the display for the selected blocks**



Size (in hex):

user: number of bytes requested by user in malloc instruction

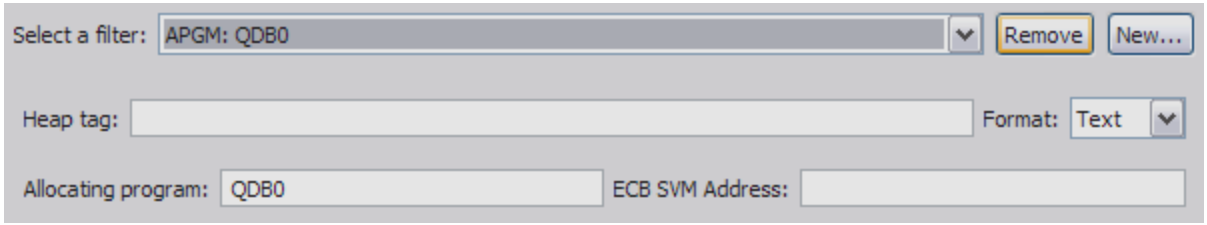
fence: user size + size of malloc fence (0xFF's)

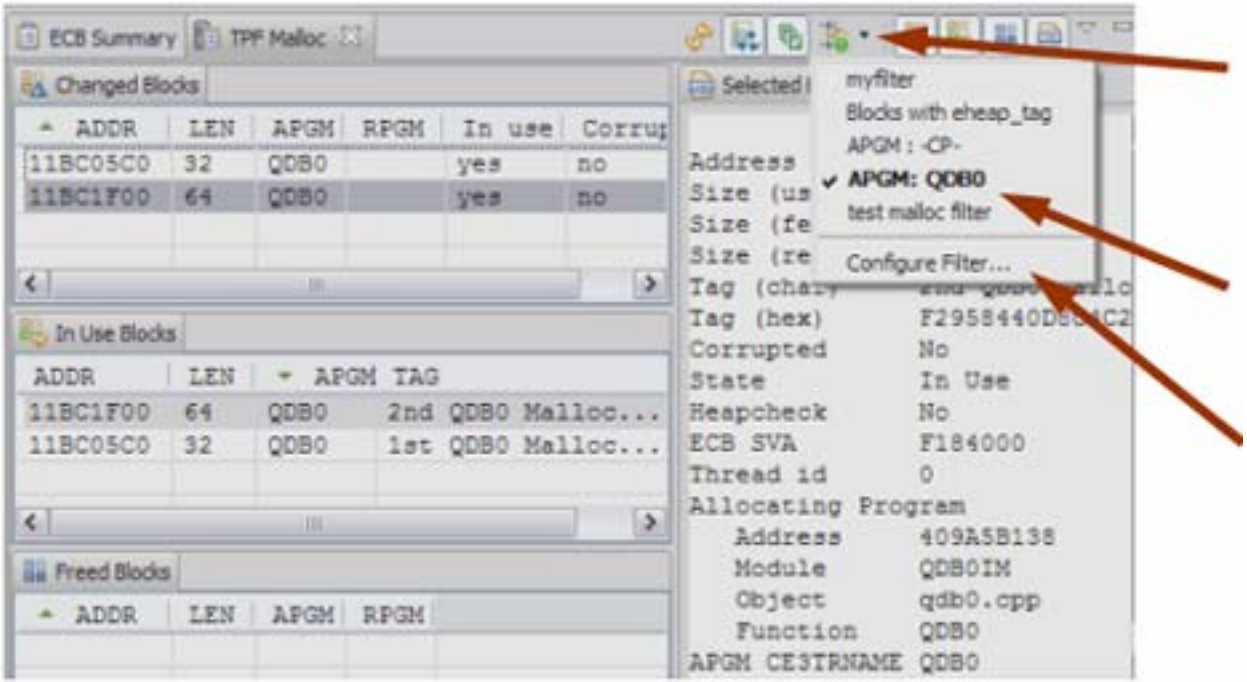
real: actual block allocated by system, ending in doubleword boundary

EHEAPC tag value in char and hex representation

Appendix G - Malloc View Filters

- **Example:**
  - Filter by allocating program name QDB0





Filter is enabled
(toggle button to disable)

Filter in use

Create/update filters

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