



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

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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 ZDEBUG 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 ZDEBUG 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

- ZDEBUG ACCESS ALTER - Use (NO)KEYWORD to alter restrictions

z/TPF System →

(Do not allow any debug registration request)

```
AAES0008I 00 ==> zdebug 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	DEBUG	NO
ADD TRACE BY PGM ENTRY FOR DEBUGGER	DEBUGPROGram	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)

```
Remote Console X
TPFT2003I - Connection to debug server successful.
Sending the request to the host...
TPFT3007E Request to access TPF is denied, reason: access rule does not allow debugger registration
```

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.

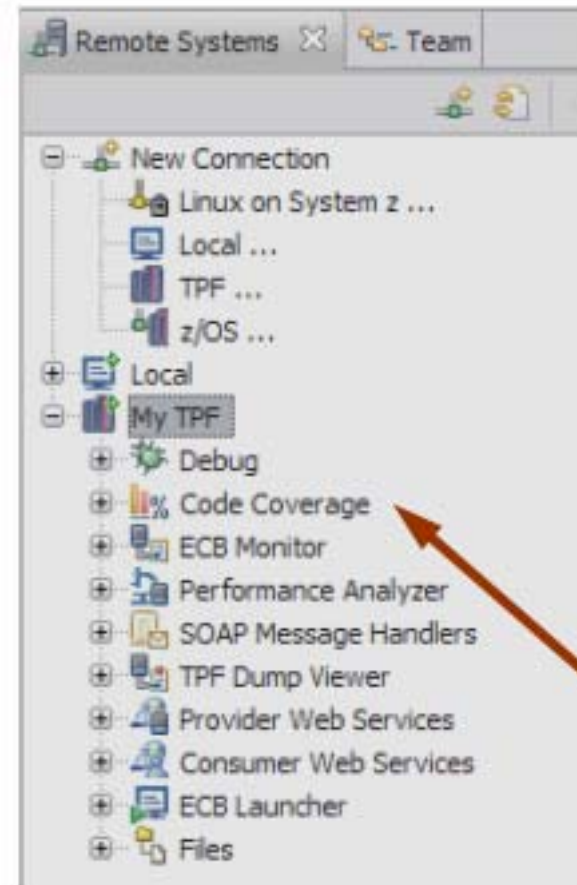
TPF Code Coverage

- **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.

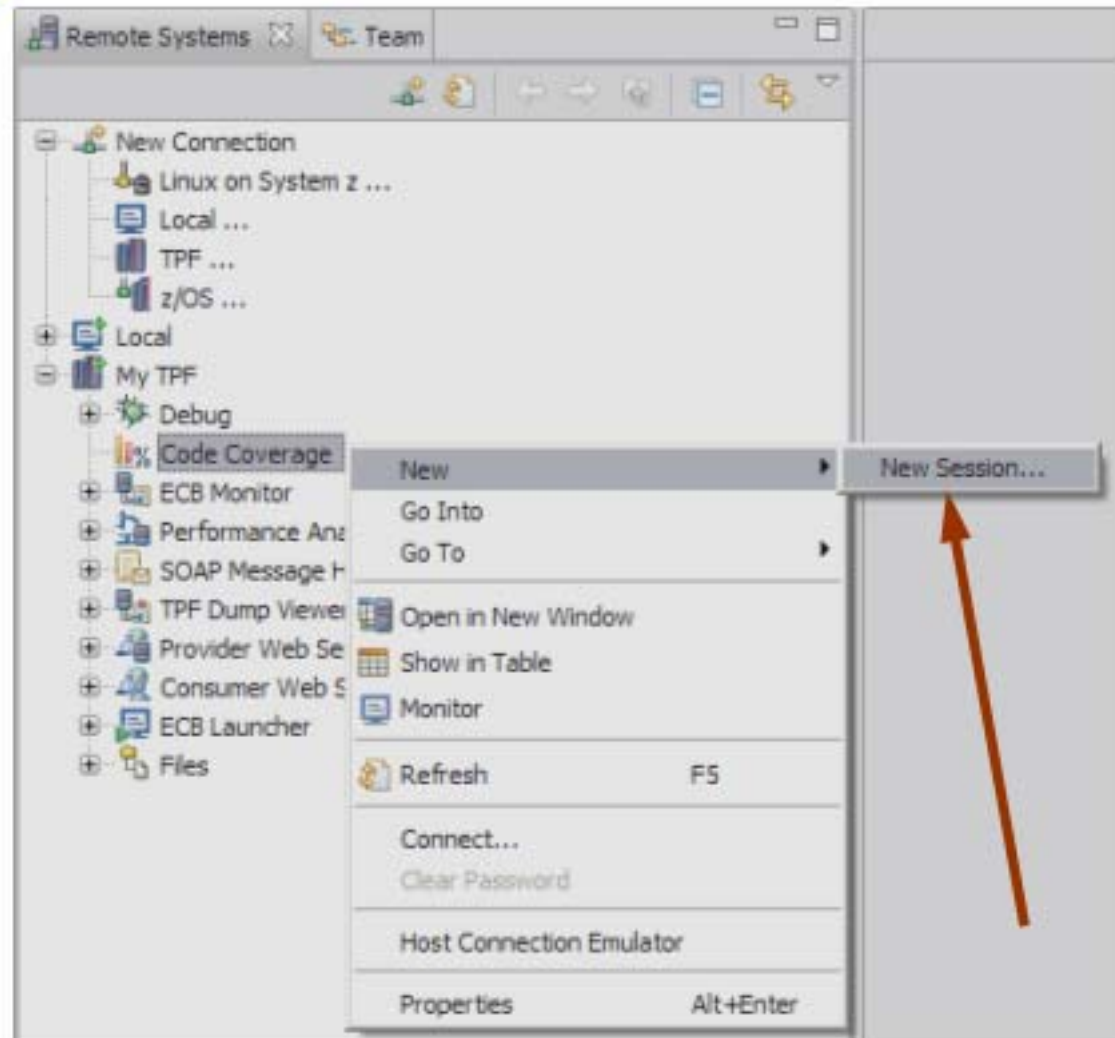
TPF Code Coverage

- **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



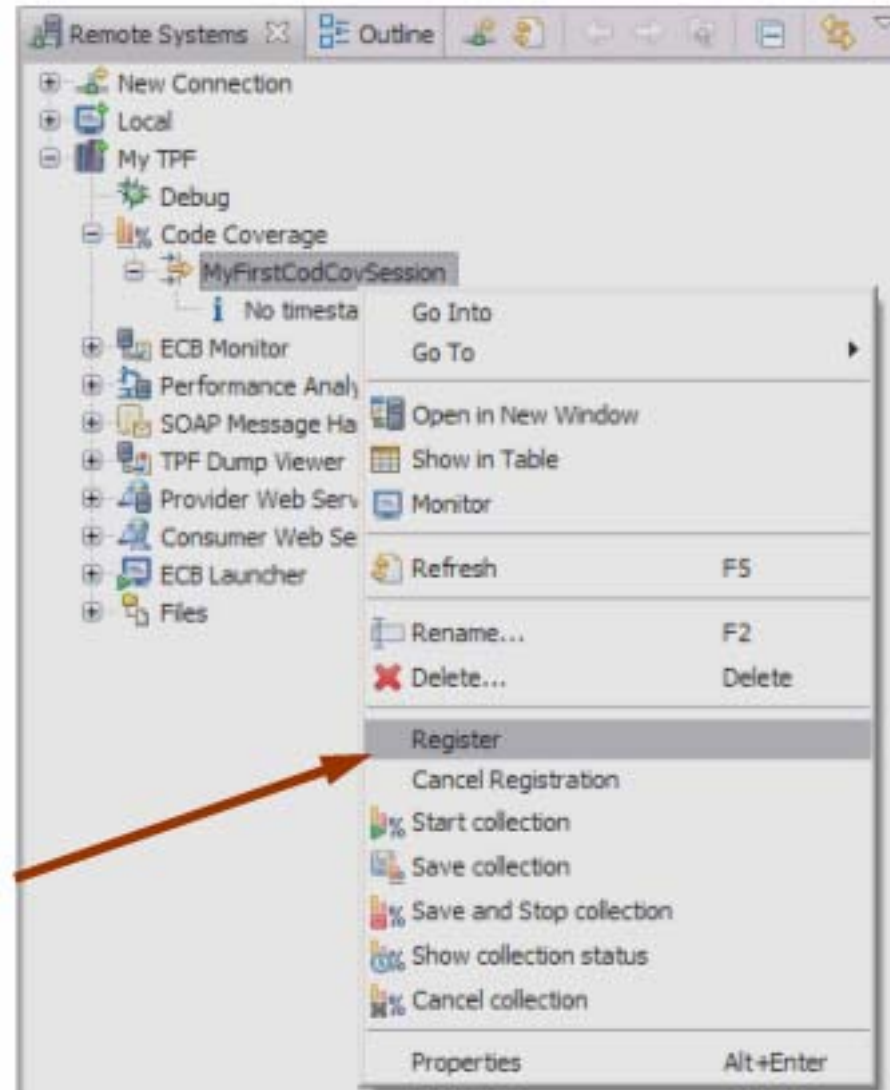
The image shows a 'New Filter' dialog box titled 'New Code Coverage Registration Session'. It contains several sections for configuring code coverage collection:

- Workstation Information:** Fields for 'Workstation name' and 'Workstation TCP/IP address', both marked with an asterisk (*).
- TPF Terminal:** A 'Terminal name' field marked with an asterisk (*), and three radio buttons: 'LNQATA' (selected), 'IP Address', and 'LU Name'.
- Program Mask:** A list box containing 'QDB0', 'QZ*', and 'U*'. To the right are 'Add' and 'Remove' buttons.
- Note:** 'Code coverage details will only be collected for the programs specified in the list above.'
- User token:** A text field containing 'itorres'.
- Code Coverage Settings:** Fields for 'Subsystem Name (optional):' and 'Root Save Directory (optional):', and a checkbox for 'Automatically Perform Size Analysis'.
- Navigation:** At the bottom are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish', and 'Cancel', along with a help icon (?) on the left.

TPF Code Coverage

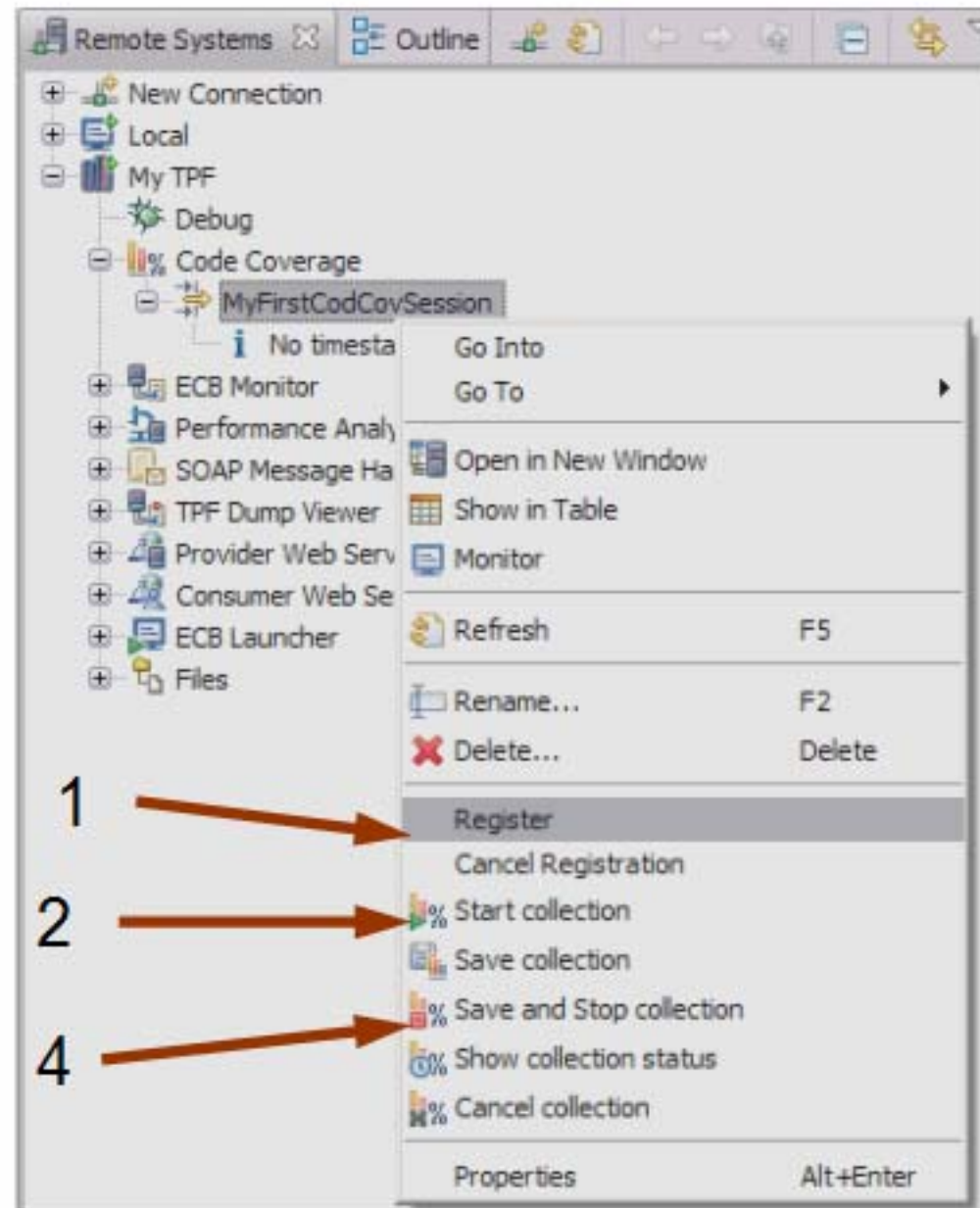
- Under the Code Coverage subsystem a list of sessions are shown
- Right-clicking on a session allows you to perform collection actions on your z/TPF System

(See Appendix B for action descriptions)



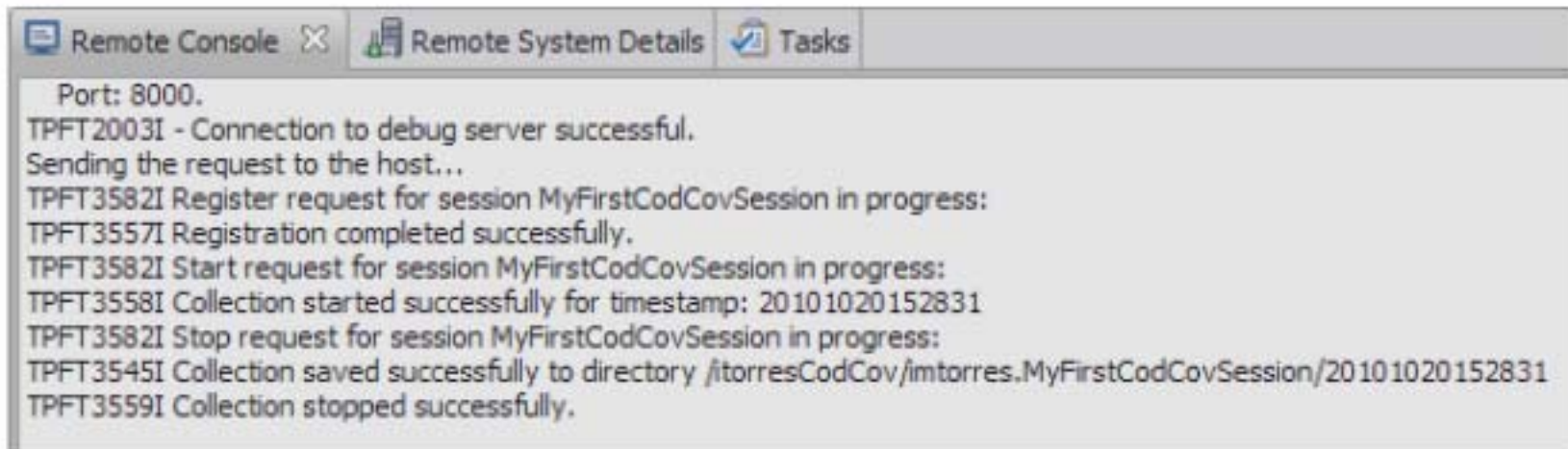
TPF Code Coverage

- **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**

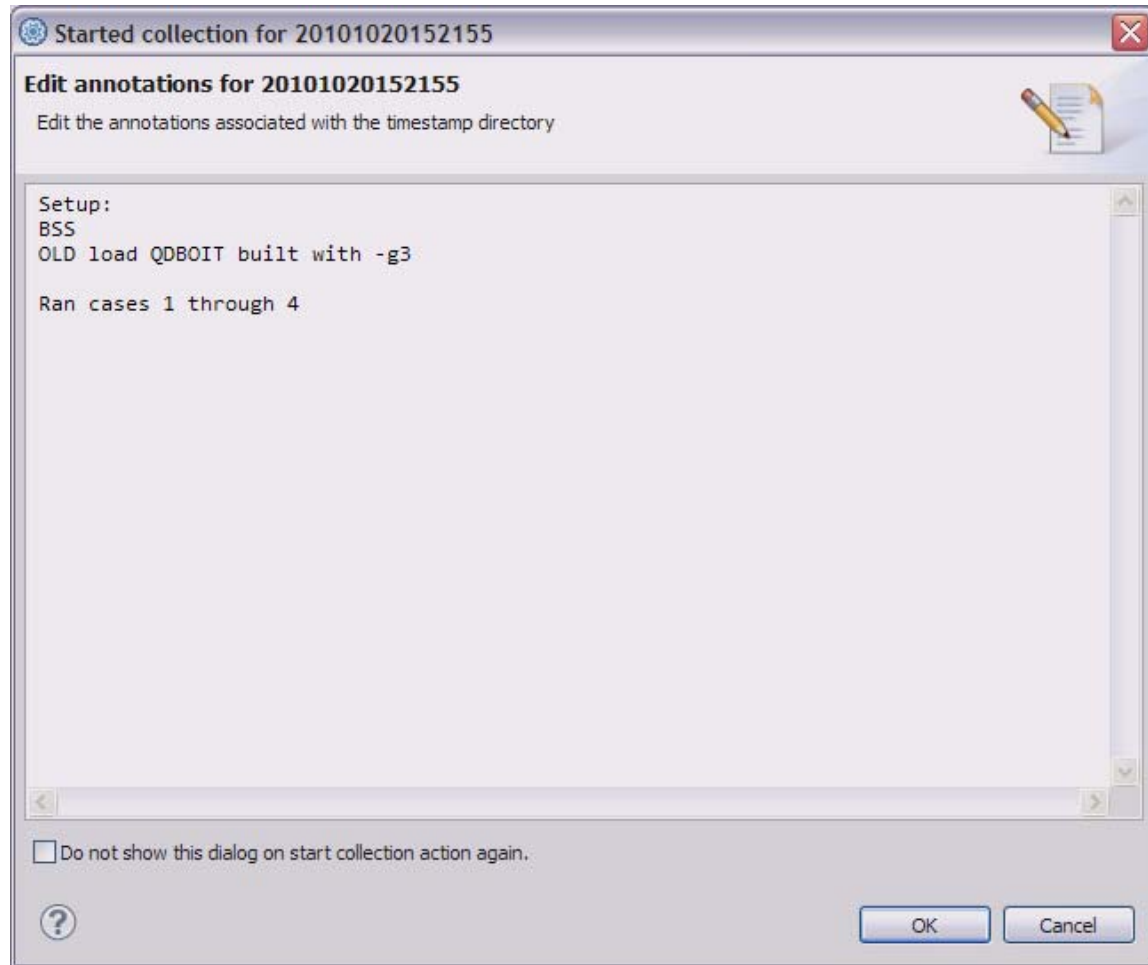


The screenshot shows the 'Remote Console' tab of the TPF Toolkit. The window title bar includes 'Remote Console', 'Remote System Details', and 'Tasks'. The console output displays the following messages:

```
Port: 8000.  
TPFT2003I - Connection to debug server successful.  
Sending the request to the host...  
TPFT3582I Register request for session MyFirstCodCovSession in progress:  
TPFT3557I Registration completed successfully.  
TPFT3582I Start request for session MyFirstCodCovSession in progress:  
TPFT3558I Collection started successfully for timestamp: 20101020152831  
TPFT3582I Stop request for session MyFirstCodCovSession in progress:  
TPFT3545I Collection saved successfully to directory /itorresCodCov/itorres.MyFirstCodCovSession/20101020152831  
TPFT3559I Collection stopped successfully.
```

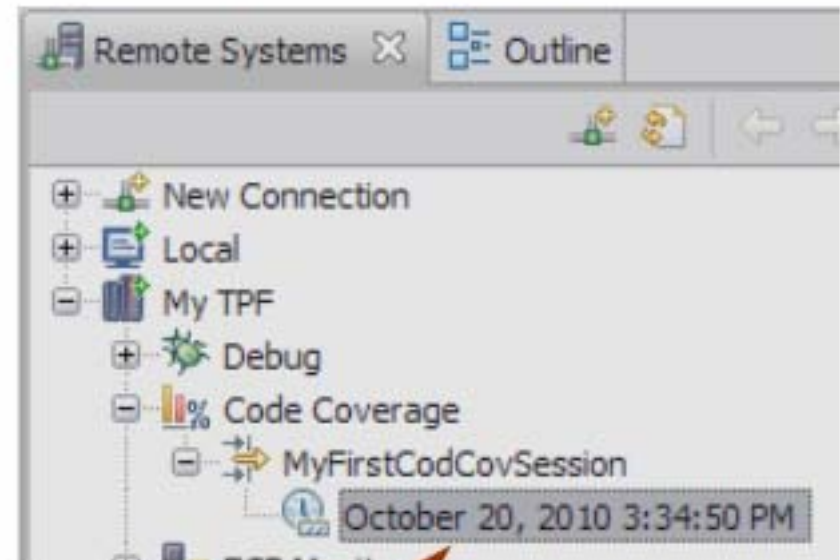
TPF Code Coverage

- 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

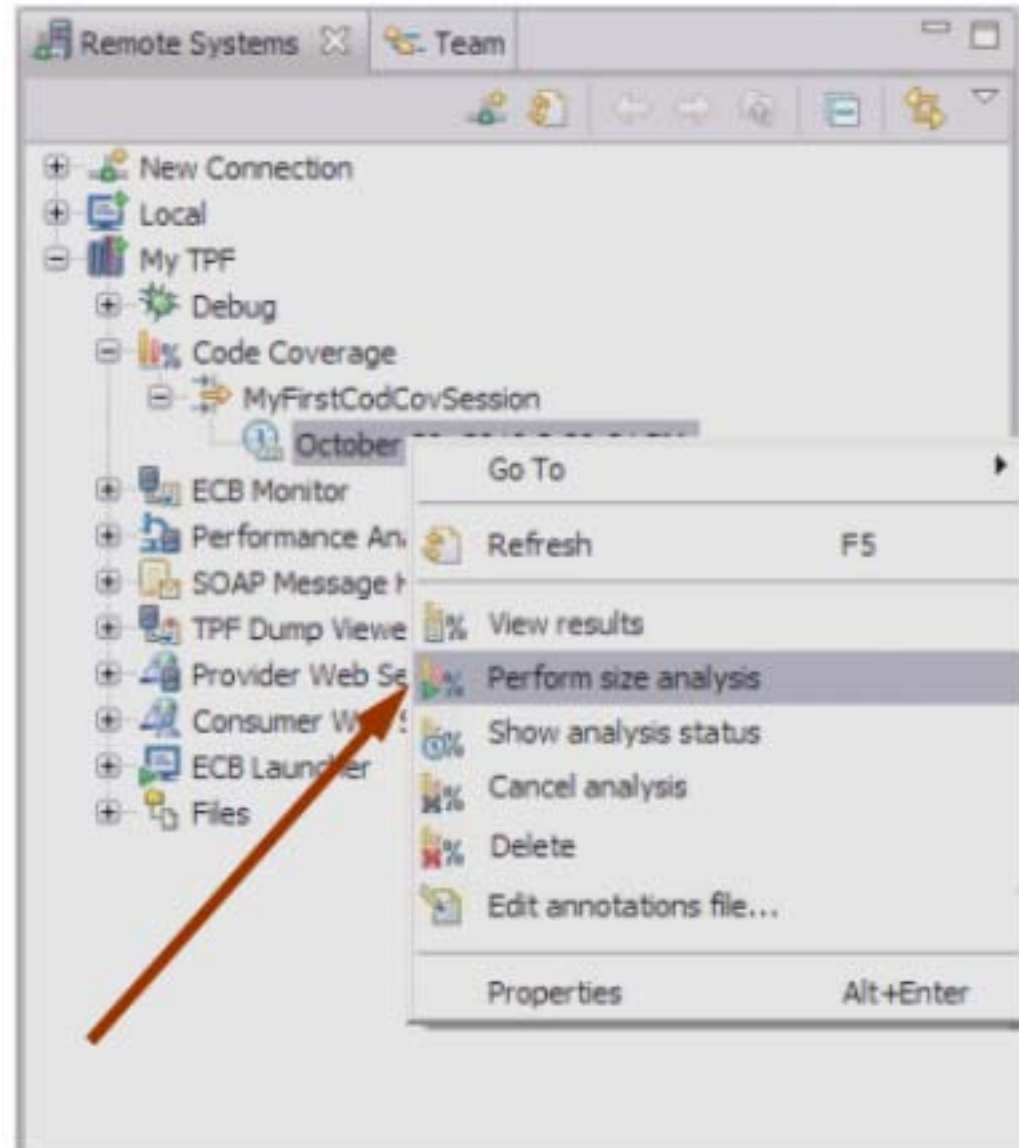


See Appendix F for more information about the timestamp directory

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)

Host: 9.57.13.234, Session: MyFirstCodCovSession, Timestamp: October 20, 2010 3:34:50 PM

Item	Size Percentage
QB00	10%
CompilerGenerated	21%
qdb0	12%
qdb0ba	not executed
qdb0er	not executed
qdb0ff	not executed
qdb0go	not executed
qdb0lk	not executed
qdb0ms	not executed
qdb0sk	not executed
qdb0sy	not executed
qdb0th	not executed
qdb0xp	50%
array_test()	81%
class_test()	78%
DataLevelFill_test()	not executed
expCases	28%
FillAndHold_test()	not executed
scalar_test()	91%
struct_test()	84%

Property	Value
Code coverage session	MyFirstCodCovSession
Code coverage time	October 20, 2010 3:34:50 PM
Host	9.57.13.234
Modules with analysis	0
Modules with size at	1
Program mask	QB00
Subsystem	BSS
Terminal	=
Terminal type	UNDATA
Total number of modules	1
Version	1
Workstation IP	9.56.9.161:8134
Workstation name	intories

TPF Code Coverage

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

```
AAES0008I 00 ==> zdebug 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
 - ZDEBUG ALTER (NO)CODECOV restricts/allows code coverage requests to your TPF System
 - ZDEBUG ALTER CCVSYSHEAP-xx assigns a new value for the code coverage system heap shutdown level

```

AAES0008I 00 ==> zdebug 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
ADD ANY TRACE ENTRY FOR PERF. ANALYZER          KEYWORD      VALUE
ADD TRACE BY PGM ENTRY FOR PERF. ANALYZER        PA            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.

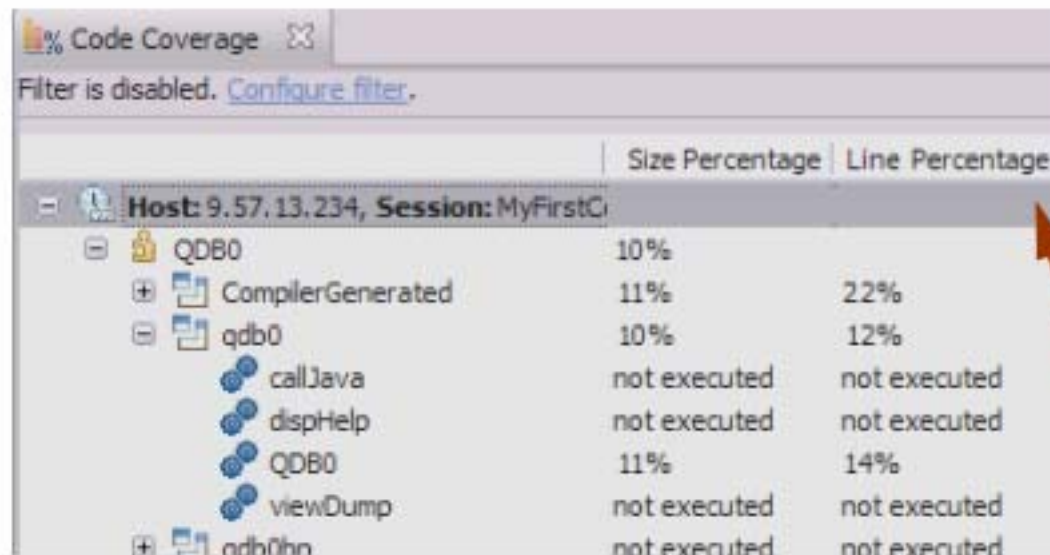
TPF Code Coverage

- **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

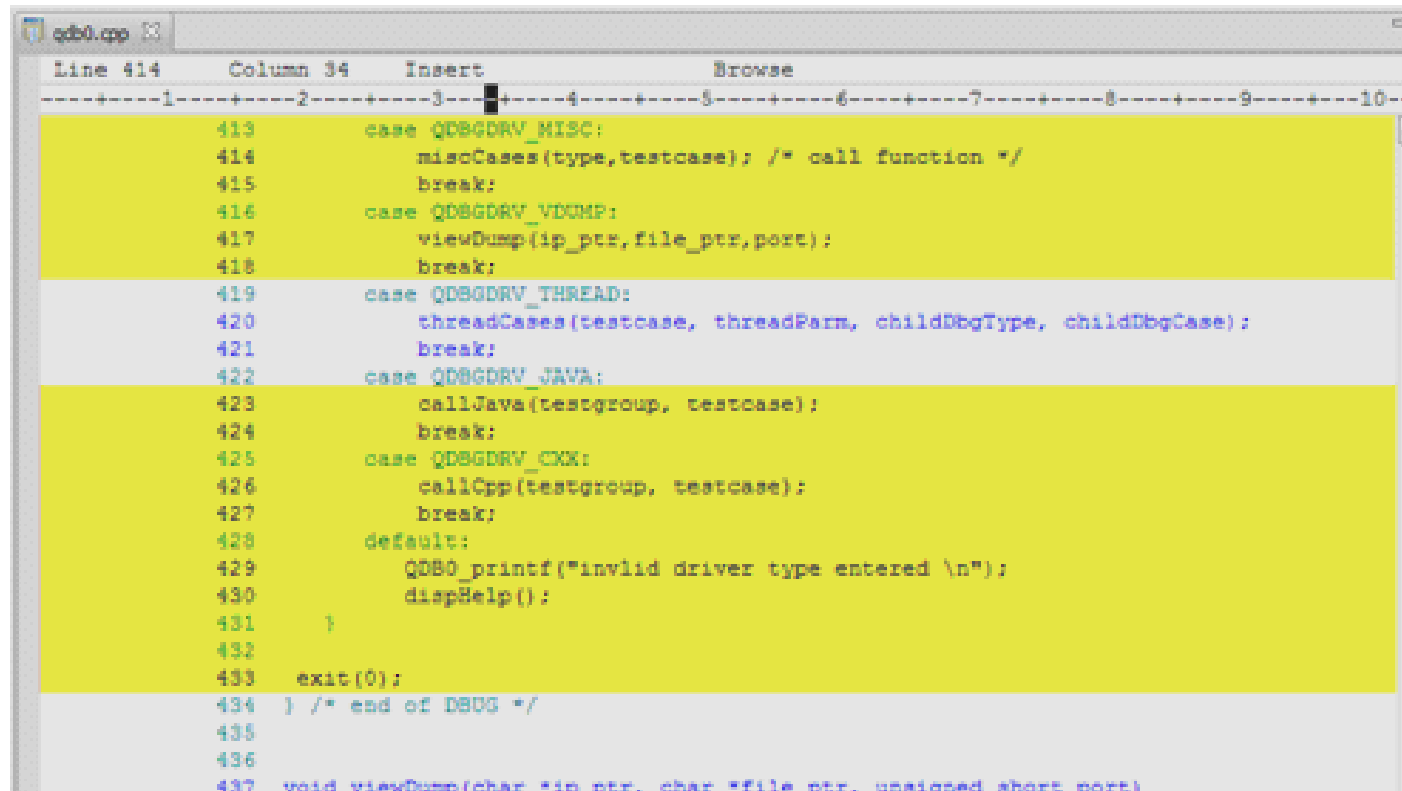


	Size Percentage	Line Percentage
Host: 9.57.13.234, Session: MyFirstC...		
QDB0	10%	
CompilerGenerated	11%	22%
qdb0	10%	12%
callJava	not executed	not executed
dispHelp	not executed	not executed
QDB0	11%	14%
viewDump	not executed	not executed
ordb0hn	not executed	not executed

(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



The screenshot shows a code editor window titled 'qdb0.cpp'. The editor displays a C++ source file with a switch statement. Lines 413 through 437 are highlighted in yellow, indicating they have been executed. The code includes comments and function calls. The editor has a status bar at the top showing 'Line 414', 'Column 34', 'Insert', and 'Browse'. A ruler at the top indicates line numbers from 1 to 10.

```
Line 414      Column 34      Insert      Browse
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
413      case QDBGDRV_MISC:
414          miscCases(type, testcase); /* call function */
415          break;
416      case QDBGDRV_VDUMP:
417          viewDump(ip_ptr, file_ptr, port);
418          break;
419      case QDBGDRV_THREAD:
420          threadCases(testcase, threadParam, childDbgType, childDbgCase);
421          break;
422      case QDBGDRV_JAVA:
423          callJava(testgroup, testcase);
424          break;
425      case QDBGDRV_CXX:
426          callCpp(testgroup, testcase);
427          break;
428      default:
429          QDB0_printf("invalid driver type entered \n");
430          dispHelp();
431      }
432
433      exit(0);
434  } /* end of DBUG */
435
436
437  void viewDump(char *in_ptr, char *file_ptr, unsigned short port);
```

(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

The screenshot displays the IBM Memory View interface. The top toolbar includes buttons for Memory, Debug Console, ECB, DECB, Data Level, SW00SR, DETAC, ALASC, Remote Console, Error Log, and TPF Malloc. The main window is split into two panes.

Left Pane (Memory Dump): Shows a memory dump for address F126F20. The columns are labeled 'Address', '0 - 3', '4 - 7', '8 - B', and 'C - F'. The data is as follows:

Address	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - B	C - F
00000000F126F20	81A28486	81A28486	00000000	00000000
00000000F126F30	00000000	00000000	00000000	00010000
00000000F126F40	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126F50	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126F60	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126F70	DECBDECB	0F126000	00000000	80000000
00000000F126F80	D8C4C2F0	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126F90	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126FA0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126FB0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126FC0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126FD0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126FE0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000F126FF0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000063
00000000F127000	????????	????????	????????	????????

Right Pane (XML Map File Rendering): Shows the rendering of the XML map file 'tpf_decb.xml'. The columns are labeled 'Field', 'Value', 'Offset', and 'Description'. The structure is as follows:

Field	Value	Offset	Description
tpf_decb.xml : Layout xml\tpf_decb.xml		0x0	
struct tpf_decb		0x0	struct tpf_decb
name	asdfasdf	0x0	char[16]
rsv0	00 00 00 00 00 00 ...	0x10	unsigned int[2]
cbrw		0x18	untagged struct
cb_ptr	00 00 00 00	0x18	__ptr32_t
cb_type	00 01	0x1C	short unsigned int
cb_size	00 00	0x1E	short unsigned int
farw		0x20	untagged struct
rec_id	00 00	0x20	short unsigned int
rcc	00	0x22	unsigned char
rsv1	00	0x23	unsigned char
fa	00 00 00 00 00 00 ...	0x24	TPF_FA8
_fa_mchr		0x24	untagged struct

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

The screenshot shows the TPF Malloc View window. The top toolbar contains several icons, including a red circle with a white 'X' icon, which is the toggle button for enabling/disabling filters. An arrow points from this button to the text 'Enable/Disable Malloc View filter (toggle button)' on the right. The window is divided into three main sections: 'Changed Blocks', 'In Use Blocks', and 'Freed Blocks'. The 'In Use Blocks' section is currently selected and displays a table of memory blocks.

ADDR	LEN	APGM	RPGM	In use	Corrup
11BC05C0	32	QDB0		yes	no
11BC1F00	64	QDB0		yes	no

ADDR	LEN	APGM	TAG
11BC1F00	64	QDB0	2nd QDB0 Malloc.
11BC05C0	32	QDB0	1st QDB0 Malloc.
11C00000	4030	CJ00	

ADDR	LEN	APGM	RPGM
11BC0040	20	CVAA	CVAA
11BC0080	10	CFVZ	CFVZ
11BC00C0	8	CFVZ	CFVZ

The 'Selected Block' section on the right displays detailed information for the selected block (Address: 11BC1F00):

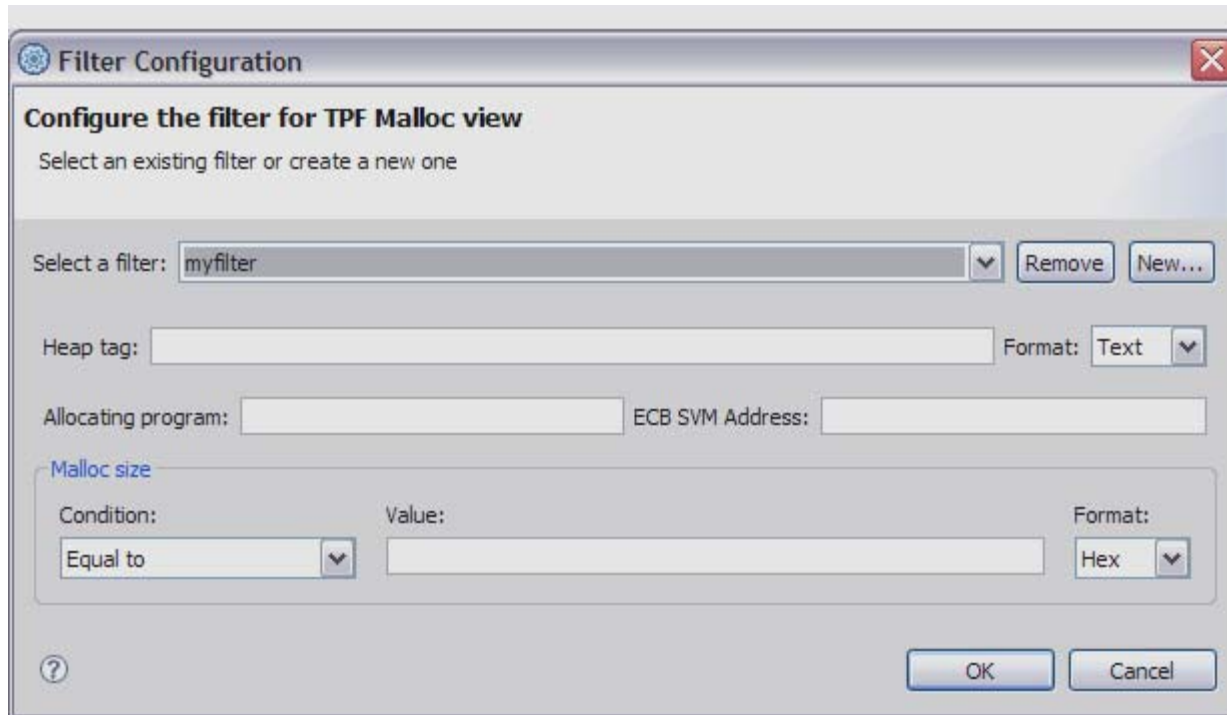
- Size (user): 64
- Size (fence): 70
- Size (real): 100
- Tag (char): 2nd QDB0 Malloc
- Tag (hex): F2958440D8C4C2
- Corrupted: No
- State: In Use
- Heapcheck: No
- ECB SVA: F184000
- Thread id: 0
- Allocating Program: Address 409A5B138, Module QDB0IM, Object qdb0.cpp, Function QDB0, APGM CE3TRNAME QDB0

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.

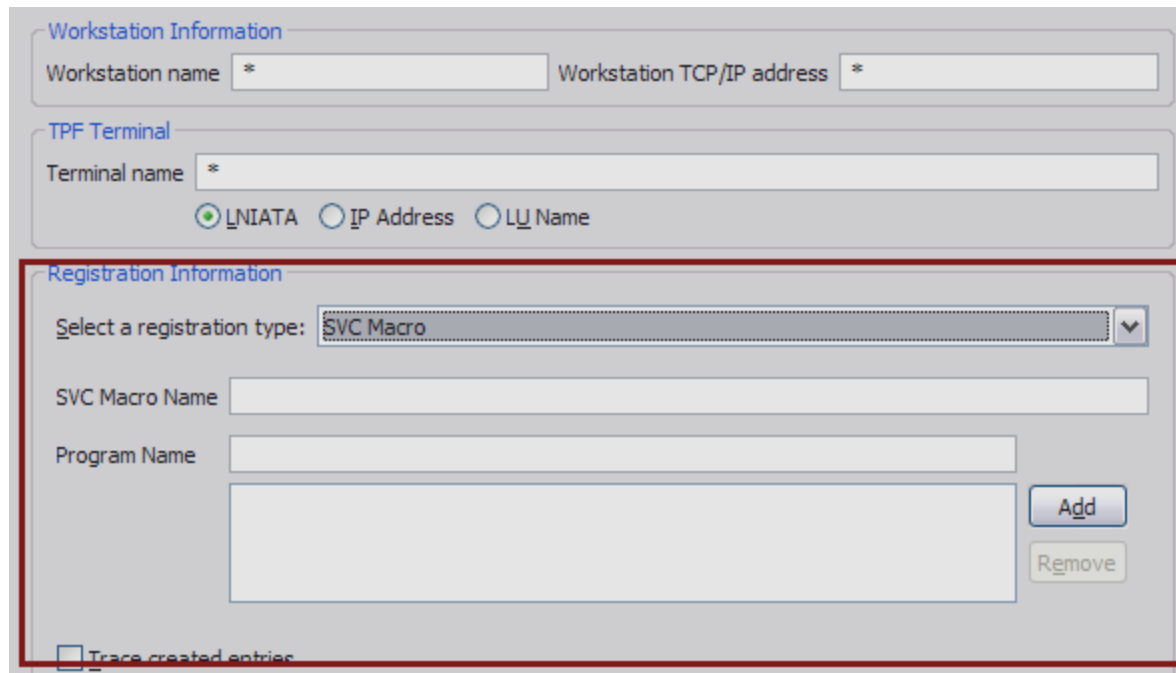


The image shows a 'Filter Configuration' dialog box with the title 'Configure the filter for TPF Malloc view'. It contains a text box for 'Select a filter:' with the value 'myfilter', and buttons for 'Remove' and 'New...'. Below this are input fields for 'Heap tag:', 'Allocating program:', and 'ECB SVM Address:'. The 'Heap tag:' field has a 'Format:' dropdown set to 'Text'. A section titled 'Malloc size' contains a 'Condition:' dropdown set to 'Equal to', a 'Value:' text box, and a 'Format:' dropdown set to 'Hex'. At the bottom are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons, and a help icon (?) is in the bottom left corner.

(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



Workstation Information

Workstation name * Workstation TCP/IP address *

TPF Terminal

Terminal name *

☒ LNIATA ☐ IP Address ☐ LU Name

Registration Information

Select a registration type: SVC Macro

SVC Macro Name

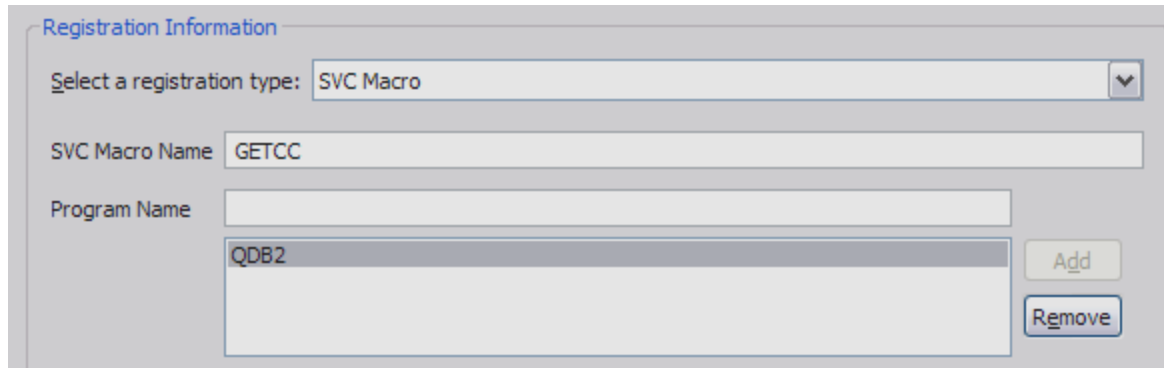
Program Name

Add Remove

☐ Trace created entries

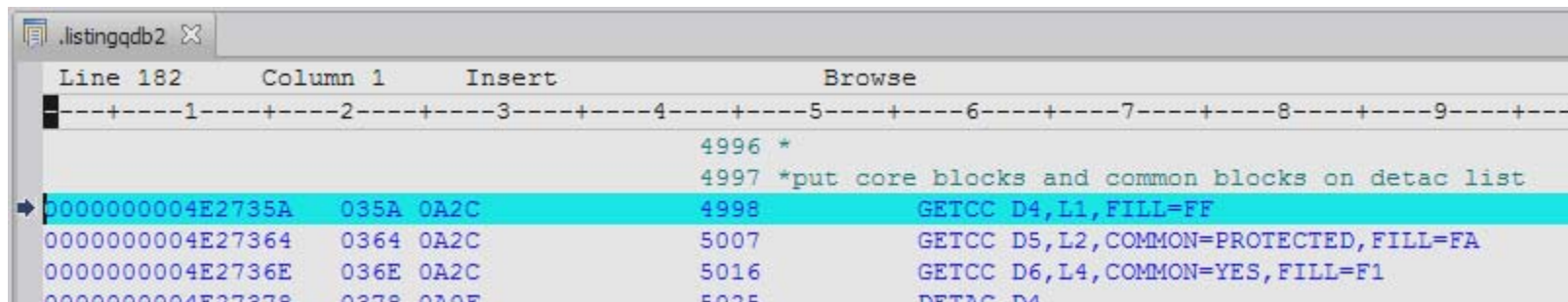
Register by SVC

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



The image shows a 'Registration Information' dialog box. It has a dropdown menu for 'Select a registration type:' with 'SVC Macro' selected. Below it is a text field for 'SVC Macro Name' containing 'GETCC'. There is an empty text field for 'Program Name' and a list box below it containing 'QDB2'. To the right of the list box are 'Add' and 'Remove' buttons.

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

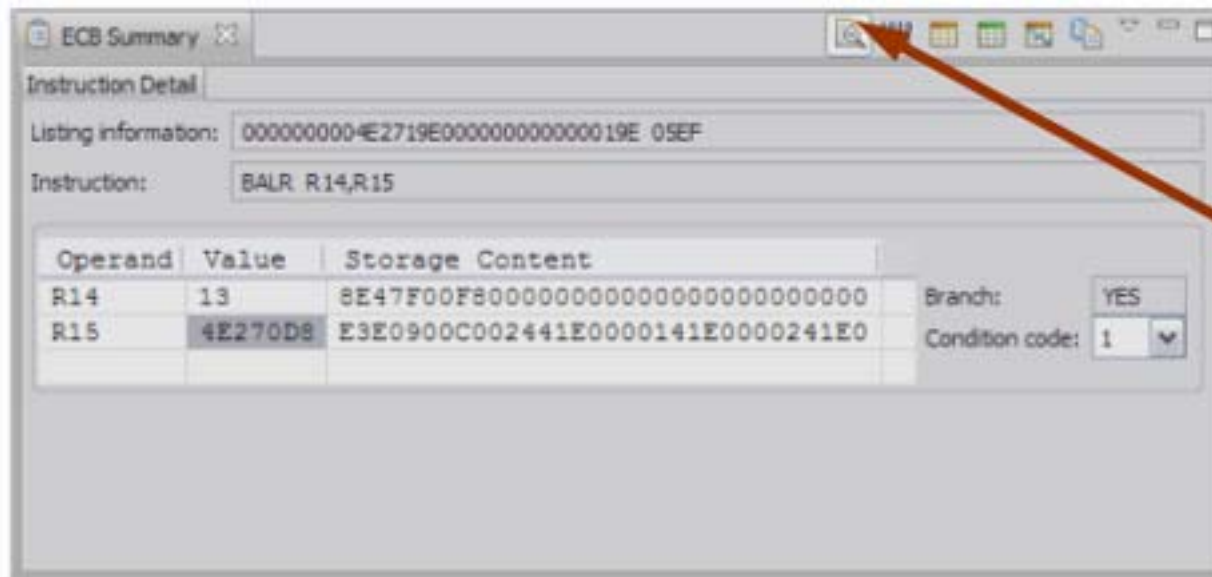


The image shows a listing window titled '.listingqdb2'. It displays assembly code with columns for Line, Column 1, Insert, and Browse. The code is as follows:

Line	Column 1	Insert	Browse
182			
4996			*
4997			*put core blocks and common blocks on detach list
4998	0000000004E2735A	035A 0A2C	GETCC D4,L1,FILL=FF
5007	0000000004E27364	0364 0A2C	GETCC D5,L2,COMMON=PROTECTED,FILL=FA
5016	0000000004E2736E	036E 0A2C	GETCC D6,L4,COMMON=YES,FILL=F1
5025	0000000004E27378	0378 0A0F	DETACH D4

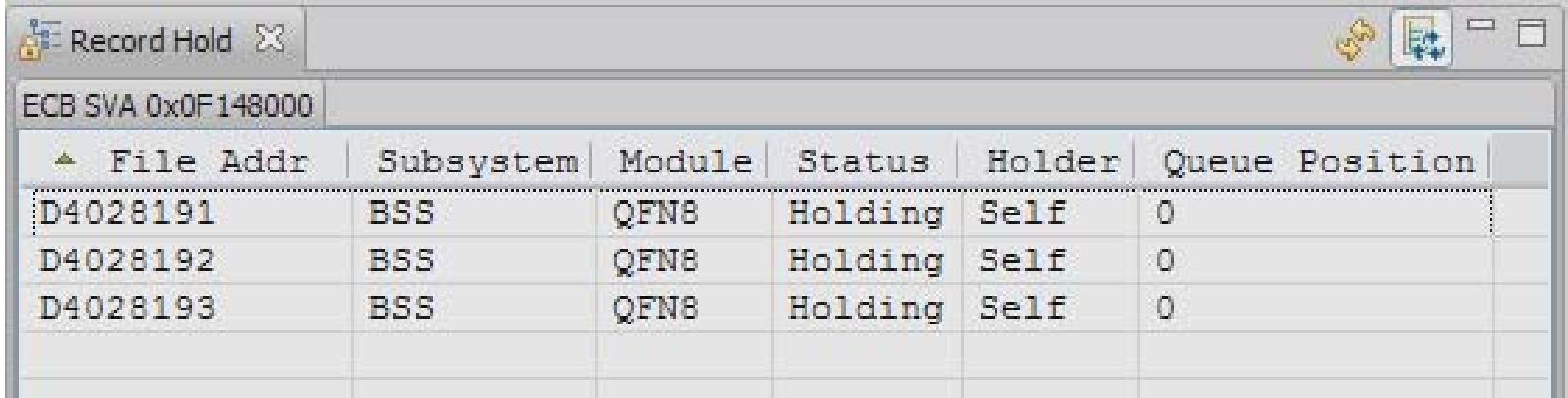
Instruction Detail Pane

- 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 D5 = 0x00000000EAC9000, FILL=F1
```

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

Memory  Monitors  Debug Console  ECB  DECB  Data Level  SW00SR  DETAC  ALASC  Remote Cor 					
Monitors    X'20'(D5) : 0xEAC9020 <Hex>   New Renderings...					
<div>  D5 <div>  X'20'(D5)  32(D5) </div> </div>	Address	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - B	C - F
	000000000EAC9020	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA
	000000000EAC9030	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA
	000000000EAC9040	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA
	000000000EAC9050	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA
	000000000EAC9060	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA	FAFAFAFA

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.

The screenshot shows the ALASC View window with three main panes. The left pane is the 'ALASC Summary' table. The middle pane is the 'Hex' view showing memory addresses and their corresponding hexadecimal values. The right pane is the 'EBCDIC' view showing the same data in EBCDIC encoding.

ALASC Summary			ecbptr : 0xF000000 <Hex>			ecbptr : 0xF000000 <EBCDIC>		
Address	Module	Obj	Address	0 - 3	4 - 7	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 -
1190BEE8	QDB3	qdb3	000000001190BEE0	1190D128	1190BCA0	◀°J	◀°μ	◀°J
1190D130	QDB2	qdb2	000000001190BEF0	80808080	80808080	0000	0000	000
			000000001190BF00	80808080	80808080	0000	0000	000
			000000001190BF10	80808080	80808080	0000	0000	000
			000000001190BF20	80808080	80808080	0000	0000	000
			000000001190BF30	80808080	80808080	0000	0000	000
			000000001190BF40	80808080	80808080	0000	0000	000
			000000001190BF50	80808080	80808080	0000	0000	000
			000000001190BF60	80808080	80808080	0000	0000	000
			000000001190BF70	80808080	80808080	0000	0000	000

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.

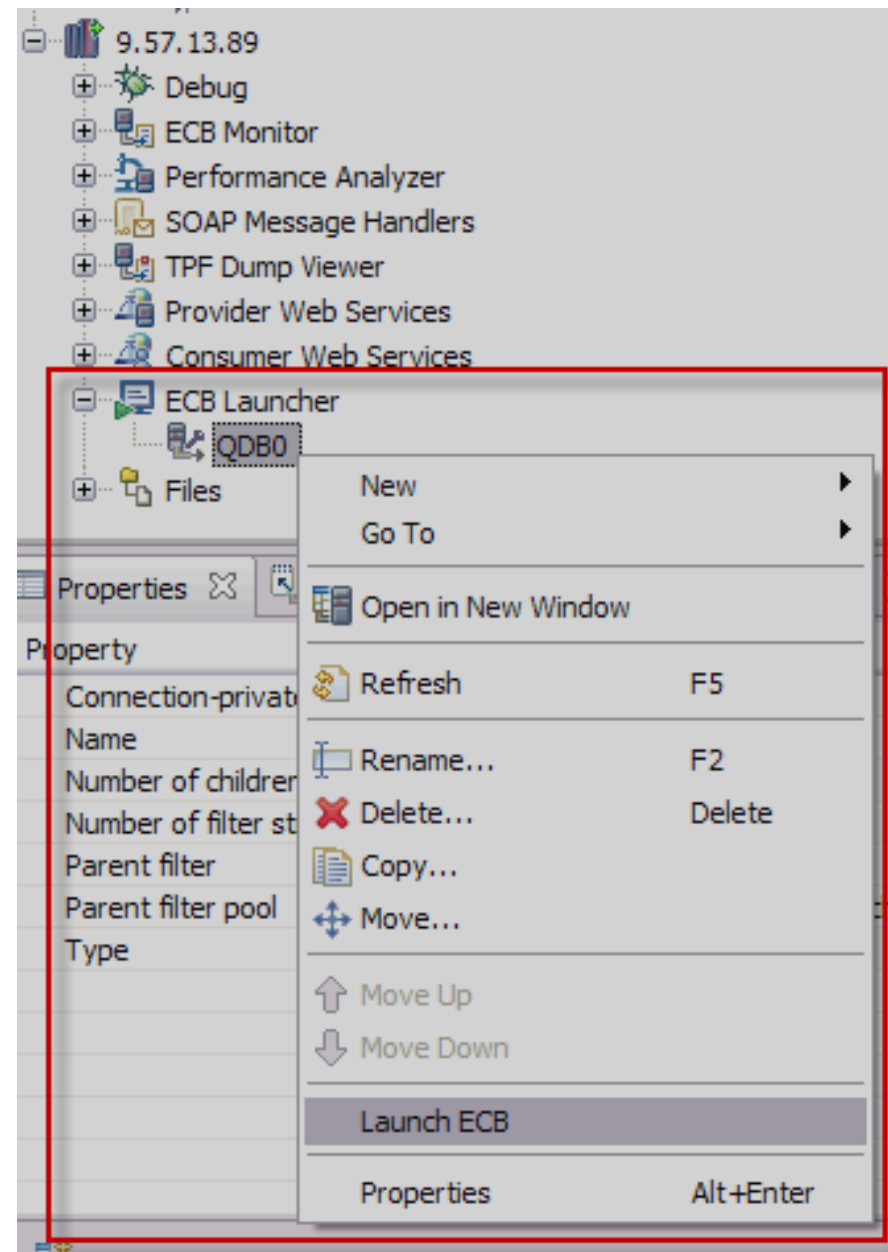
DETAC									
Data Level DETAC Blocks									
▲ Data Lvl	Blk Addr	Blk Type	Blk Size	RID	RCC	CNC	File Addr	File Ext	
D4	0F04EA80	0021	017D	0000	00	00	00000000	000000000000000000	
D4	0F04EC00	0021	017D	0000	00	00	00000000	000000000000000000	
D5	0EA91000	0031	041F	0000	00	00	00000000	000000000000000000	
D6	0EA9E000	0051	0FFF	0000	00	00	00000000	000000000000000000	
DECB DETAC Blocks									
▲ DECB Addr	DECB Name	Blk Addr	Blk Type	Blk Size	RID	RCC	CNC	File Addr	
0F050CA0	QDBADECBQDBADECB	0EA92000	0021	017D	0000	00	00	00000000	
0F050CA0	QDBADECBQDBADECB	0F054BE0	0031	041F	0000	00	00	00000000	

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.

The screenshot shows the 'ECB Launcher Configuration' dialog box. It has a title bar with navigation arrows. The dialog is divided into two main sections. The first section, titled 'Program', contains two text input fields: 'Name:' with the value 'qdb0' and 'Parameter:' with the value 'ZTEST DBUG LINK-1 Josh's Test'. The second section, titled 'Data block to initialize', contains two dropdown menus: 'Data Level:' set to 'D2' and 'Size:' set to 'L4'. Below these is a text input field for 'Content file path:' with the value '/tmp/temp.ebcdic'. At the bottom right of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

ECB Launcher Configuration	
Program	
Name:	qdb0
Parameter:	ZTEST DBUG LINK-1 Josh's Test
Data block to initialize	
Data Level:	D2
Size:	L4
Content file path:	/tmp/temp.ebcdic
OK Cancel	

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	<u>.ascii</u>	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 of 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;`

The screenshot shows the 'Watchpoint' dialog box in the z/TPF debugger. The 'Item to Watch' section has the 'Address or expression' radio button selected with the value '&i' in the text field. The 'Number of bytes to watch' is set to 4. The 'Conditions on Watched Item Content' section has two checkboxes: 'Stop if changed contents are equal to:' (unchecked) and 'Stop if instruction address is in the specified range:' (unchecked). Under the second checkbox, the 'Module' radio button is selected with the value 'QDB0' in the text field. The 'Object (optional)' text field is empty. The 'Address range' radio button is unselected, with empty 'From:' and 'To:' text fields.

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.

Item to Watch

☒ Address or expression:

☐ Register

Number of bytes to watch:

Conditions on Watched Item Content

☒ Stop if changed contents are equal to:

☐ Stop if instruction address is in the specified range:

☒ Module

Module

Object (optional)

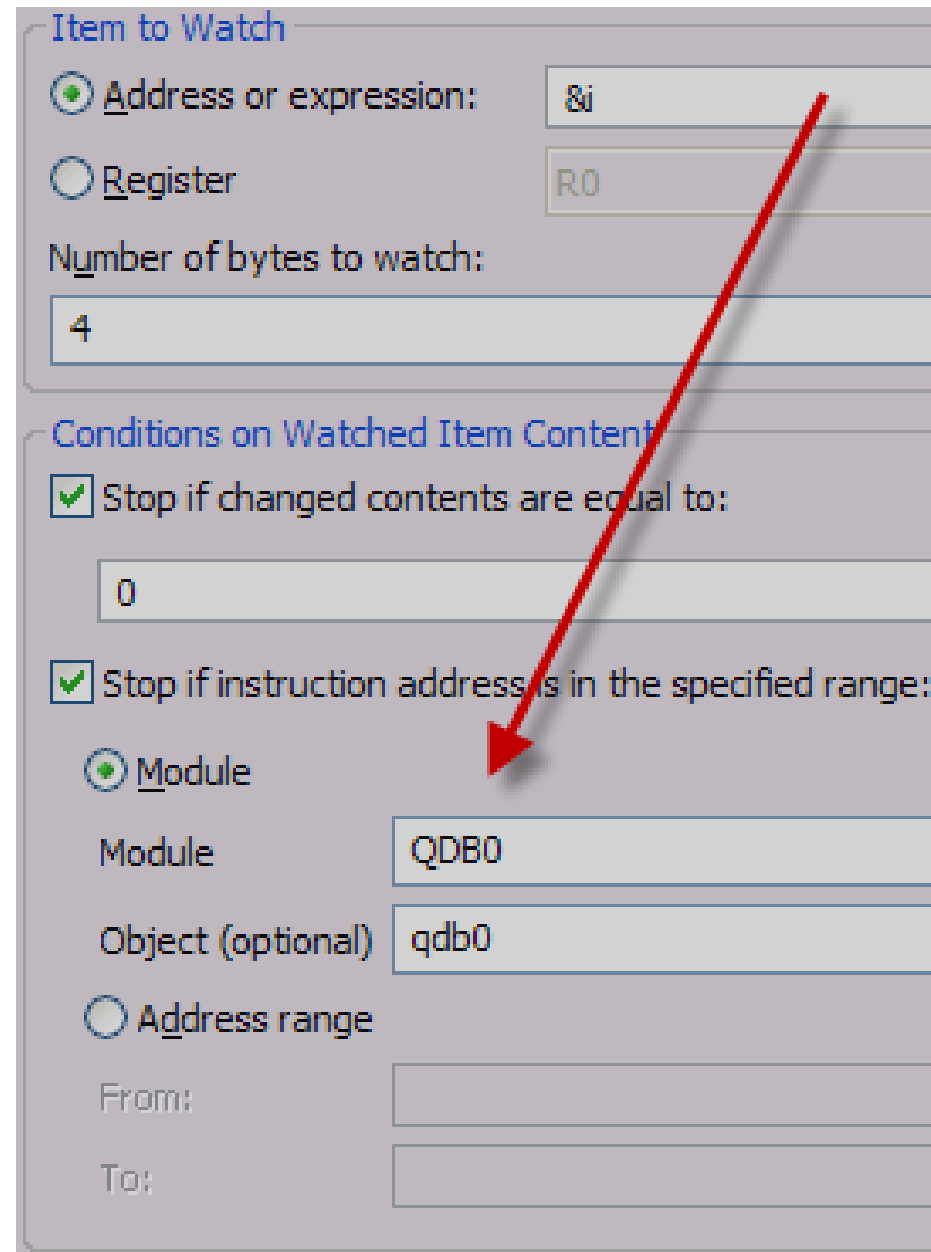
☐ Address range

From:

To:

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.



Item to Watch

☒ Address or expression:

☐ Register

Number of bytes to watch:

Conditions on Watched Item Content

☒ Stop if changed contents are equal to:

☒ Stop if instruction address is in the specified range:

☒ Module

Module

Object (optional)

☐ Address range

From:

To:

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.

The screenshot shows a 'Watchpoint' configuration window. A red arrow points from the top right towards the 'Address range' section at the bottom.

Item to Watch

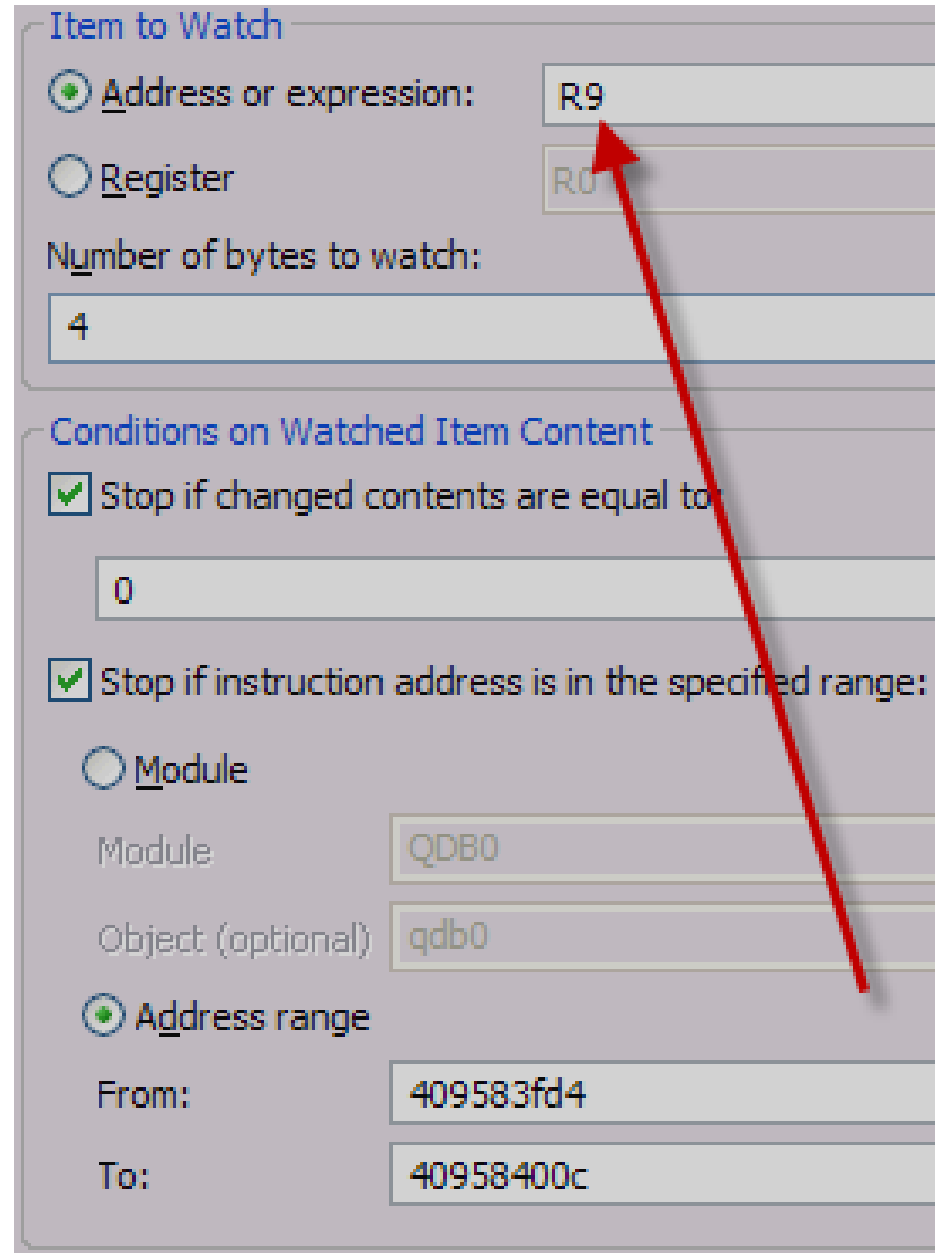
- ☒ Address or expression:
- ☐ Register:
- Number of bytes to watch:

Conditions on Watched Item Content

- ☒ Stop if changed contents are equal to:
- ☒ Stop if instruction address is in the specified range:
 - ☐ Module: Module
Object (optional)
 - ☒ Address range: From:
To:

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.



Item to Watch

☒ Address or expression: R9

☐ Register: R0

Number of bytes to watch: 4

Conditions on Watched Item Content

☒ Stop if changed contents are equal to: 0

☒ Stop if instruction address is in the specified range:

☐ Module

Module: QDB0

Object (optional): qdb0

☒ Address range

From: 409583fd4

To: 40958400c

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.

The screenshot shows a 'Watchpoint' configuration window. It is divided into two main sections: 'Item to Watch' and 'Conditions on Watched Item Content'.

Item to Watch:

- ☐ Address or expression: R9
- ☒ Register: R9
- Number of bytes to watch: 8

Conditions on Watched Item Content:

- ☒ Stop if changed contents are equal to: 0
- ☒ Stop if instruction address is in the specified range:
 - ☐ Module: QDB0, Object (optional): qdb0
 - ☒ Address range: From: 409583fd4, To: 40958400c

Two red arrows originate from the bottom right and point to the 'Register' field (R9) and the 'Number of bytes to watch' field (8).

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

Debug Registration Session

Workstation Information

Workstation name: * Workstation TCP/IP address: 9.65.188.47

TPF Terminal

Terminal name: *

☒ LNIATA ☐ IP Address ☐ LU Name

Registration Information

Select a registration type: Function

Function Name: dispHelp

Module Name: QD*

Note: Wild card in the module name may impact TPF performance or cause CTL-10

Object Name:

☐ Trace created entries

☐ Trace global variable initialization functions

User token:

Condition

ECB field or register to compare	Condition	Value to compare
	Equal to	

☐ Limit comparison to: bytes (e.g. X'145F' for Hex, or C'test' for Char, etc.)

OK Cancel

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: `_ZN22IVAExceptionBreakpointC1E9IVAStrng`**
- **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

Debug Registration Session

Workstation Information

Workstation name Workstation TCP/IP address

TPF Terminal

Terminal name

☒ LNIATA ☐ IP Address ☐ LU Name

Registration Information

Select a registration type: ▼

System Error Number

Module Name

Object Name

☐ Trace created entries

☐ Trace global variable initialization functions

User token

Condition

ECB field or register to compare	Condition	Value to compare
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Equal to"/> ▼	<input type="text"/>

☐ Limit comparison to: bytes (e.g. X'145F' for Hex, or C'test' for Char, etc.)

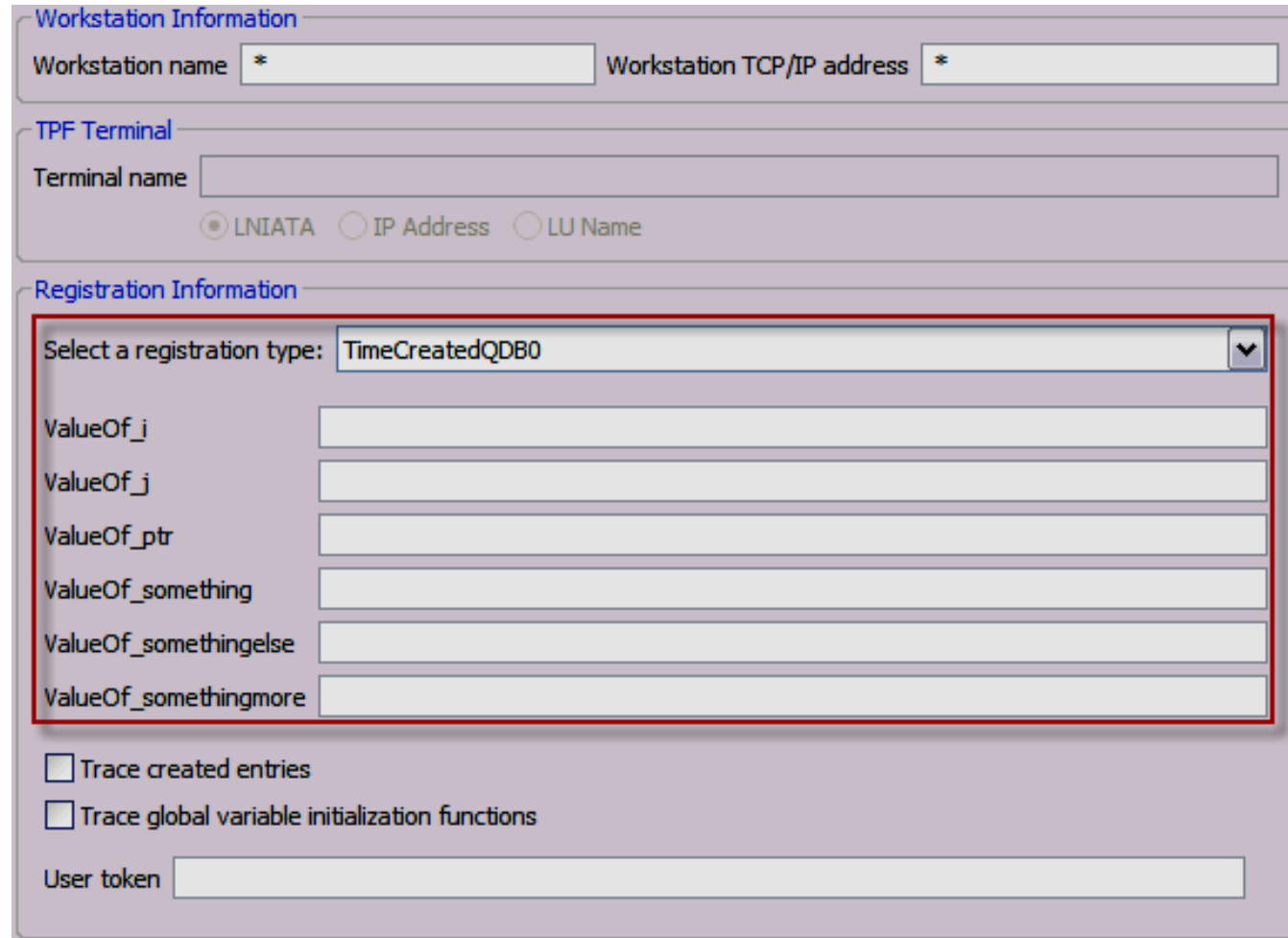
OK Cancel

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.



Workstation Information

Workstation name * Workstation TCP/IP address *

TPF Terminal

Terminal name

☒ LNIATA ☐ IP Address ☐ LU Name

Registration Information

Select a registration type: TimeCreatedQDB0

ValueOf_i

ValueOf_j

ValueOf_ptr

ValueOf_something

ValueOf_somethingelse

ValueOf_somethingmore

☐ Trace created entries

☐ Trace global variable initialization functions

User token

Register by User Defined (Transaction Trapping)

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

Workstation Information

Workstation name Workstation TCP/IP address

TPF Terminal

Terminal name

☒ LNIATA ☐ IP Address ☐ LU Name

Registration Information

Select a registration type: ▼

Name of Queue Accessed

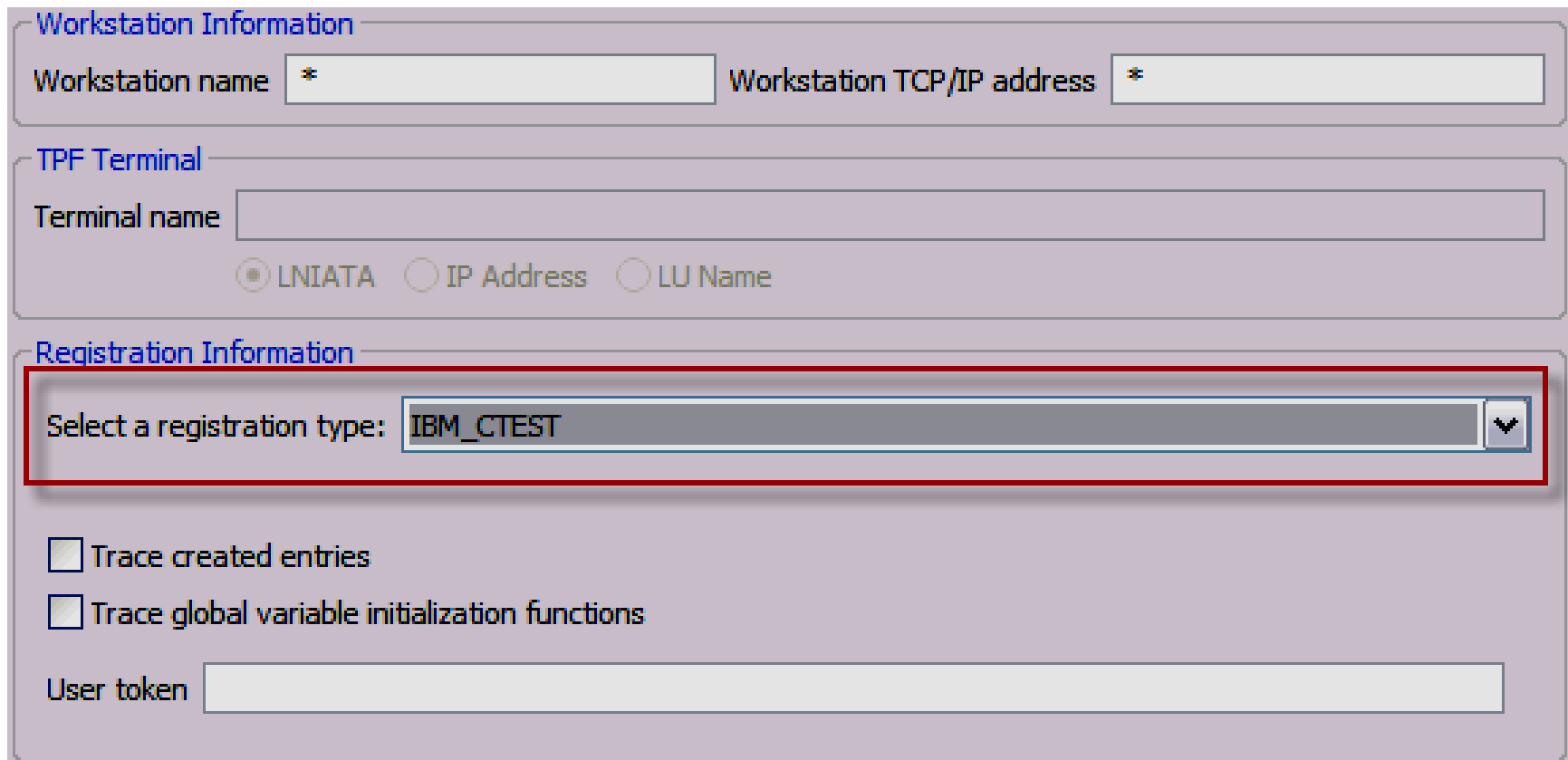
☐ Trace created entries

☐ Trace global variable initialization functions

User token

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.



The image shows a registration form with three main sections: Workstation Information, TPF Terminal, and Registration Information. The Registration Information section is highlighted with a red border. In this section, the 'Select a registration type:' dropdown menu is set to 'IBM_CTEST'. Below this, there are two unchecked checkboxes: 'Trace created entries' and 'Trace global variable initialization functions'. At the bottom of the form is a 'User token' text field.

Workstation Information

Workstation name Workstation TCP/IP address

TPF Terminal

Terminal name

☒ LNIATA ☐ IP Address ☐ LU Name

Registration Information

Select a registration type:

☐ Trace created entries

☐ Trace global variable initialization functions

User token

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

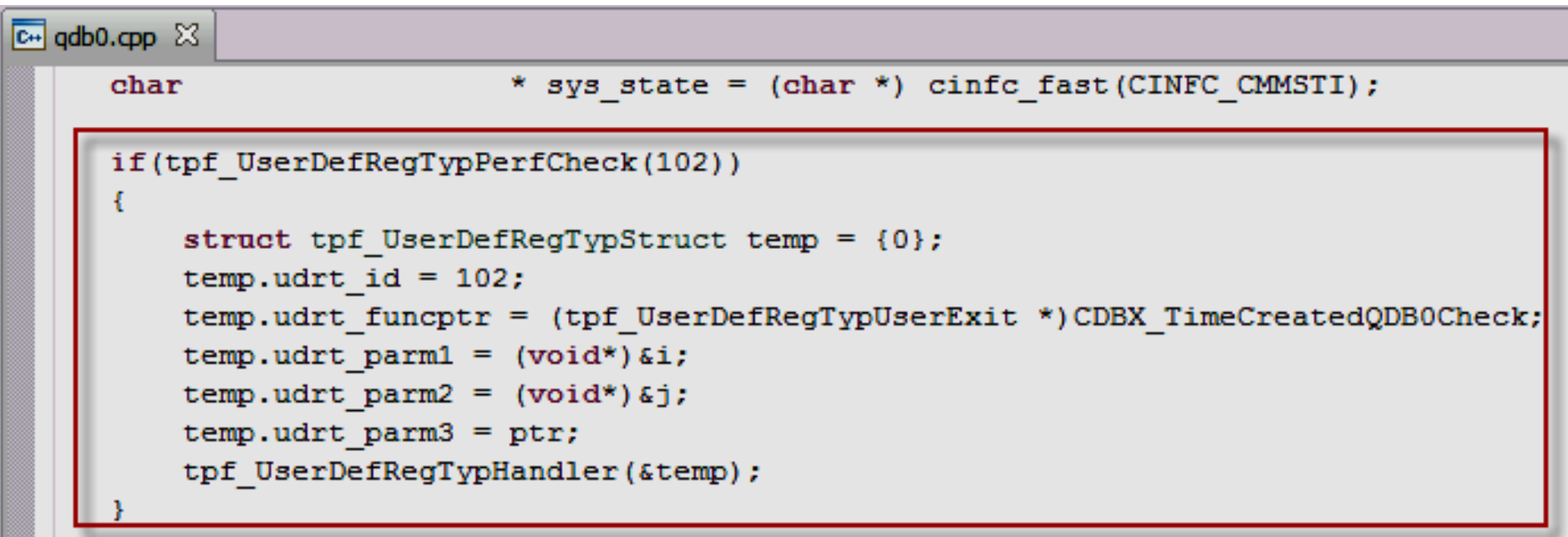
```
unsigned int CDBX_TimeCreatedQDBOCheck(struct tpf_UserDefRegTypStruct* ptr, struct itbpentry* reg)
{
    unsigned rc = FALSE; //set default return to false

    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 X
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

Workstation Information

Workstation name * Workstation TCP/IP address *

TPF Terminal

Terminal name

☒ LNIATA ☐ IP Address ☐ LU Name

Registration Information

Select a registration type: TimeCreatedQDB0

ValueOf_i 24

ValueOf_j 3

ValueOf_ptr MyString

ValueOf_something

ValueOf_somethingelse

ValueOf_somethingmore

☐ Trace created entries

☐ Trace global variable initialization functions

User token

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.**

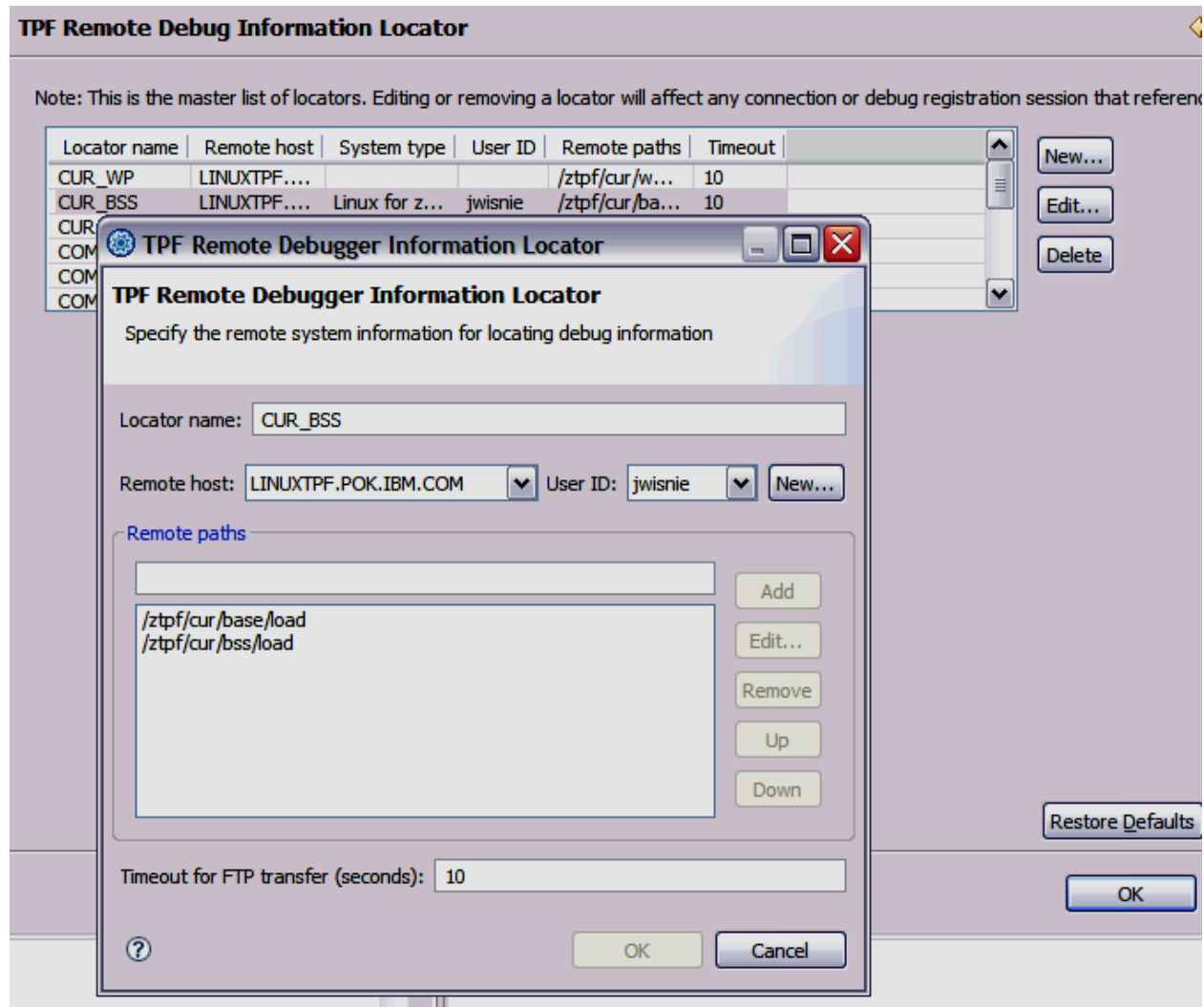
Remote Debug Info

- **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.

TPF Remote Debug Information Locator

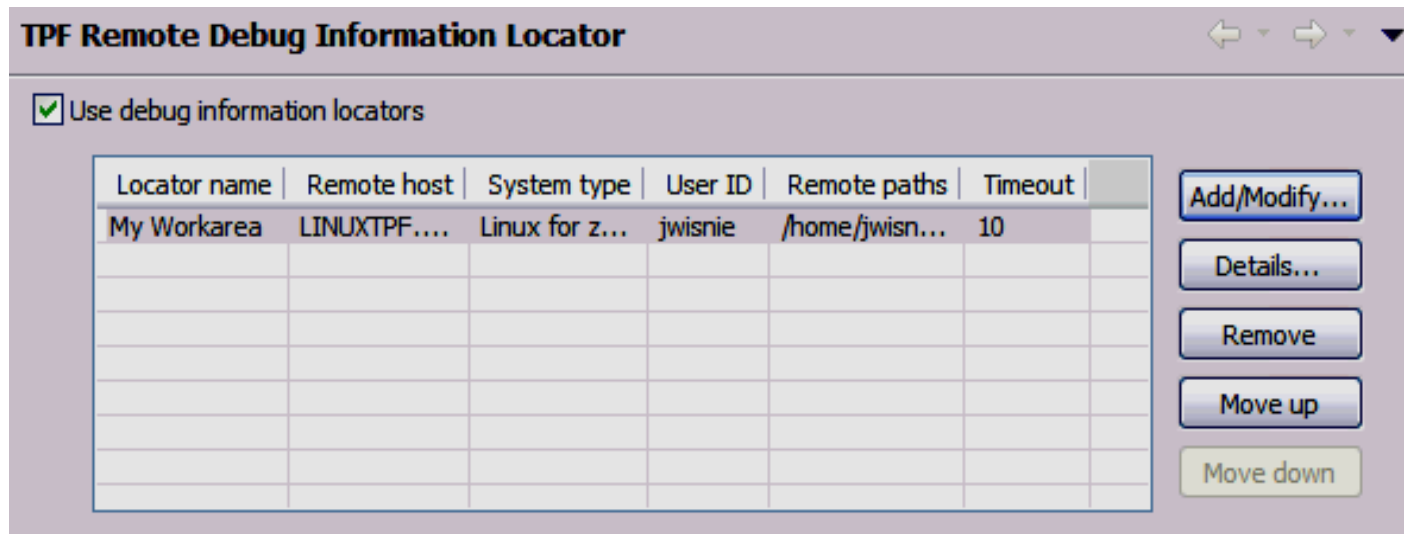
☒ Use debug information locators

Locator name	Remote host	System type	User ID	Remote paths	Timeout
My Workarea	LINUXTPF....	Linux for z...	jwisnie	/home/jwisn...	10
CUR_BSS	LINUXTPF....	Linux for z...	jwisnie	/ztpf/cur/ba...	10

Add/Modify...
Details...
Remove
Move up
Move down

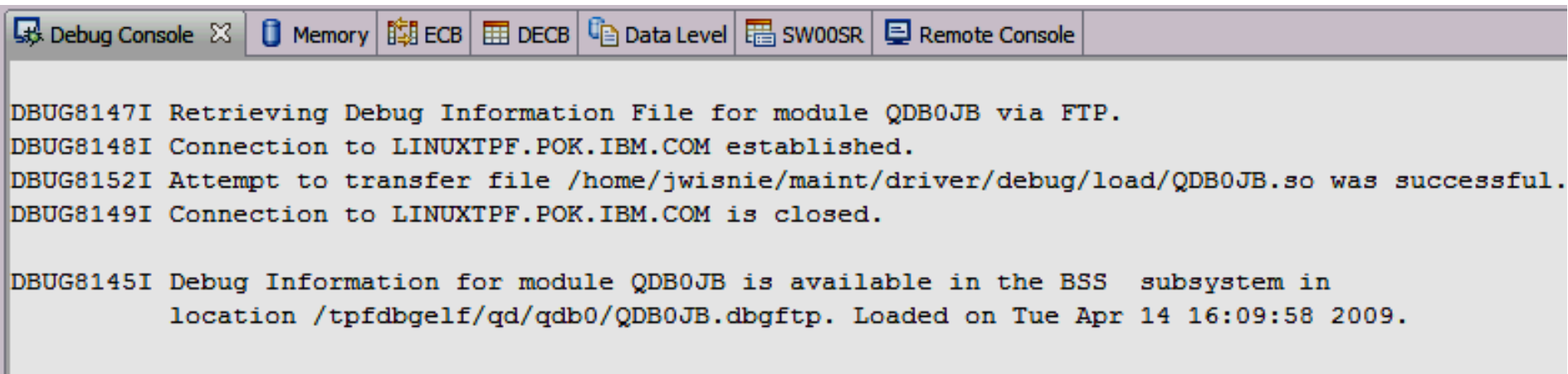
Remote Debug Info (Debug Session)

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.**



The screenshot shows the 'Debug Console' window of the TPF Toolkit. The window has a title bar with several tabs: 'Debug Console', 'Memory', 'ECB', 'DECB', 'Data Level', 'SW00SR', and 'Remote Console'. The 'Debug Console' tab is active, displaying a series of messages in a monospaced font. The messages indicate that debug information for module QDB0JB was retrieved via FTP from the file /tpfdbgelf/qd/qdb0/QDB0JB.dbgftp. The session was successful, and the connection to LINUXTPF.POK.IBM.COM was closed.

```
DEBUG8147I Retrieving Debug Information File for module QDB0JB via FTP.  
DEBUG8148I Connection to LINUXTPF.POK.IBM.COM established.  
DEBUG8152I Attempt to transfer file /home/jwisnie/maint/driver/debug/load/QDB0JB.so was successful.  
DEBUG8149I Connection to LINUXTPF.POK.IBM.COM is closed.  
  
DEBUG8145I Debug Information for module QDB0JB is available in the BSS subsystem in  
           location /tpfdbgelf/qd/qdb0/QDB0JB.dbgftp. Loaded on Tue Apr 14 16:09:58 2009.
```

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

Registers

R0	0000000000000010	R1	0000000300000000	R2	0000000000000000
R3	0000000000000000	R4	00000000D8C4C2F0	R5	00000003982A4178
R6	00000003973BC1E8	R7	00000000DDF0000	R8	00000000DDF00C5
R9	0000000000000000	R10	0000000000000000	R11	00000000DD0F430
R12	00000003973BB000	R13	00000003979DF8F8	R14	00000000013B75E
R15	00000000DD0F430				
PSW	4715000180000000		00000003979D509C		

Work Area

W00	C4C2E4C7	004	C3E5E9E9	008	80B00000	012	00000000
016	00000000	020	00000000	024	00000000	028	00000000
032	00000000	036	00000000	040	01000000	044	00000000
048	00000000	052	E2D4D7C2	056	010000C2	060	80B00000
064	00000000	068	00000000	072	00008400	076	04000000
080	E3C5E2E3	084	00000000	088	00000000	092	036DD8C8
096	00000000	100	00000000	SW1	00000000	CM1	01000000

Miscellaneous

FAP	00FF00002C05802D	GLA	0240A000	HLD	00
ACN	00000002	SUI	00	SSU	FF00
ISN	0001	CPD	B	GLY	02412000
IOC	0001	OUT	010000	DET	0B400288
PAT	000000000ACC8018				

Data Level

Name	CE1FAx	CE1FMx	CE1CRx	CE1CTx	CE1CCx	SUD	DCT
D0	00000000	00000000	0B406E80	0021	017D	00	00
D1	00000000	00000000	0B408000	0001	0FFF	00	00
D2	00000000	00000000	00000000	0001	0000	00	00
D3	00000000	00000000	00000000	0001	0000	00	00

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.

The screenshot shows the IBM TPF Malloc View window. The title bar includes tabs for ECB Summary, Variables, Breakpoints, Registers, Monitors, Modules, and TPF Malloc. The main area is divided into four panes: 'Changed Blocks', 'In Use Blocks', 'Freed Blocks', and 'Selected Block'. A red arrow points to the 'Selected Block' pane.

Changed Blocks

ADDR	LEN	APGM	RPGM	In use	Corrupt
119F6000	7D8	QDB0		yes	no
119F8000	7D8	QDB0	QDB0	no	no

In Use Blocks

ADDR	LEN	APGM	NAME
119F6000	7D8	QDB0	1stQDB0 Malloc
119F7000	858	CJ00	
119F1300	70	CJ00	
119F1000	48	CFVZ	

Freed Blocks

ADDR	LEN	APGM	RPGM
119F4C00	2D8	CFVZ	CFVZ
119F5000	258	CFVZ	CFVZ
119F8000	7D8	QDB0	QDB0
11A059F0	2070	CJ00	CJ00

Selected Block

```

Address      119F8000
Size (user)  7D8
Size (real)  1518
Name
Corrupted    No
State        Free
Heapcheck    No
ECB SVA      F04E000
Thread id    0
Allocating   Program
              Address  409B3637E
              Module   QDB0JB
              Object   qdb0.cpp
              Function  QDB0
Freeing      Program
              Address  40ABFBB1C
              Module   CPP1
              Object   del_op.cc
              Function  _ZdlPv
  
```


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

Changed Blocks					
ADDR	LEN	APGM	RPGM	In use	Corrupted
119F6000	7D8	QDB0		yes	no
119F8000	7D8	QDB0	QDB0	no	no
In Use Blocks					
ADDR	LEN	APGM	NAME		
119F6000	7D8	QDB0	1stQDB0 Malloc		
119F7000	858	CJ00			
119F1300	70	CJ00			
11A00000	4038	CJ00			
119F3400	1B0	CJ00			
119F3800	170	CJ00			
119F3000	130	CJ00			

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.

Selected Block	
Address	119F8000
Size (user)	7D8
Size (real)	1518
Name	
Corrupted	No
State	Free
Heapcheck	No
ECB SVA	F04E000
Thread id	0
Allocating	Program
Address	409B3637E
Module	QDB0JB
Object	qdb0.cpp
Function	QDB0
Freeing	Program
Address	40ABFBB1C
Module	CPP1
Object	del_op.cc
Function	_ZdlPv

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

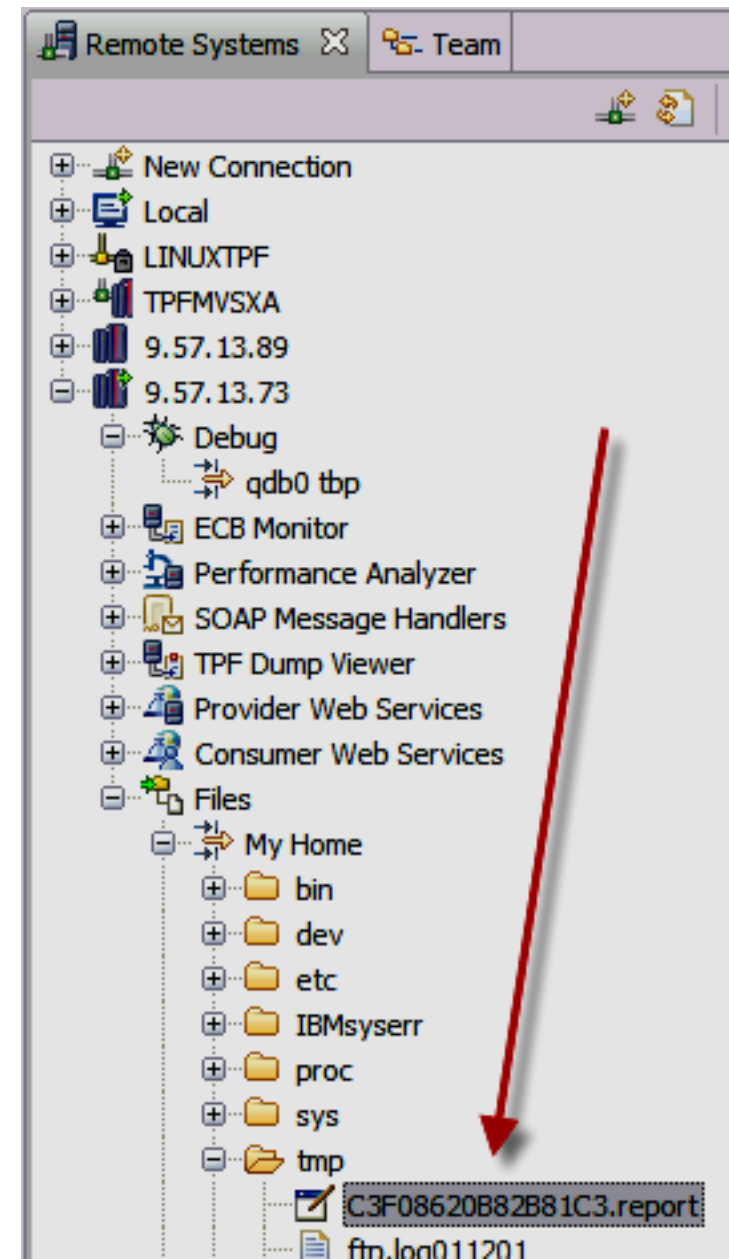
- **Currently, the TRLOG debugger command that is entered through the debug console can only produce a binary format trace log file on the TPF file system. This file must then be post processed offline on Linux.**
- **A new TRLOG parameter has been provided to produce the trace log file in text format 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.**

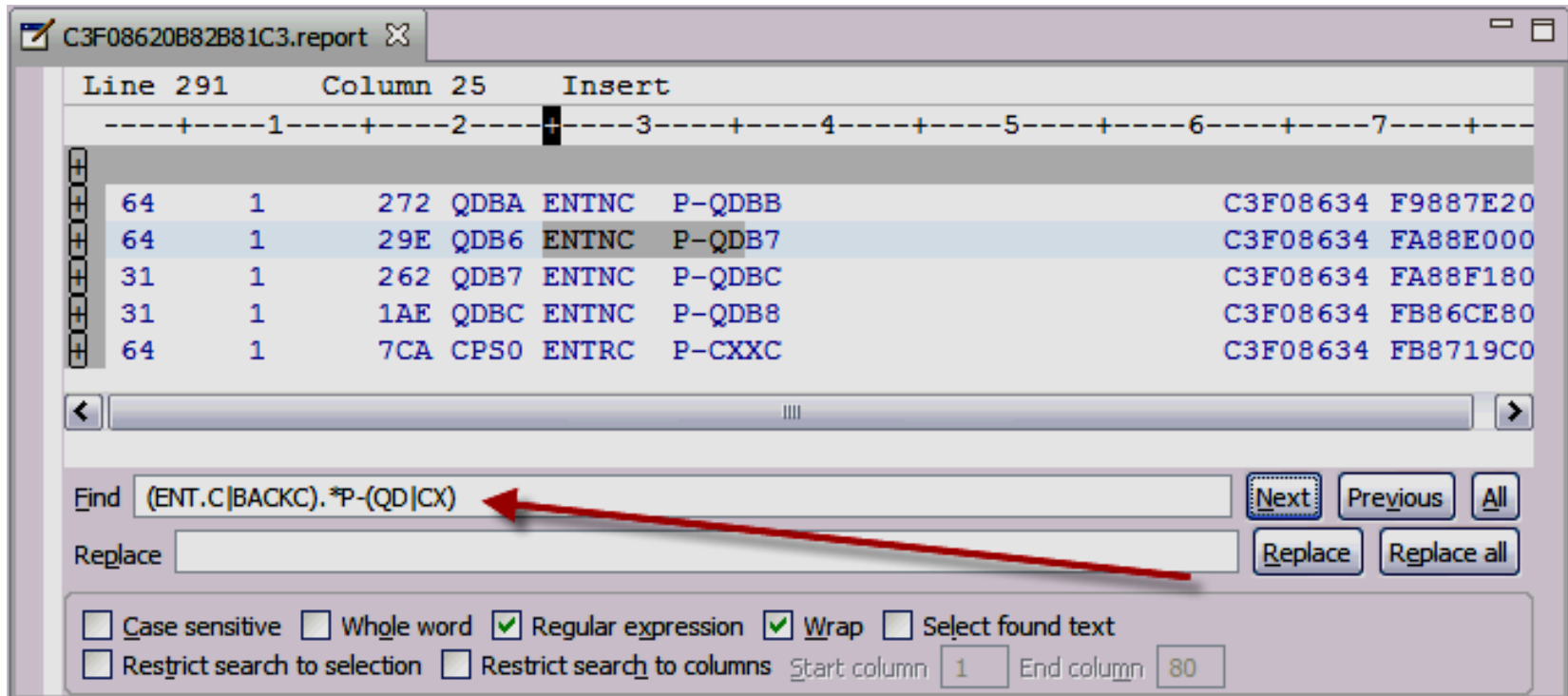
Trace Log Enhancement

- **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	PJ36136 PUT6	V3.4.4	V08009S
DETAC View			V08011S
Watchpoint enhancements			V08018S/V08008S
ECB Launcher	PJ36136	V3.4.4	V08007S
Command TPFMEfill	PJ36686 PUT6		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 Register by User Defined (transaction trapping) Trace Log Enhancement	PJ36059 PUT6	V3.4.3	V08036F V08031S V07008F V08001S V08008S

Appendix A - Debug Server Access Control

- **ZDEBUG 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 **ZDEBUG 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 **ZDEBUG ACCESS** command
 - **CDBPUX_FOLLOW_RULES**: request is processed according to the access rules defined by **ZDEBUG ACCESS** command
 - **CDBPUX_FULL_ACCESS**: request is granted with full access regardless of access rules defined by **ZDEBUG 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
	DEBUG	Rejected
CDBPUX_FOLLOW_RULES	NODBUG	Rejected
	DEBUG	Allowed
CDBPUX_FULL_ACCESS	NODBUG	Allowed
	DEBUG	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**

The screenshot shows the 'Code Coverage' window with the 'Properties' tab selected. The top section displays session information: Host: 9.57.13.234, Session: MyFirstCodCovSession, Timestamp: October 20, 2010 3:34:50 PM. Below this, a tree view shows the coverage for module QDB0, with sub-modules CompilerGenerated (21%) and ndh0 (12%). The bottom section is a table of properties for the selected timestamp.

Property	Value
Code coverage ses:	MyFirstCodCovSession
Code coverage time	October 20, 2010 3:34:50 PM
Host	9.57.13.234
Modules with analys	0
Modules with size at	1
Program mask	QDB0
Subsystem	BSS
Terminal	*
Terminal type	LNIATA
Total number of mo	1
Version	1
Workstation IP	9.56.9.161:8134
Workstation name	imtorres

Appendix C - TPF Code Coverage

- **Properties pane at module level**

% Code Coverage

Filter is disabled. [Configure filter.](#)

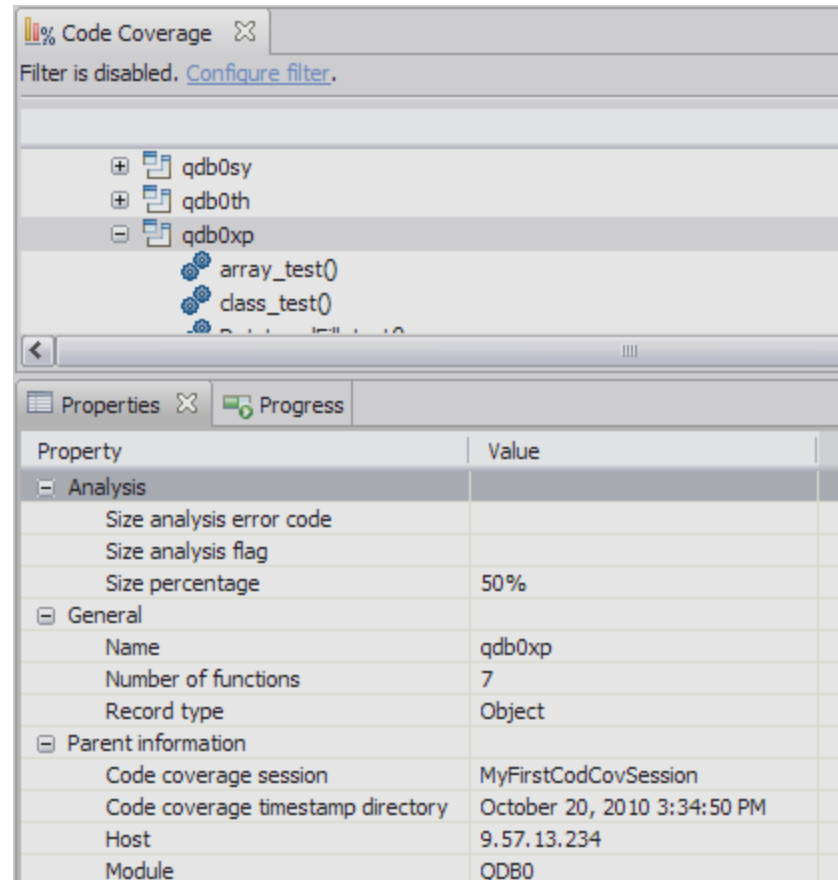
	Size Percentage
Host: 9.57.13.234, Session: MyFirstCodCovSession	
QDB0	10%
CompilerGenerated	21%
qdb0	12%
callJava	not executed
disoHelp	not executed

Properties Progress

Property	Value
Analysis	
Size analysis error code	
Size analysis flag	
Size percentage	10%
General	
Data reliability	Data is reliable
Module link timestamp	October 12, 2010 2:00:03 PM
Name	QDB0
Number of objects	12
Record type	Module
Status	Size analysis complete
Parent information	
Code coverage session	MyFirstCodCovSession
Code coverage timestamp directory	October 20, 2010 3:34:50 PM
Host	9.57.13.234

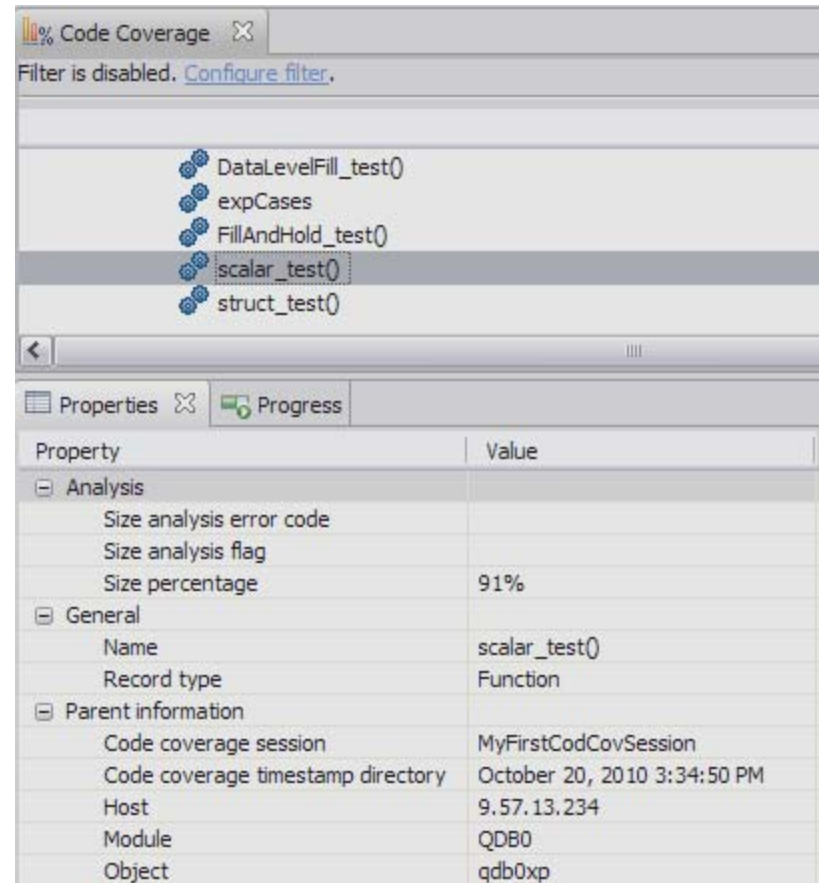
Appendix C - TPF Code Coverage

- **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

The screenshot shows the TPF Malloc window with three main sections: Changed Blocks, In Use Blocks, and Freed Blocks. The 'Selected Block' section on the right provides detailed information about a specific block.

Changed Blocks:

ADDR	LEN	APGM	RPGM	In use	Corrup
11BC05C0	32	QDB0		yes	no
11BC1F00	64	QDB0		yes	no

In Use Blocks:

ADDR	LEN	APGM	TAG
11BC1F00	64	QDB0	2nd QDB0 Malloc.
11BC05C0	32	QDB0	1st QDB0 Malloc.
11C00000	4030	CJ00	

Freed Blocks:

ADDR	LEN	APGM	RPGM
11BC0040	20	CVAA	CVAA
11BC0080	10	CFVZ	CFVZ
11BC00C0	8	CFVZ	CFVZ

Selected Block Details:

Address	11BC1F00
Size (user)	64
Size (fence)	70
Size (real)	100
Tag (char)	2nd QDB0 Malloc
Tag (hex)	F2958440D8C4C2
Corrupted	No
State	In Use
Heapcheck	No
ECB SVA	F184000
Thread id	0
Allocating Program	
Address	409A5B138
Module	QDB0IM
Object	qdb0.cpp
Function	QDB0
APGM CESTRNAME	QDB0

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

Select a filter: Remove New...

Heap tag: Format: Text

Allocating program: ECB SVM Address:

The screenshot shows the TPF Malloc View interface. On the left, there are three panels: 'Changed Blocks', 'In Use Blocks', and 'Freed Blocks'. The 'In Use Blocks' panel contains a table with columns: ADDR, LEN, APM, RPN, In use, and Corrupt. The table lists two blocks: 11BC05C0 (32 bytes, QDB0, yes, no) and 11BC1F00 (64 bytes, QDB0, yes, no). The 'Freed Blocks' panel is empty. On the right, a 'Selected' panel shows details for a filter named 'myfilter'. The filter is configured with 'Blocks with eheap_tag' and 'APGM: -CP-'. The 'APGM: QDB0' filter is selected. The 'test malloc filter' is also listed. The 'Configure Filter...' button is visible. Three red arrows point to the filter configuration area: one to the 'myfilter' header, one to the 'APGM: QDB0' filter, and one to the 'Configure Filter...' button.

ADDR	LEN	APM	RPN	In use	Corrupt
11BC05C0	32	QDB0		yes	no
11BC1F00	64	QDB0		yes	no

ADDR	LEN	APM	RPN
11BC1F00	64	QDB0	2nd QDB0 Malloc...
11BC05C0	32	QDB0	1st QDB0 Malloc...

Filter is enabled
(toggle button to
disable)

Filter in use

Create/update filters

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