



The Source Stepper in Allegro CL 8.2

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Source Stepper Availability

- Available on platforms that support the IDE (Integrated Development Environment)
- Available as a tty interface when IDE is not available (as we will show)
- Not available on Solaris or AIX at this time



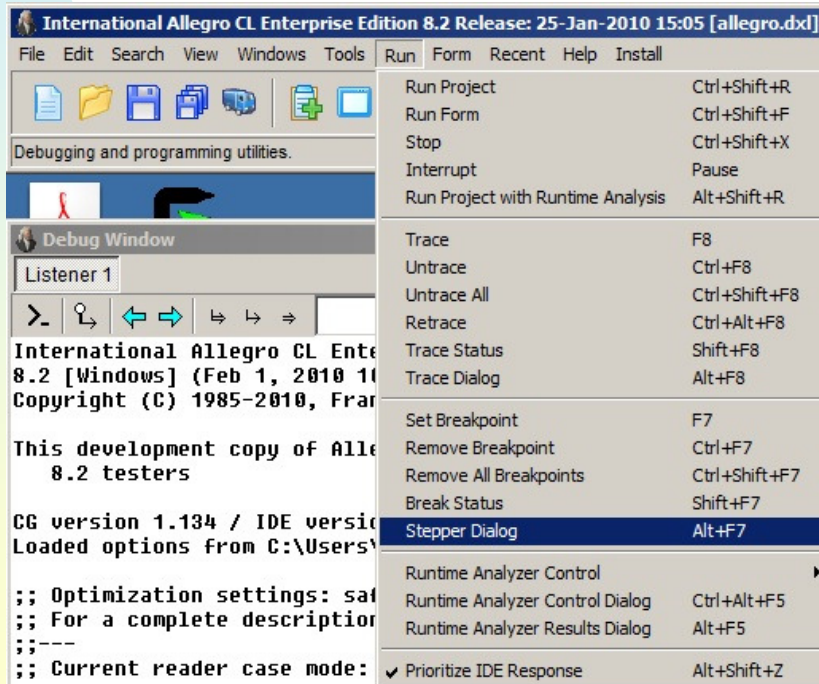
Requirements for source stepping

- Code must be in a file
- The file must be compiled and loaded into Lisp
- The compilation must be done while the `compiler:save-source-level-debug-info-switch` is true, which it is when the debug optimization quality is 3
- `*load-source-file-info*` should be true (as it is initially)



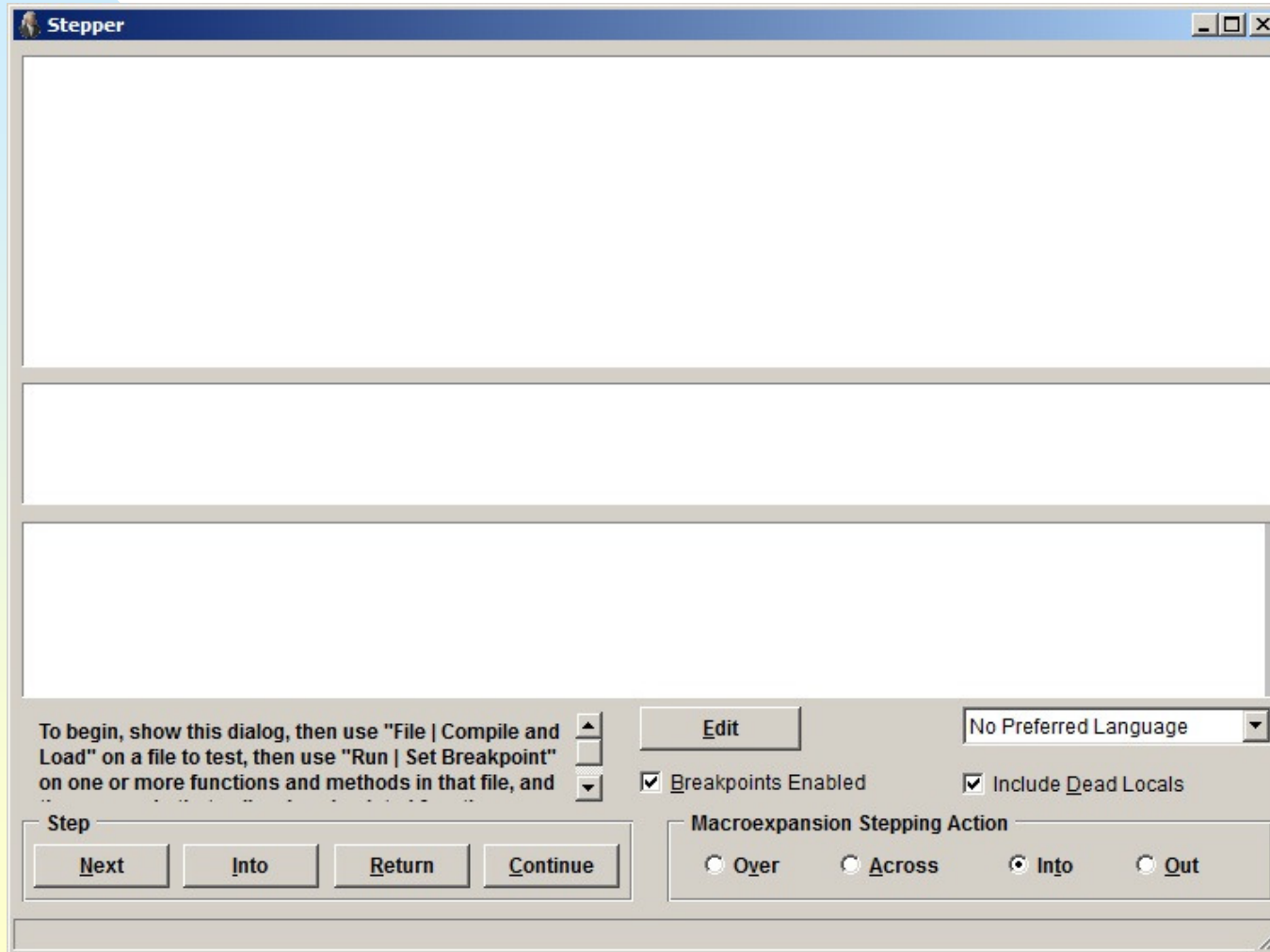
Source Stepping in the IDE

When the Stepper Dialog is visible, compilation is done right (display it with the **Stepper Dialog** command on the IDE's **Run** menu):





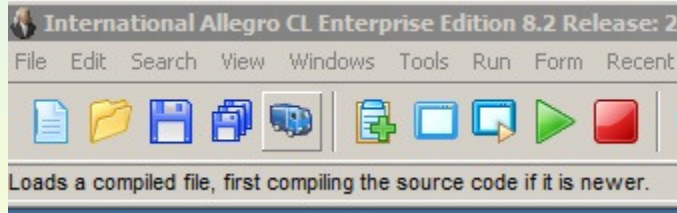
Stepper Dialog





Once Stepper Dialog is displayed, files will be compiled and loaded with info stored

- If you use IDE tools to compile and load file, for example using the Compile/Load button, the file will be compiled suitably for source stepping.





A first example

- The following function is defined in foo.cl:

```
(defun foo (path n)
  (with-open-file (s path :direction :input
                  :if-does-not-exist nil)
    (let (line)
      (dotimes (i n)
        (setq line (read-line s nil s))
        (if (eq line s) (return))
        (print s))))))
```



You must set at least one breakpoint using the `:br` top-level command

- `:br foo`

This sets a breakpoint at `foo`. When a call is made to the function `foo`, computation will stop and information will be displayed in the stepper dialog (we are not doing this yet)

`:br nil ;` clears breakpoints



The function foo reads some lines of a file and prints them

- The idea is you specify a file and a number of lines, that number of lines read and printed.
- There is an error in the function: the stream object is printed rather than the line.



We compile and load the file and call foo:

- `cg-user(6): (foo "foo.cl" 10)`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 23 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 25 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 46 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 94 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 149 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 169 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 196 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 244 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 284 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `#<file-simple-stream #P"foo.cl" for input pos 310 @ #x210f0a6a>`
- `nil`
- `cg-user(7):`



Not what we wanted!

- So we will step through to see what is going on.
- We display the Stepper Dialog. We must recompile (so source debug info will be displayed).
- We modify foo.cl and save so compile/load will recompile (you can enter a space to change the file).
- We set a breakpoint, :br foo, and call (foo "foo.cl" 10)



Stepping information makes the compiled (fasl) file bigger

- foo.fasl without stepping info is 3 Kb.
- foo.fasl with stepping info is 8 Kb.



Stepper Dialog displaying call to foo

The screenshot shows a window titled "Stepper - foo". The main area contains a code editor with the following Lisp code:

```
(defun foo (path n)
  (with-open-file (s path :direction :input
                  :if-does-not-exist nil)
    (let (line)
      (dotimes (i n)
        (setq line (read-line s nil s))
        (if (eq line s) (return))
        (print s))))))
```

The code is displayed in two sections. The top section shows the full function definition with orange highlighting on the opening and closing parentheses of the function and the macro forms. The bottom section shows the function body with orange highlighting on the opening and closing parentheses of the `let` block and the `dotimes` loop.

Below the code editor is a table showing the current state of the stepper:

required	path	"foo.cl"	(simple-array character (6))
required	n	10	fixnum
local	(dead s)	138217107	fixnum
local	(dead nil)	13743998	fixnum
local	(dead g1167)	#\?	character
local	(dead n)	32768	fixnum
local	(dead i)	0	fixnum

Below the table is a control panel with the following elements:

- Text: "Orange highlighting indicates a macro form. The current Macro Slide Direction will affect the next step for this macro form."
- Buttons: "Edit", "No Preferred Language" (dropdown).
- Checkboxes: Breakpoints Enabled, Include Dead Locals.
- Section: "Step" with buttons: "Next", "Into", "Return", "Continue".
- Section: "Macroexpansion Stepping Action" with radio buttons: "Over", "Across", "Into" (selected), "Out".

At the bottom of the window, it says "Stopped in foo ."



We just click Next and watch the forms being evaluated

- When we get to (print s), the stream object is printed and we (presumably) figure out our error:

(print s) should be (print line)



Things to note

- Macros are expanded. You see the macro expansion and the individual forms
- Relevant stack values are displayed. Often many are unobvious but some are what you expect
- The form being executed is displayed
- Colors indicate information about a form



More things to note

- The Return button returns from the current form
- The Continue button usually jumps to the next breakpoint, and so often to the end of the form being evaluated (and clears the dialog)
- Closing the dialog does not stop stepping, but initiates the tty stepper
- Reopening the dialog usually reinitiates dialog stepping (after a return is entered), but closing/reopening is not recommended



The Edit button

- Clicking on the Edit Button displays the source in a Editor pane
- When a form is highlighted in blue, it is usually the same as a form in the source and that form will be highlighted in the Editor pane
- This allows you to go right to the source of interest



Dynamically setting breakpoints

- Breakpoints are indicated by red parentheses.
- You can add/remove breakpoints with the mouse
- Then Continue jumps to the next breakpoint



TTY stepper

- If the IDE is not being used or the Stepper dialog is not displayed, you get the tty source stepper.
- The initial steps are the same (make sure debug is 3, compile the file, set a breakpoint, evaluate a form).
- Using the dialog is preferred because there is a lot of information to display



The Macro Expansion Stepping Action option

- This affects how we step through macros and into functions.
- (This is the :slide option in the tty stepper)



Last notes

- Compiled files can be very much bigger when stepping information is stored.
- The actual running code is unchanged. The extra space comes from the annotations.
- In certain cases, the compiler can take minutes when before it took microseconds.



Documentation

- The tty source stepper in <doc/debugging.htm#source-step-1>
- The Stepper Dialog in <doc/ide-menus-and-dialogs/stepper-dialog.htm>
- Be sure to do updates as we will be making improvements/fixing issues



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