

tracecc and trana, version 1.20.2

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February 17, 2009

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1 Overview

Tracecc is a debugging preprocessor for C, C++, Objective-C and Java. It processes .ctr, .cpt, .mtr and .jtr files to produce .c, .cpp, .m or .java files.

The input files contain tracing instructions in a special notation. Depending on the options given to tracecc the tracing instructions are converted into C code (when producing debug versions) or removed (when producing a shipping version).

When a debug version of a program is run it produces output either to standard output or to a debug file.

The trana program converts the plain text debug file (as written by the program) into a beautified version. This beautified version can be opened by editors like gvim¹ which are capable of folding.

2 Special instructions for tracecc

2.1 How to write tracecc special instructions

2.1.1 Notation for special instructions

- $\$(instruction\ arguments)$

The special instruction is finished by the closing bracket.

Here an example:

```
 $\$(trace-init\ myfile.deb)$ 
```

The function *trace-init* is invoked with argument *myfile.deb*.

- $\$!instruction\ arguments$

The special instruction is finished by the end of line.

Example:

```
 $\$!trace-init\ myfile.deb$ 
```

Both notations are equivalent.

2.1.2 Output special instruction

- $\$? format\ arguments$

The output special instruction is finished by the end of line, *format* and *arguments* are used as in *printf()*- or *fprintf()*-calls.

```
 $\$? "x\ is\ %d",\ x$ 
```

¹<http://www.vim.org>

2.2 Adding the header file for trace functions

Use

```
$(trace-include)
```

to insert an include-line for the trace functions.

This instruction should be placed after the last “normal” include line.

When running tracecc for debugging it is replaced by

```
#include <dktrace.h>
```

otherwise by an empty line.

2.3 Starting and finishing debug output

The

```
$(trace-init filename)
```

produces code to start trace output.

Depending on the tracecc options trace output goes to the specified filename or to standard output.

The

```
$(trace-end)
```

instruction produces code to finish trace output.

2.4 Trace output

The

```
 $? format arguments
```

instruction produces trace output.

Example:

```
int my_square(int i)
{
    int back = 0;
    $? "+ my_square i=%d ", i
    back = i * i;
    $? "- my_square back=%d", back
    return back;
}
```

The *format* string in the lines for entering a function (and only in these lines) should have a plus sign, a space and the function name in the beginning. This is needed by the trana program.

The *format* string in the lines for returning from a function (and only in these lines) should have a minus sign, a space and the function name at the beginning. Format strings for lines indicating an error condition should have an exclamation mark at the beginning.

Format strings for all lines indicating normal program flow should have a dot at the beginning.

Example:

```
double my_square_root(double d)
{
    double back = 0.0;
    $? "+ my_square_root %lf", d
    if(d >= 0) {
        back = sqrt(d);
        $? ". argument %lf ok", d
    } else {
        $? "! wrong argument %lf", d
    }
    $? "- my_square_root %lf", back
    return back;
}
```

2.5 Other special instructions

2.5.1 Turning debug mode temporarily on / off

- `$(trace-off)`
`$(debug-off)`
turns debugging temporarily off.
- `$(trace-on)`
`$(debug-on)`
turns debugging back on.
- `$(timestamp-on)`
turns timestamps in trace messages on.
- `$(timestamp-off)`
turns timestamps in trace messages off.

These options only take affect if tracecc is run generally in debug mode. The purpose is to disable trace messages for special code sections (i.e. functions) to decrease output file size.

2.5.2 Turn line numbers on / off

- `$(lineno-on)`
turns line number printing on.
- `$(lineno-off)`
turns line number printing off.

2.5.3 Reading a text file to an array of strings

- `$(string-file filename)`
reads the given file and converts it into an array of string pointers finished by a NULL pointer.

2.5.4 Reading a file into an array of bytes

- `$(byte-file filename)`
reads the given file and converts it into an array of unsigned chars.

2.5.5 Reading output of a command

- `$(pipe command)`
`$(| command)`
runs the given command and inserts the output of the command execution at the current place in the file.

2.5.6 Adding code in debug mode only

- `$(trace-code code)`
`$(! code)`
inserts the source code at this position only if tracecc is run in debug mode.

3 Running tracecc

3.1 Program invocation

Use

```
tracecc
```

or

```
tracecc options
```

to run tracecc on the current directory.

Use

```
tracecc options inputfile outputfile
```

to run tracecc for a given input and output file.

Use

```
tracecc options directory
```

to run on a specified directory.

Note: Use “.” for the current directory, specify the absolute path name for all other directories.

3.2 Options

3.2.1 Getting help

- -h
--help
shows a help text.
- -v
--version
shows version information.

3.2.2 Debugging

- -d
--debug-enable
turns debug mode on.
- -d-
--debug-enable=no
turns debug mode off.

- `-s`
`--debug-stdout`
 configures trace messages to go to standard output instead of the file.
- `-s-`
`--debug-stdout=no`
 makes sure that trace messages go to file, not to standard output.
- `-t`
`--debug-timestamp`
 adds a time stamp to the trace messages.
- `-t-`
`--debug-timestamp=no`
 removes the time stamp from the trace messages.
- `-k`
`--keyword`
 adds the “trace” keyword to all trace messages.
- `-k-`
`--keyword=no`
 removes the trace keyword from the trace messages.

3.2.3 IDE integration options

- `-m`
`--make`
 causes tracecc to check the modification times of files before processing when running on a directory.
- `-m-`
`--make=no`
 turns modification time check off.
- `-l`
`--linenumbers`
 adds `#line xx "yyy"` lines to the destination file. This allows to track down compiler errors to the original source.
- `-l-`
`--linenumbers=no`
 turns line number compiler directives off.

- `-i`
`--debug-ide`
configures trace messages to be printed in an IDE style (if debug mode is on).
- `-i-`
`--debug-ide=no`
turns IDE style for trace messages off.

3.2.4 Output file style

- `-p`
`--cpp-comments`
allows C++ style comments to be passed to the destination file.
- `-p-`
`--cpp-comments=no`
converts C++ style comments into normal C comments.
- `-b boxwidth`
`--boxwidth=boxwidth`
sets the box width for comment boxes.

3.3 Command line options and permanent options (preferences)

3.3.1 Overview

Tracecc – as most other dklibs based programs – can be configured to use permanent options in conjunction with the command line options.

If tracecc is run permanent options are processed before the command line options are read.

This has both advantages and disadvantages:

- You can configure options to be permanent, so you do not have to type them for each program invocation.
- You must keep in mind that permanent options might be in use.

The following options can be set permanently:

Table 1: Permanent options overview

Option on	Option off	Purpose
-d	-d-	Debug mode
-s	-s-	Trace messages to standard output
-i	-i none	IDE style for debug messages
-k	-k-	Keyword “trace” in trace messages
-t	-t-	Timestamp in trace messages
-l	-l-	Line number compiler directives
-p	-p-	Allow C++ style comments
-b <i>width</i>		Comment box width
-m	-m-	Make style when running on directories

3.3.2 Inspecting permanent options

Use

```
tracecc -C
tracecc --show-configuration
```

to inspect permanent options.

3.3.3 Installing permanent options

Use

```
tracecc -c options
tracecc --configure options
```

to set permanent options.

3.3.4 Removing permanent options

Use

```
tracecc -u
tracecc --unconfigure
```

to remove all permanent options.

3.3.5 Ignoring permanent options temporarily

Use

```
tracecc -r options
```

```
tracecc --reset options
```

to skip processing of permanent options.

When the `-r` option is processed all options – also those set by command line arguments – are reset to the default values.

If `-r` is used it is strongly recommended to use it as the first argument.

3.4 IDE integration

The tracecc program can be integrated into the menu of MS Visual Studio as a custom tool.

Note: As I have a german version on my computer I can only guess about the names of menu items and dialog boxes in english versions.

- In the menu choose “Tools / Customize...” (“Extras / Anpassen...”).
 - Select the “Tools” (“Extras”) tab.
 - In the “Menu Contents” (“Menüinhalt”) list there is an empty entry at the bottom. Click into that empty entry to create a new one. Type the name “Tracecc Compile File” as the name of the new menu entry.
 - In the “Command” (“Befehl”) field type “tracecc.exe” (may be you need to specify the full path name).
 - In the “Arguments” (“Argumente”) field type
“-r -d- -s -l -m- --/log/stderr/level=warning --/log/stderr/ide=msvc --/log/stdout/level=none
"\${FileName}.ctr" "\${FileName}.c”.
 - In the “Initial Directory” (“Ausgangsverzeichnis”) field type “"\${FileDir}”.
- Activate the “Use Output Window” (“Fenster "Ausgabe" verwenden”) option.

You should create six menu items as listed in A on page 18. There are three menu items to run tracecc on

- the current file in the editor
- all modified *.ctr files in the directory
- all *.ctr files in the directory

to build C sources for a release version and three items to build sources for a debug version.

4 Formatting trace output using trana

4.1 Overview

Once you have run

```
tracecc -d  
make
```

and executed your program you will have a debug file.

The suggested suffix for debug files is .deb or .tr.

This debug file (or trace messages file) is a plain text file where each line is started by a file name and a line number.

If the `-k` option was specified when running `tracecc` the trace keyword occurs next.

If the *format* argument was chosen as suggested in section 2.4 on page 4 the next character should be one of the following:

- +
if the line indicates a function invocation.
- -
if the line indicates a return from a function.
- .
if the line is informational.
- !
if the line indicates an error or something critical.

Next there is text consisting of comments and/or variable contents.

This flat file is difficult to read so we want to use the folding capabilities of editors as i.e. VIM.

Before we can do so we must convert the file to prepare it.

VIM can do text folding based on markers (special text placed in the file) or based on the indent level.

Under normal circumstances I suggest to use the indent level.

4.2 Running trana

4.2.1 Command line arguments

The command line syntax for trana is

```
trana options
trana options inputfile
trana options inputfile outputfile
```

You can use the following options:

- `-m`
`--marker`
adds markers for vim folding to the output file. This is only necessary if you want to have folding based on markers.
- `-t`
`--trace-only`
transfers only those lines to the output file which contain the trace keyword. This is only necessary if you wrote trace output to standard output and it is mixed with normal program output. In this case the `-k` keyword is necessary when running tracecc. In general this is not recommended.
- `-n`
`--numeric`
inserts the numeric indent level before each line.
- `-p`
`--position`
transfers the source position to the output file.

You can turn off an option by appending a minus to the short form or a “=no” to the long form.

Example

- `-m-`
`--marker=no`

4.2.2 Command line options and permanent options

The options above can be installed permanently by

```
trana -c options
```

The current permanent options can be viewed by

```
trana -C
```

To remove all permanent options use

```
trana -u
```

To skip permanent options for one program invocation use

```
trana -r options
```

The long options

```
--configure  
--show-configuration  
--unconfigure  
--reset
```

can be used instead.

4.2.3 Getting help

- -h
--help
shows a help text.
- -v
--version
shows version information.

5 Inspecting output with Vim

When inspecting output produced by trana you can do folding either by indent level or by markers.

Folding means that a number of lines is hidden, a summary line is shown instead. Opening a fold means the summary line is replaced by the text formerly hidden.

5.1 Folding by indent level

Type the following commands:

```
:setlocal sw=2
:setlocal foldmethod=indent
:setlocal foldopen=all
```

5.2 Folding by markers

Type the following commands:

```
:setlocal foldmethod=marker
:setlocal foldopen=all
```

5.3 Navigating through the folded file

In on-text-mode (not command-mode) use the key sequence `zr` to open all folds one level. Use `zm` to close one fold level.

To open one fold place type the key sequence `zo` after placing the cursor on the summary line. The key sequence `zc` closes one fold.

The

```
:setlocal foldopen=all
```

automaticall opens all the folds you place the cursor in.

A Menu items to integrate tracecc into MS Visual Studio

You should create the following six menu entries (see 3.4 on page 13 for a detailed procedure description) in the “Tools” (“Extras”) menu (name, command, arguments and initial directory are given here for each entry, the “use output window” option must be activated for all entries):

```
Tracecc Compile File
tracecc.exe
-r -d -s -l -m --/log/stderr/level=warning --/log/stderr/ide=msvc --/log/stdout/level=none "$(FileName).ctr" "$(FileName).c"
"$(FileDir)"

Tracecc Compile Make
tracecc.exe
-r -d -s -l -m --/log/stderr/level=warning --/log/stderr/ide=msvc --/log/stdout/level=none "$(FileDir)"
"$(FileDir)"

Tracecc Compile All
tracecc.exe
-r -d -s -l -m- --/log/stderr/level=warning --/log/stderr/ide=msvc --/log/stdout/level=none "$(FileDir)"
"$(FileDir)"

Tracecc Debug File
tracecc.exe
-r -d -s -l -m --/log/stderr/level=warning --/log/stderr/ide=msvc --/log/stdout/level=none "$(FileName).ctr" "$(FileName).c"
"$(FileDir)"

Tracecc Debug Make
tracecc.exe
-r -d -s -l -m --/log/stderr/level=warning --/log/stderr/ide=msvc --/log/stdout/level=none "$(FileDir)"
"$(FileDir)"
```

```
Tracecc Debug All
tracecc.exe
-r -d -s -l -m- ---/log/stderr/level=warning --/log/stderr/ide=msvc --/log/stdout/level=none "$(FileDir)"
"$(FileDir)"
```