### Improving Debugging For Optimized Rust Code

Master Thesis

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#### Overview

- 1. Introduction
- 2. DWARF
- 3. Implementation
- 4. Evaluation and Discussion
- 5. Conclusion

### What is debugging

- The process of finding an resolving errors, flaws, or faults.
- Debugging techniques:
  - Back tracking
  - Testing
  - Control flow analysis
  - And many more
- Debugging is very useful for embedded systems.

### What is a Debugger

- A Debugger is a debugging tool.
- Control over the debugged computer program.
- Some of the most common control features:
  - Continue/Start/Run
  - Stop/Halt
  - Restart
  - Step
  - Set and remove breakpoint.

### What is a Debugger

- Visualization of the debugged target state.
- Some of the most common visualization features:
  - Evaluate variables
  - Stack trace, unwinding call stack
  - Show machine and Assembly code
  - Show relevant source code.

### Unoptimized Vs Optimized code

- Unoptimized:
  - All variables stored in memory.
  - Very similar to source code.
  - Slow to execute.
  - Easy to debug.
- Optimized:
  - Faster to execute.
  - Some Variables temporarily stored in registry.
  - Some functions are inlined.
  - Difficult to debug.

#### Motivation

- Unoptimized Rust code is to slow.
- Debugging embedded systems.
- GDB and LLDB do not work very well.
- Write a debugger in Rust.

# DWARF



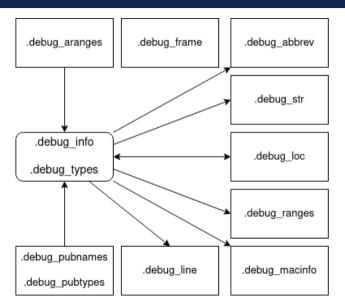
# **DWARF**



#### **DWARF**

- Debugging with Attributed Record Formats(DWARF)
- Debug information format
- Rust uses DWARF version 4
- DWARF is divided into 12 sections
- Executable and Linkable Format(ELF)

#### **DWARF Sections**



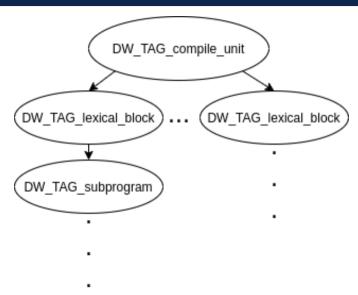
## Debug Information Entry(DIE)

- Debug Information Entry(DIE).
- DWARF Attributes.
- DWARF DIE example from the .debug\_info section.

### Compilation unit

- Computer program is divided into compilation units.
- Each compilation unit contains a DIE tree.

## Compilation unit



### Evaluating a variable

- Find the current compilation unit.
- Find the current subprogram die.
- Find the searched variable die.
- Two parts to evaluating a variable:
  - Finding the location of the variable
  - Parsing the value into the correct type

### Evaluating the location of a variable

```
<2><4321>: Abbrev Number: 16 (DW TAG subprogram)
  <4322> DW AT low pc : 0x8000fca
  <4326> DW_AT_high pc : 0x2c
  <432c> DW AT linkage name: (indirect string, offset: 0x473b8): ZN24nucleo r
  <4330> DW AT name : (indirect string, offset: 0x64a52): my function
  <4334> DW AT decl file : 1
  <4335> DW AT decl line : 194
  <4336> DW AT type : <0x6233>
<3><433a>: Abbrev Number: 17 (DW TAG_formal_parameter)
  <433b> DW AT location : 2 byte block: 91 7e (DW OP fbreg: -2)
  <433e> DW AT name : (indirect string. offset: 0x11d94): val
  <4342> DW AT decl file : 1
  <4343> DW AT decl line : 194
         DW AT type
  <4344>
                        : <0x6233>
```

### Parsing the type of a variable

```
<1><6233>: Abbrev Number: 34 (DW_TAG_base_type)
  <6234> DW_AT_name : (indirect string, offset: 0x2a125): i16
  <6238> DW_AT_encoding : 5 (signed)
  <6239> DW_AT_byte_size : 2
```

### Virtually Unwinding Call Stack

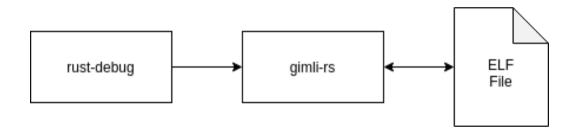
- Stack of subroutine activation's.
- A subroutine activation consists of:
  - Code location were the subroutine stopped
  - Preserved register values
  - Canonical Frame Address (CFA)
- The needed information is in section .debug\_frame

# Virtually Unwinding Subroutine Activation's

- Find the Common Information Entry (CIE)
- 2. Find the Frame Description Entry (FDE)
- 3. Unwind CFA and register values.
- 4. Repeat for all activation's.

```
LOC CFA RO R1 ... RN
LO
L1
...
```

# Debugging library rust-debug

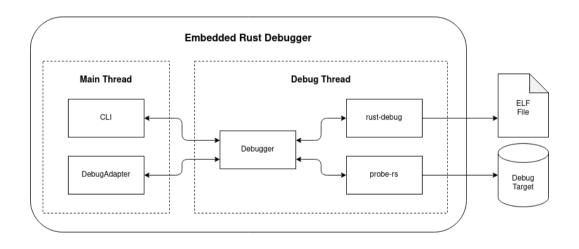


### Debugging library rust-debug

#### **Features**

- Virtually Unwinding Stack and Stack trace
- Evaluating Variables
- Finding breakpoint location
- Retrieving source location information from a DIE
- And more

# Embedded Rust Debugger(ERD)



#### Rust Source Code

 $let \ mut \ test\_enum3 = TestEnum::Struct(TestStruct \ \{ \ flag: \ true, \ num: \ 123 \ \});$ 

#### **ERD**

test\_enum3 = TestEnum { < OptimizedOut >}

#### GDB Version 11.0.90

(gdb) p test\_enum3

 $1 = \text{nucleo\_rtic\_blinking\_led}::TestEnum::ITest(< \text{optimized out})$ 

#### Rust Source Code

let mut test\_enum3 = TestEnum::Struct(TestStruct { flag: true, num: 123 });

#### LLDB Version 13.0.0

```
 \begin{array}{l} (\mathsf{nucleo\_rtic\_blinking\_led} :: \mathsf{TestEnum}) \ \mathsf{test\_enum3} = \{ \\ \mathsf{ITest} = (0 = 0) \\ \mathsf{UTest} = (0 = 0) \\ \mathsf{Struct} = \{ \\ 0 = (\mathsf{flag} = \mathsf{false}, \ \mathsf{num} = 0) \\ \} \\ \mathsf{Non} = \{ \} \\ \\ \end{array}
```

#### Rust Source Code

 $let \ mut \ test\_struct = TestStruct \ \{ \ flag: \ true, \ num: \ 123 \ \};$ 

#### **ERD**

 $test\_struct = TestStruct \; \{ \; num::123, \; flag:: < OptimizedOut > \}$ 

#### GDB Version 11.0.90

(gdb) p test\_struct

\$ 1 = nucleo\_rtic\_blinking\_led::TestStruct {flag: <sybthetic pointer>, num: 123}

#### LLDB Version 13.0.0

 $(\mathsf{nucleo\_rtic\_blinking\_led}::\mathsf{TestEnum})\ \mathsf{test\_struct} = (\mathsf{flag} = \mathsf{false},\ \mathsf{num} = 123)$ 

#### Rust Source Code

let mut test\_u16: u16 = 500;

#### ERD

 $test_u16 = <OutOfRange>$ 

#### GDB Version 11.0.90

(gdb) p test\_u16
\$ 1 = < optimized out>

#### LLDB Version 13.0.0

(unsigned short) test\_u16 = <variable not available>

#### Conclusion

- Able to do some small improvements.
- ERD lacks some of the features that LLDB and GDB has.
- Contributed with a Debugging library for Rust.
- ERD is written in Rust.
- Still a lot that needs to be done.

#### Future Work

- Display last known value.
- Evaluating expressions in ERD.
- Display more information about the target system.

# Demo

# Thank you for listening