

Remote Debugging on Okuma machines

Intro

Remote debugging is the ability to debug your code in Visual Studio while that code is executing on another computer. You might have various reasons for wanting to do this but in the case of developing an application which targets the Thinc API it is indispensable. If you've ever tried to execute code that instantiates the API you know that it won't work. This is because the API depends on underlying processes and dll's to work and those files/processes aren't on your development machine. This is where remote debugging comes in. When it is properly set up it will allow you to debug your app from Visual Studio just like you normally would for any other app the difference being that the execution of the code is happening on a machine not your PC.

Required Setup

In order to use remote debugging you should have Visual Studio 2013 Pro or above. 2010 had remote debugging but I was never able to get it to work in a cross-domain scenario. If you know how to do it please share it with the community.

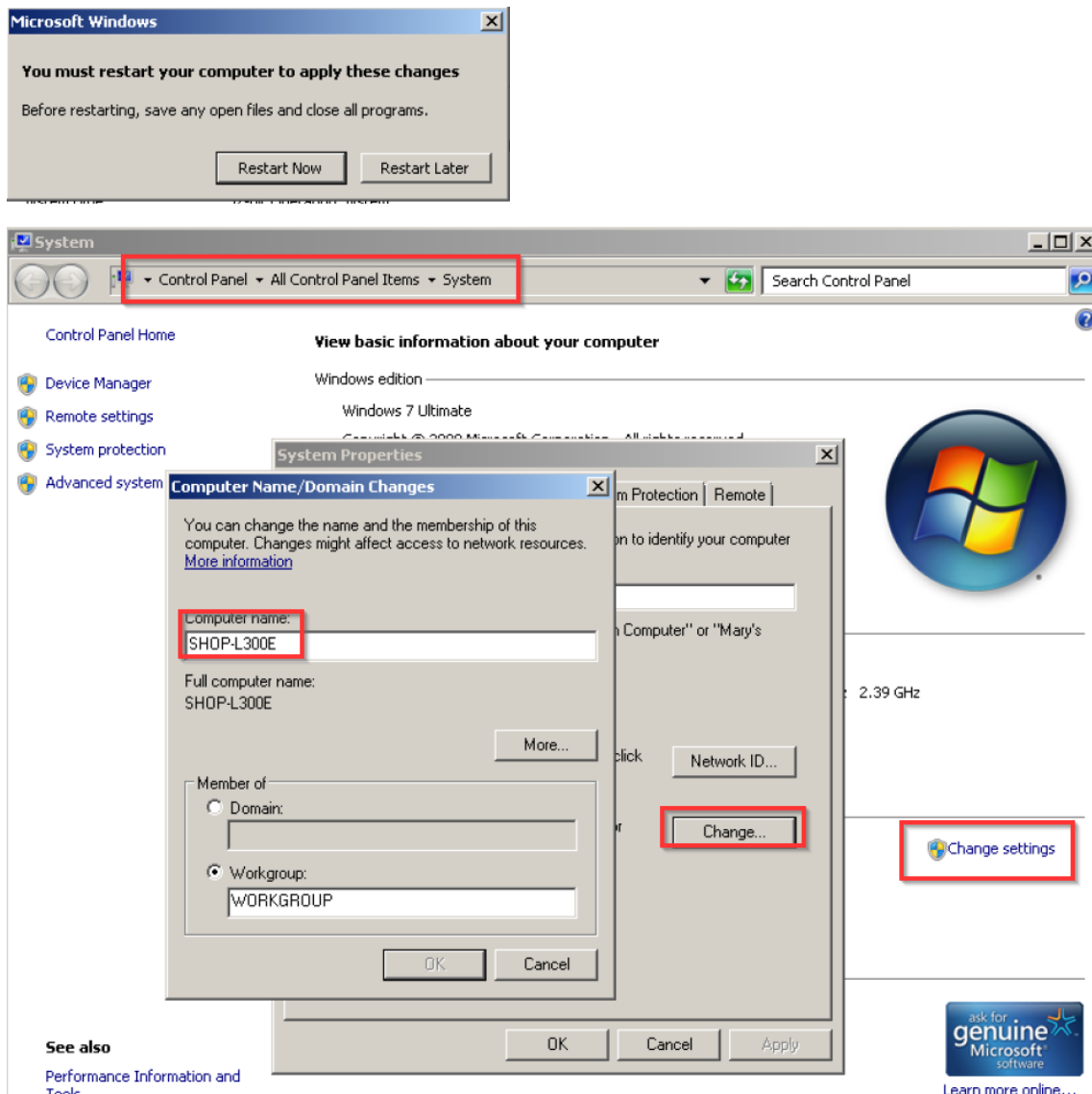
This will only work on a machine with Window 7 and above. If your machine is running Windows XP sorry you're out of luck.

You will obviously need to have a network connection between the machine and your PC. Both computers will need to be on the same subnet for this to work. If you can ping the machine it should work.

Naming the machine (optional)

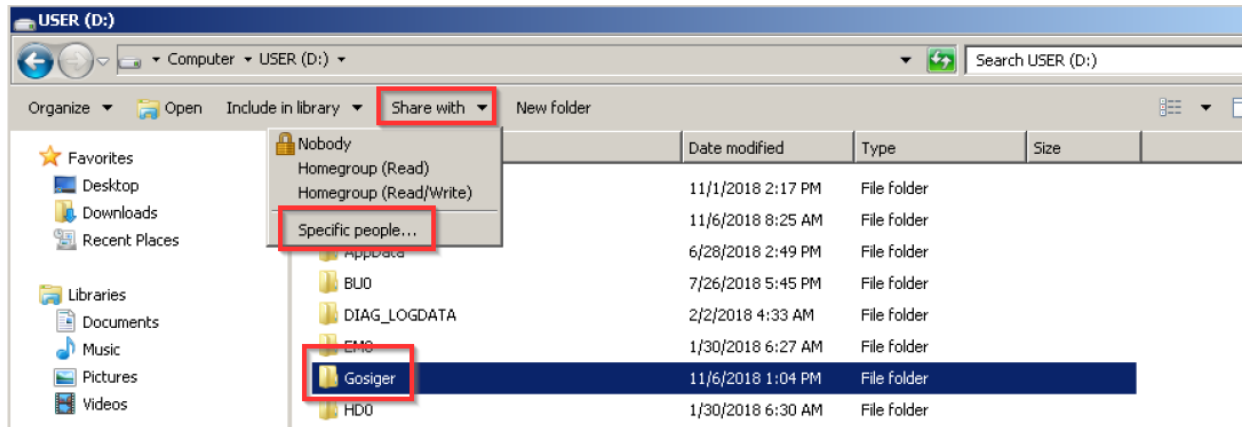
This step is not absolutely necessary but it will make life a lot easier in the long run. By default the computer name on all Okuma machines comes in a something like OKUMA-ADAS33421. You could also use the IP address of the machine but it much easier to give the computer an easy to remember name. So I usually rename it to something easy to remember like SHOP-L300E. The picture below shows you how to change the computer name. After changing the name Windows will prompt you to restart to apply the changes.

Select 'Restart Later' and power the machine off/on using the normal procedure. If you let Windows do it you will end up with Device Net errors and will end up shutting it down manually anyways.

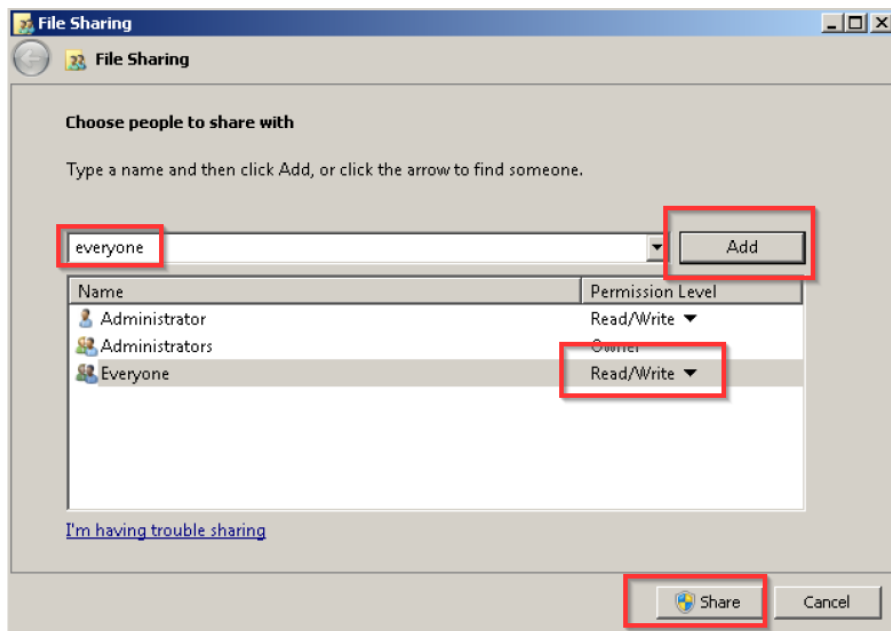


Create a shared folder on the machine

Next you will need to create a shared folder. This folder will be used as the build target in Visual Studio. I usually just create a 'Gosiger' folder on the D:\ drive for this purpose. After creating the folder click 'Share With' in Explorer or right click the folder and go to properties and then sharing.



In the dialog that appears share the folder with everyone and set the Permission level to Read/Write and then click 'Share'



Mapping the shared folder on your dev PC

From your dev PC open up Windows Explorer and in the address bar type in <\\SHOP-l300e\gosiger> and push enter (Replace the 'SHOP-l300e' and 'gosiger' with the name of your machine and folder).

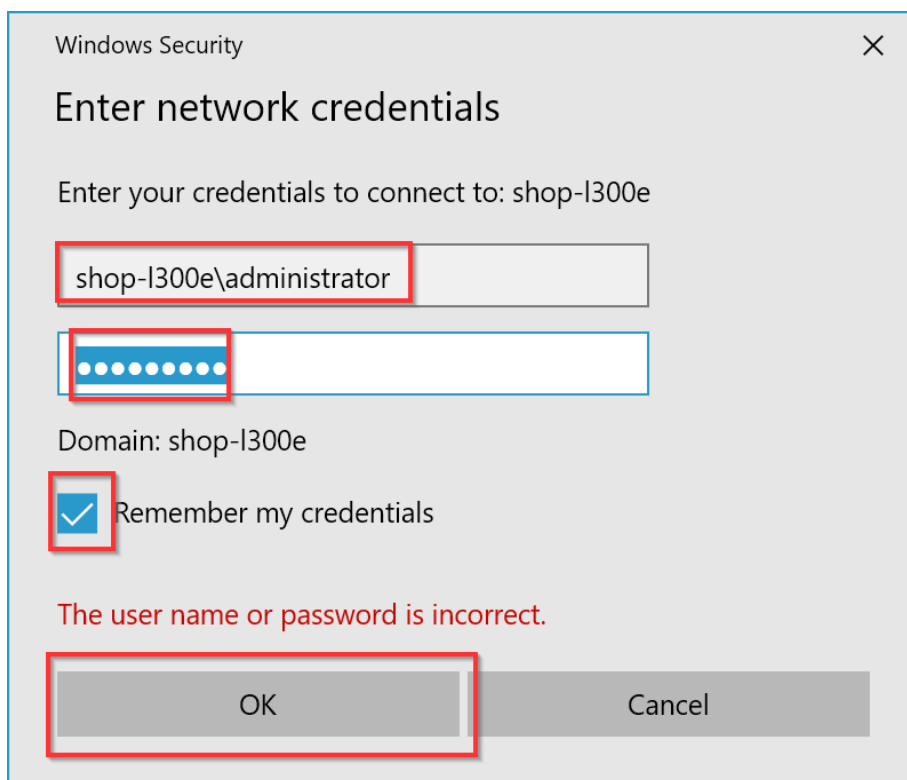
You will see a dialog similar to this one:

IMPORTANT: because the machine is most likely not on your companies domain you will have to specify that you want to connect directly to the machine without going through the domain. You do this by typing in the name of the computer followed by a backslash and then the user name. Once you type the backslash the Domain: should change to the name of the machine (see below).

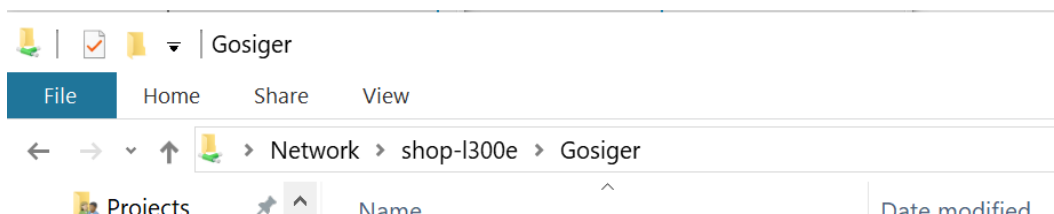
The default username and password on an okuma is:

administrator

okuma+osp



After you click ok you should see an empty folder and the address bar should look like this:



Copy remote debug application to the machine

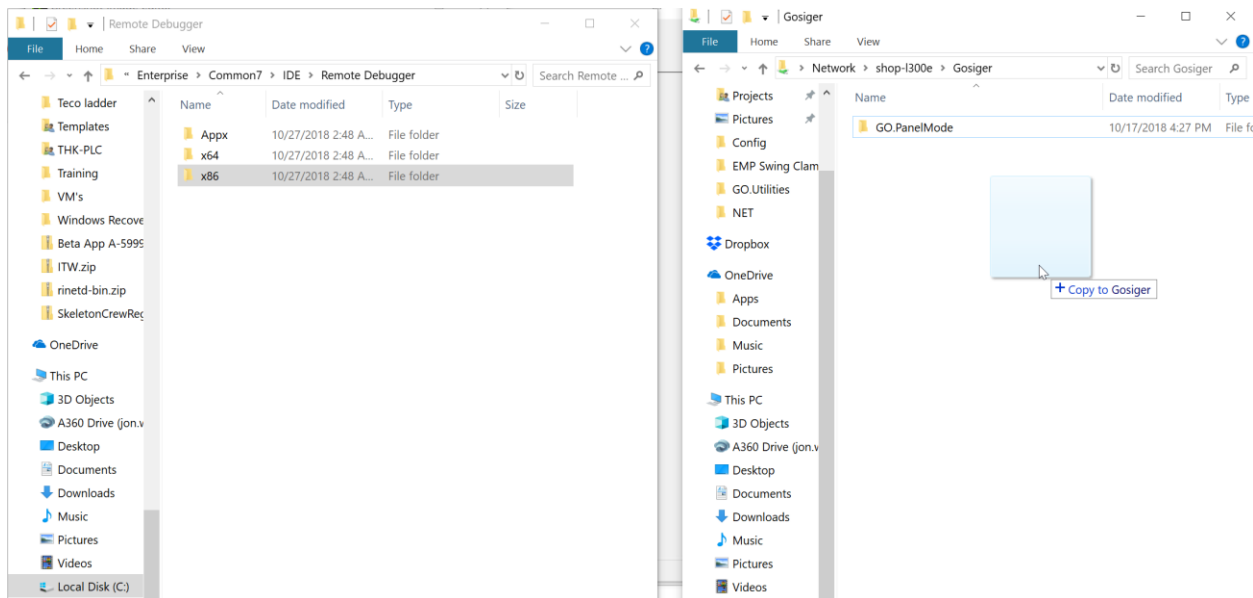
On your development PC locate the installation directory for Visual Studio. On my PC it is:

C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\2017\Enterprise\Common7\IDE

In that folder you will find a folder called 'Remote Debugger'

Inside 'Remote Debugger' you should have a folder called 'x86'. This is the folder for the 32 bit remote debug tool.

Copy this folder to the shared directory on the machine



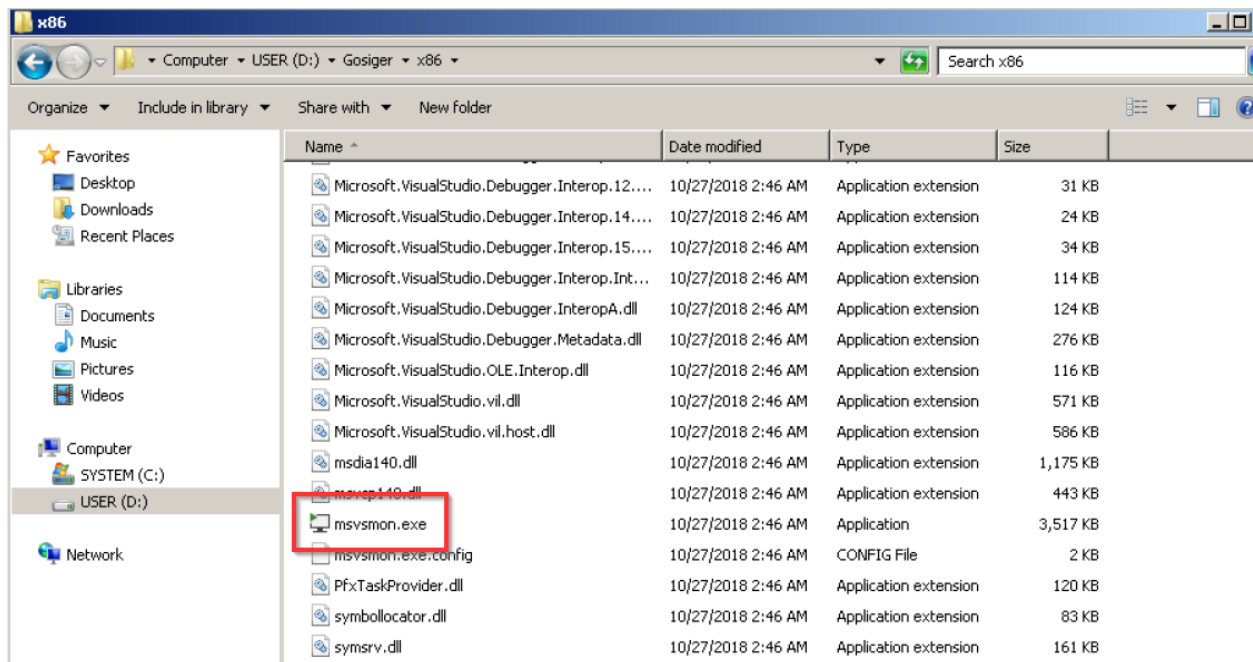
Install a VNC Viewer (optional)

If you the machine you're working on is far away it's not very convenient to walk all the way over to it to interact with it. It is much easier if you use a Remote Desktop software like VNC to access the touch screen remotely. There are quite a few companies out there that offer VNC. The one I use is called [Tight VNC](#). It's fairly lightweight and doesn't seem to bog down the machine PC very much. You will need to install the server on the machine and the viewer on your PC. Once you have it installed you can just enter the computer name you set earlier or the IP address.

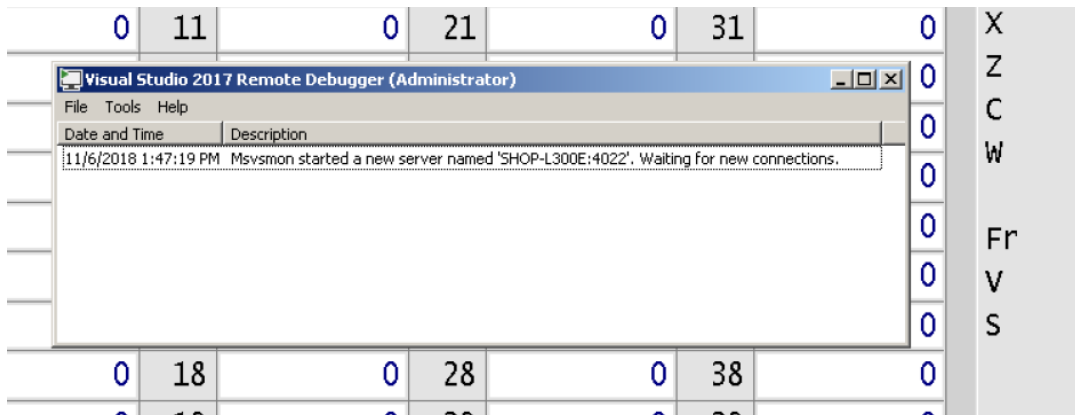
Start the remote debugger on the machine

At the machine navigate to the shared folder. You should have an x86 folder there now. Open that folder and locate msvsmon.exe. Double click it to start it.

Pro tip: If you open this folder and it shows the name of the file as msvsmon without the .exe then do the world a favor and turn off the worst idea for an OS setting ever conceived called: 'Hide extension of known file types'. To turn it off open the start menu and type 'Folder Options' in Folder Options select the 'View' tab and then uncheck 'Hide extensions for known file types'.



You should see this box pop up:



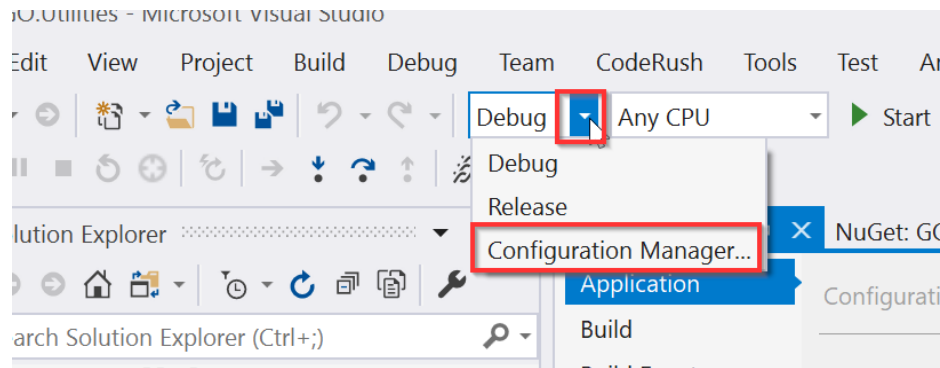
Note: occasionally the first time I run the remote debugger another menu will pop up with some other options. This menu can be ignored just click 'ok' or 'yes'.

Visual Studio Setup

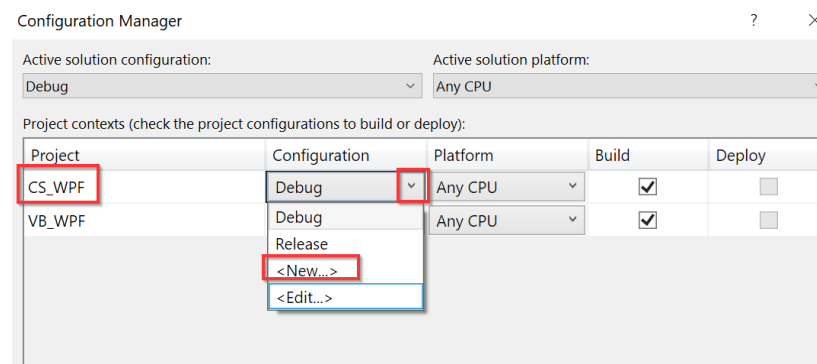
Create a 'Remote' configuration

Now you need to setup your project for remote debugging. To start open up the project you want to debug in Visual Studio.

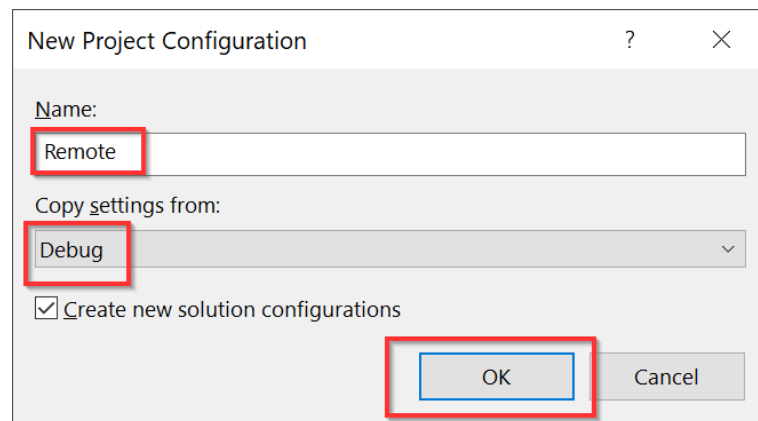
Once it's loaded click the dropdown for the configuration manager and select 'Configuration manager'



In the dialog that opens select new from the dropdown next to the project you want to debug remotely:

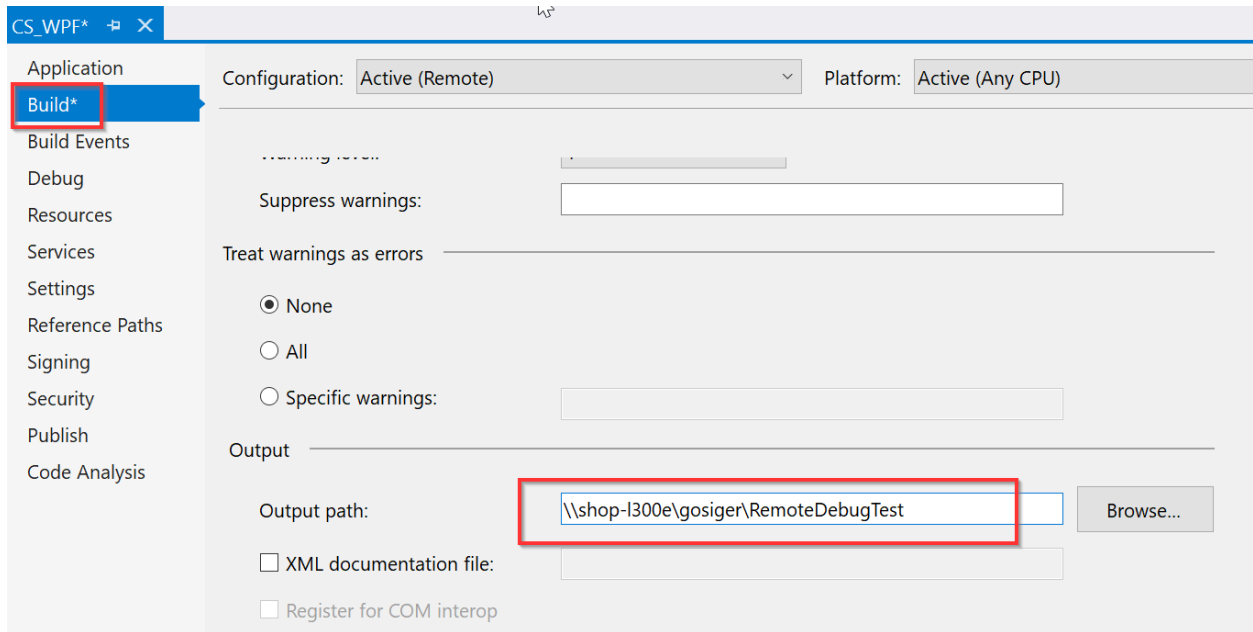


Give the configuration a name. I called mine 'Remote' and then select Debug from the 'Copy settings from:' dropdown.



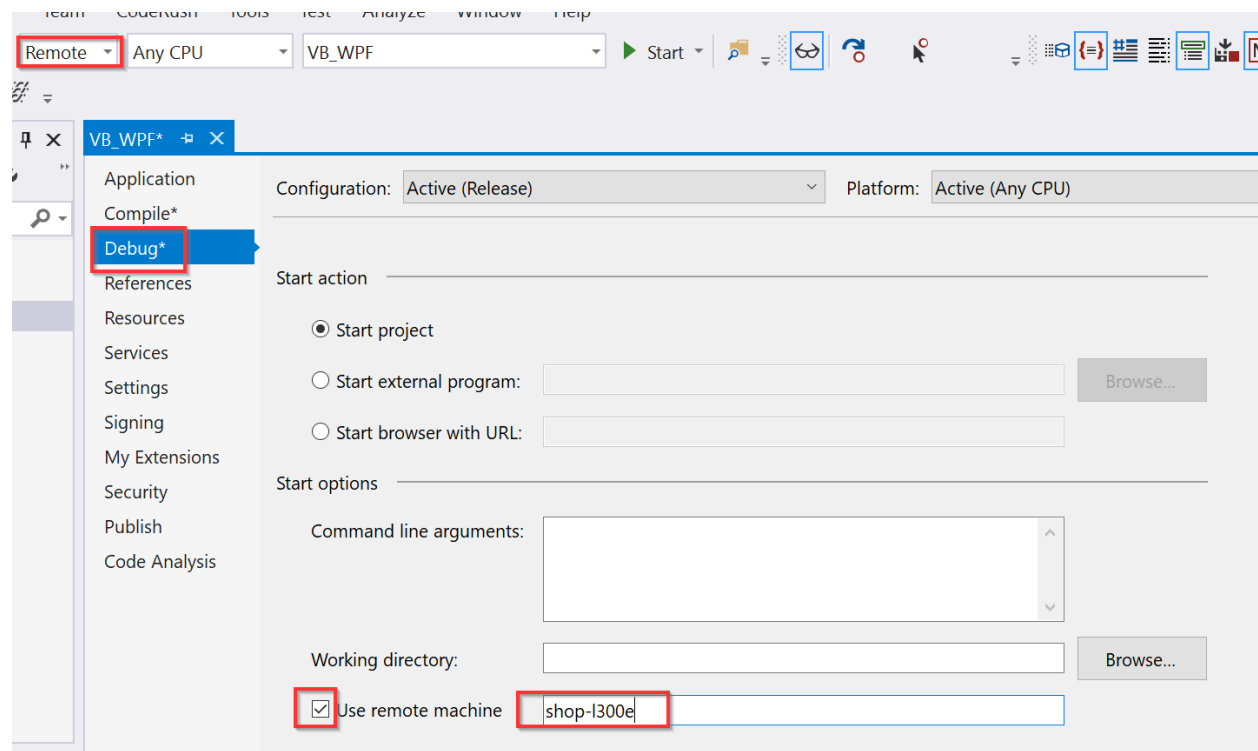
Set compile path

After you hit OK go to the project properties 'Build' tab ('Compile' if VB) and change the output path to the path to your shared folder on the machine and push enter. Click 'OK' to acknowledge that the path is not trusted.



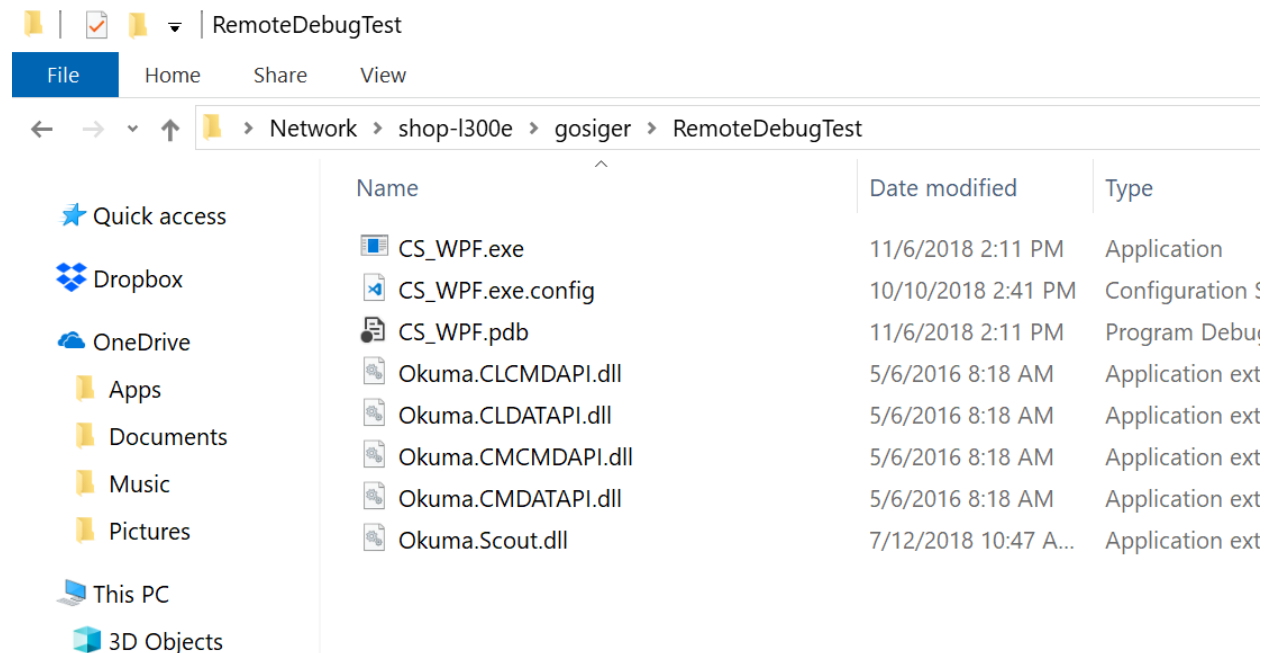
Set debug target

Now go to the 'Debug' tab and check 'Use Remote Machine' and put in the name of the machine or its IP address.



Building

Now if you hit Ctrl+Shift+B Visual Studio should compile your code and copy it to the folder on your machine. This step isn't necessary but I include it just to illustrate how it works.



Debugging

Now if you hit F5 or push the 'Start' button the application will execute on the machine and you will be able to stop at breakpoints and debug just as you normally would locally.

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio IDE with a C# WPF application named 'CS_WPF' being debugged. The code in 'MainWindow.xaml.cs' is shown, with a breakpoint set at line 42. The application is running on a remote machine, as indicated by the 'VNC Viewer' window titled 'shop-l300e'. The VNC viewer displays a 'C-DRILL-TEST.PET' interface with a red banner reading '1700 ALARM-A Emergency stop 1'. A 'THINC-API: Common Variables' dialog box is open, showing 'Machine Type is L' and 'Machine Mode is Manual'. The dialog has a 'CV No.' dropdown set to '1' and buttons for 'Init', 'Read CV', and 'Write CV'. The 'Immediate Window' at the bottom shows the execution flow, including 'Step into: Stepping over non-user code' for 'CS_WPF.App..ctor' and 'CS_WPF.App.InitializeComponent'.

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void btn_ReadCV_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)  
{  
    // Do not try to get common variable 0.  
    // Doing so will cause a 'not supported'  
    // because there is no common variable  
    int i = combo_CVN.SelectedIndex;  
    double value = 1;  
    try  
    {  
        //Read the value of common variable  
        value = _okumaAPI.ReadVariable(i);  
    } catch (Exception ex)  
    {  
        DoError(new Exception($"Error Reading Variable {i}"));  
    }  
}
```

Immediate Window

- Step into: Stepping over non-user code 'CS_WPF.App..ctor'
- Step into: Stepping over non-user code 'CS_WPF.App.InitializeComponent'
- Step into: Stepping over non-user code 'CS_WPF.App..ctor'
- Step into: Stepping over non-user code 'CS_WPF.App.InitializeComponent'