

Question	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG) [1]	Characteristics Answer (Human)	Characteristics Answer (GPT)	Characteristics Answer (GPT/RAG)	Which answer provides the most helpful information?	Which answer provides the most comprehensive information?	Which answer is the most concise without being incomplete?	Which answer do you prefer to see in practice?	Regarding the answer you prefer to see in practice, we encourage you to emphasize all particular aspects that are (ir)relevant in the answer(s) and aspects you think it missed.
<suppressed_user> Hello. Hope everyone's doing well. We have a couple of crash reports (https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=1873619) on Android, coming from libutils.so in the stack. Is somebody familiar with this? ... Reason: SIGSEGV / SEGV_MAPERR 0 libutils.so libutils.so@0xdead01 boot.cat.cat@0x384402 ? @0x00006901485264	The stacks look rather bad. Maybe ideas of what could be going wrong. The devices that crashed probably have the same manufacturer, so maybe that means something.	Hi <suppressed_user>, The crash reports you're seeing are likely due to a segmentation fault in libutils.so, which is a common library in Android's native code. The specific address (0xdead01) suggests an issue within that library, but without more context, it's challenging to pin down exactly what went wrong. It could be due to memory corruption, invalid memory access, or a bug in the library itself. It would be helpful to know more details about the Android version, device model, and steps to reproduce the crash. Additionally, other crash reports for libutils.so might provide a solution. [2]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Missing: the advice from Answer (GPT/RAG) to gather as much environment information as possible, and steps to reproduce.	
Thanks in advance											
Does someone here know what one can do about this? I'm upgrading to Firefox 121, it appears macOS is unwilling to allow Firefox to be started from the command line, thus making e.g. unit tests via Karma and such impossible.	Based on various related reports at https://github.com/karma-runner/karma-launcher/issues/328#issuecomment-1885113048 macOS is not allowing the program to run? Not even for “version”, or with no arguments.	To address the issue of Firefox 121 being unable to start from the command line on macOS, by running the following command to remove the quarantine attribute: `xattr -d com.apple.quarantine /Applications/Firefox.app` If this does not resolve the issue, consider downgrading Firefox or checking for updates on the related GitHub issue for any new fixes or workarounds.	Helpful	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)		
<suppressed_user> Can I enable a logger I'd normally use via MOZ_LOG for a mochitest suite on try too? I'd just pass the env somehow?	Yes, with `~env` in the `mach` try invocation, IIRC I'd hope we have docs for this	Yes, you can enable a logger via `MOZ_LOG` for a mochitest suite by setting the environment variable in the task configuration. You can do this by adding environment variables in your `try` syntax, such as `try: -b -p all -u mochitest -env MOZ_LOG=<module> <level>`.	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)		
<suppressed_user> My local mozilla-central build fails because of an error[E0635]: unknown feature std::simd` on separate machines, but I don't know what's changed recently to cause this ... anyone able to point me in the right direction?	You're using nightly rust, is why	The `error[E0635]: unknown feature std::simd` indicates that the `std::simd` feature is not recognized. This could be due to recent changes in the Rust compiler or toolchain. To resolve this, ensure you are using the latest version of Rust by running `rustup update`. It's also updated your rust-tidy chain file in the mozilla-central directory to specify the correct Rust version. If that doesn't help, you might want to check recent changes in the mozilla-central repository or consult the Rust mailing list for any updates regarding Rust dependencies. [5]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise			Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)		
<suppressed_user> Hello guys, I have send a patch for review, but reviews are still not getting any reviews, and still didn't get any reviews, is there anything that I did wrong? Should I add more reviewers? Ping people?	It looks like you did the right thing on the patch. You could try pinging the reviewer here or need them in bugzilla. We also have a gitter-reviewer channel, where you can ping them. It's probably not quite the right thing to make imaged things.	Hi <suppressed_user>. It's common for reviews to take some time. You can gently ping the reviewers on the Bugzilla thread or in the Phabricator review. If you've made significant changes, it's more relevant reviewers to get attention. Be sure to provide context and explain the changes and any needed changes. [6]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise		Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)		Answer (GPT/RAG)		
<suppressed_user> I have a problem that's hard to debug - `mach test toolkit/components/extensions/test/xpcshell/test_ext_webRequest_responseBody.js` -- I get a timeout on the initial test, then a failure on the assertion. (Running tests that failed when run in parallel) to run the xpcshell tests sequentially, I get an `assertion failed` error, but if I use `--debugger`, it never times out the initial test, so we never get to the one that fails.	Any suggestions? 12345670.01.02 SUITE_START: xpcshell - running 2 tests 0.01.02 TEST_START: xpcshell-e10s.t toolkit/components/extensions/test/xpcshell/test_ext_webRequest_responseBody.js 0.01.02 TEST_START: xpcshell-remote.t toolkit/components/extensions/test/xpcshell/test_ext_webRequest_responseBody.js 5.01.02 TEST_END: TIMEOUT 5.01.02 INFO xpcshell return code: None 5.01.02 TEST_END: TIMEOUT 5.01.02 INFO xpcshell return code: None (and then on the retry after a timeout I get the IOThread assertion)	Maybe it's chaos mode helps? Something like `--debugger-arg="--record-chaos".	You can try running the test with `--log-tbpl` - to get more detailed logs, which might help identify the root cause of the timeout and the assertion failure. Additionally, you can use the `--record` option to capture the trace of the initial run, even if it doesn't fail, and then use `--replay` to replay the test with the recorded assertion. This way, you might capture more context leading up to the failure. [7]	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)		

Question	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG) [1]	Characteristics Answer (Human)	Characteristics Answer (GPT)	Characteristics Answer (GPT/RAG)	Which answer provides the most helpful information?	Which answer provides the most comprehensive information?	Which answer is the most concise without being incomplete?	Which answer do you prefer to see in practice?	Regarding the answer you prefer to see in practice, we encourage you to emphasize all particular aspects that are (ir)relevant in the answers) and aspects you think it missed.
<suppressed_user> Does Firefox have that suspended sleeping tab feature and is it app or formerly platform scope code?	Not entirely sure of the latter, but there is browser.tabs.unloadedOnLowMemory	Yes, Firefox has a suspended sleeping tab feature, which is primarily implemented at the application level within the browser's codebase. This means it's managed by the browser itself or suspended to save resources, and it is managed by the browser's session store and its component components. [8]		Concise	Concise	Helpful, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	I found Answer (GPT) to be confusing, especially with the context of Answer (GPT/RAG).
<suppressed_user> I would like to look at some WPT test results? Is there a dashboard or something similar - in Treherder?	https://wpt.fyi/results?label=unified&filter=scheduled&dashboards=treherder	To find recent WPT test results for a mozilla-central (m-c) landed version in Treherder But if you want logs, you can right-click in treherder and just click on the job like this: /treherder.mozilla.org/jobs?repository=m-c&filter=recent pushes. You can filter results by using the search bar to look for specific categories or keywords.		Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Concise	Helpful, Concise	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	They almost seem contradictory. Though I think Answer (GPT) is thinking of "all of Firefox" as the "application", and perhaps the operating system as the "platform". I like the way that Answer (GPT/RAG) phrased it much more.
<suppressed_user> How can I reproduce non-unified build failures locally?	The hacky way to do this is to edit the .mozbuild file in the directory where the errors are from UNIFIED_SOURCES to SOURCES, or something like that.	To reproduce non-unified build failures locally, you can add the --enable-build-options=--disable-unified-build option to your build command: -- disable-unified-build. This will force a non-unified build, allowing you to identify and address the specific failures that occur in a non-unified build environment. [10]		Concise	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Concise	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer's (GPT/RAG) and (GPT) were similar, but I liked Answer (GPT) most. Hard to choose.
<suppressed_user> Hi everyone, I'm setting up Firefox locally but is it normal that bootstrap.py is taking almost an hour?	Depend on network condition if first fetch the code. Huge code base	Yes, it's normal for bootstrap.py to take a significant amount of time, especially on a slow connection, as it installs all necessary dependencies and tools for building Firefox. The duration can vary based on your system's performance and internet speed.		Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answers (GPT/RAG) and (GPT) were similar. I suppose I like Answer (GPT/RAG) this time.
<suppressed_user> If I call domAutomationService.createWindowedWindow, should I expect a 'activate' event (always, on all desktop platforms)?	Not necessarily. The right event is probably sizechange. But on Linux the compositor might decide to in fact not restore the window	If you know the specific directory, you can add the --enable-build-options=-- disable-unified-build option to your build command: -- disable-unified-build. This will force a non-unified build, allowing you to identify and address the specific failures that occur in a non-unified build environment. [12]		Concise	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG) seems most helpful. Answer (Human) seems to contradict the other two. I'm assuming Answers (GPT/RAG) and (GPT) are correct.
<suppressed_user> Hi everyone. So recently I have been having a problem when I'm cloning from the mozilla build because I am trying to start on a good first bug. My issue is that I try to use hg pull but I get an error saying 'bad revision' or 'bad branch'. But when I try to install mercurial with pip install mercurial it outputs that 'Requirement already satisfied'.	Mercurial in c\mozilla-build\python\3.8\site-packages (6.7). So I tried to clone the repository and recognizing it. Am I missing something? Also as I am trying this I remembered that, before, when my PC didn't work I had to restart it. I tried updating mercurial but it got interrupted in the middle of the process. I don't know if this is related and that maybe is the reason I am having this issue? Thank you in advance and let me know if this question is better to be asked in another channel.	It looks like the issue might be with your PATH environment variable, not including the directory where hg.exe is located. To fix this, add the directory containing hg.exe to your PATH environment variable. You can do this by navigating to System Tools > Environment Variables. Additionally, check that your Mercurial installation wasn't corrupted by the antivirus software. It might be worth restarting Mercurial to ensure it's set up correctly.		Concise	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	
<suppressed_user> I modified the dav1d source and changed how it calculates the amount of logical cores. Is there a way to check that I didn't break core count detection?	That isn't particularly problematic since it only needs a number of threads for libdav1d itself, and doesn't use the default but happy to read a patch if need be	You can verify that your modification didn't break core count detection by running tests that specifically check for core functionality, such as unit tests or integration tests related to core detection.		Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise		Helpful, Concise	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	The key point is that Firefox picks the number of threads, not dav1d. Answer (GPT) is just very generic advice about running tests. Answer (GPT/RAG) is more helpful, with specifics about how to test, but doesn't include the key point that Answer (Human) does.
<suppressed_user> I have been using the mozilla-build shell and I have been pulling the mozilla-unified folder, is that the correct folder to pull what was the cloned rep. Also the error 'command not found' messages show up when I run ./dav1d --version command too so I think they might be an issue in my installation of Mercurial. Also I should mention that I cannot find the mozilla-unified folder in my Explorer search bar, all that comes up is tmpobj4k.o.hg.exe.manifest	Probably you need to reinstall everything by running bootstrap.py again	It seems like your Mercurial installation might be incomplete or corrupted. Ensure you have installed Mercurial properly by following the installation guide (https://www.mercurial-scm.org/wiki/Download). Verify that the hg.exe file exists in your system's PATH, as well as the mercurial command variable. You can verify this by opening a new command prompt and typing hg --version to see if it finds the hg.exe file. If not, add the directory containing hg.exe to your PATH and try again. [15]		Helpful, Concise	Helpful	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT/RAG) has a lot of good information about installing Mercurial, but in practice Mercurial is installed via bootstrap.py so it's easiest to just run that again, though I prefer the answer (Human). Answer (GPT/RAG) does also have the helpful information that mozilla-unified is the right directory, it would have been nice for Answer (Human) to include that.
<suppressed_user> As someone who's new to mercurial (coming from Git), I'm trying to clone a specific version of the Firefox repository, to build FF from source code, as it was (in the main/central branch) on a certain date?	You can actually use 'git'.	To get a version of the Firefox repository from a specific date using Mercurial, you can use the hg update command: "hg update -d YYYY-MM-DD". This will update your local repository to the date of the central branch as it was on the specified date.		Helpful	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT) answers the question without adding the extra (probably unnecessary) information about how to clone the repo like Answer (GPT/RAG) does. Answer (GPT) is more helpful from a general sense (if the question asker would rather use git than mercurial) but doesn't have any details.
<suppressed_user> can I convert nsString to nsCString ?	Yes, CopyUTF16toUTF8, or NS_ConvertUTF16toUTF8 is generally the conversion you want	Yes, you can convert an nsString to an nsCString. In Mozilla Firefox code using the 'AsUTF8' method, for example: nsString str = Assign(NS_ConvertUTF16toUTF8(nsString)); . This approach ensures proper conversion from UTF-16 to UTF-8 encoding.		Helpful, Concise	Helpful	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG) has the key function name and no other irrelevant information.

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<suppressed_user> Do we have instructions somewhere on how to get patches/versions from phabtry using git?	You can add a try remote as defined in https://github.com/cinabar/wikit/Mozilla-A-git-workflow-for-Gecko-development and do 'git cinabar fetch' in the compressed_user-&& git checkout FETCH_HEAD' or equivalent	Yes, you can find instructions for getting patches or versions from Phabricator and Try using Git in the Mozilla DevHub documentation: https://mozilla-version-control-tools.readthedocs.org/en/latest/mozreview/install-git.html).	Yes, you can find instructions on how to get patches and versions from Phabricator and Try using Git in the Mozilla documentation: https://mozilla-version-control-tools.readthedocs.org/en/latest/mozreview/install-git.html).	Helpful, Concise	Helpful	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG) is helpful except it doesn't cover how to get the try build like Answer (Human) does.	
<suppressed_user> How could I use https://firefox-source-docs.mozilla.org/dom/use-counters.html#deprecated-dom-operations for a dictionary member?	Do you want to check for presence or for a particular value? <suppressed_user> not sure if we support [useCounters] in our members, but you can always use a manual user counter. See Document: WarnOnceAbout etc	You can use the deprecated DOM operation user counters for a dictionary member by passing the relevant IDL interface definition language file to include the [useCounters] attribute on the dictionary member. This will track its usage in the same way as other deprecated operations, and you can then use the user counter to track the Firefox telemetry system. For more detailed instructions, refer to the [useCounters] documentation. [18]	To use a deprecated DOM operation as a dictionary member, you need to define it in your IDL file in nsDeprecatedOperations.list.h using the DEPRECATED_OPERATION macro. Detailed steps: 1. Define the operation, ensuring the parameter matches the deprecation note in the IDL file. After adding the use counter, run ./mach generateidl.py --deprecate-all and ns. This will generate the necessary code in an enum class UserCounter which you can use to track the usage of the deprecated operation. For detailed steps, refer to the [useCounters] documentation. [19]	Helpful, Concise	Helpful	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG) has useful information, although I don't entirely understand if it answers the question. Answer (Human) might be more helpful for this.
<suppressed_user> I'm working on making some changes to the new tab hover preview feature and I have come up against a strange issue. I am trying to set up a MutationObserver to listen for changes to the document in the frontend (to decide if the tab preview should be disabled or not), but when I do so, I get an 'Unexpected NS_ERROR_FAILURE' error. I'm not sure what platform yours (or generally MutationObserver) is a web-based C++ debugger like Visual Studio or C++ debugger like Mozilla's own generally exposes the same API. It might be that the target element of the MutationObserver is not properly connected to the DOM or if there are permissions issues. Ensure that the target element is valid and accessible at the time of the observer's initialization. Ensure that the target element is valid and accessible at the time of the observer's initialization. Additionally, verify that the node you're observing is not within a shadow DOM or another element that might restrict access. [20]	NS_ERROR_FAILURE is always the last thing. Do you have a patch you can share (e.g. via work-in-progress phabricator upload)? And are you testing on an artifact build or a developer build? If you're testing on a developer build, it might be that you might be able to get somewhere with a C++ debugger like Visual Studio or C++ debugger like Mozilla's own generally exposes the same API. It might be that the target element of the MutationObserver is not properly connected to the DOM or if there are permissions issues. Ensure that the target element is valid and accessible at the time of the observer's initialization. Additionally, verify that the node you're observing is not within a shadow DOM or another element that might restrict access. [20]	Yes, this issue can occur if the target element of the MutationObserver is not properly connected to the DOM or if there are permissions issues. Ensure that the target element is valid and accessible at the time of the observer's initialization. If you're testing on a developer build, it might be that you might be able to get somewhere with a C++ debugger like Visual Studio or C++ debugger like Mozilla's own generally exposes the same API. It might be that the target element of the MutationObserver is not properly connected to the DOM or if there are permissions issues. Ensure that the target element is valid and accessible at the time of the observer's initialization. Additionally, verify that the node you're observing is not within a shadow DOM or another element that might restrict access. [20]	Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	This [Answer (GPT/RAG)] gives a small code example of what might work to fix the issue and also points out other possible issues.	
<suppressed_user> Do we have anything like clock ticks (https://firefox-source-docs.mozilla-central/source/browser/components/websession/DiscoverySession.js) to test if we're timeout in the sys-args scope as that we can change the time? Is the time with to test timing / expiration situations	irc simon has it, but it doesn't work for most cases as it can't mock the setTimout in the sys-args scope as that's a different setTimout	Yes, for xpcom tests, you can use 'Services.prefs.setIntPref("network.cookie.lifetime.days", 2);' or 'Services.prefs.setIntPref("network.cookie.lifetime.days", -1);' to simulate a bunch of days to test if the browser is providing by 'simon' to manipulate time. Additionally, 'Services.prefs.setIntPref("network.cookie.cookie_expiration", 1)' to set the cookie_expiration for testing time-dependent settings for testing expiration scenarios.	Yes, for xpcom tests, you can use 'Services.prefs.setIntPref("network.cookie.lifetime.days", 2);' or 'Services.prefs.setIntPref("network.cookie.lifetime.days", -1);' to simulate a bunch of days to test if the browser is providing by 'simon' to manipulate time. Additionally, 'Services.prefs.setIntPref("network.cookie.cookie_expiration", 1)' to set the cookie_expiration for testing time-dependent settings for testing expiration scenarios.	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (Human)	This [Answer (Human)] gives the necessary package but also points out that it probably won't work (though more context in the question is needed).	
<suppressed_user> Does anyone know how I can find out who is currently working on Native Tab Grouping? https://connect.mozilla.org/tickets/native-tab-grouping . This status was updated to 'In Progress'. I've also been working on this and would love to sync up.	Ask in Firefox Desktop Development, probably they know	You can find out who is currently working on Native Tab Grouping by checking the relevant Bugzilla ticket for the feature and reaching out to the assignees or contributors listed there. Additionally, you can join the appropriate Mozilla developer channels or forums, such as the #introduction room on the Mozilla Slack channel, or the desktop Slack channel, for the most up-to-date information on the current developers involved.	To find out who is currently working on Native Tab Grouping, you can check the status and assignee of the relevant bug or feature request in Mozilla's Bugzilla or GitHub repositories. Additionally, you can join the Mozilla community chatrooms, such as the #introduction room on the Mozilla Slack channel, or the desktop Slack channel, and ask directly there. This way, you can connect with the developers involved and coordinate your work. [20]	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Comprehensive	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT)	Multiple specific sources of the information are given, though it would be more helpful if a specific bug could be provided, of course.
<suppressed_user> If I'm using `./mach run`, how can I change log level? Want to get debug logs.	I think you can set the "MOZ_LOG" environment variable (https://firefox-source-docs.mozilla.org/xpcom/logging-using-environment-variables).	To change the log level when using `./mach run` and get debug logs, set the RUST_LOG environment variable to `debug=*,mach=debug` on the command line. For example, you can use `% ./mach run -setpref log.level=Debug --remote-debugging-port [23]	To change the log level to debug when using `./mach run`, you can set the remote log level preference to Debug by running the following command: `% ./mach run -setpref log.level=Debug --remote-debugging-port [23]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Concise	Concise	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	This [Answer (Human)] is the only correct answer (though admittedly logging is a multi-layered thing).
<suppressed_user> So it occurs to me I perhaps should have come here in the first place but for the past few days I have been working on a new mozilla application largely based on experience with doing the same on a full out codebase. It is going to require some sort of a few system bits that are looking for specific applications and don't have a fallback. Specifically, I wanted to ask if anyone else is coming across the same in recent days and do you guys think it would be desirable to have a kind of a build system or simply file a bug to sort out these couple of things so that the code that is committed in the codebase can explode out again into many nifty web and mozilla-enabled projects?	I think b2g for those would be worth putting at least on a bug, specially if they have been already written. I feel free to send the patches the way of the #build reviewer group and/or me or so	If you're facing build system issues with your new Mozilla application, it's advisable to file a bug report and submit patches to the #build reviewer group. This ensures that necessary fixes can be tracked and addressed effectively. You can also CC relevant peers to expedite the process.	Yes, I would be helpful to file a bug report for the build system issues you're encountering, especially if you already have fixes or patches. This will help ensure that the problems are tracked and addressed effectively. Additionally, you can reach out to a relevant sysadmin group for immediate assistance and to get your patches reviewed. Including specific details and cc'ing relevant people will facilitate quicker resolution and integration of your contributions. [24]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	
<suppressed_user> Do we know if it's possible to make mozregression use beta builds or mozilla-beta artifacts? I have seen it partially reproduces on beta for some reason, mysteriously, it reproduces on 119 beta, 120, 121, 122, but not on nightly or release builds of any of those versions	would passing in the --repo mozilla-beta work? Maybe check with #mozregression.mozilla.org if no one here knows.	Yes, it's possible to make mozregression use beta builds by specifying the --repo mozilla-beta flag when you run mozregression. This will ensure that the regression artifacts fetches and tests beta builds instead of nightly or release builds.	Yes, you can use MozRegression with beta builds by specifying the --repo mozilla-beta option. This will allow you to run mozregression using beta builds instead of nightly or release builds. For example, you can run mozregression --repo mozilla-beta --good 119-beta to find the regression range within the beta builds. [25]	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Comprehensive	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (Human)	Aside from giving the solution, this Answer (Human) also gives an avenue for further investigation if that doesn't work (or if there are more related questions wrt mozregression).
<suppressed_user> I have one more question about random number generation. https://firefox-source-docs.mozilla-central.github.io/RndNumNum.cpp#L129 Why does the windows part double-not ('!!') function on the RndGenRandom() function on line 94?	That's just a handy way to convert from a '0 == false' anything else == true' variable to a proper 'bool'	The double-not ('!!') applied to the 'RndGenRandom()' function on line 94 in 'RndNumNum.cpp' ensures that the result of the random number generation is either zero or non-zero. It's used to convert the return value of 'RndGenRandom' from a BOOLEAN type ('true' or 'false') to a common C++ idiom to guarantee that the result of a function returning a non-zero value is 'true' and zero is 'false', providing clear and predictable boolean logic. [26]	The double-not ('!!') applied to the 'RndGenRandom()' function on line 94 in 'RndNumNum.cpp' ensures that the result of the random number generation is either zero or non-zero. It's used to convert the return value of 'RndGenRandom' from a BOOLEAN type ('true' or 'false') to a common C++ idiom to guarantee that the result of a function returning a non-zero value is 'true' and zero is 'false', providing clear and predictable boolean logic. [26]	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	The question is missing some context e.g. about why the person is asking the question. Guessing at the original cause of the question, the user was perhaps confused about the signatures of 'RndGenRandom' and the calling function, etc.
											Given this is a simple question the concise answer and leaving room for follow up questions if the answer missed the mark is probably better.
											I didn't mark the first question as "Helpful" as I think it's perhaps a bit misleading. In this particular scenario, the 'T' is I believe technically unnecessary (as there would be an implicit coercion from BOOLEAN to bool for the return value anyway), but it doesn't hurt anything.

Question	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG) [1]	Characteristics Answer (Human)	Characteristics Answer (GPT)	Characteristics Answer (GPT/RAG)	Which answer provides the most helpful information?	Which answer provides the most comprehensive information?	Which answer is the most concise without being incomplete?	Which answer do you prefer to see in practice?	Regarding the answer you prefer to see in practice, we encourage you to emphasize all particular aspects that are (ir)relevant in the answer(s) and aspects you think it missed.
<suppressed_user> ac_add_options --branding+browser/branding/official is not working when added to top of a mozconfig add-on and then firefox source directory and then building. any ideas?	Unintuitively, it's --enable-official-branding	Ensure that the "ac_add_options --branding+browser/branding/official" line is not commented out and placed correctly in the 'mozconfig' file. Additionally, check that all necessary build commands and branding options are correctly specified. You may also need to run "mach build" after configuring 'mozconfig' to apply changes properly.	Ensure that the "ac_add_options --branding+browser/branding/official" line is placed correctly in your mozconfig file and that the MOZCONFIG environment variable points to the absolute path of this mozconfig file before running the build commands. Additionally, check that all necessary build commands and branding options are correctly specified. You may also need to run "mach build" after configuring 'mozconfig' to apply changes properly. [27]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise			Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answers other than Answer (human) missed the reason why this didn't work, which appears to be that the question asker was incorrect about the flag which needs to be used.
<suppressed_user> what are background profiles?	Gonna be honest idk what they do. Something runs in the background and if I delete the profile for it I periodically get errors that it can't find the profile	Background profiles in Mozilla Firefox are configurations used to collect performance data in the background, without interrupting the user's browsing session. They help developers identify performance issues by capturing data on how Firefox behaves during regular use.	Background profiles in Mozilla Firefox are special user profiles used by background tasks to perform operations without user interaction. These profiles can be either ephemeral or persistent. Ephemeral profiles are temporary and do not persist after the task completes, or non-ephemeral, meaning they persist and their data is saved for future use. The configuration and behavior of these profiles are managed through the profile API, which handles the profile locations and ensures that non-ephemeral profiles are reused across browser sessions. [28]								Fundamentally my responses here depend on what exactly the user is asking about. A "background profile" probably has multiple meanings in different situations.
<suppressed_user> does anyone have good doc or interesting content about using pimento to debug memory leaks?	Somebody delivered a recorded bug hunting Pimento session. I don't think it's specific to memory leaks, but maybe that will help. Or do you already know what was covered? That feels like a bug. Consider filing.	You can find good documentation and content about using Pimento to debug memory leaks on the official Pimento website, particularly in the guides and best practices section. Additionally, Mozilla's Developer Network (MDN) and Mozilla's own hosted paragraphs on Pimento's viewer API (https://mozilla.com/pimento/doc/api/viewer.aspx?id=ae9f2084c934723-85c4-b12d0106d25 , just in case).	To debug memory leaks in Firefox using Pimento, you can start by recording an n/r trace with AVX-512 disabled (you can use the Pimento recorder). Once you have the trace, upload it to Pimento for processing. Mozilla employees can refer to the Pimento documentation for more details, while contributors can use a free Pimento account for up to 100 traces. Documentation for setting up and using Pimento can be found on the Pimento website and in the MDN documentation. [29]	Helpful, Concise			Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	I think at 3 answers are bad/or misleading, though (GPT/RAG) is the "best". None of them provide the feedback the user probably wants which I'm guessing is roughly:
<suppressed_user> Should I use the passive voice in technical documents or rarely - should the passive voice be used in technical documents?	came across this last week: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Passive_voice&oldid=92054593 where the authors makes some point against passive voice	In technical documents, it's generally better to use the active voice because it makes sentences clearer and more direct. However, the passive voice can be appropriate when the focus is on the action or result rather than the doer, or when the doer is unknown or irrelevant.	In technical documents, it's generally better to use the active voice because it makes sentences clearer and more direct. However, the passive voice can be appropriate when the focus is on the action or result rather than the doer, or when the doer is unknown or irrelevant. [30]	Helpful, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (Human)	This is a bit of a non-technical question. All answers seem fine.
<suppressed_user> Does anyone know what component is responsible for creating the media key popups on windows? I had a cool idea for a small enhancement, but I'm not sure where to file it.	I think it's windows itself via https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/source/widget/windows/WindowsSMTCProvider.cpp	The component responsible for creating the media key popups on Windows is the WindowsSMTCProvider class, which is part of the MediaKeysServiceFactory in the Mozilla codebase. You can file your enhancement idea under the "Core :: AudioVideo" component on Bugzilla, specifying that it pertains to the WindowsSMTCProvider.	The component responsible for creating the media key popups on Windows is the WindowsSMTCProvider class, which is part of the MediaKeysServiceFactory in the Mozilla codebase. You can file your enhancement idea under the "Core :: AudioVideo" component on Bugzilla, specifying that it pertains to the WindowsSMTCProvider.				Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	For answer (GPT), there is no file named 'MediaControlPopUp.cpp', it appears AI hallucinated it unless it was removed recently.
<suppressed_user> Is there a way to draw a string on a canvas in vertical mode?	In Firefox, yes, the writing-mode and text-orientation of the canvas element will be used when drawing the string: 'data:text/html;<suppressed_user>'. Note that this only works in Blink/WebKit browsers, though, so you might not want to depend on it.	Yes, you can draw a string on a canvas in vertical mode by using the 'rotate' method of the canvas context. First, set the rotation to 90 degrees or -90 degrees using 'ctx.rotate(Math.PI / 2)', then use the 'fillText' method to draw the string. Ensure that the rotation will affect the canvas coordinates.	Yes, you can draw a string on a canvas in vertical mode by using the 'rotate' method of the canvas context. First, set the rotation to 90 degrees or -90 degrees using 'ctx.rotate(Math.PI / 2)', then use the 'fillText' method to draw the string. Ensure that the rotation will affect the canvas coordinates. [32]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise			Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	I appreciate the (Human) providing citations backing up the claims. In all of these responses so far, including code references to back up claims would be valuable if it's coming from an AI so that it's possible to check the responses.
<suppressed_user> Hello, I have a stack of two commits, one is closed. I want to update the second one with 'mozh-phab submit' but I released the second commit on top of the main branch after the first commit has landed. This can cause a merge conflict. How to do it? (default or the appropriate branch name) from the second commit, and then 'mozh-phab submit' to push the updated commit for review.	Have you tried --single	To update the second commit with 'mozh-phab submit' after releasing the second commit on top of the main branch after the first commit has landed, this can cause a merge conflict. You can only request review of open revisions, so the trick is to push just the second one until things get in sync ? I have not found the right combo.	To update the second commit with 'mozh-phab', you should create a new revision for the second commit since the first one is already closed. You can do this by using the mozh-phab command again, which will create a new revision for the second commit. Ensure that your working directory is clean and only contains the change for the second commit before running the command. [33]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise		Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (Human)	--single is the answer. Waiting to rebase would also work, but would have to wait until the patch lands on central and require a rebase.
<suppressed_user> Could someone point me to canonical docs for the review request syntax that phabricator uses? i.e. ?7admn vs ?+phab! etc. Not looking for answers, just looking for examples, but a more general set of docs that I can bookmark and/or share with others.		You can find the canonical documentation for Phabricator's review request syntax on Mozilla's Phabricator User Guide page, specifically under the section for Requesting Code Review, which explains the different notations like ?user!, ?+user!, and ?+flag!. Here's the canonical documentation: https://mozilla.org/l10n/phabricator-user-guide/review-request-syntax/ . The section explains the various notations for requesting reviews, including single reviewers (?user!), multiple reviewers (?+user!), review groups (?+review-group), and review groups (?+review-group). [34]	You can find the canonical documentation for the review request syntax listed under the 'Code Review' section of the Mozilla Conduit documentation, specifically under the section for committing and syntax (https://mozilla.org/conduit/reviews.html#committing-and-syntax). The section explains the various notations for requesting reviews, including single reviewers (?user!), multiple reviewers (?+user!), review groups (?+review-group), and review groups (?+review-group). [34]	Helpful, Comprehensive		Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG) gives correct information but a dead link that points to a section that doesn't exist.

Question	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG) [1]	Characteristics Answer (Human)	Characteristics Answer (GPT)	Characteristics Answer (GPT/RAG)	Which answer provides the most helpful information?	Which answer provides the most comprehensive information?	Which answer is the most concise without being incomplete?	Which answer do you prefer to see in practice?	Regarding the answer you prefer to see in practice, we encourage you to emphasize all particular aspects that are (ir)relevant in the answer(s) and aspects you think it missed.
<suppressed_user> was able to compile but the long time built firefox is slower than the firefox produced with artifact release. How to enable optimization for performance on speedometer 2.1?	For speedometer you probably want performance on Speedometer 2.1 in your Firefox build, you should ensure that you're compiling with optimization flags. Use ./mach build --enable-release --enable-optimize for speed. Additionally, make sure that you are not using debug builds, as they are not optimized for performance.	To optimize performance for Speedometer 2.1, ensure you are using an optimized build by adding ac_add_options --enable-optimize to your .mozconfig file. Additionally, enable Profile Guided Optimization (PGO) by adding ac_add_options --enable-profile-guided-build. Set optimization level to 2 with ac_add_options RUSTC_PCT_LEVEL=2. These settings will help produce a build that is more performant and closer to release builds. [35]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Comprehensive	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	The right Answer is (Human). Answer (GPT) just does something that doesn't exist. Answer (GPT/RAG) almost gets it right, but doesn't -enable-release or anything like that. If you really want to look at the applicable mozconfigs in the tree.)	
<suppressed_user> could you expand on what 'stand-in' means in color handling in LookAndFeel files? from [this comment in Phabhttps://phabricator.services.mozilla.com/D97250] I'm still leaning the platform side of this code and would appreciate a hint	It means roughly "hardcoded, non-platfrom colors" they were originally for 'stand-in' now we use them also for 'stand-in' themes, and as a fallback when the native theme doesn't have relevant colors (windows in dark mode for example)	In the context of color handling in LookAndFeel files, "stand-in" refers to a temporary or placeholder value used until the actual color value is available or can be determined. This is typically used during theme loading or when a theme is not yet fully loaded. It's a fallback when the native theme doesn't have relevant colors (windows in dark mode for example).	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	Answer (Human)	The AI answers are rather garbage on this one, just wrong info in both cases.		
<suppressed_user> Hey - off hand, do you remember if we have a way for privileged JS in a content process to access the parent process? So there is no "WindowGlobalParent" in a content process? Or do messages need to be marshaled through the parent process to communicate with an actor in the subframe?	All "WindowGlobalParent" exist in the parent process. So there is no "WindowGlobalParent" in a content process. You need to get the parent process involved	Privileged JS in a content process cannot directly access the WindowGlobalParent of a subframe to send messages. Instead, all messages need to be marshaled through the parent process to communicate with an actor in the subframe.	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	It would've been good to point out like Answer (Human) did, that all WindowGlobalParent objects are parent-process-specific. However Answer (GPT/RAG) is probably a better answer over-all.	
<suppressed_user> When does an assertion like NS_WARN_IF(...) throw rather than just warn?	Never	NS_WARN_IF(...)" in Mozilla Firefox code does not throw. It only logs a warning message if the condition inside the parentheses is true.	Concise	Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)		
<suppressed_user> Out of curiosity, is it possible to target the specific commit for the latest release build, e.g. 124.0.1, when building? As a release configuration? I'm just trying to think of ways to get around this build issue at the moment as a temporary measure until we can get to work though, so unfortunately artifact builds are out of the question.	Yes, you can build however you want, even a debug build	Yes, you can target a specific commit for the latest release build (e.g., 124.0.1) and build it without the artifacts. To do this, follow the following steps: checkout the desired commit from the repository, then copy the .hgsubstate file and update the release configuration. This can be done by setting appropriate build flags or modifying the build configuration ensuring that you avoid the release-specific optimizations and settings.	Concise	Comprehensive	Comprehensive	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)		
<suppressed_user> Does anyone know if we encode the hg revision into local builds? If so, how can it be discovered? I know it's on about buildconfig for official builds, but we don't show the revision there in local builds)	You could try looking for the implementation of one of these maybe? https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/search?q=buildid&p=1&id&case=false®exp=false	Yes, in local builds, the Mercurial (hg) revision is encoded in the build and can be discovered by running "make build-backend --backend=RecursiveMake" which generates a "buildid.h" file containing the revision information.	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)		
<suppressed_user> I'm setting up a build system for my local machine to hg pull mozilla-unified/bootstrap.py (I'm not using hg pull https://hg.mozilla.org/mozilla-unified --rev=1, because each time it got stuck, I had to run it twice, and each time it got stuck again). xulrunner/tools/revert.cpp revisions' and sat there until it died. (I used to do this in windows and worked fine). Just wondering if that's a sign of a problem with the hg repo?	Yes, I've encountered exactly the same issue on a Linux machine. I also found the same issue when trying to use a mercurial bundle (rather than cloning the repo). Curiously, it only seems to happen with the "compressed" bundle - the uncompresssed one worked fine.	It sounds like you might be experiencing network issues or a problem specific to that file in the Mercurial repository. You could try pulling the file from a different source or using a different internet connection. Additionally, running 'hg pull' with the --config flag to increase the timeout but using a mirror of the repository might help resolve the issue.	Helpful	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)		
<suppressed_user> Why is the installer after ./mach package in installers? There's nothing else in install, why not just plug it in install?	SeaMonkey and Netscape legacy is an interesting little artifact of a time when we had to support a lot of old add-ons and scripts. I think I took it out of take I'm getting old... so according to research I can only barely remember cause I never had to use it. I think it distributor/installers was the location for the xpinstall based installer the real one that was used. I think it was a pain to update so when that happened and switch to nsis they just had to split the installer out into the same directory as the add-ons and scripts work... but like I said this is a conclusion based on research I did years ago. I think the reason it still exists is any technical requirements outside mozilla so I could change it. I have an unhealthy fascination with the full xpi file and how it works. I think I think xpinstall was all but relegated to add-ons manager duties and still exists as a separate component. I think which is the version I first compiled and installed. I think I never got the latest state of it in a proper context to this day still want more. lol rust xpinstall... might be one of the few things to learn fast with any priority over more advanced ccps. hmmm...mozilla might be one day	The installer is placed in the installers directory after running ./mach package to maintain a clear and organized directory structure, especially since the sea directory contains many files needed for self-extracting archives. This separation helps in managing different types of installers and ensures that the directory structure remains consistent and easy to navigate, particularly when dealing with multiple types of installers and other build outputs. [42]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT)		

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<suppressed_user> In Javascript, how can I know in which process I'm running in?	Services.appinfo.processID? Or processType Depending on what you want	You can determine which process you are running in JavaScript by checking the type of the global "window" object. If you are running in a content script, the "window" object is not defined, whereas in a content process (tab), the "window" object is available. Use the following code to check: ```javascript if(typeof window === 'undefined') { console.log("Running in the main process"); } else { console.log("Running in a content process"); } ... PROCESS_TYPE.DEFAULT; This function returns true if you are in the parent process. Otherwise, you are in a child process. Here's a simple function to check: function isParentProcess() { return Services.appinfo.processType === Ci.nsIContentProcess.PROCESS_TYPE.DEFAULT; } This function returns true if you are in the parent process and false if you are in a child process. [43]	In JavaScript, particularly within the context of Mozilla Firefox development, you can determine the process type by checking the Services.appinfo.processType property. If it equals Ci.nsIContentProcess.PROCESS_TYPE.DEFAULT, you are in the parent process. Otherwise, you are in a child process. Here's a simple function to check: function isParentProcess() { return Services.appinfo.processType === Ci.nsIContentProcess.PROCESS_TYPE.DEFAULT; } This function returns true if you are in the parent process and false if you are in a child process. [43]	Concise	Helpful, Comprehensive	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (Human)	Answer (GPT/RAG)		
<suppressed_user> Wenn showing function executions in parenthesis, how can I print the value of arguments while following pointers?	Clic on the value and it will show the data flow to this value, backwards, in the current execution. <suppressed_user> can use https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=1752677 to create on (e.g. web platform) more bugs, maybe we need to fix the test, but no changes to gecko is required? that'd be amazing	In Firefox, you can print the value of arguments while following pointers by using the "inspect" command. Navigate to the function call of interest, click on the function name in the call stack, and then use the "inspect" command on the arguments, which allows you to dereference and follow pointers to see their values.	To print the value of arguments while following pointers, you can use the print command in the debugger console. For example, if you have a pointer \$arg and you want to see the value of \$arg, you can use print "\$arg". If \$arg is a pointer to a pointer, you can use print "\$arg" to see the value of the pointer. Additionally, you can use the ptype command to print the type of the variable, which can help you understand the structure of the data you are inspecting. [44]								
<suppressed_user> Does anyone have opinions on the value of PoisonOnInterposer on Mac? It is disabled on Apple Silicon and disabled on x64 Mac. I am not sure how to turn on some additional security hardening. It is something we don't enable on Release. I'm trying to understand the value better. Also, why it's called "Poison"?	I think the basic idea is to have a line in the startup XPCOM shutdown code that says something like "oh, so we can do an exit without worrying about something getting saved to disk or memory after this". I don't know if we can do an exit without worrying about something getting saved to disk or memory after this. I don't remember if we made this decision. I don't remember if we actually do the quick exit or not. I don't know if it is doing anything useful other than catching I/O errors. The main point is that it is a security feature identifying and stopping improper operations, much like a poison would neutralize a threat.	The PoisonOnInterposer on Mac is used to detect and prevent illegal I/O operations. Poisoning an operation can be valuable for catching bugs during development but is disabled on Apple Silicon and disabled on x64 Mac. The name "Poison" refers to the "poison" (mark or block) unsafe or unintended access patterns, leading to a crash or security vulnerability. Disabling it on x64 Mac could allow for additional security hardening. The name "Poison" is also used in the context of identifying and stopping improper operations, much like a poison would neutralize a threat.			Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	Answer (GPT/RAG)	This is some arcane code that I've looked at maybe 5 years ago, but I think Answer (GPT/RAG) sounds the most correct. Answer (Human) is too informal, but does sound like a Mozillian chatting about something. Answer (GPT) sounds confident but I think it's wrong, but it's been awhile since I've read this code, and it's not documented in the header file.	
<suppressed_user> Hit Does anybody know how extensionProcessScriptLoader is injected into the Content Process?	Via this interface: https://searchfox.mozilla.org/mozilla-central/source/toolkit/components/extensions/mozExtensionProcessScript.idl	"extensionProcessScriptLoader" is injected into the Content Process via the ExtensionProcessScriptLoader interface, which is imported and utilized within the content process scripts. This module is responsible for managing the loading and execution of extension content scripts, ensuring they are preloaded and executed at the appropriate times during content loading. The injection mechanism typically involves the use of ContentScriptLoader to load the necessary scripts and then hook into the content script execution process to monitor and log script injections, as demonstrated in the provided test setup. [46]		Concise							
<suppressed_user> Is there any really really simple way to do an int that isn't part of a try? I want to store a timestamp away for permanent private browsing / "don't remember history", right?	No, there isn't. content prefs get blown away for permanent private browsing / "don't remember history", right?	You can store the timestamp in the "nsXULRuntime" service using the "getAndSetDeveloperMode" method, which allows you to set and retrieve custom data without using prefs. This method allows you to store a double, which can handle high precision timestamps.	You can use the SharedPreferences in Android to store a timestamp, representing the timestamp in milliseconds, which provides more precision than seconds. Here's a sample code snippet:								They are all terrible responses.
<suppressed_user> Someone told me about a try flag for only generating builds and not running any tests. But now I can't find it. Anyone?	There's probably a preset of sorts but I just usually do match try fuzzy and select the builds I want	You can use the --no-do flag with mach try to generate builds without running any tests. For example, you can run `mach try -o do` to achieve this. [48]	No, git-cinnabar does not support partial checkpoints. It is designed to facilitate interaction with Mercurial repositories using Git commands, but it does not allow you to clone only a subset of files or directories, are not a feature it provides.								They are all wrong. The first is using outdated syntax, the second is wishy-washy, and maybe correct enough to solve the problem, The 3rd has a real flag, but it isn't the problem the user is actually having.
<suppressed_user> I don't think git-cinnabar supports partial checkpoints does it?	Unsure!	partial checkpoints. It is designed to facilitate interaction with Mercurial repositories using Git commands, but it does not allow you to clone only a subset of files or directories, are not a feature it provides.	No, git-cinnabar does not support partial checkpoints. It is designed to work with full checkpoints of Mercurial repositories. It does not have the capability to handle sparse or partial checkpoints. [49]	Helpful, Comprehensive, Concise	Helpful, Concise	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	Answer (GPT)	I don't know if this answer is correct or not, as I've never had to deal with it.	