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March 5, 2015

Mr. Thomas M. Keating
Assistant Teaching Professor
School of Computer Science
Pittsburgh, PA 15289

Dear Mr. Keating:

Included with this letter is our team's proposal for a browser-based debugger for the c0 language called cdb. The purpose of the proposal is to define the need for the debugger and explain our plan of approach.

The proposal includes the problem addressed by our program, explanations of prior literature and work on similar projects, an outline of our plan for designing and implementing the program, the intended benefits of our program, our planned approach, how we will evaluate our success, and our qualifications.

If you have any further questions or comments, please contact us at mplamann@andrew.cmu.edu.

<div style="margin-left:40%">Sincerely,</div>

<div style="margin-left:40%">Mitchell Plamann</div>

encl: project proposal paper for cdb

This is a title page
Included is an abstract

Contents

1   Introduction

I'd like to introduce some things.

2   Literature Review

Here we will discuss projects similar to ours, as well as technology we plan to use for our project.

- Building an In-Browser JavaScript VM and Debugger Using Generators
  http://amasad.me/2014/01/06/building-an-in-browser-javascript-vm-and-debugger-using-generators/

  In this blog post, Amjad Masad describes how he implemented debug.js, a JavaScript debugger running inside the web browser. Since we wish to implement a C0 debugger running inside the web browser, Masad's notes seem to be relevant. Specifically, this post discusses the architecture of debug.js, as well as various challenges Masad faced in developing it. Debug.js was designed in two separate parts: a virtual machine and a debugger. The virtual machine handled the task of evaluating the JavaScript program being debugged, adding support for stopping, starting, and analyzing the program. The debugger was the visual interface to the virtual machine, allowing users to control the virtual machine and see its output.

  Masad also discusses challenges he overcame while writing debug.js. These included being able to step line-by-line through a program, keeping track of a call stack, handling errors and exceptions, implementing native APIs, and dealing with events. While many of the details will be different when working with C0, we must still consider all of these challenges in developing our project.

- The Architecture of Open Source Applications (Volume 2): Processing.js
  http://www.aosabook.org/en/pjs.html

  In Chapter 17 of Mike Kamermans' book *The Architecture of Open Source Applications*, he discusses the design of Processing.js. Processing is a Java-based programming language designed to help teach computer programming in a visual context. Processing.js is a project designed to run Processing programs in the web browser using only JavaScript. This was done by writing a Java-to-JavaScript compiler, and running the resulting code attached to a HTML canvas. Along the way, the developers ran into several different challenges, mostly due to differences between the Java and JavaScript languages. The largest difference between the languages was that JavaScript programs do not get their own thread; the browser freezes if a JavaScript program tries to run for too long. We must consider this issue among others for our project.

- Node.js Documentation
  http://nodejs.org/documentation/

  This is the documentation for the node.js platform. We plan to use node.js to write the server-side code for our project. We believe that node is a good fit for our project since we are writing JavaScript for the client side of our code, so this will let us work in the same language on the server and client side. Also, we can make use of the existing cc0 compiler to translate C0 source code to the bytecode our virtual machine will run. This is the same compiler used in 15-122, and integrating it with our server will make it feasible to run actual C0 source code.

3   Plan

Our goal is to build a web application that can debug C0 code. The user will type in or upload C0 source files. Once this is done, these files will be transferred to our server, where the existing cc0 compiler will

be used to generate bytecode corresponding to the user's source code. This bytecode will be sent back to the user's web browser, where we will be running a C0 virtual machine. The user will be able to control this virtual machine as it executes their code. This will give the user the ability to run their code line-by-line, to set breakpoints, view stack traces, and see the values of variables. By providing access to all this information, we hope to make it easier for users to write and debug C0 programs.

For version control, we will use a git repository hosted on GitHub. We will use a Gantt chart, shown later in this proposal, to stay on schedule.

4   Benefits

This project will benefit students in 15-122 Principals of Imperative Computation at Carnegie Mellon University by helping them create correct programs. The C0 Debugger will enable students to understand how their programs execute and find where problems originate more easily than with existing tools. In addition to debugging, students will have better knowledge for how the underlying computation model works when evaluating their code.

The C0 Debugger will also enable students to test simple programs with little setup, using only a web browser. They will no longer have to set up and become familiar with a Unix environment before they can program, making C0 accessible to more people, more quickly.

5   Approach

The approach section contains our methodology, how we plan to implement the project, and our project schedule, the timeline we plan to adhere to. The methodology outlines the specific tools we will use to complete the project in a timely manner whereas the schedule outlines the deadlines by which we hope to have certain tasks completed.

5.1   Methodology

The C0 Debugger is designed for the CMU teaching language, C0. It will be hosted on heroku with the website itself designed in CSS and HTML, using Node.js to run most of the core functionality. We will first deploy a blank template website after which half of the team will work on parsing C0 bytecode and the other half will work on creating a meaningful user experience. Once both teams have made reasonable progress, they will combine the two units to complete the basic outline of the project.

5.2   Project Schedule

The project will be separated into five main phases: Basic Website Design, Backend implementation, Frontend Implementation, User Testing, and Revisions. The first phase should take ¡POSSIBLY CHANGE THIS¿ less than a week with the next two phases occurring simultaneously and composing the rest of the month's work. User implementation and revisions will then hopefully take up the remainder of the alloted time, with extra time padded in case implementation or revisions are more extensive than we have predicted.

6   Evaluation Criteria

The goal of our website, as mentioned earlier in the proposal, is to provide a tool for 15-122 students to easily step through their C0 code as a means of debugging and to gain a deeper level of understanding for

Figure 1: Project Gantt chart
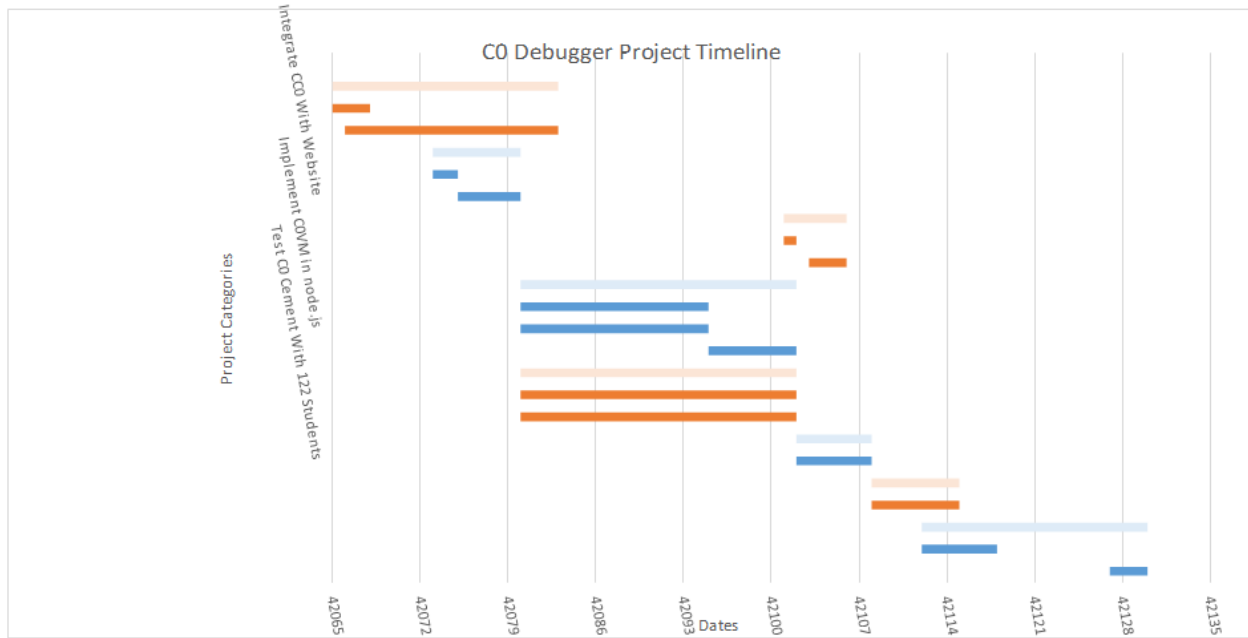
the steps their code is actually taking.

In order to evaluate our final project, we would test the product on various groups of students. Both those who have completed 15-122 in the past and those currently enrolled. Unfortunately, due to the time constraints of the project, these students will no longer actively code in C0 by the time they see our product, but their interactions with it will still have been recent enough for them to provide meaningful feedback. With their feedback, we will determine how well our product succeeds at its aforementioned objectives and plan a series of modifications based on the comments we receive. We will make sure that the stepping tool and GUI are fully functional before the group testing phase so that uninformative bugs do not catch the attention of our test subjects, and they instead provide us with information to improve the user experience as a whole.

Our main goal is to provide these students with a useful debugging tool, so their feedback is invaluable in slowly modifying our project to better suit their needs.

7   Qualifications of Team Members

We are a team of sophomore CS majors who have varied experience in the field.

Suhaas Reddy has had two years of programming experience. He has also served as a course assistant for the School of Computer Science for three semesters which gives him an understanding of what computer science students may need from a debugging tool. This spring Suhaas competed in his first Hackathon where he and a group of three other students worked to create a webapp which eliminated unwanted Craigslist postings from view using machine learning, and sorted the rest based on specific attributes. He is well-versed in Python, C0, and C.

Shyam Raghavan has had seven years of programming experience. He has served as a teaching assistant for the School of Computer Science for two semesters, specifically for 15-122, which makes him especially prepared to create a teaching tool for C0, the main language used in the course. In the past, Shyam has interned at Thumbtack, a west coast company which specializes in enabling consumers to hire experience

professionals from a variety of fields. Shyam has experience with C, JavaScript, and C0.

Aaron Gutierrez has had ten years of programming experience. He has also served as a teaching assistant for the School of Computer Science for two semesters in 15-122 with Shyam. This past summer Aaron worked at Orion Pipeline developing web applications for real-time resource monitoring. Aaron is very well-versed in JavaScript, C, and C0.

Mitchell Plamann has had nine years of programming experience. He has interned at Rockwell Automation, doing firmware developement for embedded systems. Mitchell has coded extensively in C, Python, and Haskell.

8   Sources Cited

TBD