

QSpice C-Block DbgLog Class

Fast Logging of Debugging Messages To File

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The Problem

I don't have my development environment set up to debug QSpice C-Block component DLLs. No stepping into the source code with breakpoints, variable inspection, etc. So, until I set up more capable tools, I'm back in the 1980's using the template-generated display() function to find errors.

However, there is a problem with the display() function: It has embedded delays of 60ms for each output. This is *clock time*, not simulation time. That's an additional *minute* for every 1000 messages in a simulation run. If I sprinkle the code with lots of debugging messages, this adds up in a hurry.

I'm an impatient guy. I make lots of mistakes. Time is precious.

Additionally, once all of those messages are dumped into the QSpice simulation Output window, scrolling through them is clumsy and inefficient. I could copy the entire output into an IDE editor and use the search features. Better. But that's an additional step. More wasted moments.

The Solution

My solution is a small class to send debugging messages to a log file. It's fast — at least it's much faster than display() since there's no 60ms delay built into each message output.

Once I've opened the debugging log, my IDE notices if it changes (i.e., I run another simulation) and loads the changed data. Sweet.

Using The DbgLog Class

The DbgLog class is simple to use:

1. Add the header file to and a class instance to your component code.

```
#include "dbglog.h"
DbgLog dbgLog("@qdebug.log", 100);
```

Change the log name if desired. The second parameter sets the maximum number of messages to log. Change it to whatever you want.

- 2. Where you would use the QSpice display() function to output debugging messages, change them to LOG() and/or LOGT() calls. (See below)
- 3. Compile and run the simulation.

4. Open the log and start the head-scratching ritual.

The log file will be created in the working directory. It looks something like this:

Each line is prefixed with the simulation time (LOGT()) or a spacer (LOG()) followed by "@" and the source code line number that generated the message. Last is, of course, your debugging message.

Note: The LOGT() version requires the time variable ("t") to be present. If you create and call other functions, pass the variable into the function if you use LOGT() in the function. Otherwise, just use LOG().

It's that simple. And fast.

Caveats/Notes

The code is designed to be easy to use. To keep things simple, the underlying DbgLog class is both declared and defined in header file. This is bad programming style but the alternative would require users to set up a multi-compile-object project. As long as your component is in a single compilation unit (i.e., a single *.cpp file), this works.

I hope that you will find this useful. Please let me know of any problems or useful improvements.

--robert