

Concerning Debugging in TEA and the TEA Software Operating Environment

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Abstract

As with many software systems whether manually engineered or automatically generated, the need to identify and eliminate or resolve errors in the system's implementation — so-called “bugs” is an important aspect of good and effective software construction and maintenance. In standard Software Engineering parlance, this practice is what is known as “debugging” the system — or rather “software debugging”, and for the case of software implemented using the TEA programming language, is such an important aspect of the language's ecosystem, the debugging mechanisms have been designed and implemented as part of the core language's runtime — essentially, the TEA debugger is part of the language's Software Operating Environment (SOE), and in this paper, we highlight what features the TEA debugger offers, how it works and what remains to be done so as to help software engineers build robust and error-free software in the TEA language by leveraging the essential software debugging features of the TEA language runtime; `tttt`.

Keywords: Software Engineering, Software Debugging, Debuggers, Text Processing Languages, TEA

1 TEA Debugging Preamble

In the early phases of designing and implementing the Transforming Executable Alphabet (TEA) language, it became quite clear that not only might developers and software engineers leveraging the new language's syntax and its unusual approach to general-purpose programming via a Text-Processing paradigm meet with some difficulties, but that, there would be a sure need for a mechanism to help readily isolate, understand and fix the source of errors in software built using the still rare and undoubtedly unique language [4]. Thus, when the first Reference Implementation (RI) of the complete (a: to z:) TEA language was

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rolled-out in 2024[6], it also came with an in-built debugger for TEA programs accessible via the “-d” flag for the command-line TEA interpreter; `tttt` — TEA Text Transforming Terminal (TTTT) [3] [2], in which case the so invoked TEA program would be said to be running in “DEBUG MODE”.

As per the standard semantics of the term “debugging” — see excerpts from the Oxford Dictionary of Computing[1] below:

Definition 1 (Debugging). *The identification and removal of localized implementation errors — or bugs — from a program or system. By contrast, testing seeks to establish whether bugs exist but does not isolate or remove them. Program debugging is often supported by a debug tool [debugger], a software tool that allows the internal behavior of the program to be investigated. Such a tool would typically offer trace facilities..., allow the planting of breakpoints (i.e. points in the program at which execution is to be suspended so that examination of partial results is possible), and permit examination and perhaps modification of the values of program variables when a breakpoint is reached.*

Our theory and practice of debugging in TEA wishes to stay true to what the traditions of the important Software Engineering sub-discipline of Software Debugging calls for. It is based on this background that we then shall take a moment to explore what sort of debugging is [readily] possible for TEA programs as per the current language design, implementation and support tools in the TEA SOE — Software Operating Environment[5]. This we shall mostly cover in **Section 2**, while **Section 3** shall wrap-up this paper by focusing on what isn’t yet possible or what remains to be done concerning debugging in TEA.

2 An Exploration of Debugging in TEA

In the first part of this section (**Section 2.1**), we shall look at a high-level overview of what is currently practically possible concerning debugging in TEA as per the standard debugging theory (refer to **Definition 1**). That section is presented using a Question-Answer approach to quicken and keep the discussions factual and succinct. We shall then progress into a deeper, more hands-on exploration of what is currently [practically] possible concerning debugging in the TEA RI in **Section 2.2**, starting with simple explorations in **Section 2.2.1**, then diving into more advanced debugging concerns in **Section 2.2.2**. In **Section 2.3** we shall close off with an authoritative overview of what exactly happens in a typical DEBUG MODE session of the TEA debugger via `tttt`.

2.1 Quick Overview of TEA Debugging

Q1 Is there support for debugging in the TEA SOE?

- A1. YES. The official TEA RI environment[6] — currently with support for running standard TEA programs on Linux via the commandline, but also for other *nix-compliant systems such as

for Microsoft Windows via the Windows Subsystem for Linux, makes possible and officially supports debugging in the TEA standard SOE[3] [2].

Q2 How does the TEA SOE support/enable debugging?

- A1. The “-d” flag when passed to the standard TEA interpreter — `tttt`, allows for the TEA program thus invoked or executed, to be run in DEBUG MODE (see **Section 2.2** for details and practical examples).

Q3 Is it possible to flag an erroneous TEA program before it is run?

- A1. Only syntax errors might easily be caught upfront because lexing happens before any actual execution of the instructions in a TEA program happens (refer to the “TEA PROGRAM EXECUTION PROCESS” illustrated in the TEA TAZ [3]); at invocation time.
- A2. Though, instructions such as **e:** and **e*:** might process imported TEA code during run-time (meaning, *after the execution of the active TEA program already started*); and this could be code that wasn’t available or seen at program invocation or validation time; such as code from the network via **w:**, and which is then stored into a vault/memory for later reference via **v:**. In case such imported code is erroneous, it can only be flagged as such at the time when attempts to execute it as TEA code manifest — such as when code originally imported into a vault (at which point it is *merely a string* as far as TEA semantics and types are concerned) is finally evaluated as TEA code via a call to **e*:** [3]

Q4 What constitutes an erroneous TEA program?

- A1. **Invalid Syntax** (such as qualifying a TEA primitive with an unknown or unsupported qualifier symbol; only *****, **!** and ***!** are valid TEA command qualifiers (see **TCQ** in the formal TEA language grammar [3]) allowed as per current TEA grammar and syntax.
- A2. But also, **Invalid Semantics** — such as some TEA primitives being invoked with the wrong number of parameters or with an invalid signature; for example, invoking the memory clearing command **c:** with any parameter — e.g. a literal string such as in **c:TEST** or with reference to some memory location such as passing the name of some vault e.g. in **c:vRECORDS**, won’t do anything *expected* because such invocations are currently treated by the TEA RI as being “INERT” [3]. Invoking an “INERT” TEA instruction essentially isn’t harmful, though it is wasteful since the instruction is processed without [any potentially useful]

effect[s]. Nonetheless, future versions of the TEA runtime might flag warnings for such instances as an example. However, some semantic errors such as invoking a memory-referencing TEA instruction without a valid argument — these, by convention being the TEA instructions in which a TEA primitive is qualified with the symbol `*`; such as when `a:` which is meant to compute anagrams of its parameters, is invoked with a non-existent vault/memory pointer in the instruction `a*:{SOME DATA}` instead of `a*:vDATA`, results in a run-time memory-violation error. These can't yet be caught at invocation time, but do get flagged and cause exceptions when encountered during run-time.

Q5 When a TEA program contains an erroneous sector, would the entire program fail to run or only the erroneous sector?

- A1. Sometimes, especially if the error is semantic, it might only be possible to catch it at run-time (such as in the executing of strings imported from external sources — like with `w:` as TEA code or processing of results from executing external commands as TEA code — like with `z:`.) In such cases, when an exception occurs during the running of that instruction, the entire program fails or halts.
- A2. But if the error is perhaps semantic, though, without effects; such as calling `j!:PARAM` — *Don't Jump*, yet it takes a name for a potential jump point — typically, the name of a **label** in the TEA program code; such code, which in TEA is considered “IN-ERT” shall be parsed but shall merely be skipped without any errors or modifications to the preceding or succeeding system state apart from advancing the instructions counter [3].

Q6 What kinds of errors can be automatically flagged in a TEA program before or while it is being run; syntactic, semantic, or environmental?

- A1. **Syntactic:** at program invocation time or when an `e:` command is processed anywhere in the program. **Semantic:** when the interpreter fails to correctly process a supported TEA Instruction. **Environmental:** if access to some external resources (such as with `w:` or `z:`) fail or meet with run-time errors.

Q7 Can u trace the running of a TEA program? How?

- A1. A TEA program invoked using the `tttt` command on the command-line can readily be traced by leveraging an invocation of the kind such as:

```
tttt -fc problematic_program.tea -d 2>&1 | tee trace.txt
```

In this case, the TEA program to be thus debugged is held in the script `problematic_program.tea`, which is passed to the TEA interpreter via the “-fc” flag, and then, using the special Linux utility `tee`, we are able to ensure that even when the problematic program is interactive (such as when it contains blocking, input-prompting commands such as `i:`), we are able to have normal program input/output on the terminal, but while all the associated output — whether to `STDOUT` or `STDERR` are likewise echoed into the file we designate for capturing the program’s trace; in this case the file “trace.txt”

Q8 How is logging done in TEA?

- A1. **Manually:** such as when a developer manually uses `i:` to display some program state or variables during normal execution or by having the TEA runtime printing the final output at the end of some computation (which output could contain several pieces of information constructed from several variables or instructions before the program terminates).
- A2. **Automatically:** as when the TEA program is run in `DEBUG MODE` (more on this later) — also, refer to previous question.

Q9 Can TEA programs log errors without polluting the program’s output (like by writing to `STDERR` instead of `STDOUT`)?

- A1. No. Currently the TEA RI runtime doesn’t [yet] support output to `STDERR` or any other output stream other than `STDOUT` (unless, with clever use of external effects such as with special external-environment accessing TEA commands such as `w:` — *Web*, or `z:` — *Zap*, — which might write to some external resource such as the network or some system data sink via non-TEA commands or protocols, this is thus accomplished).

Q10 Can TEA programs control the logging based on severity of issue (`INFO`, `DEV`, `EXCEPTION` level, etc)?

- A1. No. Currently, only one TEA logging level is supported in automatic logging via the “-d” flag.
- A2. But clever programs can use conditional processing (such as creative use of the `f:` — [*conditionally*] *Fork*, or `q:` — [*conditionally*] *Quit* commands and other flow-control TEA commands such as with `j:` — [*conditionally*] *Jump*) to conditionally determine what is logged or processed based on program state.

Q11 Can users of the TEA runtime inspect its internal state at runtime?

- A1. Yes. Whatever the TEA runtime allows to be introspected in `DEBUG MODE` (more about this in **Section 2.2**)

Q12 How do users/developers of TEA programs contact TEA language engineers for assistance?

- A1. Via project's Git Repo: <https://bit.ly/projtea> — via which one can leverage pull-requests, comments, etc.
- A2. Via official TEA implementer contacts made public — refer to the official manuals that come with the `tttt` Linux package: `man tttt`, or consult the TEA official documentation — part of the official TEA RI repository[6].

Q13 How is Python useful in simplifying debugging of the TEA runtime?

- A1. Because the TEA runtime (`tttt`) RI is implemented using Python exclusively [2], thus any debugging facilities that Python supports or offers (such as output mechanisms to `STDOUT`, but also to the Filesystem — though, that is hardly exploited at the moment), as well as control of logging level and ability to log to `STDERR` could be utilized in future generations of the TEA runtime.

Q14 How to debug a TEA program without relying on low-level runtime features (basically, strictly from TEA level)?

- A1. **Manually:** use `i:` command creatively or the **expected** TEA program's final output to inspect earlier or final program/system state and outputs from any other TEA command(s) and not just from `i:`.
- A2. **Automatically:** use `DEBUG MODE` — with the “-d” flag to `tttt`, to automatically dump system and program state and outputs at each instruction (before and after) and at the program's ultimate end.

2.2 Practical Debugging of Programs in the TEA RI

2.2.1 Simple TEA Programs and The TEA DEBUGGING MODE

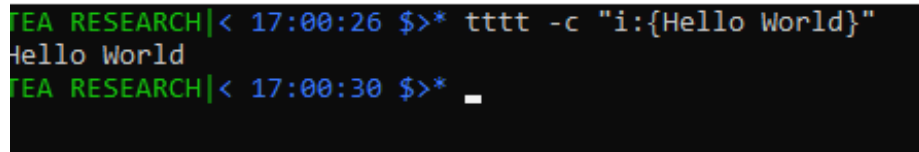
The `tttt` utility which is the official interpreter and runtime for TEA language programs allows for tracing and introspection of both the TEA programs and the TEA runtime via the “-d” — `DEBUG` flag, at a program's invocation time[6]. This is currently the only, and officially sanctioned method of engaging the TEA SOE's debugger or debugging tool.

To appreciate the difference running a TEA program with or without `DEBUG MODE` does, consider the follow basic example of a TEA program that is meant to merely print the message “Hello World” and return:

Listing 1: A Simple Hello World in TEA

```
1 i:{Hello World}
```

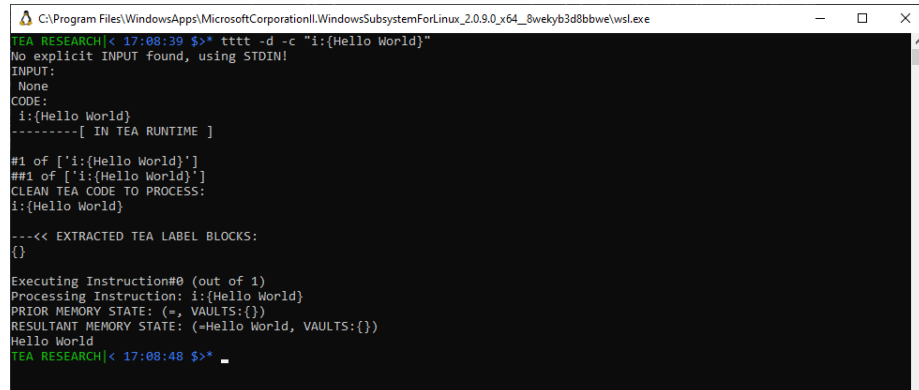
That basic program, when invoked on the commandline shall behave as show in **Figure 1**.



```
TEA RESEARCH|< 17:00:26 $>* tttt -c "i:{Hello World}"
Hello World
TEA RESEARCH|< 17:00:30 $>* _
```

Figure 1: A Simple Hello World in TEA

However, invoking that same exact simple program in **Listing 1** with DEBUG MODE turned ON shall behave as shown in **Figure 2**.



```
C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\MicrosoftCorporationII.WindowsSubsystemForLinux_2.0.9.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\wsl.exe
TEA RESEARCH|< 17:08:39 $>* tttt -d -c "i:{Hello World}"
No explicit INPUT found, using STDIN!
INPUT:
None
CODE:
i:{Hello World}
-----[ IN TEA RUNTIME ]

#1 of [\"i:{Hello World}\"]
#1 of [\"i:{Hello World}\"]
CLEAN TEA CODE TO PROCESS:
i:{Hello World}

---<< EXTRACTED TEA LABEL BLOCKS:
{}

Executing Instruction#0 (out of 1)
Processing Instruction: i:{Hello World}
PRIOR MEMORY STATE: (*, VAULTS:{})
RESULTANT MEMORY STATE: (*Hello World, VAULTS:{})
Hello World
TEA RESEARCH|< 17:08:48 $>* _
```

Figure 2: The Simple Hello World in TEA run in DEBUG MODE

That simple example does bring several things to light. However, before we delve into what exactly happens when a program is run in DEBUG MODE, let us look at a more involved example.

2.2.2 Advanced TEA Programs and Program Debugging via The TEA DEBUGGER

The program in **Listing 2** is a basic TEA program meant to draw a simple textbox around some text the user provides — either at invocation time or at run-time.

Listing 2: A Textbox Drawing Program in TEA

```

1  #!/usr/bin/tttt -fc
2  f!:^(~$:1NOPROMPT:1PROMPT
3  l:1PROMPT
4  i!:Enter some text: |i:
5  l:1NOPROMPT
6  v:vIN
7  r*!:vIN:.-
8  x:--|x!:-
9  v:vBTOP
10 v:vSTART:
11 v:vBLR:{|}
12 g*:{ }:vBLR:vIN:vBLR
13 v:vIN
14 g*:{_ }:vSTART:vBTOP:vIN:vBTOP
15 h!:_
16 r!:_:|

```

In **Scenario 1**, let us look at what happens when that program from **Listing 2** is invoked with an explicit input text specified at invocation time — refer to **Figure 3**, in which case the user invokes the program’s script with the explicit input as the string “sample input text”.

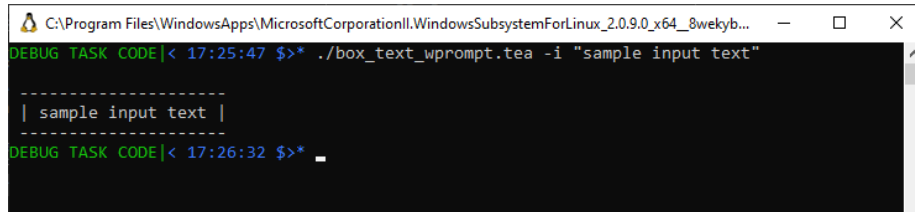
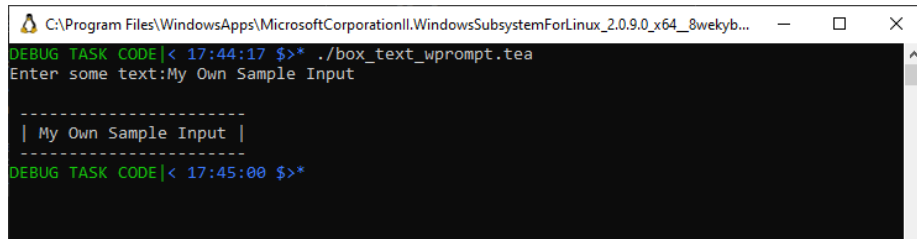


Figure 3: A Textbox Drawing Program in TEA with Explicit Invocation-time Input

We see, by looking at the provided screenshot, that the program indeed obeys the logic in the TEA program — refer to **Line #2** in **Listing 2**, which controls the TEA program thus; in case the program at that moment — which, given this is the first instruction in the program; happens immediately after the TEA program’s code starts to be interpreted/processed — happens to have some non-empty value in the active memory — what in TEA is called the “Active Input”, or rather “AI” (refer to the **TEA TAZ** for details [3]), and this because the instruction uses the condition $\sim\$$ — a regular expression matching an empty string, to test for whether the AI is **NOT** empty — because of the **!** qualifier

applied to the **f**: — *[conditionally] Fork* TEA command, then, we jump to the location/sector in the TEA program under the label **INOPROMPT** since we need not prompt for an input *then*. However, if there was no explicit input provided — meaning AI is empty at the instruction on **Line #2**, then we jump to the sector or code-block under the label **IPROMPT**. As can be seen in the screenshot in **Figure 4**, invoking the same program in **Listing 2** without an explicit input shall result in the TEA runtime prompting for user input as per the [two] instructions on **Line #4**.



```

C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\MicrosoftCorporationII.WindowsSubsystemForLinux_2.0.9.0_x64_8wekyb...
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 17:44:17 $>* ./box_text_wprompt.tea
Enter some text:My Own Sample Input

-----
| My Own Sample Input |
-----
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 17:45:00 $>*

```

Figure 4: A Textbox Drawing Program in TEA WITHOUT Explicit Invocation-time Input

So, to appreciate how TEA DEBUGGING works, let us take a moment to look at yet another version of the program in **Listing 2**.

The version of the Textbox Drawing Program shown in **Listing 3** is meant to improve on the one in **Listing 2** by doing just one extra thing: **Drawing an extra textbox below the one with the input text, merely showing the basic statistic of “how many characters” were found in the input text**; e.g. for the input string “Hello”, it should draw a textbox containing that word alone, and then a second one below that, containing just the information “5 CHARS”.

Listing 3: A Textbox Drawing Program in TEA with STATISTICS

```

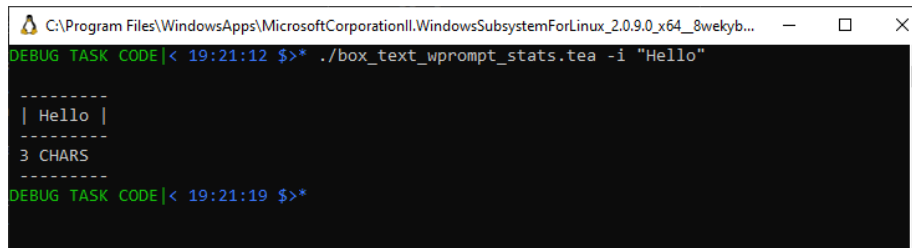
1  #!/usr/bin/tttt -fc
2  # -----
3  # This version also displays some statistics:
4  # how many characters were found in the
5  # user provided text as "N CHARS"
6  # -----
7  f!:`~$:1NOPROMPT:1PROMPT
8  l:1PROMPT
9  i!:Enter some text: |i:
10 l:1NOPROMPT
11 v:vIN
12 r*!:vIN:.-
13 x:--|x!:-
14 v:vBTOP
15 v:vSTART:
16 v:vBLR:{|}
17 g*:{ } :vBLR:vIN:vBLR
18 v:vIN
19 # draw the text in a box
20 g*:{_ } :vSTART:vBTOP:vIN:vBTOP
21 # draw the box with stats
22 v:vTXTBOX
23 v!:vIN
24 x!:{ CHARS}
25 v:vIN_STATS
26 g*:{_ } :vIN_STATS:vBTOP
27 v:vIN_STATS_BOX
28 # draw both..
29 g*:{_ } :vTXTBOX:vIN_STATS_BOX
30 # orig: end...
31 h!:_
32 r!:_:|

```

When we attempt to run the TEA program in **Listing 3** with the explicit input “Hello” as introduced above, we see that the program then produces the output shown in **Figure 5**

You shall immediately notice that this screenshot in **Figure 5** doesn’t seem to produce the result we expect; in particular, the input that was provided, is the string “Hello”, which by basic enumeration of the characters it contains, **is expected to report a CHARACTER COUNT equivalent to “5”** — not the reported “3 CHARS”.

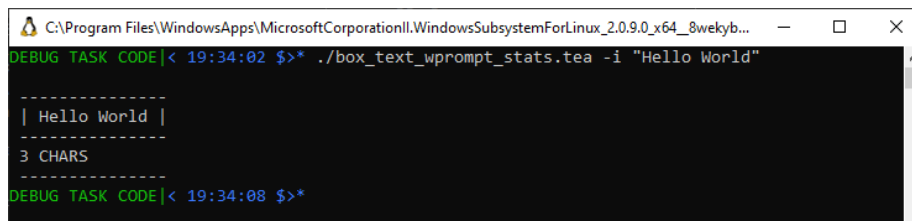
To establish whether indeed we are dealing with a potential BUG in that



```
C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\MicrosoftCorporationII.WindowsSubsystemForLinux_2.0.9.0_x64_8wekyb...  
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 19:21:12 $>* ./box_text_wprompt_stats.tea -i "Hello"  
-----  
| Hello |  
-----  
3 CHARS  
-----  
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 19:21:19 $>*
```

Figure 5: A Textbox Drawing Program in TEA with STATISTIC for Explicit Input “Hello”

program, we might invoke it again with a different input string — for example, with the longer string “Hello World” — which we expect to tally to “11 CHARS”. So, looking at what happens when we invoke the program in **Listing 3** with such an explicit input — see **Figure 6**, we surely find that **instead of the Expected Output** of “11 CHARS”, this program AGAIN reports the erroneous output “3 CHARS”.



```
C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\MicrosoftCorporationII.WindowsSubsystemForLinux_2.0.9.0_x64_8wekyb...  
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 19:34:02 $>* ./box_text_wprompt_stats.tea -i "Hello World"  
-----  
| Hello World |  
-----  
3 CHARS  
-----  
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 19:34:08 $>*
```

Figure 6: A Textbox Drawing Program in TEA with STATISTIC for Explicit Input “Hello World”

2.2.3 The Debugging Process in TEA

Because software debugging is not just about identifying a problem in the software but also resolving it (see **Definition 1**) [1], a good way to approach debugging problems then must also include a sane dose of how to understand the *nature* and *root-cause* of the problem thus identified, so as to eventually eliminate it. To use the terminology and philosophy of other researchers and authorities on the subject; in debugging software, we must begin by clearly understanding what exactly is going on; so-called *fault localization* [7] — which basically is about identifying where in the problematic source-code of the program the error seems to originate from. That attempt to localize the bug might be approached by careful attempts to reproduce the error or bug [8], while eliminating invalid hypotheses of where it is that the error is originating from in the system. We

must then proceed to *fault understanding* [7], which basically deals with getting to understand the root-cause of the problem/bug thus identified — and this, we realize might proceed by careful stripping down of the original program into smaller or more manageable instances or perhaps leveraging more focused “test cases” for the bug, so that we eventually arrive a clearer, closest-to-root-cause understanding of the problem [8]. Thereafter, and also finally, we must apply some remedial actions — so-called *fault correction*, so that a means to “fix” the program’s source-code; basically, eliminating the problematic behavior from the program by modifying it as necessary, is conducted, and thus the root-cause of the bug is thus eliminated. That is essentially what debugging is about [7].

With the above theoretical insights to aid our approach to debugging in TEA, we can then return to our example debugging task in **Section 2.2.2**, and deal with the bug we have seen manifest in the outputs of running the TEA program in **Listing 3**.

As of this moment in our debugging process, we are still trying to locate where exactly the bug is originating from — **fault localization**, however, we also wish to understand exactly what this bug is so we can clearly pinpoint where it is in the program. Thus, to better clarify on what the bug is, we must add to the two tests we’ve already run in the cases illustrated in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6**; one with the explicit input “Hello”, the other with “Hello World”.

First, to pinpoint where the bug is originating from, we note — since we have some good understanding of the TEA language semantics[3], that the potentially erroneous section of the problematic program should be around the section where we approach the computation of the length of the input text. Thus, revisiting our program in **Listing 3**, we note that the problematic sections should be the **Lines #22-#27**; the section dealing with both computing and presenting the statistic of interest.

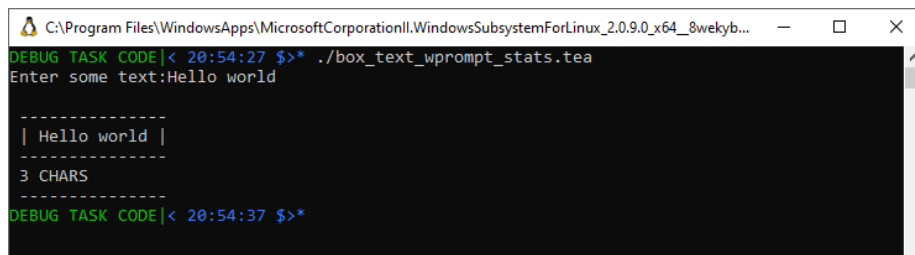
To test whether this is where the problem is actually originating from, we note that in particular, the instruction at **Line #23** seems to be where the problem is. Why? Perhaps because, we know that whatever happens past that instruction — such as in instruction on **Line #24** where we construct the text reporting the statistic; using the **x!:** — *Xenograft* TEA primitive with the **!** qualifier which then implies we wish to **affix the provided suffix** “CHARS” to AI — where it is understood that AI, the Active Input, shall at that moment contain just a number — the computed length of the text we wish to report the length for.

To test whether indeed we are looking at the right section in the code, we might conduct two more tests;

1. We might instead run the same program but with the input to be processed obtained using a different method; for example, instead of the explicit, command-line input argument approach shown in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6**, we could let the program prompt for a run-time user-provided input so we see if we might obtain the correct or a different statistic in the result.
2. Alternatively, we might forego all user input, and inject an explicit input for which we know the exact length, right before we compute the input’s

length, and thus determine if the problem is either with our program logic or perhaps with the underlying TEA language semantics or runtime.

So, starting with Test Case #1 above, we run the same, unmodified program from **Listing 3**, however, this time, not providing an explicit invocation-time input, and instead letting the program proceed to prompt for a user input (see instructions on **Lines #9**; the first being the prompt, the other the one capturing the input the user provides). We can see an instance of this test running in a screenshot in **Figure 7**, in which case the run-time input we provide is still “Hello World”.



```
C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\MicrosoftCorporationII.WindowsSubsystemForLinux_2.0.9.0_x64_8wekyb...
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 20:54:27 $>* ./box_text_wprompt_stats.tea
Enter some text:Hello world

-----
| Hello world |
-----
3 CHARS
-----
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 20:54:37 $>*
```

Figure 7: Testing the TEA Textbox Drawer’s STATISTIC with Run-Time User Input “Hello World”

Having run this 3rd test case, and still finding that instead of the expected “11 CHARS” the program, despite having used an input provided in a different way still reports the erroneous “3 CHARS”, we seem to now be getting closer to the actual source of the problem.

We then attempt a better localization of the fault, by proceeding to implement the Test Case #2 specified above; we basically modify the program in **Listing 3** as shown in **Listing 4**.

Listing 4: A MODIFIED Textbox Drawing Program in TEA with STATISTICS

```

1  #!/usr/bin/tttt -fc
2  # -----
3  # This version also displays some statistics:
4  # how many characters were found in the
5  # user provided text as "N CHARS"
6  # -----
7  f!:`~$:1NOPROMPT:1PROMPT
8  l:1PROMPT
9  i!:Enter some text: |i:
10 l:1NOPROMPT
11 v:vIN
12 r*!:vIN:.-
13 x:--|x!:--
14 v:vBTOP
15 v:vSTART:
16 v:vBLR:{|}
17 g*:{ } :vBLR:vIN:vBLR
18 v:vIN
19 # draw the text in box
20 g*:{_ } :vSTART:vBTOP:vIN:vBTOP
21 # draw the box with stats
22 v:vTXTBOX
23 v!:"ABCDEFG" #test hypothesis: inject dummy of 7 CHARS
24 x!:{ CHARS}
25 v:vIN_STATS
26 g*:{_ } :vIN_STATS:vBTOP
27 v:vIN_STATS_BOX
28 # draw both..
29 g*:{_ } :vTXTBOX:vIN_STATS_BOX
30 # orig: end...
31 h!:_
32 r!:_:|

```

In particular, looking at the altered program in **Listing 4**, we particularly note that the modified instruction — see **Line #23**: effectively, the new instruction being `v!:"ABCDEFG"`, injects the explicit string “ABCDEFG” of 7 characters in length, and indeed, as we see in the screenshot after running this modified program — see **Figure 8**, we notice that now, given the same [runtime] input — “Hello World”, of 11 characters, as we’ve used in the tests shown in **Figure 6** and **Figure 7**, we then see our new test case present a **different result**; “7 CHARS” it says, which is exactly proving our hypothesis that the code/instruction(s) computing the input’s length must be where the problem

has been stemming from.

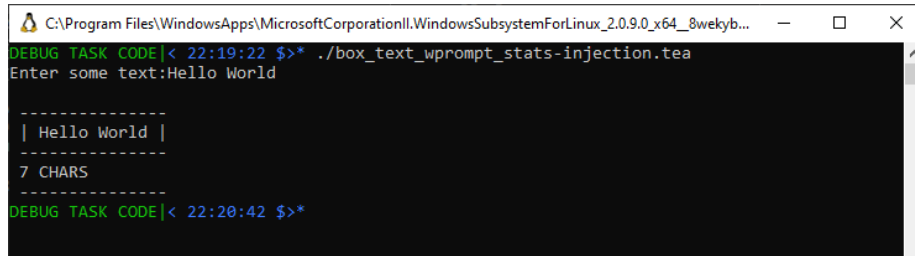
A screenshot of a Windows Subsystem for Linux terminal window. The title bar shows the path 'C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\MicrosoftCorporationLL\WindowsSubsystemForLinux_2.0.9.0_x64_8wekyb...'. The terminal has a black background with green text. It shows a prompt 'DEBUG TASK CODE|< 22:19:22 \$>*' followed by the command './box_text_wprompt_stats-injection.tea'. Below this, it says 'Enter some text:Hello World'. The program's output is displayed in a box: '-----', '| Hello World |', '-----', and '7 CHARS'. The prompt then changes to 'DEBUG TASK CODE|< 22:20:42 \$>*'.

Figure 8: Testing the MODIFIED Textbox Drawing Program with INJECTED Input “ABCDEFGG”

At this point then, we must bring the TEA DEBUGGER into context once more; given that we have an idea where the problematic code is within the program — in particular, having noticed that modifying **Line #23** seems to be causing alterations in the error/bug, we can then use the DEBUG MODE of `tttt`, to ascertain what exactly is going on both in our program as well as the TEA runtime when this bug manifests.

For this case, we shall invoke the same program as in **Listing 4**, but with the addition of the “-d” flag to the TEA interpreter when we invoke it. Also, this time, we shall return to passing an explicit invocation-time input parameter as in the case demonstrated in **Figure 6**. The invocation we are to make is:

```
tttt -fc box_text_wprompt_stats-injection.tea -d -i "Hello World"
```

And making this call, we notice as captured in the TEA debugger dump¹ for this test as captured in a Github Gist, that indeed, around *Lines #165-#168*, also shown [with long lines truncated with ellipses] in **Listing 5** — see **Lines #6-#10**, that indeed, the debugger reports that the instruction we just modified is in fact computing the length of the string “ABCDEFGG” and not our input “Hello World” as we had originally intended.

¹<https://gist.github.com/mcnemesis/3ad5345cb0ed8aa39193f777878545ab>

Listing 5: Excerpt of TEA debugger Trace Dump

```

1 Executing Instruction#15 (out of 24)
2 Processing Instruction: v:vTXTBOX
3 PRIOR MEMORY STATE: (= _ ----- _ | Hel...
4 -- [INFO] Wrote VAULT[vTXTBOX = [_ -----...
5 RESULTANT MEMORY STATE: (= _ ----- _ |...
6 Executing Instruction#16 (out of 24)
7 Processing Instruction: v!:"ABCDEFGH"
8 PRIOR MEMORY STATE: (= _ ----- _ | Hel...
9 [INFO] Returning Length of string [ABCDEFGH]
10 RESULTANT MEMORY STATE: (=7, VAULTS:{'vIN': ' |...
11 Executing Instruction#17 (out of 24)
12 Processing Instruction: x!:{CHARS}
13 PRIOR MEMORY STATE: (=7, VAULTS:{'vIN': ' | Hel...
14 RESULTANT MEMORY STATE: (=7 CHARS, VAULTS:{'vI...
```

Thus, we are done with our *fault localization*, and have also enhanced our *fault understanding*. Now, we must embark on **fault correction**!

Of course, when it comes to fixing the bugs thus identified in a software system such as we are currently looking at, one could leverage several things as far as addressing the identified error is concerned; by manipulating the problematic program as through experimentation, the identified [and/or visible] problem with a system might be eliminated — but, this doesn't necessarily imply that the underlying cause of the problem has been addressed[7]. But also, knowledge — both via experience as well as that of the problem domain and technicalities of the system under development can help the software engineer or developer to arrive at a sufficient solution for the problem at hand once it has been identified and well understood.

In our case, since we have isolated the instruction causing the problem in our target program, we can look at it critically, and with knowledge of what it is we originally intended to achieve versus what is actually, happening, and then proceed to try out some potentially effective solutions. In particular, looking at the problematic instruction (**Line #23** in **Listing 3**) in the original program before we modified it:

```
v!:vIN
```

We notice the following telling problems:

1. First of all, we notice that, the instruction was meant to actually compute the length of a string stored in a vault — essentially, a kind of *pointer*, however, based on the known semantics of TEA instructions, we can tell

with sufficient knowledge that this instruction signature isn’t possibly doing the right thing. Why?

- (a) We know that the convention in TEA is that vault-accessing instructions use the `*` qualifier against the TEA primitive command of interest so as to make it clear they are meant to manipulate some pointer [3]. However, this instruction’s signature, though it is qualified with `!`, which for the `v:` command also maps to length-computation operations, is missing the expected `*` qualifier!
 - (b) By looking at the semantics of the `v:` — *Vault* TEA command in the **TEA TAZ**, we find that indeed, the correct variant of this command for the computation of the length of a string held in a vault is the command with the signature: `v*!:vNAME` — which is defined as “Return the length of what is stored in the vault `vNAME`. Without `vNAME`, is like `v!:`”
2. Further, by looking at the evidence we amassed while testing around this bug in the cases above, we see that, before we modified the instruction — such as in **Listing 3**, the program was reporting the length of the input as “3 CHARS”, which, looking at the above problematic instruction signature as well as what we just uncovered concerning the computation of the length of strings held in TEA vaults, is enough to explain why the result was always “3 CHARS” irrespective of the input passed to the program; basically, as it was, the instruction on **Line #23** in **Listing 3** was treating the provided instruction argument `vIN` as an explicit string and not as the pointer to the vault with the name “`vIN`”! And so, it was correct to return the length of the string as **3**, because that’s how many characters are in that instruction’s argument when treated as a literal string!

Thus, armed with the above context and potential theories for why the bug was manifesting, we can then embark on a hunt for a potentially final solution thus: we shall go back to the program of interest in **Listing 3**, modify it so as to eliminate the wrong instruction on line **Line #23**, and make any other necessary modifications so as to fix the error.

Solution#1: First of all, by merely correcting the instruction signature in that program on **Line #23** to the following:

```
v*!:vIN
```

We notice that re-running the program with that fix now starts to produce meaningful outputs as shown in the screenshot in **Figure 9**; in particular, notice that the reported statistics **now somewhat** correspond to the expected values — see **Table 1**.

```

C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\MicrosoftCorporationLL\WindowsSubsystemForLinux_2.0.9.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\wsl.exe
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 00:22:15 $>* tttt -fc box_text_wprompt-fix1.tea -i "Hello"
-----
| Hello |
-----
9 CHARS
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 00:22:39 $>* tttt -fc box_text_wprompt-fix1.tea -i "Hello World"
-----
| Hello World |
-----
15 CHARS
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 00:22:47 $>* tttt -fc box_text_wprompt-fix1.tea -i "vIN"
-----
| vIN |
-----
7 CHARS
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 00:23:02 $>* tttt -fc box_text_wprompt-fix1.tea -i "ABCDEFGF"
-----
| ABCDEFG |
-----
11 CHARS
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 00:23:11 $>*

```

Figure 9: Testing Solution#1 of the Textbox Drawing Program with VARIOUS inputs

Table 1: Results from Testing Solution#1

INPUT	EXPECTED STAT	REPORTED STAT	ERROR
Hello	5 CHARS	9 CHARS	4
Hello World	11 CHARS	15 CHARS	4
vIN	3 CHARS	7 CHARS	4
ABCDEFGF	7 CHARS	11 CHARS	4

Thus we see that despite the solution having addressed the lack of variance in the computed input statistic as was the case in the problematic program in **Listing 3**, and yet, still with this solution, we haven't yet obtained the exact solution we originally set out to accomplish — but we are somewhat closer to a solution.

A further scrutiny of the original program, together with this newly introduced solution shall reveal some other problems such as:

1. We notice that, now that we are correctly referencing the input in the modified instruction on **Line #23**, and yet, the discrepancy in the input lengths computed as shown in **Table 1** begs for an explanation!
2. A closer looks then, reveals that, despite the modified instruction referencing the original vault holding the input value — which, we see being set on **Line #11** in **Listing 3** in the instruction:

`v:vIN`

And yet, before we compute the length of the value in `vIN` on **Line #23**, we notice that this value gets overridden by the instruction on **Line #18**; basically, the following instruction that occurs before that:

`g*:{ }:vBLR:vIN:vBLR`

Pads the actual input in `vIN` with 2 characters before and after as part of the code for constructing the string that will be used to display the final text in the textbox, thus the **4 extra characters** we see being reported in **Table 1**!

Thus we come to **Solution#2**: Basically, apart from what we have already done in **Solution#1**, we shall also need to ensure that the original input value is exactly what we are computing the length against, and not some later modification of it. Thus, with this in mind, we arrive at the correct program as depicted in **Listing 6**, and which we correctly see performing as shown in **Figure 10** and which results are likewise depicted in **Table 2**.

Listing 6: A Textbox Drawing Program in TEA with STATISTICS After SOLUTION#2

```

1  #!/usr/bin/tttt -fc
2  # -----
3  # This version also displays some statistics:
4  # how many characters were found in the
5  # user provided text as "N CHARS"
6  # -----
7  f!:~$:1NOPROMPT:1PROMPT
8  l:1PROMPT
9  i!:Enter some text: |i:
10 l:1NOPROMPT
11 v:vIN | v:vIN_COPY # stash input copy for later use
12 r*!:vIN:::-
13 x:--|x!::--
14 v:vBTOP
15 v:vSTART:
16 v:vBLR:{|}
17 g*:{ } :vBLR:vIN:vBLR
18 v:vIN
19 # draw the text in box
20 g*:{_ } :vSTART:vBTOP:vIN:vBTOP
21 # draw the box with stats
22 v:vTXTBOX
23 v*!:vIN_COPY #compute stat against copy of input
24 x!:{ CHARS}
25 v:vIN_STATS
26 g*:{_ } :vIN_STATS:vBTOP
27 v:vIN_STATS_BOX
28 # draw both..
29 g*:{_ } :vTXTBOX:vIN_STATS_BOX
30 # orig: end...
31 h!:_
32 r!:_:|

```

Thus we come to the conclusion of a practical exploration of how software debugging is conducted or approached in TEA, the TEA SOE or with the TEA RI runtime. In the next section, we shall wrap it up with a quick summary of all that TEA debugging does from a high-level.

```

C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\MicrosoftCorporationLLWindowsSubsystemForLinux_2.0.9.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\wsl.exe
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 01:03:12 $>* tttt -fc box_text_wprompt-fix2.tea -i "Hello"
-----
| Hello |
-----
5 CHARS
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 01:04:35 $>* tttt -fc box_text_wprompt-fix2.tea -i "Hello World"
-----
| Hello World |
-----
11 CHARS
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 01:04:43 $>* tttt -fc box_text_wprompt-fix2.tea -i "vIN"
-----
| vIN |
-----
3 CHARS
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 01:04:51 $>* tttt -fc box_text_wprompt-fix2.tea -i "ABCDEFGF"
-----
| ABCDEFG |
-----
7 CHARS
DEBUG TASK CODE|< 01:05:02 $>*

```

Figure 10: Testing Solution#2 of the Textbox Drawing Program with VARIOUS inputs

Table 2: Results from Testing Solution#2

INPUT	EXPECTED STAT	REPORTED STAT	ERROR
Hello	5 CHARS	5 CHARS	0
Hello World	11 CHARS	11 CHARS	0
vIN	3 CHARS	3 CHARS	0
ABCDEFGF	7 CHARS	7 CHARS	0

2.3 Overview of Debugging in TEA

In general, we find that the TEA debugger, which can be engaged via the “-d” flag of the `tttt` interpreter allows for:

1. Inspection of how a TEA program is being lexed and parsed — both syntax validation at program start, as well as how each instruction is processed later on during the program’s execution.
2. Inspection of a program’s Inputs and how these are processed; input sanitisation and parsing — especially noting that TEA programs understand all input and data to merely be strings and only in special instances, regular expressions. Also, that strings in TEA can be delimited — such as with “STR” or {STR} or not — such as with merely STR
3. Inspection of Instruction Execution Order and Precedence (Program Control Flow) — quite useful when a program involves jumps, forks and loop-

ing.

4. Inspection of a program’s Memory Footprint — Vaults; Named Variable Containers, Active Input; Default Input for Next Instruction, Secondary Memory; The Unnamed Vault, Initial Program Input; `y*`: and any other memory or storage quirks possible in TEA.
5. Inspection of Program Outputs — such as contents of the Default Vault, Last Instruction’s Output and the Final Program Output.

It is also important to note that without the “-d” flag to `tttt`, the only output one would get from running a TEA program is the program’s run-time outputs (such as prompts with the `i:` command) or the program’s final output (or **no output at all**; if the program processed nothing or the final output is empty and no intermediate instruction produced any displayable output). Essentially, only `i:` can print while a TEA program is in a non-terminal state, and this, only when used in blocking, prompt mode — see example in **Listing 2** on **Line #4** and in **Figure 4**.

Finally, whether in DEBUG MODE or not, `tttt` doesn’t yet support output to alternative streams other than default system output stream; `STDOUT`.

3 A Plan to Improve Debugging in the TEA SOE

Before we conclude our discussions and explorations concerning debugging TEA, let us take a moment to consider what the future of debugging in TEA might or ought be like in case we make further enhancements of the language’s run-time, debugger and support tools — essentially, if TEA evolves beyond what it currently is.

Specifically concerning the TEA debugger;

1. First of all, because we note that traditional debuggers typically allow for some sort of interactive, step-through debugging as one of their very useful features, and yet this is missing in TEA, we could improve debugging in the TEA SOE by;
 - (a) **Breakpoints:** Implementing a breakpoint mechanism in TEA program syntax (for example, the control flow mechanism of TEA labels, `l:` might be extended for this... with breakpoints implemented using **unnamed labels** of some special signature like:

```
l!: # look, no label name: this could be a breakpoint!
```

This would then allow the TEA runtime to halt in the program execution at any point where such a breaking statement/instruction is

met in the TEA program **while in DEBUG MODE**; thus we realize useful interrupts in TEA program execution; currently, attempts to use the above syntax would only result in an exception or syntax error.

- (b) **Willful State Dumps at Only Breakpoints:** Basically, allowing for some state dumping at each such breakpoint [when such breakpoints are encountered during DEBUG MODE]. Already, TEA with DEBUG MODE dumps state at each instruction met. But also, such a mechanism could allow for finer control of when or how the dumping or tracing of a TEA program happens — for example, by limiting the dumping of system state and debugging information to only sections marked with such statements — could operate as [debugging] sector delimiters in a manner similar to how current TEA **label-blocks** work. This, so that state dumping or tracing only occurs at moments in the program when it is turned ON/OFF by such breakpoints. This would also allow for a feature similar to the “Watch” facilities in other GPL environments.
 - (c) **Modifying State at Breakpoints:** Optionally, allow for the user/developer to not only watch the system state (such as program variables and their current values, as at the breakpoint), but to also allow them to be able to modify; change, overwrite or delete them before normal execution of the program continues.
2. **User-Controllable DEBUG MODE Levels:** As it is currently, the TEA debugger doesn’t make it any easy for the user or developer to control how much information or what kind of information the DEBUG MODE of `tttt` produces. So, in future generations of the runtime, such a problem could be resolved by allowing for perhaps the use of a “Debug Level” parameter to the “-d” flag; something like `-d [D|I|W|E]` or perhaps `-d [DEV|INFO|WARN|ERROR]` or `-d [0|1|2|3]`, such that invoking the debugger with `-d D` would set the *debugging level* to **DEV-level**, at which level everything; errors, warnings, info, debugging info, etc shows up; useful for developers and engineers. While, invoking the debugger with `-d E` or `-d 3` or `-d ERROR` sets the level to **ERROR-level**, at which moment only critical, perhaps severe must-show only bits of information get to be displayed, otherwise the debugger remains silent. This feature could also be linked to the matter of when or how to control the logging and verbosity of the DEBUG MODE of the TEA runtime, as well as when to channel information to perhaps `STDERR` as opposed to or only to `STDOUT`.
 3. **Enhanced DEBUG MODE Info:** For example, we note that for someone a bit or entirely unfamiliar with the semantics of TEA or its syntax, sometimes looking at a TEA program might be not only intimidating, but perhaps also perplexing — especially when someone must make sense of what is going on or why without access to the language’s manual or a TEA

expert. Thus, to help with clarifying things for both beginners and regular users of the language, the DEBUG MODE could be enhanced further by including [more] insightful information about each TEA instruction encountered in a program — basic things like tagging or annotating the instruction with its formal name; e.g. upon encountering `i:`, tagging that as “Input”, “Prompt for Input” or better, “Interact”, while `i!:STR` would be tagged as “Unconditionally Set Input”, while `i:STR` would be “Conditionally Set Input” — to help someone understand when which variant of the **I:** TEA primitive shall do or behave like what or why it is behaving in a particular way in a problematic program. This feature, when applied to the seemingly small set of the 26 TEA Primitives; **a:** to **z:** — and some newbies don’t even realize that TEA allows ALL-UPPERCASE commands too — **A:** to **Z:**, shall really help some developers come to appreciate and love this very neat and razor-sharp general-purpose programming language.

Apart from the above list of potential enhancements to the TEA debugger and the debugging experiencing in TEA, a few other matters also need to be considered in future generations of the language, its runtime and debugging facilities if not the entire TEA SOE. In particular, we can give attention to:

1. **Introduction of a Static Code Analysis Mode of the TEA runtime:** Essentially, without even having to actually execute a TEA program (basically, *processing the program without producing effects*), allow for some mechanism similar to the “-d” flag of `tttt` — perhaps “-sa”? — that would go through the provided TEA code or program script, and merely check it for potential errors likely to lead to bugs, code patterns likely to lead into security vulnerabilities, problems with the quality of the code and issues that could make the code difficult to maintain in the long-run.

This same feature could for example be responsible for issuing warnings when a TEA program is found to be containing otherwise harmless code, but which code is either useless or merely wasteful — such as instances of INERT TEA statements. By combining this facility with the DEBUG MODE — whether or not the static analysis is to be part of the debugger or a separate facility in the TEA runtime or ecosystem shall be decided later, but, the two mechanisms brought together, shall surely make the identification, resolution and avoidance of mistakes, bugs and critical errors in TEA software much more easier to manage.

2. **Implement Floyd-Method Cut-Points:** Lastly, and to especially assist with automated program verification or the writing of logic proofs in TEA — a kind of automated program verification, which might also be useful in advanced forms of system debugging and testing of program correctness, we could implement the so-called “**FLOYD METHOD**” [1] that calls for the implementation of “cut-points” — somewhat similar to breakpoints, or perhaps the equivalent of *assertion statements* in

a TEA program. These then, would be useful such as in the testing of some proof-conditions (e.g. that the **AI** is nonempty at the moment in the program of interest), and which, if the condition isn't passed/correct at that moment in the program's execution, the program halts with an error or exception, and so that, a program that passes all such cut-points without errors is expected to be logically correct as per the nature or conditions of the tests embedded within the TEA program, and thus program verification or validation can be done automatically.

However, as per the current TEA language semantics, looks like clever or rather, creative use of the [conditional] **Quit** command — **Q:**, already offers a facility very close to what such Floyd Cut-points would do — without triggering run-time exceptions though, and only merely causing the TEA program to quit/halt once some desired condition in the program is unmet upon the processing of that particular instruction.

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