Debugging

Help with finding bugs in your code

Produced Dr. Siobhán Drohan

by: Ms. Mairéad Meagher





Topic List

1. What are bugs?



2. What are debuggers?

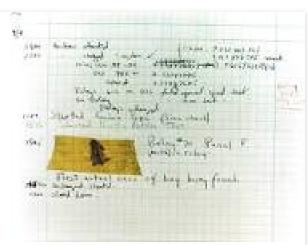


3. How do I use them?

What are bugs?

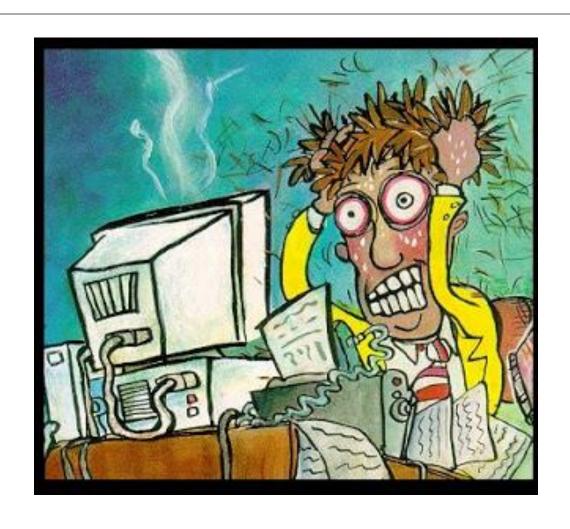


A software **bug** is an error, flaw, failure or fault in a **computer** program or system that causes it to produce an incorrect or unexpected result, or to behave in unintended ways.



Software bug - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_bug

Bugs can be frustrating to find/fix



Topic List

1. What are **bugs**?



2. What are debuggers?



3. How do I use them?

Help is at hand...debuggers!

A debugger can be used to fix bugs

...hence the name debugger!

Debugger



- A debugger is a software tool that
 - helps in examining how an application executes
 - lets programmers execute an application one statement at a time.(Step, step into, step out)
 - typically provides functions
 - to stop and start a program at selected points in the source code (breakpoints)
 - to examine the values of variables (watch, trace)

Debugger



- Debuggers are especially useful when your program contains logical errors.
 - i.e. errors that the compiler will not pickup but that lead to incorrect results

e.g. if your syntax is correct but the logic of your problem solution is faulty.



 Using the debugger, you can trace how each of the calculations and changes made to fields/variables happen and hopefully figure out where the error is occurring.

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1. What are **bugs**?



2. What are debuggers?



3. How do I use them?

Debugger



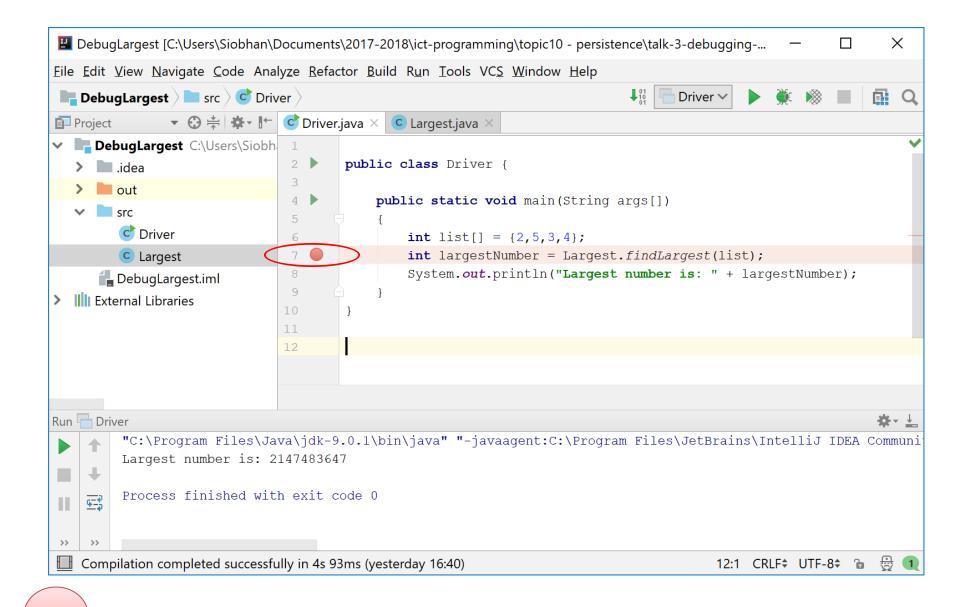
 Most IDEs come with a debugger; IntelliJ has one.

- We are going to use the IntelliJ Debugger to step through the debugging of a small program
 - The program iterates over a primitive array of int and prints out the largest number in the array.

```
public class Driver {
    public static void main(String args[])
         int list[] = \{2,5,3,4\};
         int largestNumber = Largest.findLargest(list);
         System.out.println("Largest number is: " + largestNumber);
                           public class Largest {
                               public static int findLargest (int[] list) {
                                   int index = 0;
Given this code...
                                    int max = Integer.MAX VALUE;
                                   for (index = 0; index < list.length; index++) {</pre>
 We are expecting this output:
                                       if (list[index] > max) {
   Largest number is: 5
                                           max = list[index];
 But we get:
   Largest number is: 2147483647
                                   return max;
```

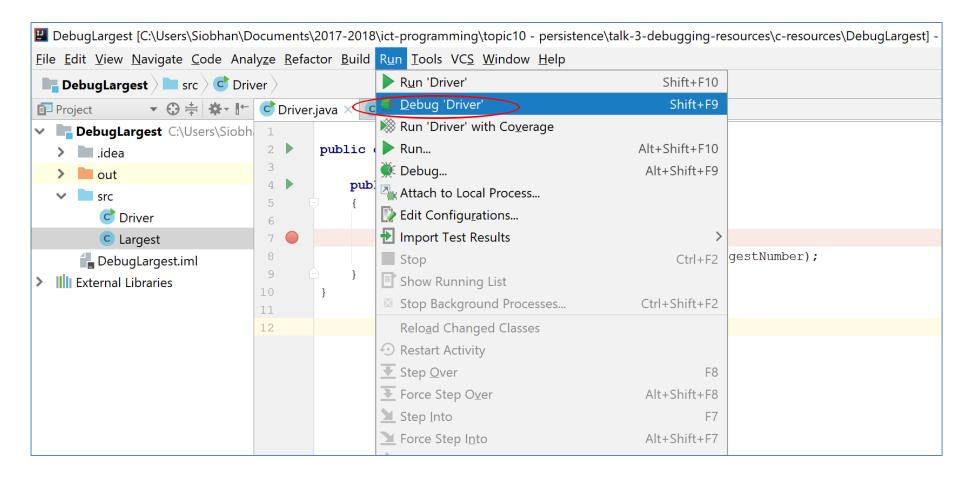


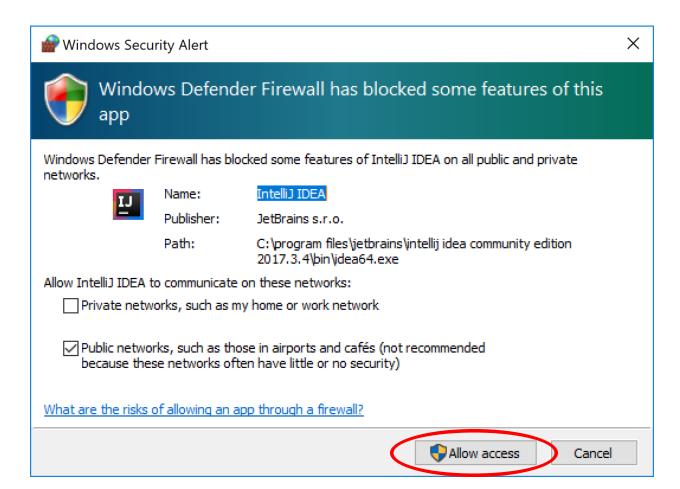
Let's debug the code in IntelliJ to help us find the error...

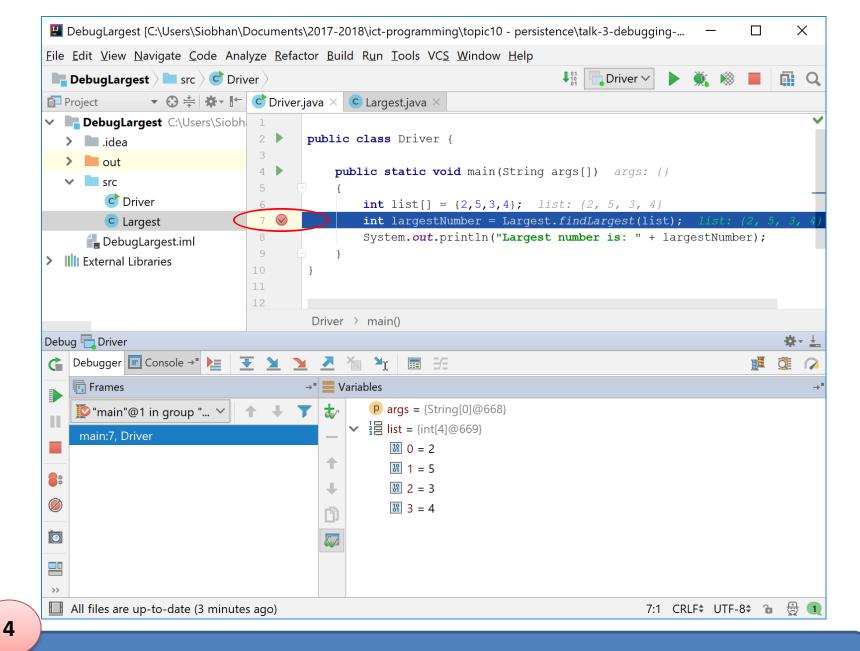


Click in the grey margin beside line 7. This will set up a breakpoint on this line.

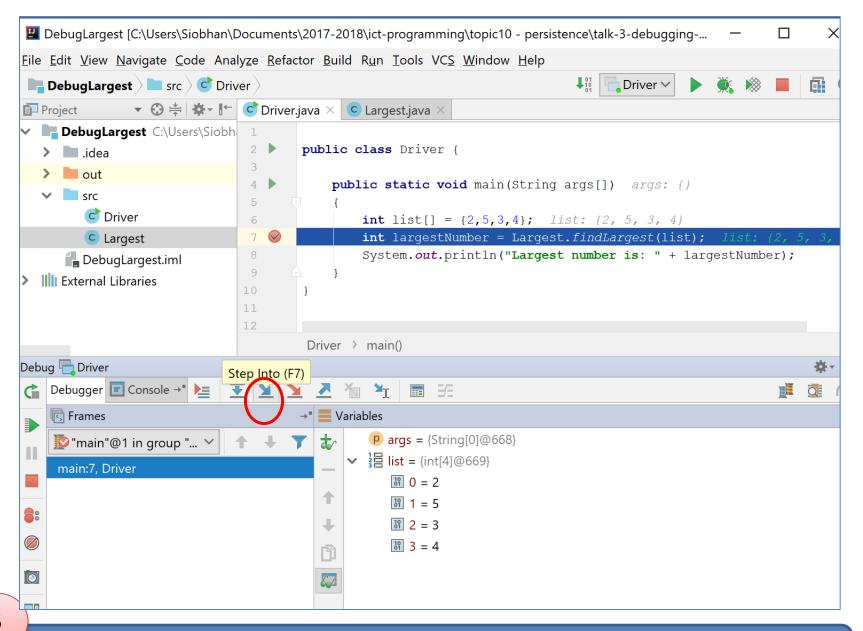
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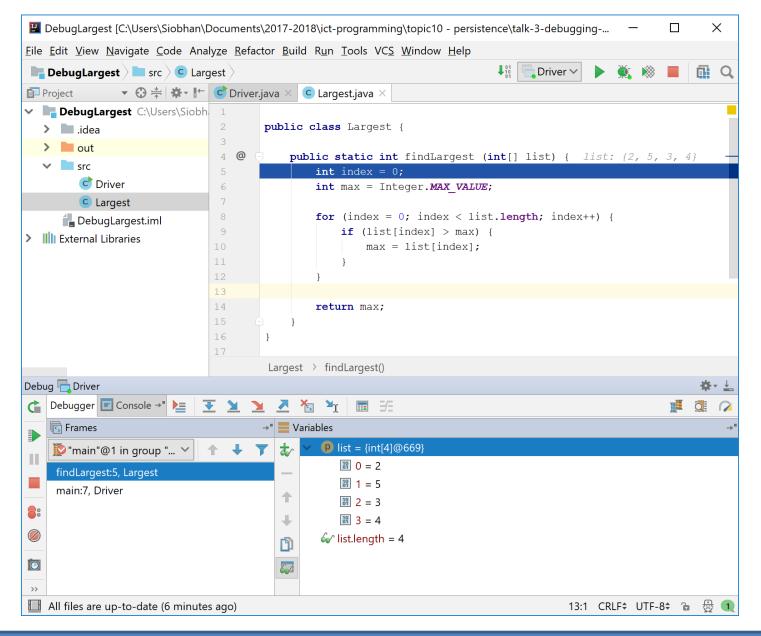




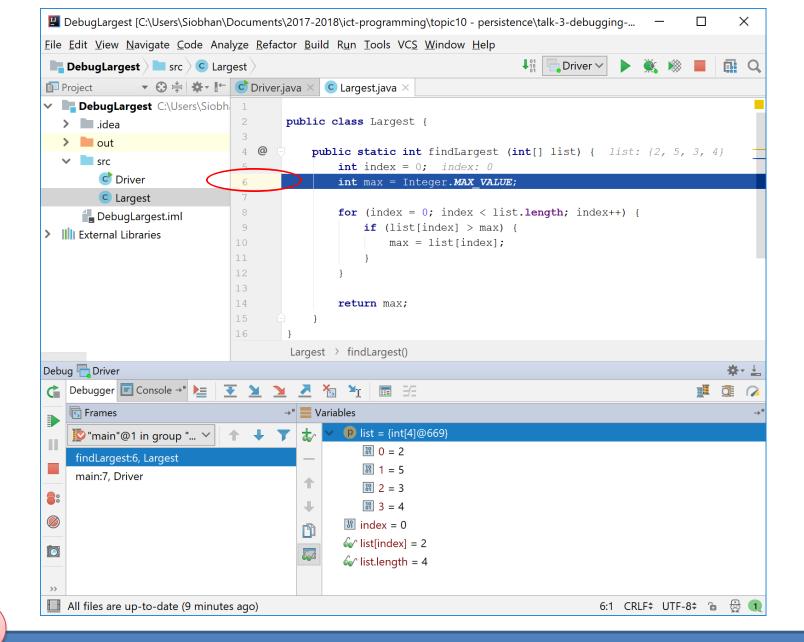


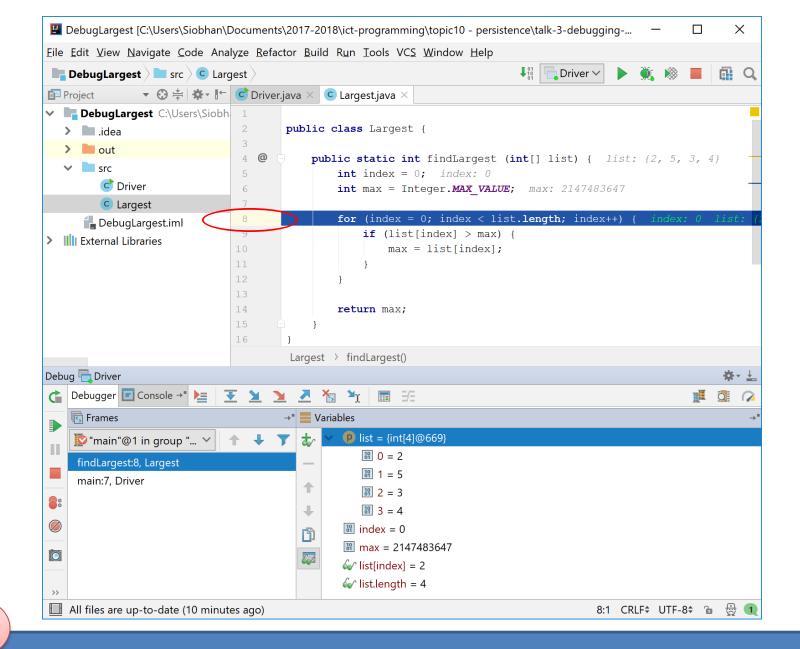
You are now in Debug mode...the program has stopped just before executing line 7.





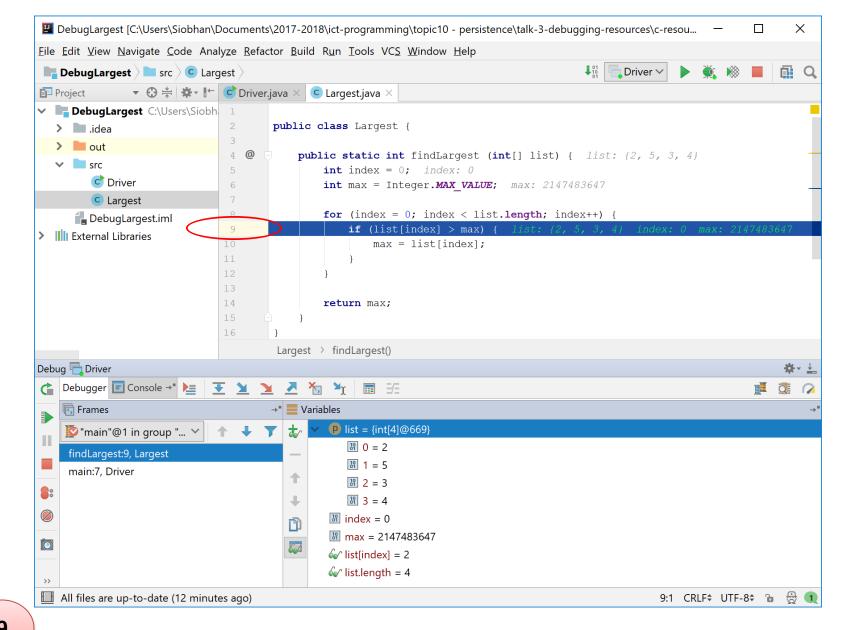
Now that we are in the findLargest method, we want to execute each line while monitoring the value of Max. This should help us locate the error...

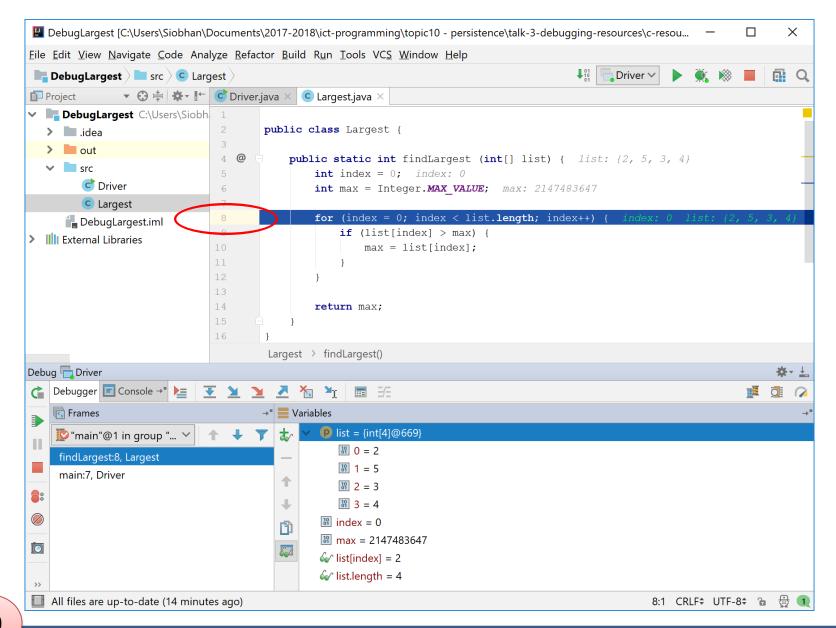




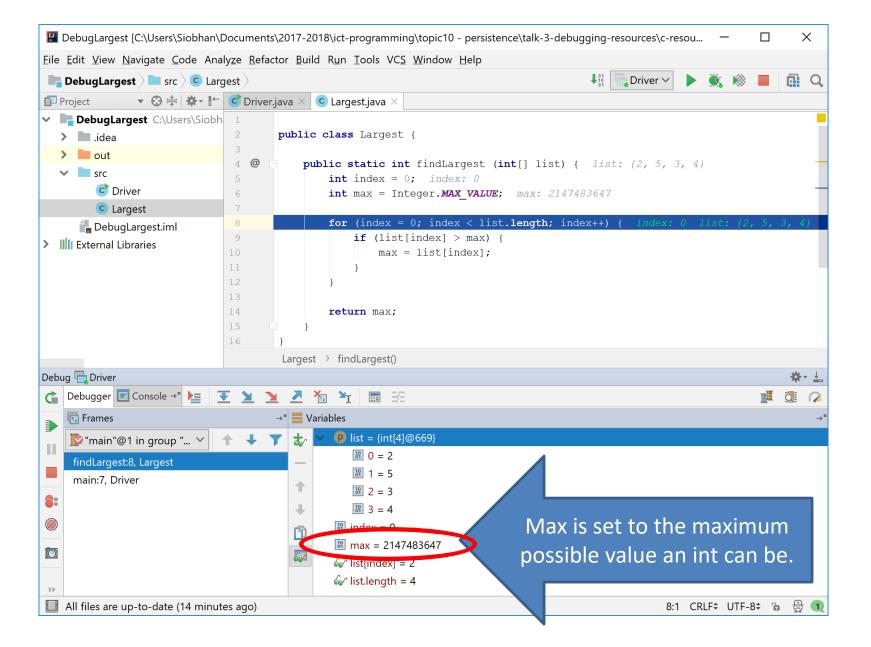
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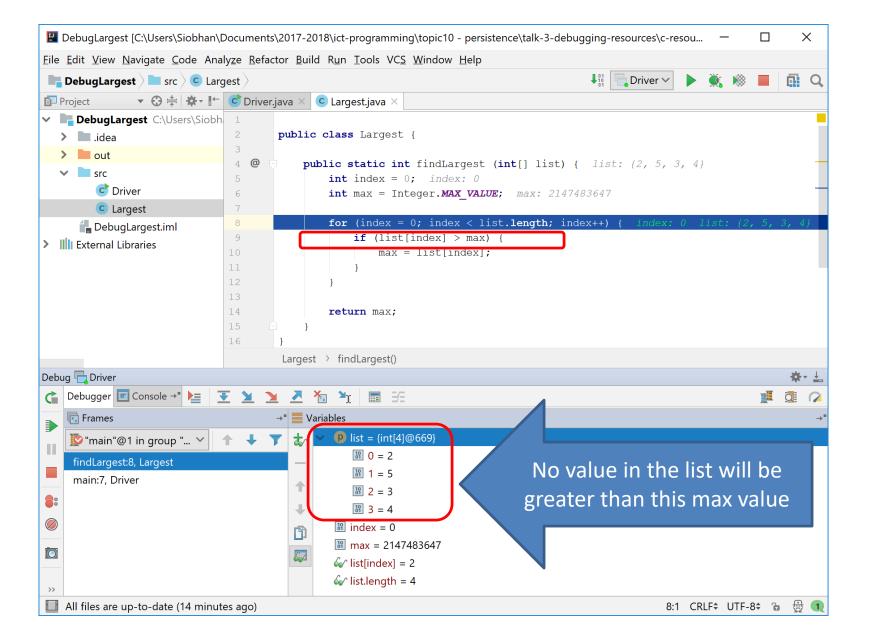
Step \rightarrow execution now stopped on line 8...note the value of max.

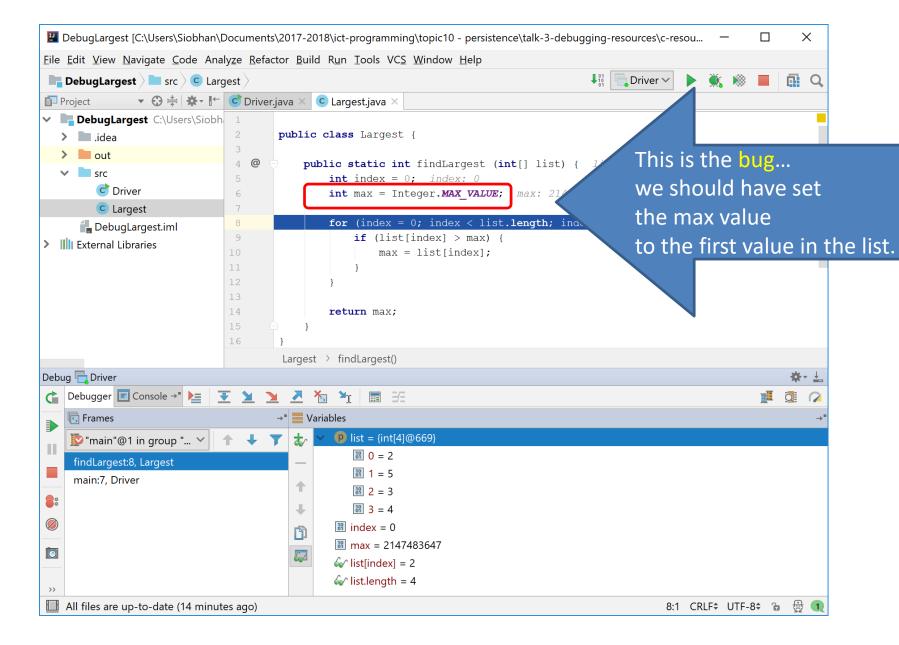




Step → execution now stopped back on line 8... can you see the problem?







Fixing the bug

Instead of the line of code:

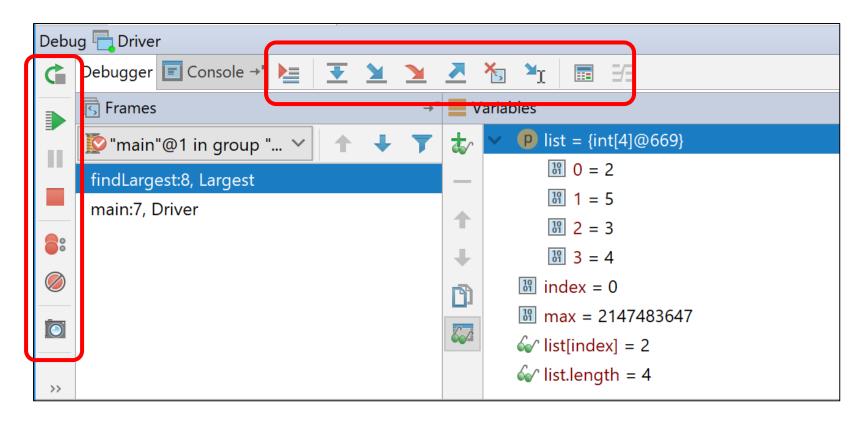
```
int max = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
```

We need:

```
int max = list[0];
```



Some IntelliJ debugger buttons...

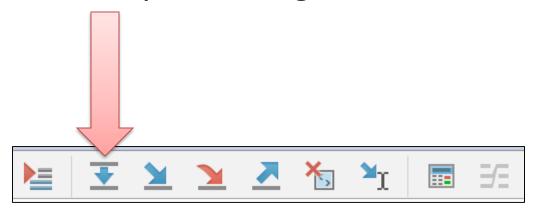




Step Over



to step over the next method call (without entering it) at the currently executing line of code.

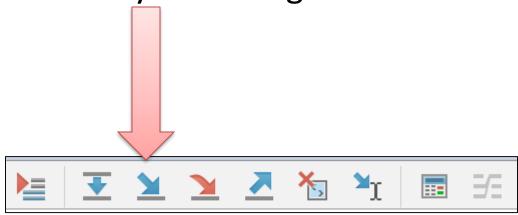




Step Into



step into the next method call at the currently executing line of code.



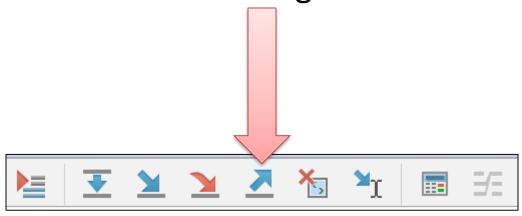


Step Out



executes the remaining lines of a method in which the current execution point lies.

The next statement displayed is the statement following the method call.

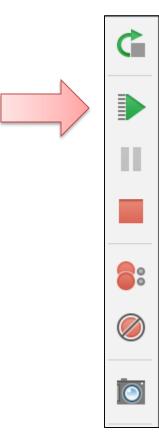




Resume Program



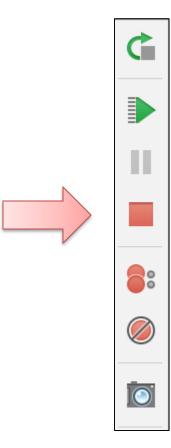
resume the execution of the currently suspended debug target.





Terminate

to terminate the launch associated with the selected debug target i.e. **stop** the program.

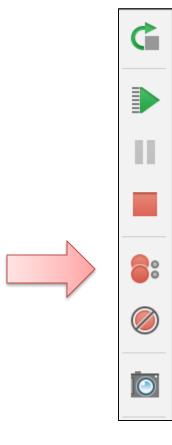




Show breakpoints



show all the breakpoints (in a pop up window) in the program.





Rerun program



start the program again.



















Now it's your turn!

 practice using the debugger on this code (there is a step in your labs to provide support).

Any Questions?

