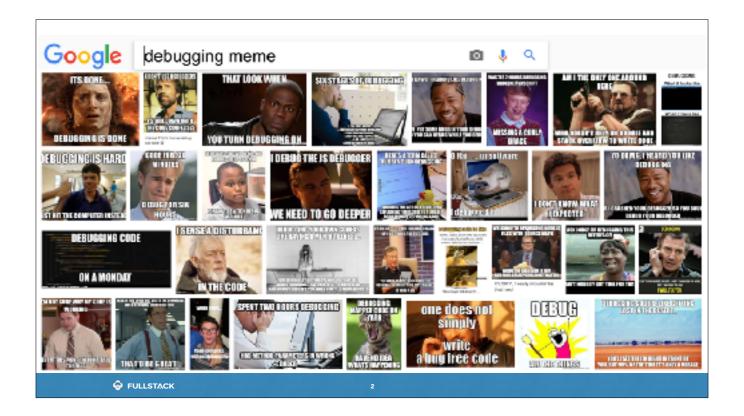
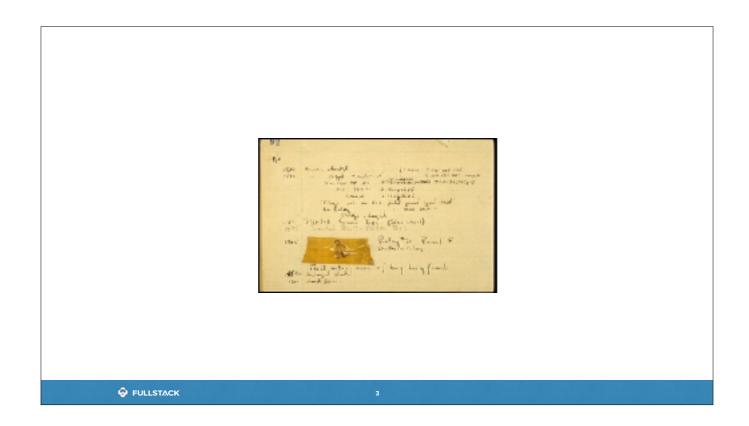


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Debugging is a HOT TOPIC

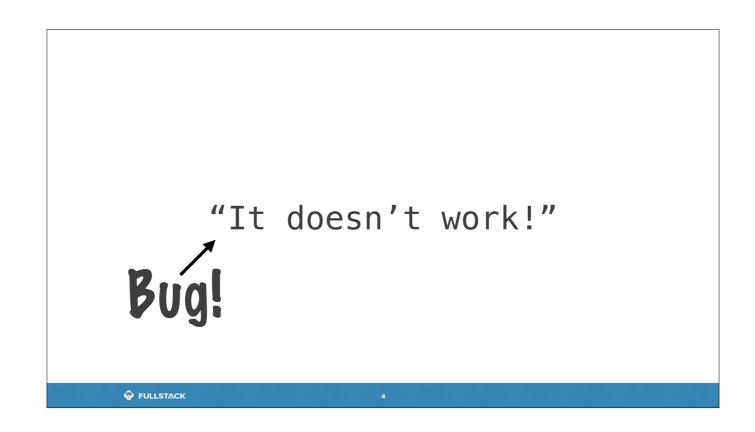
Pro tip: If you're at a networking event ad you don't know what to talk about to a developer, ask them about their worst debugging session.



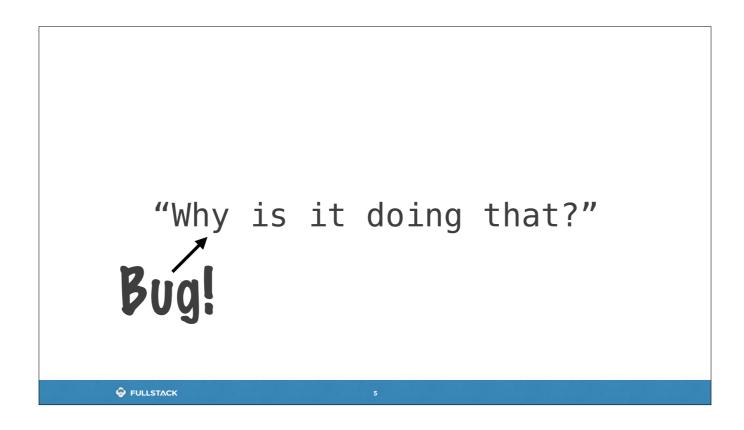
Classic debugging story.

Real-admiral Grace Hopper discovers a moth in a computer (Harvard University's Mark II)

(the name "bug" and "debugging" trace back to airplane diagnostics in the Air Force)



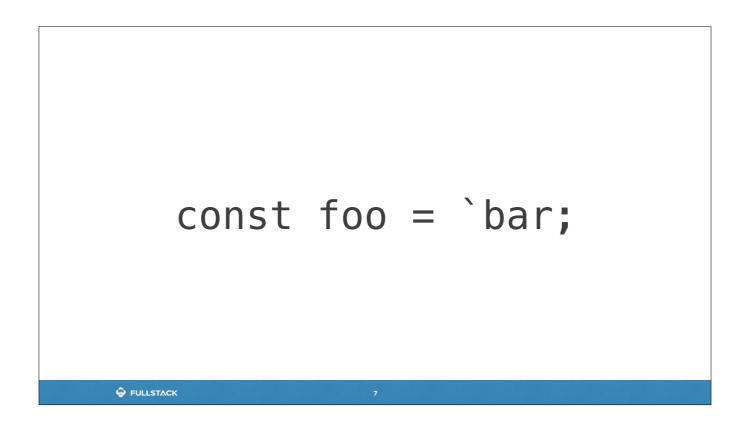
How to know you have a bug. If somebody says...



Or when they ask...



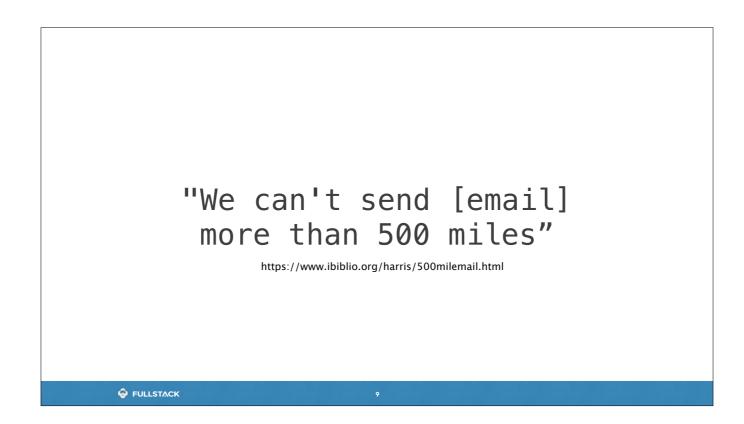
The computer exhibits weird behavior.... It's a bug!:



Some bugs are very simple.

```
funciton bar () {
}
```

Some are cruel



Some are **very** cruel.

Yes, this is real story: https://www.ibiblio.org/harris/500milemail.html

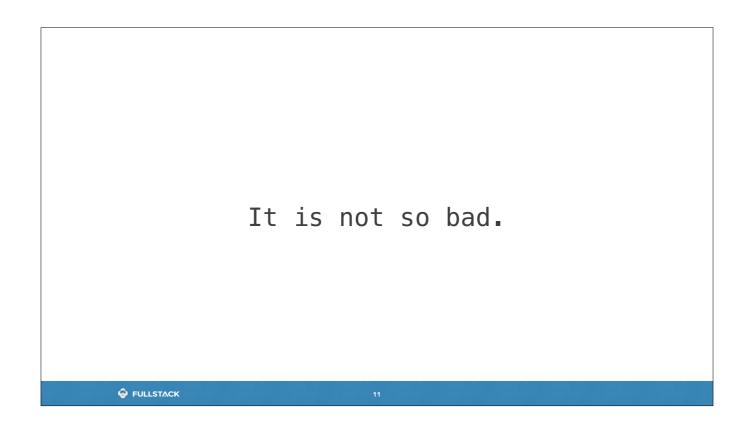
There was a campus email system that was unable to deliver emails to locations more than 500 miles away.

The system was set to timeout on a very short interval, it turned out to be about 3 milliseconds.

Light travels \sim 558 miles in 3 ms

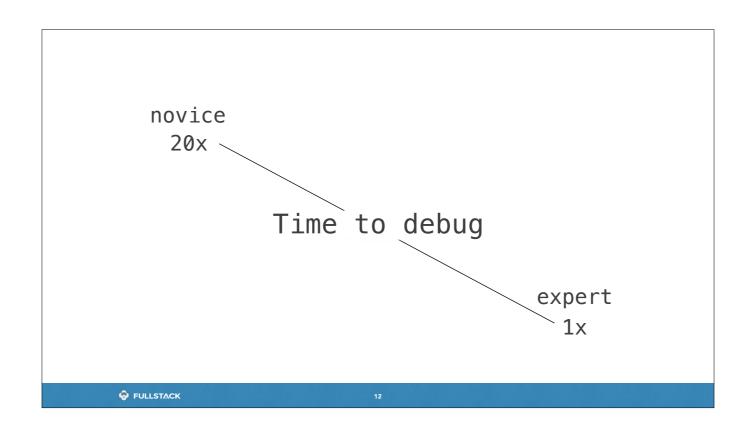


With those descriptions of those bugs it might look like this is what you are signed for. And.... This is true.



But others have come here before us.

There is a bounty of debugging tactics and tools.



And you will be greatly rewarded by improving your debugging skills

Studies show a **20:1** difference in time to debug between experienced and inexperienced developers, also leaving (and creating!) far fewer bugs in the process (McConnell, Code Complete).



Hey look. bug fixing is last



An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Debugging is twice as hard as writing the code in the first place.

Therefore, if you write the code as cleverly as possible, you are,

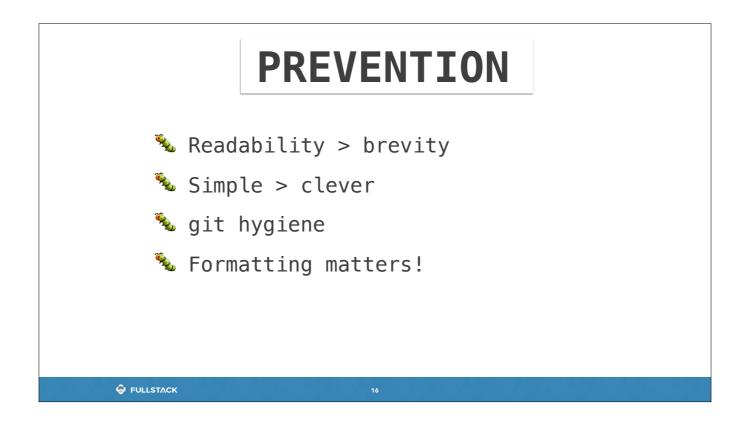
by definition, not smart enough to debug it.

- Brian W. Kernaghan

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Brian W. Kernaghan, Co-Author of "the C programming language" (regarded by many to be the authoritative reference on C) among many other books.



Thousand-page books have been written on this subject, but here are some tips that will keep many bugs away - Keep them in mind

Formatting matters! It's not just about opinionated aesthetics. It is about reducing complexity, improving maintainability, and consequently eliminating the potential for bugs.

```
1 async function main
2  () {
3 try { throws();
4  }catch (err) {console.log('caught');}}
```

indentation matters

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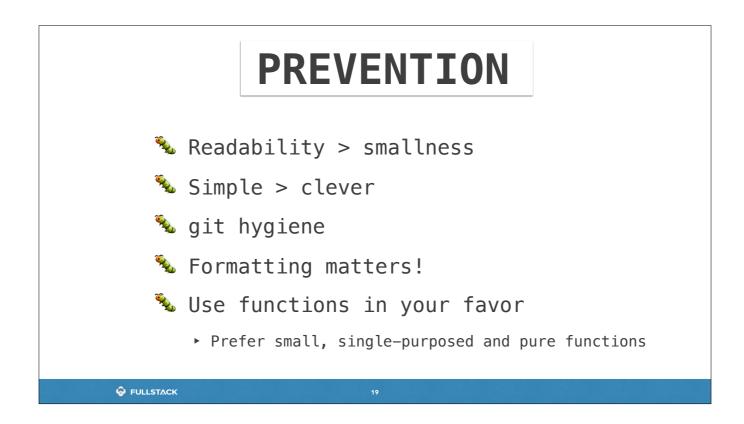
17

:screamface:

indentation matters

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Functions are an integral part of coding in languages such as Js. Here are a few tips:

- Use small functions. Try imposing an arbitrary limit (10 lines is plenty).
- Prefer single-purpose functions. If your function does two things, maybe it should be two functions.
- Prefer pure functions. Pure functions neither rely on nor influence the surrounding scope. They take in inputs and return outputs nothing more. That makes them easy to reason about (stateless)

```
1 let result
2 const add (a, b) => {
3      result = a + b
4 }
5 add(10, 20)
6 console.log(result)
```

avoid side-effects

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This function `add` is changing a variable outside of itself.

This is difficult to read, and easy for another developer to misunderstand.

```
1 const add = (a, b) => a + b
2 console.log(add(10, 20))
```

avoid side-effects

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We didn't even need that outside variable.

single-purpose functions

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```
1 const add = (a, b) => a + b
2 const subtract = (a, b) => a - b
```

single-purpose functions

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Split out as two functions this is much simpler to reason about

Tools can get help.



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Actually, you can set assistive tooling in your computer, and it helps quite a bit with this.



Assistive tooling can help reduce entire classes of bugs.

After this lecture, you'll be installing some helpful tools to help with this.



ESLint is great too.

[demo eslint: https://eslint.org/demo/]



Prettier is great.

[demo prettier: https://prettier.io/]