

Debugging 🐞

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ReDI



What does "debugging" mean?

- Even before computers were common, engineers used "debugging" to mean finding and fixing errors in systems, such as engines or cameras
- Why not just "find and fix errors"?
- There's usually a connotation that the system's input and output are not directly coupled (related), so it is not easily reproducible
- Therefore you need process and tools to find out where things went wrong
- Sometimes, you debug systems that you created in the first place!



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- You make an appointment at the doctor, you go there and they forgot about you (but the rest of the people are ok)
 - System works partially. Hard to identify because it only happens sometimes



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- Plumber never comes
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Thursday: toilet breaks, you call the landlord to ask for a plumber



Friday: landlord calls you, plumber will come on Monday



Monday: you are prepared but plumber doesn't come





Step 1: toilet breaks, you call landlord to ask for a plumber



Step 2: landlord calls plumber, makes an appointment and tells you the day



Step 3: plumber cancels, landlord forgets to tell you



Step 4: the day comes, you wait and no one comes. Program failure





Steps

- 1. Reproduce the problem
 - Find the right environment / inputs that this problem happens Define what output you are expecting
- 2. Narrow down / simplify the inputs
 Remove/control extraneous bits that don't cause the issue
- 3. Examine / trace program state to find source of issue Use tools such as logs / debuggers / metrics / LLMs to find the issue
- Write a fix for it
- 5. Write a test for it
 To prevent it from coming back (regressions)!



Logs / Print Debugging

- Add print() to your code to find out what it is doing
- Easy to start; can be difficult to write this over many functions and files, and cleanup after
- Frowned upon if done unnecessarily
- Necessary for tracing, especially in distributed systems (many machines)

```
for i in range(1, n):
    print(f"this is the {i} loop")
    print(f"a is {a}")
    print(f"b is {a}")
    a = b
    b = a + b
    print(f"(after) a is {a}")
    print(f"(after) b is {a}")
```



Debugger

- Can be hard to start / use at first
- Allow you to inspect every step / state of your program
- Breakpoints
 - Places where the debugger will stop at your code
- Step in / out / over
 - Go into functions, out of functions, over functions
- Variables (recall scopes from functions)
 - Local: variables defined/accessible in this function
 - Global: variables defined outside of this function



