

# Debugging Qt Quick Projects

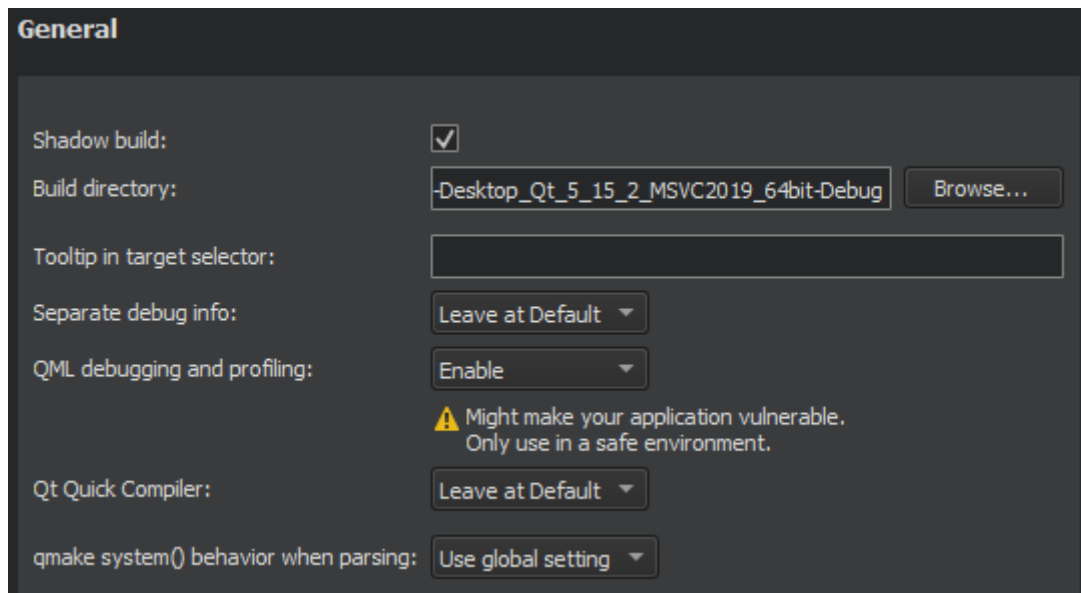
**Note:** You need Qt 5.0 or later to debug Qt Quick projects. For an example of how to debug Qt Quick Projects, see [Debugging a Qt Quick Example Application](#).

## Setting Up QML Debugging

The process of setting up debugging for Qt Quick projects depends on the [type of the project](#): Qt Quick UI or Qt Quick Application, and the Qt version used. To debug Qt Quick UI projects, select the **Enable QML** check box in the **Debugger Settings** in **Projects** mode **Run Settings**.

To debug Qt Quick Applications:

1. If you use qmake as the build system, make sure that debugging is enabled in the **Build Settings, QML debugging and profiling** field, either explicitly for the project or globally by default.



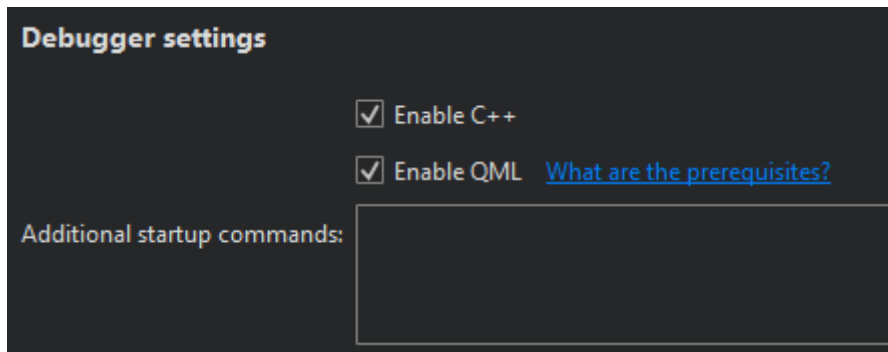
**Note:** Debugging requires opening a socket at a TCP port, which presents a security risk. Anyone on the Internet could connect to the application that you are debugging and execute any JavaScript functions. Therefore, you must make sure that the port is properly protected by a firewall.

2. In the **Run Settings, Debugger Settings** section, select the **Enable QML** check box to enable QML debugging.
3. Select **Build > Rebuild Project** to clean and rebuild the project.

**Note:** The `qmltooling` plugins that are required for debugging are automatically installed during Qt Creator and Qt installation. Do not delete them if you plan to debug QML applications.

## Mixed C++/QML Debugging

To debug both the C++ and QML parts of your application at the same time, select the **Enable C++** and **Enable QML** checkboxes for both languages in the **Debugger Settings** section in the project **Run Settings**.



## Starting QML Debugging

To start the application, choose **Debug > Start Debugging > Start Debugging of Startup Project** or press **F5**. Once the application starts running, it behaves and performs as usual. You can then perform the following tasks:

- › Debug JavaScript functions
- › Execute JavaScript expressions to get information about the state of the application
- › Inspect QML properties and JavaScript variables and change them temporarily at runtime

To debug already running applications:

1. Build the application by using the appropriate configuration parameters (if you build the application with Qt Creator, it automatically uses the correct configuration):
  - › When using CMake, the `target_compile_definitions` command is defined in the CMakeLists.txt file:  
`target_compile_definitions(myapp PRIVATE QT_QML_DEBUG)`  
Where *myapp* is the application to debug.
  - › When using qmake, the following value is defined for the `CONFIG` property in the .pro file: `CONFIG += qml_debug`

2. Start the application with the following arguments:

```
-qmljsdebugger=port:<port>[,host:<ip address>][,block]
```

Where `port` (mandatory) specifies the debugging port, `ip address` (optional) specifies the IP address of the host where the application is running, and `block` (optional) prevents the application from running until the debug client connects to the server. This enables debugging from the start.

**Note:** Setting breakpoints is only possible if the application is started with block mode.

Choose the kit configured for the device where the application to be debugged is running. The port number to use is displayed in the standard output when the application starts.

## Debugging JavaScript Functions

You can use the Qt Creator **Debug** mode to inspect the state of your application while debugging. You can interact with the debugger by:

- › Setting breakpoints
- › Viewing call stack trace
- › Viewing local variables and function parameters
- › Evaluating Expressions

## Inspecting Items

While the application is running, you can use the **Locals** view to explore the QML item structure.

Locals		
Name	Value	Type
▼ QQuickView	object	QQuickView
▶ Properties	list	
▼ QQuickRootItem	object	QQuickRootItem
▶ Properties	list	
▼ root	object	Rectangle
▶ Properties	list	
▶ Transition	object	Transition
▼ State	object	State
▼ Properties	list	
changes	<unknown valu...	QQmlListProperty<QQuickStateOperation>
extend		QString
name	in-game	QString
objectName		QString
when		QQmlBinding *
▶ gameOverTimer	object	Timer
▶ Image	object	Image
▶ gameCanvas	object	GameArea
▶ menu	object	Item
▶ scoreBar	object	Image
▶ bottomBar	object	Image
▶ Connections	object	Connections
▶ stateChangeAnim	object	SequentialAnimation
▶ Keys	object	Keys
QQmlEngine	object	QQmlEngine
▶ QQmlFileSelector	object	QQmlFileSelector
▶ Component	object	Component

To keep the application visible while you interact with the debugger, select **Debug > Show Application on Top**.

You can view a QML item in the **Locals** view in the following ways:

- › Expand the item in the object tree.
- › Select the item in the code editor.
- › Select **Debug > Select** to activate selection mode and then click an item in the running application.

## Inspecting User Interfaces

When you debug complex applications, you can jump to the position in code where an item is defined.

In the selection mode, you can click items in the running application to jump to their definitions in the code. The properties of the selected item are displayed in the **Locals** view.

The **Select** tool will be enabled either if your application is using Qt 5.7 or later, or if your application is using an earlier version of Qt and is based on the `QQuickView` class. You can also view the item hierarchy in the running application:

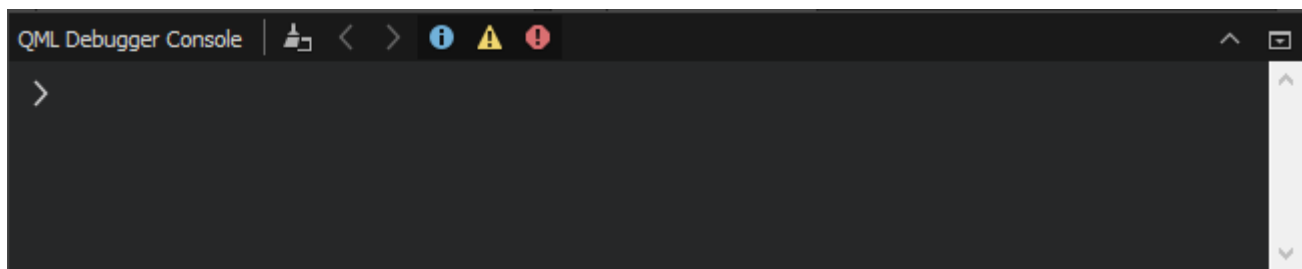
Double-click an item in the running application to cycle through the item stack at the cursor position.

To switch out of the selection mode, toggle the **Select** menu item.

To move the application running in Qt QML Viewer to the front, select **Debug > Show Application on Top**.

## Executing JavaScript Expressions

When the application is interrupted by a breakpoint, you can use the **QML Debugger Console** to execute JavaScript expressions in the current context. To open it, choose **View > Output > QML Debugger Console**.



You can change property values temporarily, without editing the source, and view the results in the running application. You can change the property values permanently in code.

## Applying QML Changes at Runtime

When you change property values in the **QML Debugger Console** or in the **Locals** or **Expression** view, they are immediately updated in the running application, but not in the source code.

[< Using Debugging Helpers](#)

[Debugging a C++ Example Application >](#)

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