

Coding and solution

Team Id	PNT2022TMID41774
Project name	Emerging methods for early detection of forest fire
Maximum marks	2 Marks

Debugging And Traceability

* Debugging is to do a performance analysis, which can't be accomplished on the debugging end.

* 5 stages main advantage of using trace over debug of debugging

Δ Denial

Δ Anger

Δ Bargaining

Δ Depression

Δ Acceptance

* Then we have the pdb prompt. Now to navigate the code, we can use the following commands.

* Post-mortem debugging means entering debug mode after the program is finished with the execution process (failure has already occurred).

* supports post-mortem debugging through the `pm()` and `post_mortem()` functions.

Debugging python

Python3

```
a = 20
b = 10
s = 0
for i in range(a):
    s += a / b
    b -= 1
```

Output:

```
C:\Users\admin\Desktop\CS_Stuff\pythoVS>python exppdb.py
> c:\users\admin\desktop\cs_stuff\pythovs\exppdb.py(10)<module>()
-> x = input("Enter first number : ")
(Pdb) █
```

Traceability in python

Python3

```
import pdb
```

```
def addition(a, b):
    answer = a * b
    return answer
```

```
pdb.set_trace()
x = input("Enter first number : ")
y = input("Enter second number : ")
sum = addition(x, y)
print(sum)
```

Output:

```
(common_env3.8) $ python -m pdb test_2.py
> test_2.py(1)<module>()
-> a = 20
(Pdb) jump 4 ← Jumped to line 4
> test_2.py(4)<module>()
-> s = 0
(Pdb) n ← Jumped to next line (i.e. line 5)
> test_2.py(5)<module>()
-> for i in range(a): Showing contents of line 5
(Pdb) █
```

Checking variables on the Stack

- * All the variables including variables local to the function being executed in the program as well as global are maintained on the stack
- * We can use args(or use a) to print all the arguments of a function which is currently active.
- * p command evaluates an expression given as an argument and prints the result.
- * Python pdb Breakpoints

Δ While working with large programs, we often want to add a number of breakpoints where we know errors might occur.

Δ To do this you just have to use the break command.

Δ When you insert a breakpoint, the debugger assigns a number to it starting from .

Δ Use the break to display all the breakpoints.

Syntax:

break filename: lineno, condition

```
C:\Users\admin\Desktop\CS_Stuff\pythoVS>python -m pdb exppdb.py
> c:\users\admin\desktop\cs_stuff\pythovs\exppdb.py(1)<module>()
-> def multiply(a, b):
(Pdb) break exppdb.py:6
Breakpoint 1 at c:\users\admin\desktop\cs_stuff\pythovs\exppdb.py:6
(Pdb) break exppdb.py:7
Breakpoint 2 at c:\users\admin\desktop\cs_stuff\pythovs\exppdb.py:7
(Pdb) break
Num Type      Disp Enb   Where
1  breakpoint keep yes    at c:\users\admin\desktop\cs_stuff\pythovs\exppdb.py:6
2  breakpoint keep yes    at c:\users\admin\desktop\cs_stuff\pythovs\exppdb.py:7
(Pdb) █
```