



XMAS DEV 2025

**Crash sotto l'albero: gli elfi del
debugging salvano il Natale**



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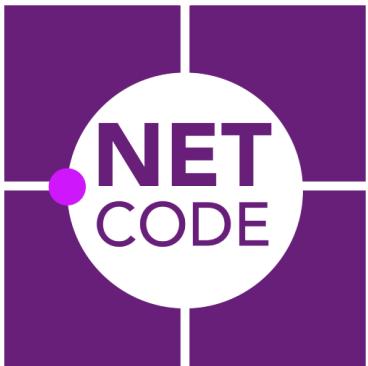
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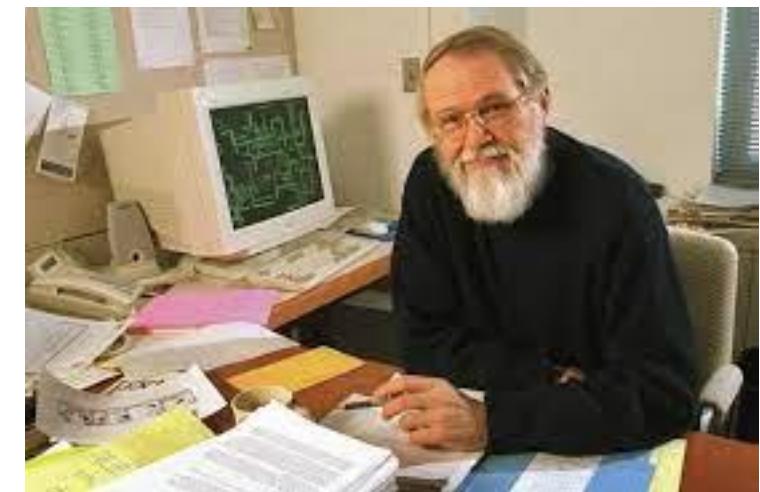




SOFTWARE BUGS ARE EXPENSIVE

“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 Kernighan





IMPORTANCE OF DEBUGGING

- Perfect code is an illusion
- Legacy Code
- Deeper Understanding
- Helps you learn & write better code in the future



THE THREE DEBUGGING PHASES

- Isolation
- Replication
- Fix



PRODUCTION DEBUGGING

Requirements

Obtain actionable information about crashes and errors

Obtain accurate performance information

Limitations

Can't install Visual Studio

Can't suspend production servers

Can't run intrusive tools



DUMP FILE

- A user dump is a snapshot of a running process
- A kernel dump is a snapshot of the entire system
- Dump files are useful for post-mortem diagnostics and for production debugging
- Anytime you can't attach and start live debugging, a dump might help



LIMITATIONS OF DUMP FILES

A dump file is a static snapshot

- You can't debug a dump, just analyze it
- Sometimes a repro is required (or more than one repro)

Sometimes several dumps must be compared



TAXONOMY OF DUMPS

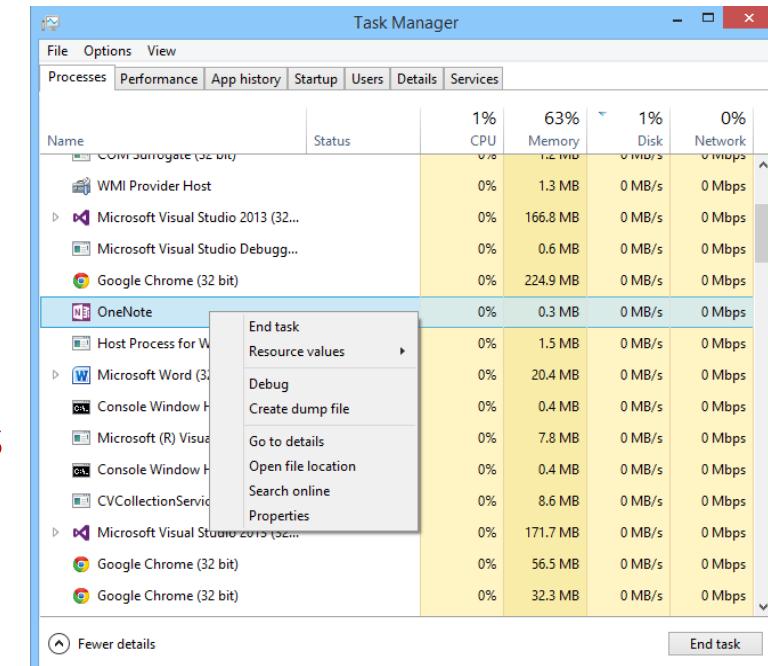
- Crash dumps are dumps generated when an application crashes
- Hang dumps are dumps generated on-demand at a specific moment
- These are just names, the contents of the dump files are the same!



GENERATING A HANG DUMP

Task Manager

right-click and choose “Create Dump File”
Creates a dump in %LOCALAPPDATA%\Temp



SysInternals - [Procdump](#) – [Procdump Linux](#)

Sysinternals utility for creating dumps,
Light-weight, no-install utility for generating dumps

[DebugDiag](#)

Microsoft tool for monitoring and dump generation



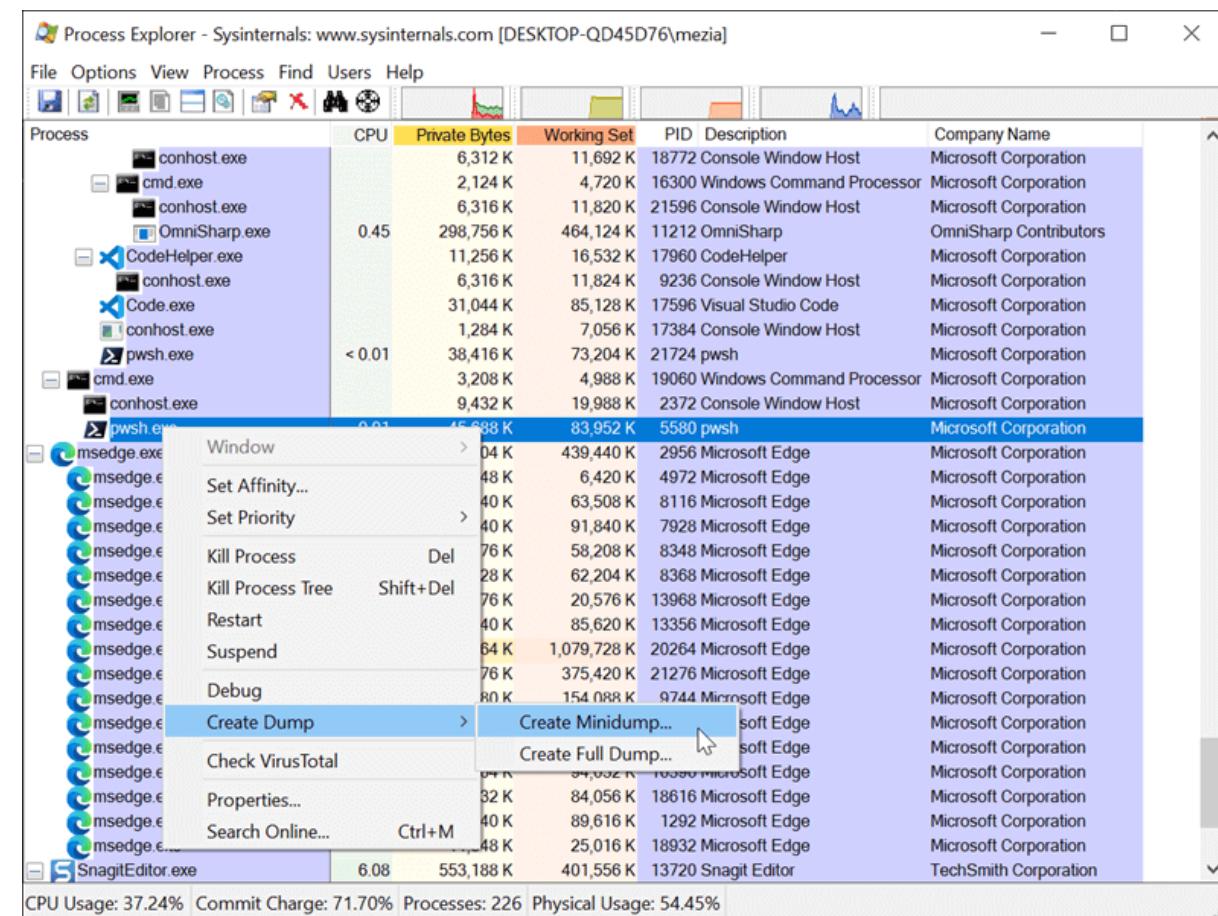
GENERATING A HANG DUMP

SysInternals - Process Explorer

Right-click on the process and select the "Create Dump" menu item

Minidump: ideal if you need to quickly send a file to a support team or if you only want to analyze stacks and modules.

Fulldump: necessary when the problem is complex and full visibility of the heap, variables, and process state is required.





GENERATING A HANG DUMP

.NET Core diagnostic global tools

dotnet-dump

The dotnet-dump tool is a way to collect and analyze Windows and Linux core dumps without a native debugger.

dotnet-gcdump

The dotnet-gcdump tool is a way to collect GC (Garbage Collector) dumps of live .NET processes.



GENERATING A HANG DUMP

Azure App Services

Select your App Service
Go to "Diagnose and solve problems"
Select Diagnose Tools

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for diagnosing an app service. On the left, there's a sidebar with various monitoring and diagnostic tools. The 'Diagnose and solve problems' section is expanded, showing options like Microsoft Defender for Cloud, Events (preview), Deployment, Settings, Configuration, Authentication, Application Insights, Identity, and Backups. Below this, under 'Troubleshooting categories', there are several cards: Availability and Performance (Web App Down, Web App Slow, High CPU Analysis), Configuration and Management (Investigate EasyAuth errors, IP Address Configuration, Migration Operations), Risk Assessments (Analyzer app for optimal performance and configurations, Availability risks, Configuration risks), Navigator (Preview) (Ex Change Analysis, SQL Dependency, Storage, Troubleshoot), and Diagnostic Tools (Run proactive tools to automatically mitigate the app, Application Event Logs, Auto-Heal, Advanced Application Restart). The 'Diagnostic Tools' section is specifically highlighted with a red box.

Select "Collect Memory Dump"
Click on the "Collect Memory Dump".
After a few minutes, the dump
is available in the configured
storage account

The screenshot shows the 'Diagnostic Tools' page for an Azure app service. On the left, there's a sidebar with Overview, Proactive Tools (Auto-Heal, Proactive CPU Monitoring, Crash Monitoring), Diagnostic Tools (Collect .NET Profiler Trace, Collect Memory Dump, Check Connection Strings, Collect Network Trace, Collect Java Memory Dump, Collect Java Thread Dump, Collect Java Flight Recorder T., Network Troubleshooter), and Support Tools (Metrics per Instance (Apps)). The 'Collect Memory Dump' option is highlighted with a red box. The main area displays instructions for collecting a memory dump, including a note about the impact on site availability and a list of storage accounts. It shows two instances selected: RD0003FF32D5CC and RD0003FF3ABD4A. A large blue 'Collect MemoryDump' button is at the bottom right. Below it, a section titled 'What you should know before collecting a Memory Dump' lists several bullet points about the process.

[Capture memory dumps on the Azure App Service platform](#)



ANALYZING DUMPS FILE

Native debugger (WinDbg)

Analyze crash dump files by using WinDbg

DebugDiag

How to Use Debug Diagnostics to Analyze a Memory Dump

Visual Studio

Dump files in the Visual Studio debugger

The WinDbg interface shows a command window with assembly code, registers, stack, and memory dump panes. A 'Breakpoint' pane indicates a break instruction at address 0x0000000000000003.

The report summary shows 0 Errors, 1 Warning, 0 Information, and 1 Notification.

A warning message states: "The following threads in web-job-helloworld-eb603b-01-22-15-30-27.dmp are making a call to Sleep API using the .NET Library. (0) 20.00% of threads blocked (1 threads). The duration of the Sleep call is 3 seconds. Long calls to the Sleep API can delay the application significantly."

A notification message states: "DebugDiag failed to locate the PEB (Process Environment Block) in web-job-helloworld-eb603b-01-22-15-30-27.dmp, and as a result, debug analysis for this dump may be incomplete or inaccurate. It is recommended that you get another dump of the target process when the issue occurs to ensure accurate data is reported."



**NULL REFERENCE EXCEPTIONS, GC HEAP PRESSURE,
OOM EXCEPTIONS, STACK OVERFLOW,
DEAD LOCK, THREADPOOL OUTOFTHREADS**





COMMON BUGS

CRASHES

- Check the event viewer
- Capture dump on crash
- Look at the faulting stack

PERFORMANCE ISSUES

- Capture one or more dumps
- Look at all stacks
- if you can repro in test, consider profiling
- Low CPU
Waiting for an external resource
Deadlock
- High CPU
Tight loop, High CPU in GC

MEMORY LEAKS

- Capture multiple dumps
- Compare to see what objects are leaking
- Find out why they are still around



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QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION



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