

# Debugging applications

fork and edit tutorial (<https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/DevCenter/#fork-destination-box>) | report issue (<https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/DevCenter/issues/new>)

## Overview

This tutorial explores various approaches to debugging the web resources of a MobileFirst application, either before running the application in a device or while running it in a device.

The tutorial also explores the debugging of MobileFirst adapters and the tools that are available to the developer to conduct the debugging effort.

The following debugging options are covered:

- What is debugging?
- Debugging on a desktop browser
- Debugging with Mobile Browser Simulator
- Debugging with iOS Remote Web Inspector
- Debugging with Chrome Remote Web Inspector
- Debugging with Weinre
- Debugging with IBM MobileFirst Logger
- Testing adapter procedures
- Debugging with WireShark

## What is debugging?

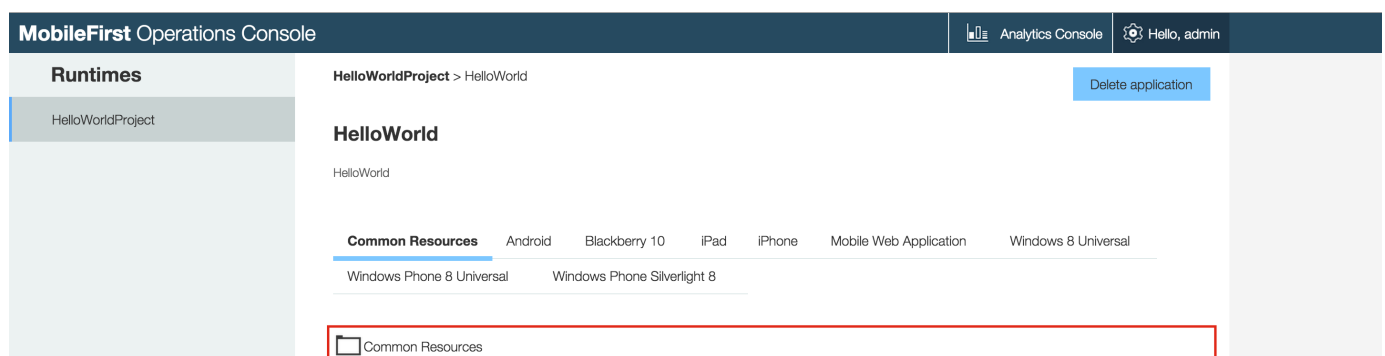
Debugging is a process that consists of finding the cause of defects in the application code and UI.

- MobileFirst applications consist of web-based resources and optional native code (such as Java, Objective-C and C#).
- You can debug native code by using standard tools that are provided by the platform SDK, such as XCode, Android LogCat/ADB, or Microsoft Visual Studio.

## Debugging on a desktop browser

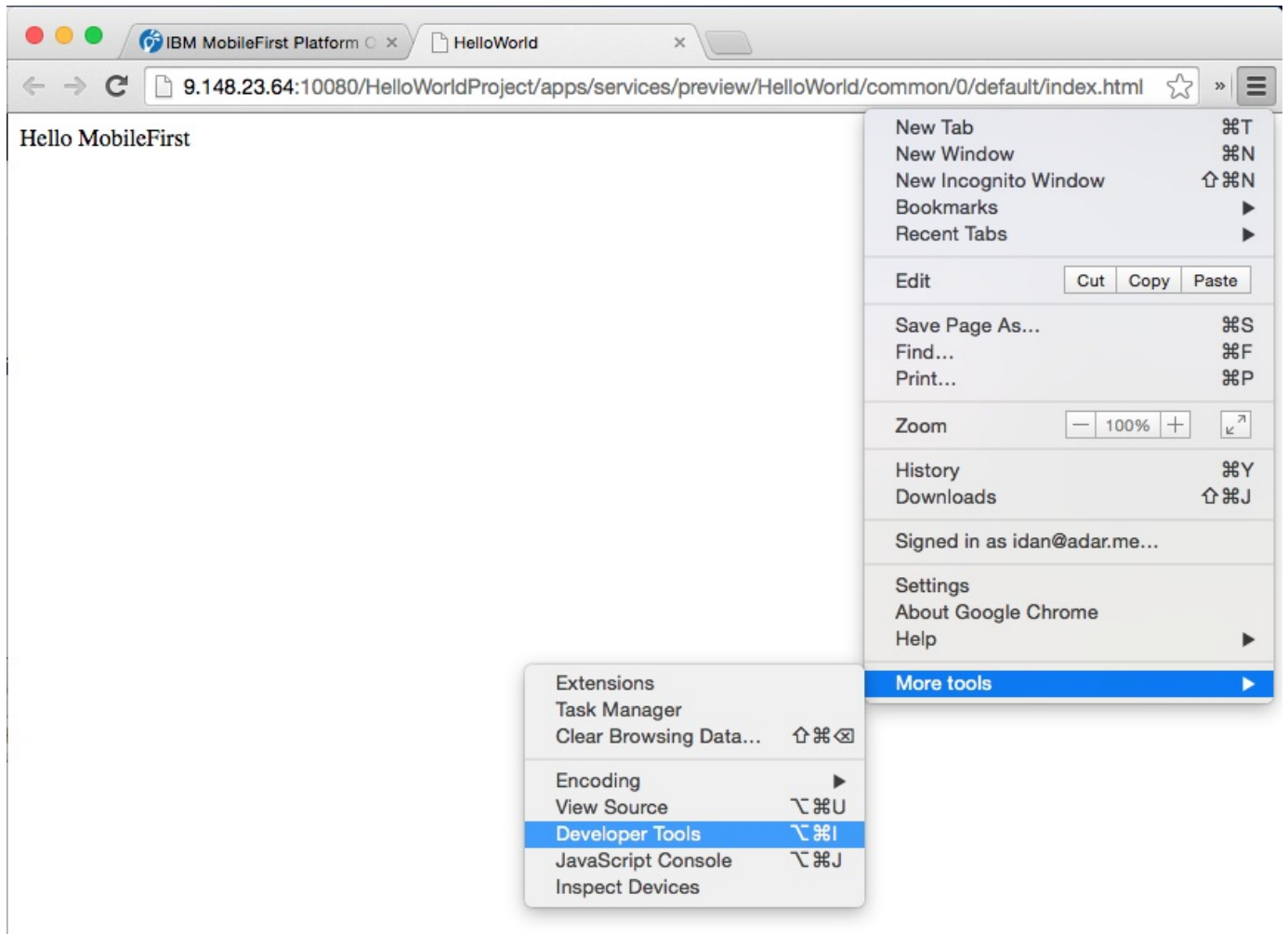
Modern browsers, such as Chrome, Firefox, Safari, or Opera, provide an easy and convenient way to debug web apps.

As seen in the previous tutorials, during development you can preview applications in a desktop browser by using the MobileFirst Operations Console (`../hello-world/introduction-to-mobilefirst-platform-operations-console/`).



Many web tools for debugging are available on various desktop browsers, for example:

- FireBug
- Chrome Developer Tools
- Internet Explorer Developer Tools
- Dragonfly for Opera
- Safari Web Inspector



In early application development stages, these tools can be used to debug the application just like a regular website. It is not required to install them in a mobile device.

You can also preview changes to HTML and CSS in real time by modifying the values in the inspector.



## Debugging with the Mobile Browser Simulator

You can also use the Mobile Browser Simulator to preview and debug MobileFirst applications. To access it, click the **Preview** button in the MobileFirst Operations Console.



The Mobile Browser Simulator has several added values over **Preview** as **Common Resources**, for example:

- Preview environment-specific resources
- Emulate different devices and skins

- Emulate some Cordova features such as access to sensors and other hardware



## Debugging with iOS Remote Web Inspector

Starting in iOS 6, Apple introduced a remote web inspector for debugging web applications on iOS devices. To debug, make sure that the device (or simulator) has the **Private Browsing** option turned off.

To enable Web Inspector on the device, click **Settings > Safari > Advanced > Web Inspector**.



1. To start debugging, connect the iOS device to a Mac, or start the simulator. Safari 6.0 or higher is required.

In Safari, go to **Preferences > Advanced**, and select the **Show Develop menu in menu bar** checkbox.



2. Now in Safari, select **Develop > [your device ID] > [your application HTML file]**.

The DOM can now be inspected. It is also possible to alter the CSS and run JavaScript commands, just as in the desktop inspector.



## Debugging with Chrome Remote Web Inspector

With Google Chrome, it is possible to remotely inspect web applications on Android devices. This action requires Android 4.4 or later, Chrome 32 or later, and IBM Worklight Foundation V6.2.0 or IBM MobileFirst Platform Foundation 6.3 or later.

Additionally, in the `AndroidManifest.xml` file, `targetSdkVersion = 19` or above is required. In the `project.properties` file, `target = 19` or above is required.

1. Start the application in the Android Emulator or a connected device.
2. In Chrome, enter the following URL: `about:inspect`.
3. Press **Inspect** for the relevant application.

You can now use all the features of the Chrome Inspector to inspect the Android application.





## Debugging with Weinre

Weinre (<http://people.apache.org/~pmuellr/weinre/>) stands for **Web Inspector Remote**.

Weinre is a debugger for web pages, like Firebug or other Web Inspectors, except that Weinre is designed to work remotely.

Weinre can be used to inspect and debug web resources such as HTML, JavaScript, CSS, and network traffic on mobile handsets.

The Weinre architecture includes the following components:



The Weinre debug server requires a `node.js` runtime.

You can find instructions to install Weinre on the Weinre installation page (<http://people.apache.org/~pmuellr/weinre/docs/latest/Installing.html>).

## Debug server

When the Weinre server is installed, enter the following command to run it:

```
weinre --httpPort 8888 --boundHost -all-
```

This command starts a Weinre server. The default port is 8888 but you can change it.

## Target

The Weinre server must be accessible from the device that will be used for debugging. To make it accessible, add the following code line to the web application:

```
<script src="http://a.b.c:8888/target/target-script-min.js"></script>
```

Where a.b.c is the hostname or IP of the Weinre server.

## Client

Before you can start debugging, make sure that the application is open and loaded on the browser with this URL:

The screenshot shows an Android device on the left and a web browser on the right. The Android device screen displays a 'WORKLIGHT STARTER' app with a list of news items: 'Instagram is the latest social network to hit Iran's blacklist', 'Google voice search adds car rentals and reminders that work like they should', 'Roombots: Lego-like robotic blocks that transform into furniture (video)', 'FCC gets approval for plan to subsidize fast rural internet access', and 'Apple wants more money from Samsung, so it's asking for a retrial'. The web browser on the right shows the Weinre interface with the URL 'weinre: file:///android\_asset/www/default/index.html'. The interface includes a toolbar with 'Remote', 'Elements', 'Resources', 'Network', 'Timeline', and 'Console'. The main content area shows 'Targets' with a single entry '127.0.0.1 [channel: t-5 id: anonymous]' and 'Clients' with a single entry '127.0.0.1 [channel: c-3 id: anonymous]'. The 'Server Properties' section lists various settings: boundHost: -all-, deathTimeout: 15, debug: false, httpPort: 8081, readTimeout: 5, staticWebDir: /usr/local/lib/node\_modules/weinre/web, verbose: false, and version: 2.0.0-pre-HH0SN197.



# Debugging with IBM MobileFirst Logger

IBM MobileFirst Platform Foundation provides a `WL.Logger` object which can be used to print log messages to the log for the environment used.

Two of its methods are `WL.Logger.debug()` and `WL.Logger.error()`.

These APIs are multiplatform. The output destination changes according to the platform on which that application runs:

- **Developer console** when it is running on a desktop browser
- **LogCat** when it is running on Android device
- **Visual Studio Output** when it is running on a Windows Phone 8 device and Windows 8 App
- **XCode Console** when it is running on an iOS device

`WL.Logger` contains more methods.

For more information, see the documentation for `WL.Logger` in the API reference part of the user documentation.

## Testing adapter procedures

You can test adapter procedures by using MobileFirst Studio.

To test a procedure:

1. Right-click an adapter folder and select **Run As > Invoke MobileFirst Procedure**.



The adapter and procedure are selected.

2. Optionally, enter comma-separated parameters.



Adapter invocation result:

Invocation Result of procedure: 'getStories' from the MobileFirst Server:

```
{
  "errors": [
  ],
  "info": [
  ],
  "isSuccessful": true,
  "responseHeaders": {
    "Alternate-Protocol": "80:quic,p=0.01,80:quic,p=0.01",
    "Cache-Control": "private, max-age=0",
    "Content-Type": "text/Vxml; charset=UTF-8",
    "Date": "Tue, 28 Oct 2014 12:44:22 GMT",
    "ETag": "X8aekjI3CvT45xpcepn6EK2pDJw",
    "Expires": "Tue, 28 Oct 2014 12:44:22 GMT",
    "Last-Modified": "Tue, 28 Oct 2014 12:44:19 GMT",
    "Server": "GSE",
    "Transfer-Encoding": "chunked",
    "X-Content-Type-Options": "nosniff",
    "X-XSS-Protection": "1; mode=block"
  },
  "responseTime": 299,
  "rss": {
    "channel": {
      "copyright": "Copyright 2014 Cable News Network LP, LLLP.",
      "description": "CNN.com delivers up-to-the-minute news and information on the latest top stories, weather, entertainment, politics and more.",
      "image": {
        "description": "CNN.com delivers up-to-the-minute news and information on the latest top stories, weather, entertainment, politics and more.",
        "height": "33",
        "link": "http://Vvedition.cnn.com/Vindex.html?eref=edition",
        "title": "CNN.com - Top Stories",
        "url": "http://Vi.cdn.turner.com/VcnnV.eVimgV1.0VlogoVcnn.logo.rss.gif",
        "width": "144"
      },
      "info": {
        "feedburner": "http://V/rssnamespace.org/Vfeedburner/VextV1.0",
        "uri": "rssVedition"
      },
      "item": [
        {
          "description": "The South African state is to appeal both judgment and sentence after athlete Oscar Pistorius was jailed for five years for shooting his girlfriend.",
          "guid": "http://Vvedition.cnn.com/V2014V10V27VjusticeVsouth-africa-oscar-pistorius-appealVindex.html",
```

## Debugging with WireShark

Wireshark is a network protocol analyzer that can be used to see what happens in the network. You can use filters to follow only what is required.

For more information, see the WireShark (<http://www.wireshark.org>) website.

Capturing from 2 interfaces [Wireshark 1.8.1 (SVN Rev 43946 from /trunk-1.8)]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: `http && tcp.port == 10080` Expression... Clear Apply Save Filter Filter Filter Filter

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
11007	300.268344	9.148.225.225	9.148.23.122	HTTP	518	HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden (application/json)
11228	349.498153	9.148.23.122	9.148.225.225	HTTP	482	GET /zzz/apps/services/api/zzz/android/an
11230	349.507158	9.148.225.225	9.148.23.122	HTTP	71	HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden (text/html)
11282	358.387361	9.148.23.122	9.148.225.225	HTTP	385	POST /PushNotificationsProject/apps/servi
11288	358.405062	9.148.225.225	9.148.23.122	HTTP	523	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
11806	459.279102	9.148.23.122	9.148.225.225	HTTP	447	GET /PushNotificationsProject/apps/servi
11807	459.281675	9.148.225.225	9.148.23.122	HTTP	497	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
11810	459.321210	9.148.23.122	9.148.225.225	HTTP	188	POST /PushNotificationsProject/apps/servi
11814	459.331828	9.148.225.225	9.148.23.122	HTTP	3419	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
12019	467.480230	9.148.23.122	9.148.225.225	HTTP	94	POST /PushNotificationsProject/apps/servi
12021	467.543998	9.148.225.225	9.148.23.122	HTTP	417	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/json)
12026	467.625773	9.148.23.122	9.148.225.225	HTTP	188	POST /PushNotificationsProject/apps/servi
12028	467.628632	9.148.225.225	9.148.23.122	HTTP	621	HTTP/1.1 401 unauthorized (application/j
12031	467.686034	9.148.23.122	9.148.225.225	HTTP	190	POST /PushNotificationsProject/apps/servi
12034	467.715583	9.148.225.225	9.148.23.122	HTTP	2230	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/json)

Frame 10706: 385 bytes on wire (3080 bits), 385 bytes captured (3080 bits) on interface 1

Ethernet II, Src: Cisco\_bf:16:3f (00:22:55:bf:16:3f), Dst: wistronI\_ce:b2:ca (f0:de:f1:ce:b2:ca)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 9.148.23.122 (9.148.23.122), Dst: 9.148.225.225 (9.148.225.225)

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 56781 (56781), Dst Port: amanda (10080), Seq: 751, Ack: 1, Len: 319

[2 Reassembled TCP Segments (1069 bytes): #10705(750), #10706(319)]

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Line-based text data: application/x-www-form-urlencoded