

Debugging 3: Using a Debugger



SPD 2.3

- Learning Outcomes
- Warm-Up: Read & Discuss
- TT: The VSCode Debugger
- Debugging Terminology
- Debugging Lab

By the end of today, you should be able to...

1. Identify the functionality of the VSCode debugger.
2. Use the VSCode debugging functions to step through a program and identify bugs.

Warm-Up: Read & Discuss

Read & Discuss (10 minutes)

Read [this article](#) on 6 ways to improve your debugging. Then, in a group of 3, answer the following questions:

1. What is one technique from the article that you already use well?
2. What is one technique from the article that you could use more effectively?

The VSCode Debugger

The Debugger

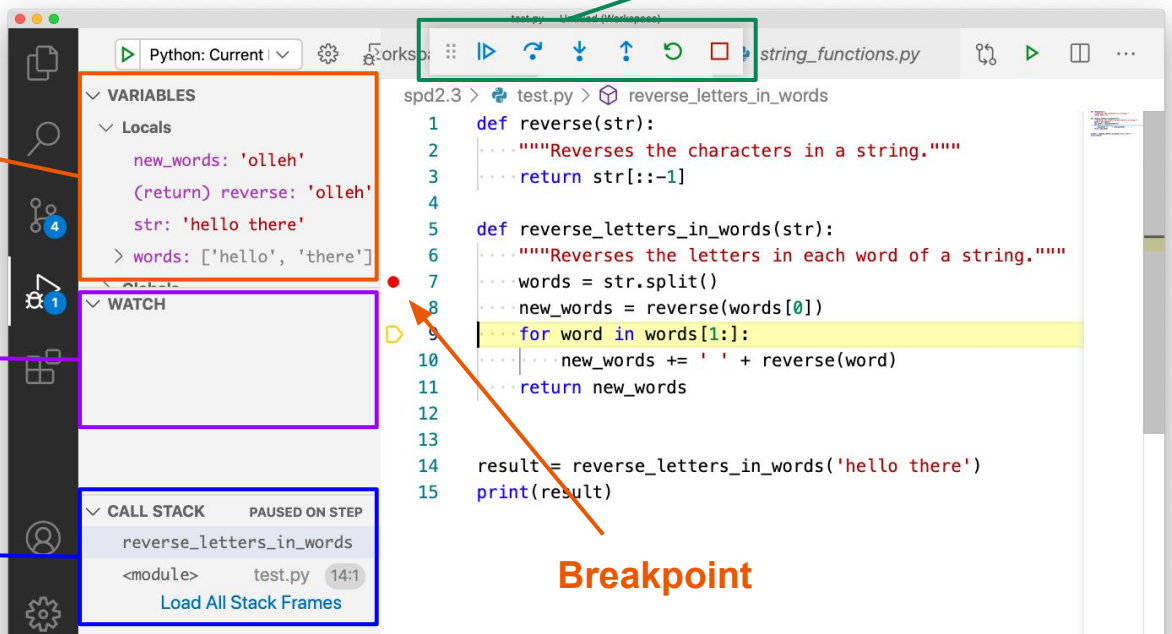
Using print statements to debug is kind of like using a small flashlight to "illuminate" your code: It gives you **one data point** that you can use to check assumptions.

Using a debugger is like using a floodlight - you can see the **entire state of the program** at once.



The Debugger

Here is what the debugger tool looks like. We'll go over each of these components in detail.



The image shows a Python IDE with a debugger interface. The interface is divided into several panels:

- Variables in scope:** A panel on the left showing the current scope's variables. It includes a 'VARIABLES' section with 'Locals' containing:
 - `new_words: 'olleh'`
 - `(return) reverse: 'olleh'`
 - `str: 'hello there'`
 - `> words: ['hello', 'there']`
- Watch variables:** A panel on the left for monitoring specific variables.
- Call stack:** A panel on the left showing the sequence of function calls. It is currently paused on the `reverse_letters_in_words` function in `test.py` at line 14:1.
- Debug controls:** A toolbar at the top of the code editor containing icons for running, stepping, and other debugging actions.
- Breakpoint:** A red dot on the left margin of the code editor, indicating a point where the program execution will pause.

The code editor displays the following Python code:

```
1 def reverse(str):
2     """Reverses the characters in a string."""
3     return str[::-1]
4
5 def reverse_letters_in_words(str):
6     """Reverses the letters in each word of a string."""
7     words = str.split()
8     new_words = reverse(words[0])
9     for word in words[1:]:
10        new_words += ' ' + reverse(word)
11    return new_words
12
13
14 result = reverse_letters_in_words('hello there')
15 print(result)
```

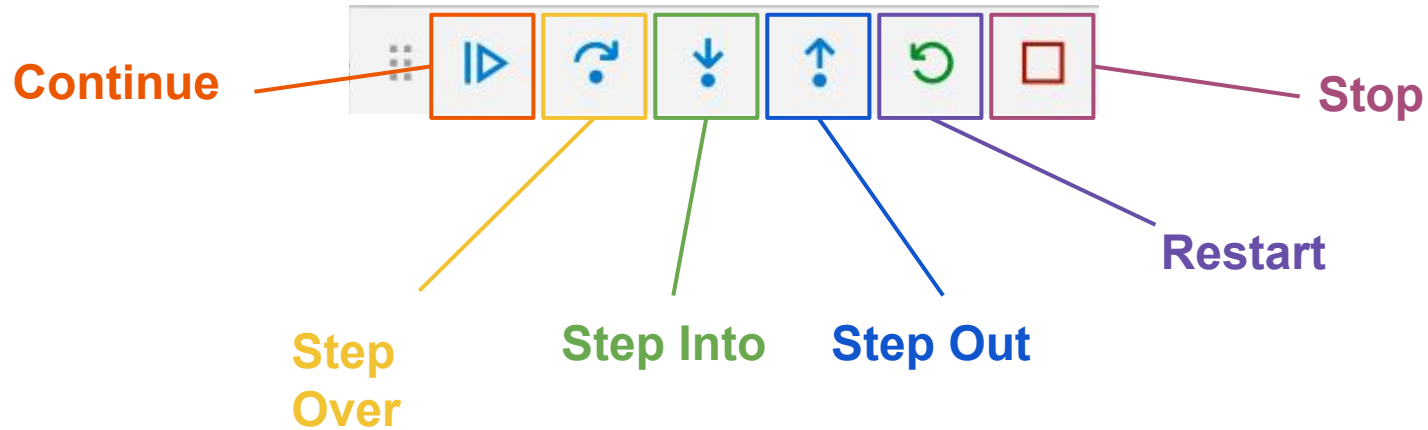

Watch as your instructor demonstrates how to step through a small program using the debugger.

What is a Breakpoint?

A **breakpoint** lets you specify where you want your program to pause execution. You can **set a breakpoint** by clicking the red ● icon to the left of the line number.

```
1  def reverse(str):
2      """Reverses the characters in a string."""
3      return str[::-1]
4
5  def reverse_letters_in_words(str):
6      """Reverses the letters in each word of a string."""
7      words = str.split()
8      new_words = reverse(words[0])
9      for word in words[1:]:
10         new_words += ' ' + reverse(word)
11     return new_words
12
13
14 result = reverse_letters_in_words('hello there')
15 print(result)
```

After your program reaches the breakpoint, you can use the controls to step through your code line-by-line. Let's go over these briefly.



Debugging Lab (50 minutes)

Complete the [debugging lab](#) with a partner. Make sure to use good pair programming practices! After each exercise, switch who is driver and navigator.