



ALX LESSON

0x03 C – Debugging

C - Programming

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Slides On Telegram

https://t.me/alx_2023

C
Programming
Topics





02

Learning Objectives

What is debugging

Debugging in C programming is the process of finding and **fixing errors or bugs in your code**.

Bugs can cause your program to behave incorrectly, crash, or produce incorrect output.

Debugging is an important part of software development, as it allows you to identify and **fix problems in your code**, ensuring that your program works as intended.

There are several techniques that you can use for debugging C programs. One common technique is to use a **debugger**, which allows you to **step through your code line by line**, examine variables and memory locations, and identify the source of errors. Another technique is to use print statements to output the value of variables and other information at various points in your program, which can help you identify the source of errors.

Debugging can be a time-consuming process, but it is an important skill for any programmer to have. By learning to debug your code effectively, you can save time and frustration, and ensure that your programs are working correctly.

What are some methods of debugging manually

Print statements: Adding print statements at different parts of the code can help to determine the flow of the program and isolate where a problem may exist. By printing the values of variables, you can see if they contain the expected values or if there are any unexpected changes.

Code inspection: Manually inspecting your code line by line can help to identify errors, syntax mistakes, or logical mistakes. Carefully reviewing the code can help to identify issues such as incorrect variable names or missing semicolons.

Debugging tools: There are several debugging tools available for C programming, such as **GDB** or **Valgrind**, which can help to identify errors and bugs. These tools allow you to run your program in a controlled environment, set breakpoints, and examine variables.

■ **Divide and conquer:** If you have a large codebase or complex code, it can be helpful to isolate the problematic area by removing parts of the code and testing it incrementally. This can help to pinpoint where an error or bug may be located.

Peer review: Getting a second pair of eyes on your code can be helpful in identifying problems that you may have missed. A peer review can help to identify logical errors, coding conventions, or missing code documentation.

How to read the error messages

Identify the error message: When an error occurs, your program will display an error message in the console or terminal. Look for any messages that indicate an error has occurred. Common error messages include "syntax error", "segmentation fault", "undefined symbol", or "out of memory".

Read the error message carefully: The error message will often contain information about what went wrong and where the error occurred. Read the message carefully and look for any keywords or phrases that indicate where the error occurred. Also, pay attention to any line numbers or error codes that are provided, as these can help you pinpoint the location of the error.

Look for the source of the error: Once you have identified the error message, try to determine what code may be causing the error. Look for any lines of code that are referenced in the error message or any code that may be related to the error.

How to read the error messages

Check your code for mistakes: Once you have identified the potential source of the error, review your code to look for syntax or logic errors. Double-check variable names, function calls, and any other code that may be related to the error.

Experiment: If you're still having trouble identifying the source of the error, try experimenting with the code. For example, you can comment out sections of the code to see if the error goes away, or you can modify variable values to see if it affects the error message.



04

Hands on lab Practice



```
...opt(comm, CURLOPT_URL, url);
...err, "Failed to set URL [%s]\n", errno);
...easy_setopt(comm, CURLOPT_FOLLOWLOCATION,
...err, "Failed to set redirect option [%s]\n",
...easy_setopt(comm, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION,
...err, "Failed to set writer [%s]\n",
```

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