Debugging and Profiling



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Debugging

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Debugging is the process of finding errors in the software, regardless of what kind of errors they are.

The developer explores the source code and the variables during software execution and can understand if the behaviour of an individual instruction or groups of instructions is correct or not.

So debugging is useful to identify problematic parts of code, isolating them and fixing bugs.

Debugger

It is software that allows to run an application interactively.

The developer can observe the source code and variables during execution.

It is possible to apply breakpoints at certain lines of code or instance fields to communicate to the debugger when to freeze the execution.

Once the program has been temporarily stopped, the developer can observe the portion of the code currently running and the status of the variables, thus being able to read their value and, if desired, modify it.

Debugging

Eclipse allows you to start a Java program in *Debug mode*. Eclipse provides a *Debug perspective* which gives you a pre-configured set of *views*. Eclipse allows you to control the execution flow via debug commands.

Operations:

- Setting breakpoints
- Starting the debugger
- Controlling the program execution
- Evaluating variables
- Setting watchpoints

https://www.jetbrains.com/help/idea/debugging-code.html

Controlling the program execution

CMD	IntelliJ	Eclipse	Description
STEP INTO	F7	F5	It xecutes the currently selected line and goes to the next line in your program. If the selected line is a method call the debugger steps into the associated code.
STEP OVER	F8	F6	It steps over the call, i.e. it executes a method without stepping into it in the debugger.
STEP OUT	SHIFT+ F8	F7	It steps out to the caller of the currently executed method. This finishes the execution of the current method and returns to the caller of this method.
RESUME	F9	F8	It tells the Eclipse debugger to resume the execution of the program code until is reaches the next breakpoint or watchpoint.

It is a software designed to monitor the activity of a program with the aim of analysing its performance, i.e. in terms of processor or memory use.

What is it for?

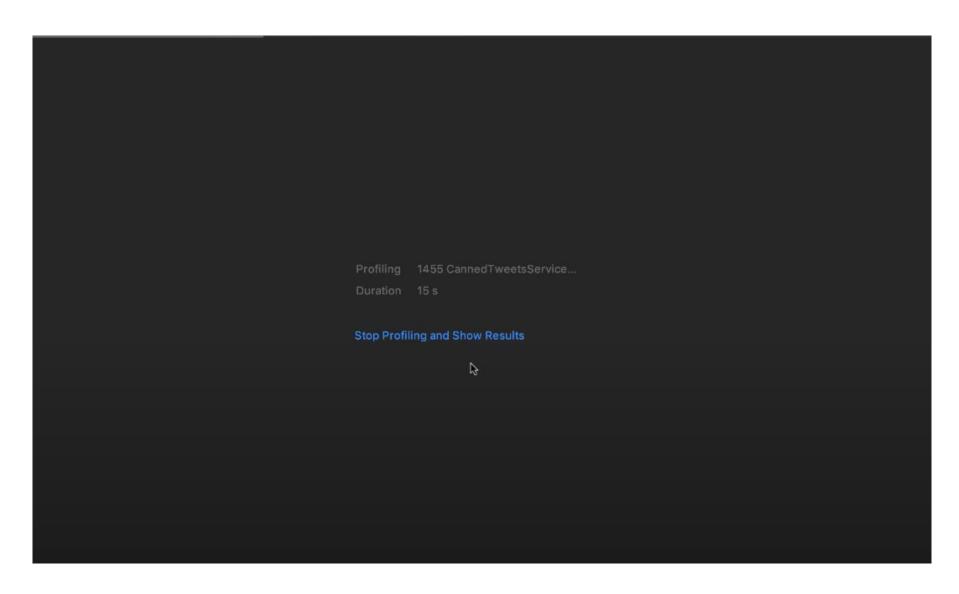
It is very useful as it allows you to solve performance problems and optimize the program, from a temporal point of view or from the point of view of memory occupation.

Sometimes your app works, but you want to increase performance by boosting its throughput or reducing latency. Other times, you just want to know how code behaves at runtime, determine where the hot spots are, or figure out how a framework operates under the hood.

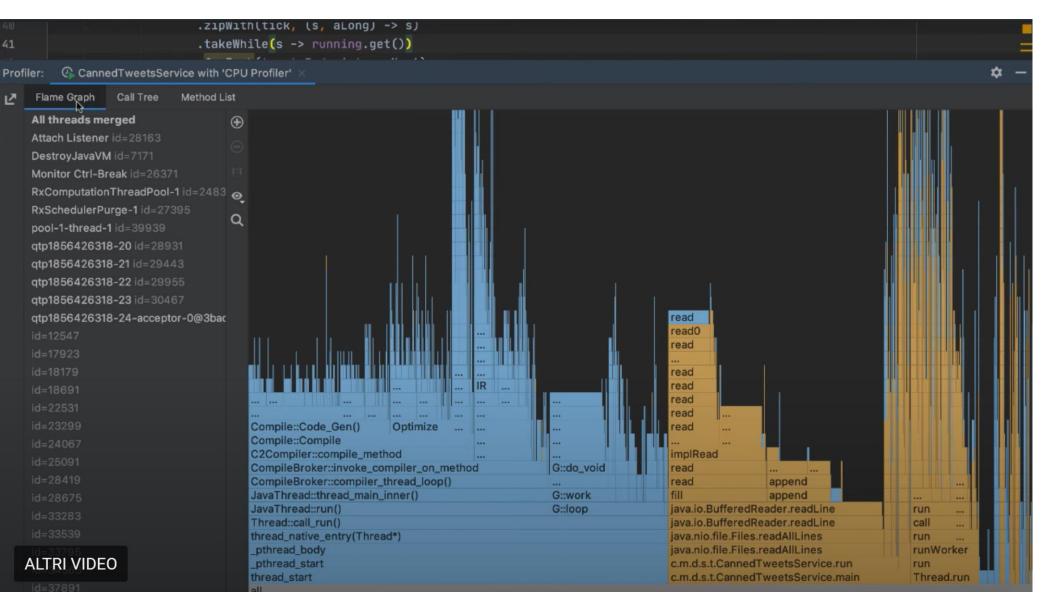
```
package com.mechanitis.demo.sense.twitter;
   public class CannedTweetsService implements Runnable {
Run 'CannedTweetsSe....main()'
                                             ^①R Logger(CannedTweetsService.class.getName());
Debug 'CannedTweetsSe....main()'
Run 'CannedTweetsSe....main()' with Coverage
Run 'CannedTweetsSe....main()' with 'CPU Profiler'
                                                    ( serviceEndpointPath: "/tweets/", servicePort: 8081);
Run 'CannedTweetsSe....main()' with 'Allocation Profiler'
Run 'CannedTweetsSe....main()' with 'Java Flight Recorder'
Edit 'CannedTweetsSe....main()'...
                                                  nicBoolean(initialValue: true);
       CannedTweetsService(Path filePath) { this.filePath = filePath; }
       @Override
       public void run() {
            LOGGER.fine(() -> format("Starting CannedTweetService reading %s", filePath.toAbsolutePath()));
            Flowable<Long> tick = Flowable.interval( period: 100, MILLISECONDS);
                Flowable.fromIterable(Files.readAllLines(filePath))
                         .filter(s -> !s.equals("OK"))
                         .zipWith(tick, (s, aLong) -> s)
                         .takeWhile(s -> running.get())
                         .forEach(tweetsEndpoint::onNext);
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
```

https://blog.jetbrains.com/idea/202 0/03/profiling-tools-and-intellijidea-ultimate/

```
.zipWith(tick, (s, aLong) -> s)
                     .takeWhile(s -> running.get())
                     .forEach(tweetsEndpoint::onNext);
         } catch (IOException e) {
■ CannedTweetsService
                       MoodService
                                        ■ UserService
  /Users/dheerajprakash/Downloads/jdk-14.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java ...
  2020-04-04 01:41:38.832:INFO::main: Logging initialized @786ms to org.eclipse.jetty.util.log.StdErrLog
  Apr 04, 2020 1:41:38 AM com.mechanitis.demo.sense.service.WebSocketServer run
  INFO: Starting new Web Socket Service: /tweets/ at port 8081
  2020-04-04 01:41:39.324:INFO:oejs.Server:pool-1-thread-1: jetty-9.4.z-SNAPSHOT
  2020-04-04 01:41:39.372:INFO:oejs.session:pool-1-thread-1: DefaultSessionIdManager workerName=node0
  2020-04-04 01:41:39.372:INFO:oejs.session:pool-1-thread-1: No SessionScavenger set, using defaults
  2020-04-04 01:41:39.375:INFO:oejs.session:pool-1-thread-1: Scavenging every 660000ms
  2020-04-04 01:41:39.391:INFO:oejsh.ContextHandler:pool-1-thread-1: Started o.e.j.s.ServletContextHandler@
  2020-04-04 01:41:39.412:INFO:oejs.AbstractConnector:pool-1-thread-1: Started ServerConnector@2f8bdd59{HTTI
  2020-04-04 01:41:39.413:INFO:oejs.Server:pool-1-thread-1: Started @1369ms
  Apr 04, 2020 1:41:41 AM com.mechanitis.demo.sense.twitter.CannedTweetsService run
  INFO: Finished
                                                          Profiler attached Open
```



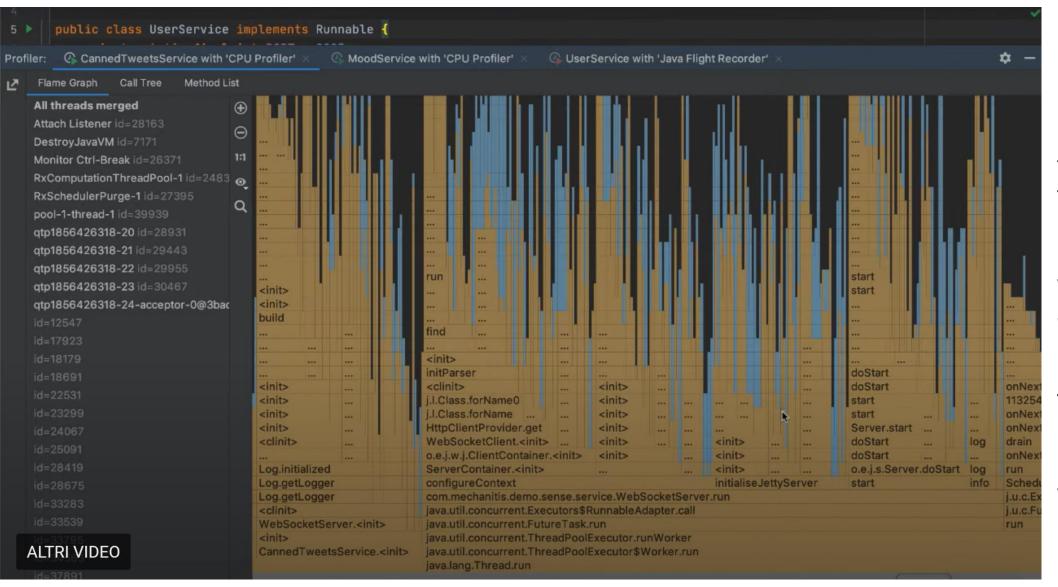
Profiling: Flame Graph



In blue → native calls

In yellow → java calls

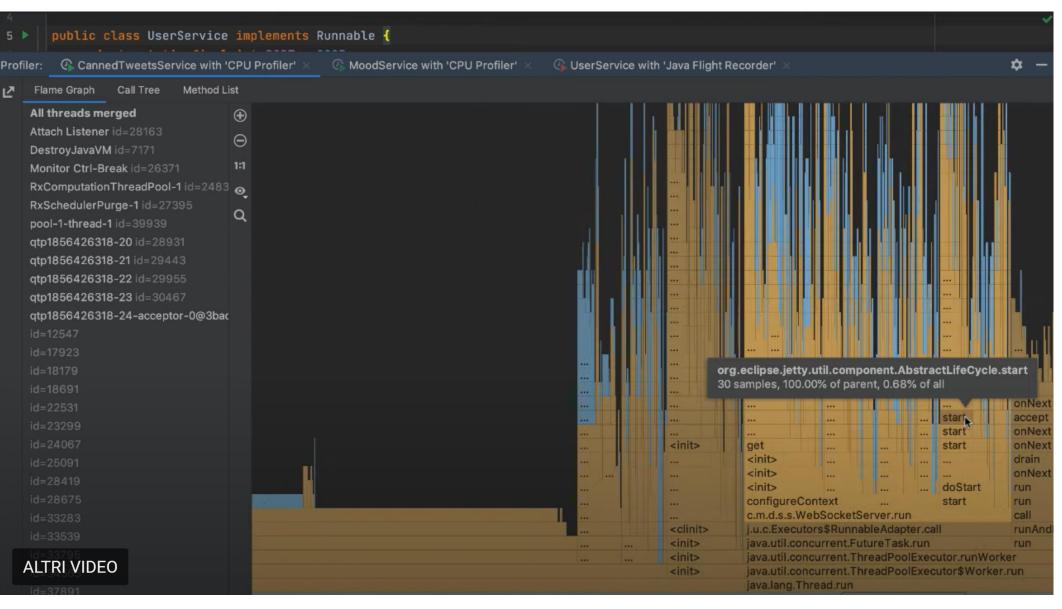
Profiling: Flame Graph



It does not show the sequence of the calling of methods, but it shows which methods are calling other methods. IT IS NOT A TIME SERIES!

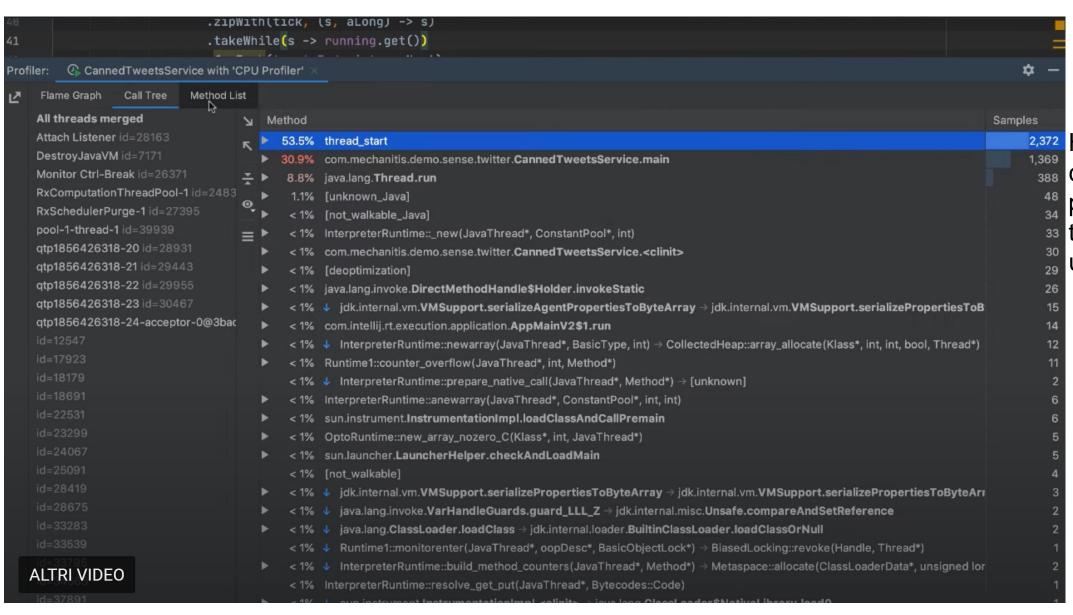
It is a snapshot of what is happening in the CPU.

Profiling: Flame Graph



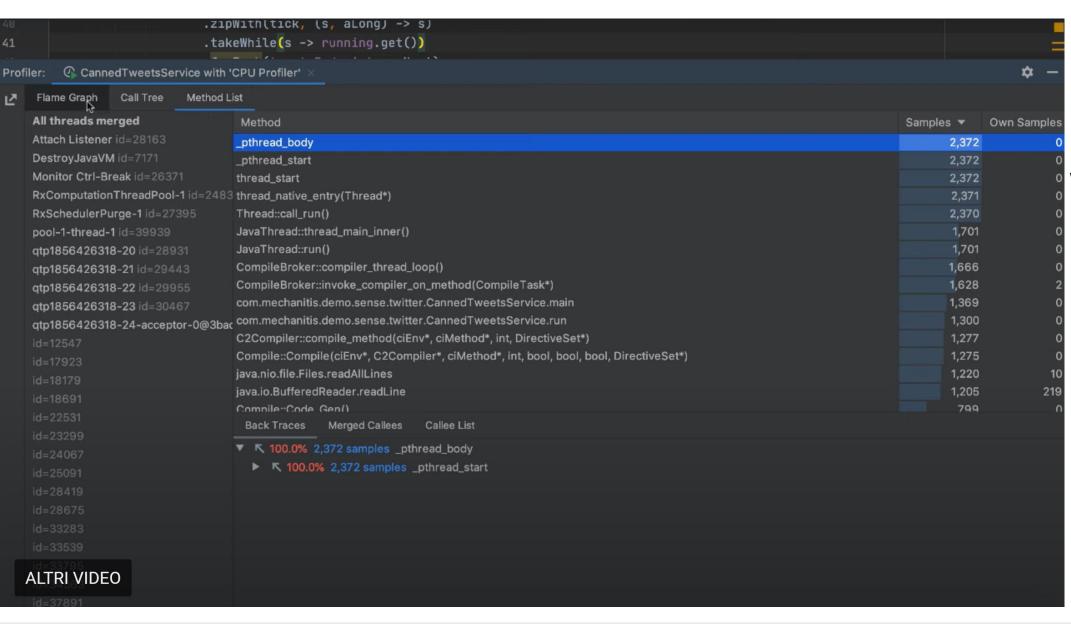
If the method spends a lot of CPU, it does not necessarily mean that is not well coded. Perhaps, it is called many times.

Profiling: Call Tree



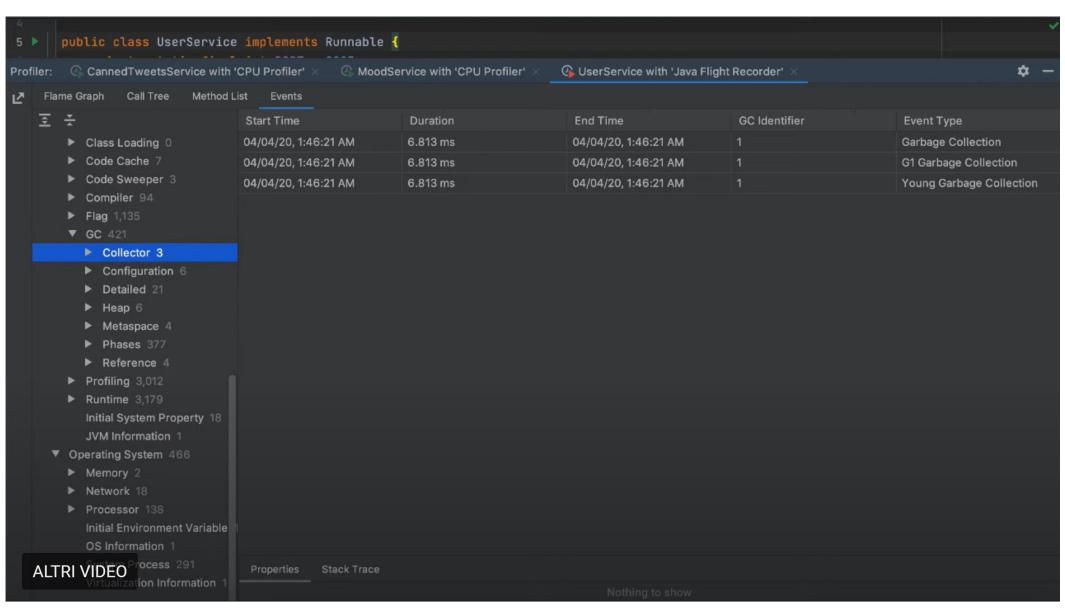
How methods are called and the percentage of total CPU time used by them.

Profiling: Method List



Methods called while profiling.

Profiling: Events



Series of events during the execution (i.e. garbage collector).