

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green color. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one in front of the green one.

Getting familiar with the Console

Debugging and Chrome Dev Tools

Who am I?

- Dannie Håkansson, 27 years old
- Studied backend Java at YHC3L 2013-2015
- Started out working with Frontend in 2015, but slowly moved towards backend
- Since march I work under my own company, currently contracting for Klarna doing mostly React and Node.
- Love working out, meditation, video games, meeting new people
- Prior colleague of Reda ;)





The agenda of today

Before lunch

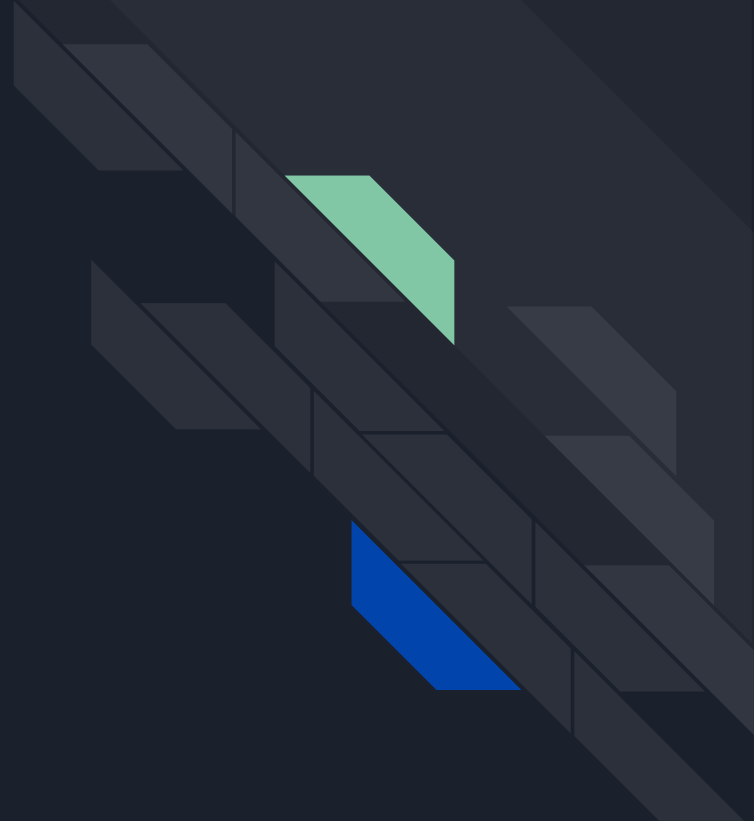
- Introduction of debugging and the console as concepts
- Walkthrough of debugging from different angles
- Opening the console and going through the “must know” features

After lunch

- Hands-on exercises located in GitHub to get you warm and familiar with the tooling
- I’ll be available of course!
- The slides of today will be shared after the lecture

I'm here to help. Asking
is the first step :)

Any questions, anytime!



Let's start





What is the console?

Also known as the “dev tools”

It is built for you as the developer to have control over your development workflow

You write software, and then you run it. The console is there to help you manage that workflow with ease

It is accessed through **ALT + CMD + I** on MacOS.



What power does the console give you?

Debugging your programs

Inspecting applied CSS and HTML elements, visualizing of the “box model”

Viewing website in other viewports

Inspecting all assets downloaded to your website(images, stylesheets, videos, scripts)

Inspecting network requests made(with *fetch* for example)

Profiling performance of your program(speed, memory usage)

Inspecting cookies, local storage etc



When is it helpful to open the console?

Why is my website so slow?

Why is this particular image loading way slower compared to all of the others?

Why is my function not behaving the way I'm expecting?

Why doesn't this layout change when I view this page on my phone?

Why doesn't my button turn red when I hover it with my mouse?

For live-editing CSS styles to get quick visual feedback

Basically any question related to how your website behaves functionally or visually can be answered by using the tools of the console

As the websites you develop increase in complexity, every tool that can help you verify and troubleshoot is a godsend



On to debugging 🐛





What is debugging?

Wikipedia:

“In computer programming and software development, debugging is the process of finding and resolving bugs (defects or problems that prevent correct operation) within computer programs, software, or systems.”

Thomas Edison, 1878:

“It has been just so in all of my inventions. The first step is an intuition, and comes with a burst, then difficulties arise—this thing gives out and [it is] then that "Bugs"—as such little faults and difficulties are called—show themselves and months of intense watching, study and labor are requisite before commercial success or failure is certainly reached”



When and why is debugging useful?

When you expect something to work but it does NOT

When you expect something to NOT work but it DOES 🤔

To educate yourself on the internals of JavaScript or third party libraries you might be using

Whenever you're curious. It's important to stay curious!



What type of errors/bugs are there?

Syntax error - shows **red** in the console BEFORE the program even starts

Runtime error(Exception and Error) - shows **red** in the console while the program is executing some functionality

Logical error - Disguised as correct behaviour. According to JavaScript and the browser, everything is working perfectly fine.



How does browser debugging work?

First, a process needs to be running your JavaScript program in the browser

Another process then “attaches” to the running JavaScript process mentioned above. This other process is attached automatically and is what we call the “debugger process”

The first process is aware that it is being “debugged”, and communicates with the other process accordingly



What the browser debugger can see and do

Evaluate variables, functions, expressions

Halt execution at certain points called **breakpoints**. You as the developer will create those breakpoints. *“At line 10 I want to stop and see if the program is behaving as expected”.*

Moving execution forward only when you as the developer tell it to do so.

Tracing back the control flow that put you in the position you're at now. *“Function A => Function B => if statement A => Function C”.*

How does browser debugging work?

The screenshot shows a web browser with the address bar displaying the file path: `/Users/danniehakansson/Documents/hobby/hyper-island/familiar-with-the-console/debug-intro/index.html`. The page content is "Welcome to the world of debug" followed by a "Paused in debugger" status bar. The developer tools are open, with the "Sources" panel selected. The file explorer on the left shows the directory structure: `file://` > `Users/danniehakansson/Documents` > `hyper-island` > `familiar-with-the-console` > `debug-intro` > `index.html` and `script.js`. The "script.js" file is open in the editor, showing the following code:

```
1 const value = 1
2 const anotherValue = 2
3
4 console.log("Yay we debugging JS");
5
```

A red arrow points from the "Sources" tab in the top toolbar to the "script.js" file in the file explorer. Another red arrow points from the "script.js" file in the file explorer to the breakpoint icon on line 4. The right sidebar shows the "Paused on breakpoint" state, with a "Watch" section containing the following variables:

- `Script`
 - `anotherValue`: 2
 - `value`: 1
- `Global` (Window)
- `Breakpoints`
 - ☒ `script.js:4`
`console.log("Yay we debugg...`
 - `XHR/fetch Breakpoints`
 - `DOM Breakpoints`
 - `Global Listeners`
 - `Event Listener Breakpoints`

The bottom panel shows the "Console" with the following output:

```
> value
< 1
> anotherValue
< 2
> |
```

Red text annotations are present on the image:

- "Access to debugger through 'Sources'" (pointing to the Sources tab and file explorer)
- "Breakpoint, halting execution" (pointing to the breakpoint on line 4)
- "Access to defined variables" (pointing to the console output)



A note on **`console.log()`**

You have probably used this function to verify assertions and evaluate expressions.

If you sprinkle **`console.log()`** all over your source code in order to verify that it works properly, then you've done work that could be done with the built in debugger. This is called “print debugging” and is often used by developers not comfortable enough using built in debugging software.

Bugs are introduced to programs because the source code was changed, so naturally “minimizing change = minimizing the number of bugs” is true.

This does not mean that **`console.log()`** is **bad**, but it can be misused.

Once you get familiar with the different techniques of “gathering data from your program”, then you'll be comfortable deciding which one is suitable for the given situation

The idea is not to keep
everything in your head
at all times



Let's check out some
features of the console!



/1-intro-to-debugging



/2-fixing-a-problem-with-de
bugging



/3-inspecting-elements



/4-network-requests



/5-performance-testing



Questions? 🤔



Lunch break 🌮🌭🍔





Hands on - More debugging

Download or **git clone** the repository from GitHub

Open the repository in your editor/IDE

Let's start!

Remember to let the
tools do their job!



/1-debugging-problem



/2-debugging-problem



/3-debugging-problem



/4-debugging-problem-
bonus



Thank you everyone 🦸‍♀️





Want to connect with me?

danniehakansson.com

[linkedin.com/in/danniehakansson/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/danniehakansson/)

danniehakan@gmail.com