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debug

build unknown

coverage 89%

[Slack](#)

A tiny node.js debugging utility modelled after node core's debugging technique.

Discussion around the V3 API is under way [here](#)

Installation

Usage

debug exposes a function; simply pass this function the name of your module, and it will return a decorated version of `console.error` for you to pass debug statements to. This will allow you to toggle the debug output for different parts of your module as well as the module as a whole.

Example `app.js`:

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The DEBUG environment variable is then used to enable these based on space or comma-delimited names. Here are some examples:

```
setInterval(function() {  
    debug('doing some work');  
}, 1000);
```

Example workerjs:

```
require('./worker');
```

// fake worker of some kind

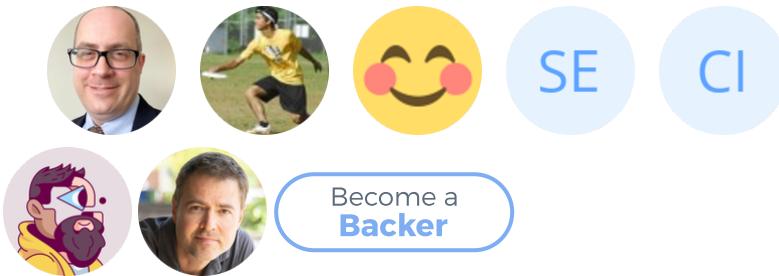
```
});  
debug('listening');  
})listen(3000, function() {  
    res.end('Hello!');  
});  
http.createServer(function(req, res) {  
    debug(req.method + ' ' + req.url);  
    debug(req.Bootstrapping %s, name);  
    // fake app
```

```
, name = 'My App';
```

debug http and worker
debug http and worker
debug http and worker
debug worker
debug worker

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Windows note

On Windows the environment variable is set using the `set` command.

```
set DEBUG=*, -not_this
```

Note that PowerShell uses different syntax to set environment variables.

```
$env:DEBUG = "*,-not_this"
```

Then, run the program to be debugged as usual.

Millisecond diff

When actively developing an application it can be useful to see when the time spent between one `debug()` call and the next. Suppose for example you invoke `debug()` before requesting a resource, and after as well, the “+NNNms” will show you how much time was spent between calls.

When `stdout` is not a TTY, `Date#toUTCString()` is used, making it more useful for logging the debug information as shown below:

Conventions

If you're using this in one or more of your libraries, you should use the name of your library so that developers may toggle it off. Debugging as desired without guessing names. If you have more than one debugger you should prefix them with your library name and use ";" to separate features. For example "bodyParser" from Connect would then be "connect:bodyParser".

Wildcards

```

var log = debug('app:log');
// set this namespace to log via
console.log
// log = console.log.bind(console); // don't forget to bind to console.info
error('goes to stderr!'); // log('goes to stdout');
error('still goes to stderr!'); // set all output to go via console.info
// override all per-namespace log
debug.log = console.info.bind(console); // settings
// overriding log to stdinfo
// set all output to go via console.info
error('now goes to stdout via
console.info'); // error('now goes to stdout via
log('still goes to stdout, but via
console.info'));
log('still goes to stdout'); // log('info');
// connect:bodyParser, connect:compress, connect:session
DEBUG=connect:bodyParser, connect:compress, connect:session
The * character may be used as a wildcard. Suppose for
example your library has debuggers named "connect:bodyParser",
"connect:compress", "connect:session", instead of listing all three
with
you may simply do DEBUG=connect:*, or to run everything
using this module simply use DEBUG=*.

```

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would include all debuggers except those starting with "connect". You can also exclude specific debuggers by prefixing them with a "-" character. For example, DEBUG=-connect*. Using this module simply use DEBUG=*.

Colored output looks something like:

```
ssh
) ~ /debug ( rewrite/share-n
test:foo foo +0ms
test:bar bar +0ms
test:baz baz +0ms
test:colors colors +0ms
test:are are +0ms
test:really really +0ms
test:fun fun +0ms
) ~ /debug ( rewrite/share-n
```

Output streams

By default debug will log to stderr, however this can be configured per-namespace by overriding the log method:

Example `stdout.js`:

```
var debug = require('debug');
var error = debug('app:error');

// by default stderr is used
```

Environment Variables

When running through Node.js, you can set a few environment variables that will change the behavior of the debug logging:

Name	Purpose
DEBUG	Enables/disables specific debugging namespaces.
DEBUG_COLORS	Whether or not to use colors in the debug output.
DEBUG_DEPTH	Object inspection depth.
DEBUG_SHOW_HIDDEN	Shows hidden properties on inspected objects.

Note: The environment variables beginning with DEBUG_ end up being converted into an Options object that gets used with %o/ %0 formatters. See the Node.js documentation for [`util.inspect\(\)`](#) for the complete list.

Formatters

Debug uses [printf-style](#) formatting. Below are the officially supported formatters:

Formatter	Representation
%o	Pretty-print an Object on multiple lines.
%0	Pretty-print an Object all on a single line.
%s	String.
%d	Number (both integer and float).

You can build a browser-ready script using `browsertify`, or just use the `browsertify-as-a-service build`, if you don't want to build it yourself.

Debug's enable state is currently persisted by `localStorage`. Consider the situation shown below where you have `worker:a` and `worker:b`, and wish to debug both. You can enable this using `localStorage.debug`:

```
localStorage.debug = 'worker:*'
```

And then refresh the page.

```
a = debug('worker:a');
b = debug('worker:b');

setInterval(function() {
    a('doing some work');
    b('doing some work');
}, 1000);

setInterval(function() {
    a('doing some work');
    b('doing some work');
}, 1200);
```

version).

Colors are also enabled on "Web Inspectors" that understand the %c formatting option. These are WebKit web inspectors, Firefox (since version 31) and the Firebug plugin for Firefox (any

Browser support

JSON. Replaced with the string [%] [Circular], if the argument contains circular references. Single percent sign (%). This does not consume an argument.

You can add custom formatters by extending the `debug`.formatters object. For example, if you wanted to add something like:

```
// ..elsewhere
const debug = createDebug('foo')
// foo this is hex:
debug(`this is hex: ${new Buffer('hello world')}`)

const debug = createDebug('foo')
// ..elsewhere
return v.tostring('hex')
```

```
createDebug = require('debug')
createDebug = require('debug')

const debug = createDebug('foo')
// foo this is hex:
debug(`this is hex: ${new Buffer('hello world')}`)

const debug = createDebug('foo')
// ..elsewhere
return v.tostring('hex')
```