



Lesson 5:

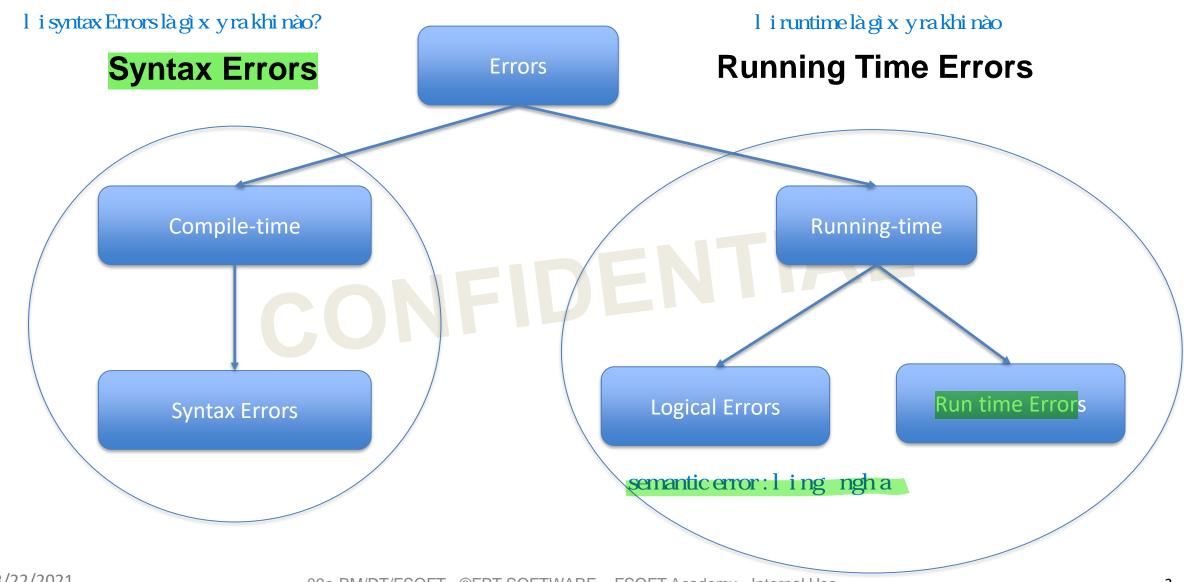
Syntax, Logic, Runtime Errors
Debugging Process



Syntax Errors and Semantic Errors







Syntax Errors: Define Liciphip nhigha





- Syntax Errors are occurred when rules of the program is misused i.e, when grammatical rule of C++ is violated.
 - Licúpháp x y rakhicác quy t c cach ng trình bs dng sai, t c làkhi quy t c ng pháp ca C++ b vi ph m.
- Ex: int a, b (semicolon missing)
- Program cannot translate a program into executable code if one of syntax error is present.

Trình biên d ch không tho chuy no i chong trình thành mã tho thi nu có mot li cú pháp nào ó.

Syntax Errors: How Detect and Solution Cachphathin wag i pháp







The compiler detects them when you try to compile your program.

Trình biên d ch phát hi n chúng khi b n c g ng biên d ch ch ng trình c a mình.

Solution: Find the line(s) containing the syntax errors using the compiler's flagged lines.

Gi i pháp: Tìm dòng (các dòng) ch a li cú pháp b ng cách s d ng các dòng ctrình biên d ch ánh d u





Missing Semicolon

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
   int num;
   float value *
   double bigNum;
   return 0;
}
```

expected initializer before 'double'

expected ';' at end of declaration /home/kiemnv1/WorkSpace/SyntaxErrorExampler/main.cpp

Undeclared Variable Name – Incorrect Name Of Variable

```
#ifdef SYNTAX2
    int num;
    float value;
    double bigNum;
    bignum = num + value;
#endif
```

- use of undeclared identifier 'bignum' /home/kiemnv1/WorkSpace/SyntaxErrorExampler/main.cpp
- bignum' was not declared in this scope





Undeclared Variable Name – Missing Semicolon Before That Variable

```
#ifdef SYNTAX2
int num;
float value double bigNum;
bigNum = num + value;
#endif

b'bigNum' was not declared in this scope
value' was not declared in this scope
```

Undeclared Variable Name – Missing Reference to Namespace or include

```
#include <string>
//#define SYNTAX1;
//#define SYNTAX2_1;
//#define SYNTAX2_2;
#define SYNTAX2_3;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
#ifdef SYNTAX2_3
    string s;
#endif
}
```

```
'string' was not declared in this scope
string s;
/^~~~~~/home/kiemnv1/WorkSpace/SyntaxErrorExampler/main.cpp
O unknown type name 'string'
```





Undeclared Variable Name – Using local variable out of scope

```
#include <iostream>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])

{
    int i = 2;
    }
    std::cout << i << std::endl; // i is not in the scope of the main function
    return 0;
}

error C2065: 'i': undeclared identifier</pre>
```

Not Found a Function— Using but not declared khai báo

```
#include <iostream>
2
3 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
4 {
5     doCompile();
6     return 0;
7 }
8
9 void doCompile()
10 {
11     std::cout << "No!" << std::endl;
12 }

C3861 'doCompile': identifier not found</pre>
```

```
#include <iostream>
void doCompile(); // forward declare the function
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    doCompile();
    return 0;
}

void doCompile()
{
    std::cout << "No!" << std::endl;
}</pre>
```





Unmatched Parentheses

```
#ifdef SYNTAX3
    int result, firstVal, secondVal, factor;
    result = (firstVal - secondVal / factor;
#endif
}

expected ')'
    /home/kiemnv1/WorkSpace/SyntaxErrorExampler/main.cpp

expected ')' before ';' token
```

Unterminated Strings

```
ch ak tthúc
#ifdef SYNTAX4
std::string s = "My string; **
#endif
```

phép gán

Left-Hand Side of Assignment does not Contains an L-Value

```
#ifdef SYNTAX5
double x = 2.0, y = 3.1415, product;
x * y = product;
#endif

expression is not assignable
/home/kiemnv1/WorkSpace/SyntaxErrorExampler/main.cpp

lvalue required as left operand of assignment
```





Passing Parameter to Function not Correct (not correct type or thams

number parameter)

```
#define SYNTAX6;
void testFunc(std::string value)
{

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{|
#ifdef SYNTAX6
   int x = 5;
   testFunc(x);
#endif
}
```

```
    could not convert 'x' from 'int' to 'std::__cxx11::string {aka std::__cxx11::basic_string<char>}'
        testFunc(x);
        /
        /home/kiemnv1/WorkSpace/SyntaxErrorExampler/main.cpp
        on matching function for call to 'testFunc'
```





 Passing Parameter to Function not Correct (not correct type or number parameter)

```
#define SYNTAX6;
void testFunc(std::string value)
{

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{|
#ifdef SYNTAX6
    int x = 5;
    testFunc(x);
#endif
}
```

```
could not convert 'x' from 'int' to 'std::_cxx11::string {aka std::_cxx11::basic_string<char>}'
testFunc(x);
/home/kiemnv1/WorkSpace/SyntaxErrorExampler/main.cpp
O no matching function for call to 'testFunc'
```



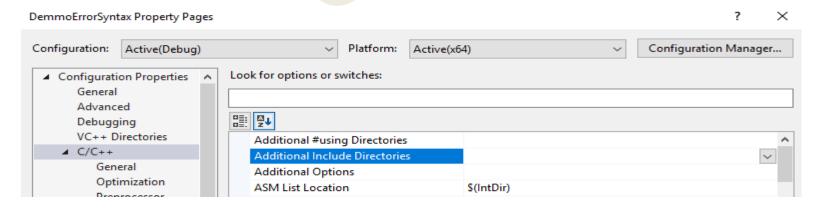


 No such file or directory – include file not correct file name or not configure include path



To fix problem we must checking file name included is correct or not. If it is true then checking we have already configure path or not if we use additional header files.

Demo for visual studio:



Runtime Errors: Common Examples





liruntime các víd ph bin

```
#ifdef RUNTIME_ERROR_1
    int x = 5;
    int y = 0;
    int z = x/y;
    while (true) {
        std::cout<<"test";
    }
#endif</pre>
```

Accessing at Index Out Of Range of Array, list, vector

```
#ifdef RUNTIME_ERROR_2
    using namespace std;
    std::vector<int> array;
    array.push_back(3);
    array.push_back(4);
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
    {
        int value = array.at(i);
    }
    while (true) {
        std::cout<<"test";
    }
#endif</pre>
```

truy c p vào ch s ngoài ph m vi c a m ng, danh sách, vector

Runtime Errors: Common Examples





Accessing a Null Pointer truyc pvào con tr null

```
#ifdef RUNTIME_ERROR_3
    int* p = new int;
    delete p;
    p = nullptr;
    using namespace std;
    cout<<"value of p:"<<*p;
    while (true) {
        std::cout<<"test";
    }
#endif</pre>
```

■ Delete a Pointer but It is not Dynamic Allocate xóam t contr nh

```
#include <cstdlib>
#include <stdio.h>

void foo()

{
    int a;
    int *p = &a;
    *p = 1;
    printf("*p = %d\n", *p);
    free(p);

int main()

{
    foo();
    return 0;
}
```

xóam teontr nh ngnóch at ng c pphát ng

Logical Errors





Errors which occur during program execution(run-time) after uramongmu n không t c successful compilation but desired output is not obtained.

Lilogic lành ng lix y ra trong quá trình thich ng trình (runtime) sau khi biên dich thành công nh ng u ra mong mun không ct c.

These errors solely depend on the logical thinking of the programmer and are easy to detect if we follow the line of execution and determine why the program takes that path of execution. We must recheck source code to find the point.

Nh ng linày phothu choàn toàn vào to duy logic cang il p trình và thong dephát hinn u ta theo dõi dòng tho thi và xác nh ti sao chong trình tho chin theo conong ó.

tìm ra imli, ta cn kim tralimãn gun và xác nh votríli.

Logical Errors: Common Examples





■ Infinite Loop vòngl pvôh n

```
#ifdef LOGIC_1
    using namespace std;
    int i = 0;
    while (i < 10) {
        if (i == 2)
        {
            continue;
        }
        i++;
    }
    cout<<"Exnited loop";
#endif</pre>
```

■ Misunderstanding of Operator Precedence hi usai utiênc atoánt

```
#ifdef LOGIC_2
    int x = 4, y =9, z = 10;
    // value = (x-y)/z;
    int value = x - y / z;
#endif
```

Logical Errors: Common Examples





■ Dangling Else thiudungo chin saum nhelse chrõon mãnào thu cv minhif, minh else #ifdef LOGIC_3

```
bool relative = false:
   bool myFriend = true;
   if (relative)
        if (myFriend)
            std::cout <<"both";
            std::cout << "Not related";
   while (true) {
#endif
```

Missing break on Switch ...case

```
thi u break saum i case-khi ó saukhi th c
hi n 1 case th a mãn nós ch y xu ng th c
hi n case ti p theo
```

```
switch (x) {
case 1:
    qDebug() << "Mot";
    break;
case 2:
    qDebug() << "Hai";
case 3:
    qDebug() << "Ba";
default:{
    break;
```

Logical Errors: Common Examples





Using Assignment Operator on Check Condition

Define a Variable but Not Initial Value

Logical Errors: How To Prevent





Checking warning out put when compile program (ensure – Wall flag is

On) s d ng-Wall kim tra các c nh báo có th gâyral i cho ch ng trình

Using –Werror flag to change warnings to errors

s ding Werror chuy n các cinh báo thành li

Debugging: Basic and Purpose





Debugging is process to correct runtime errors and logical errors.

là quá trình

Debugging là quá trình sal i trong chang trình máy tính, bao gam casal i thigian chay vàl i logic.

In software development, debugging involves locating and correcting code errors in a computer program.

Trong phát tri n ph n m m, debugging là quá trình quan tr ng nh m xác nh và kh c ph c các li trong mã ngu n c a ch ng trình.

Debugging: Strategy dinl c





We have some ways to debug a program:

- 1. Review source code and checking logic of code. Xeml i mãngu n và ki m tra logic c a mã.
- 2. Run program again and try to reproduce issue. Try to find out the condition that issue happens to thuh pph mvi reduce scope of source code cause error. After find of source code area can cause effect we can comment out to confirm. c amangu ngâyl i. Saukhi xác nh ckhuv cmangu ncóth gâyrav n , chúng ta cóth t mth i b dòng l nh này xác nh n.
- 3. Printing the value of variable. In ragiatr c abi n.
- 4. Writing the info of variable to log file if we can't check during program running.
- 5. Using debug tool: gdb, debugger plugin on IDE.

Ghi thông tin cabin vào tạnh t kýn u chúng ta không thi kim tra trong quá trình chy ching trình.

S d ngcôngc g linh gdb, pluging litrên IDE.

Debugging: Write Log to File





An alternative approach to conditionalized debugging via the preprocessor is to send your debugging information to a log file. A **log file** is a file (normally stored on disk) that records events that occur in software. The process of writing information to a log file is called **logging**. Most applications and operating systems write log files that can be used to help diagnose issues that occur.

We can write functions to write log or using another third party, ex: plog

```
#include <iostream>
#include <plog/Log.h> // Step 1: include the logger header

int getUserInput()
{
   LOGD << "getUserInput() called"; // LOGD is defined by the plog library

   std::cout << "Enter a number: ";
   int x{};
   std::cin >> x;
   return x;
}

int main()
{
   plog::init(plog::debug, "Logfile.txt"); // Step 2: initialize the logger

   LOGD << "main() called"; // Step 3: Output to the log as if you were wri

ting to the console

   int x{ getUserInput() };
   std::cout << "You entered: " << x;

   return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
cóth khit oluôn 1 filetxt: và khi vit function thì ng thi vit giátr vào file ó
```

```
2018-12-26 20:03:33.295 DEBUG [4752] [main@14] main() called
2018-12-26 20:03:33.296 DEBUG [4752] [getUserInput@4] getUserInput() called
```

M tph ng pháp thay th cho vi cg licó i u ki n thông qua trình biên d ch ti n x lý làg i thông ting licab n vào m tt plog T p log làm tt p (th ng clutr trên ac ng) ghi licács ki n x yra trong ph n m m. Quá trình ghi thông tin vào t plog cg i là logging. Huh t các ng d ng vàh i u hành u ghi các t plog mà có th cs d ng giúp ch noán các v n x yra. Chúng ta có th vi t các hàm ghi log ho cs d ng các công c bên th ba khác nh plog.

Debugging: Debugger whight





What can a debugger help you with?

- 1. Follow execution flow of an application.
- 2. Find out which function call which function.
- 3. Checking current value of variable.
- 4. Get a stack trace when the application crashed.
- 5. Investigate why an application hangs.

treo

Trìnhg li có th giúp b n nh th nào?

1.Theo dõi lungth othio am t ngd ng 2.Xác nhhàm nào gihàm nào. 3.Kim tra giátrhin tio abin. 4.Nhn m tng nx pgikhing d ngg psoc. 5.Khám phá lý dotisao m t ng d ngb treo.

Debugging: Debugger





How Can You Use Debugger?

Using IDE support debugger tool., Ex for Visual Studio:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/debugger/getting-started-with-the-debugger-cpp?view=vs-2019

Using gdb by command:

https://mathhoang.blogspot.com/2010/12/huong-dan-debug-chuong-trinh-voigdb.html

http://www.gdbtutorial.com/gdb_commands





Thank you

