



The
University
Of
Sheffield.



UNIVERSITÀ
DI TORINO

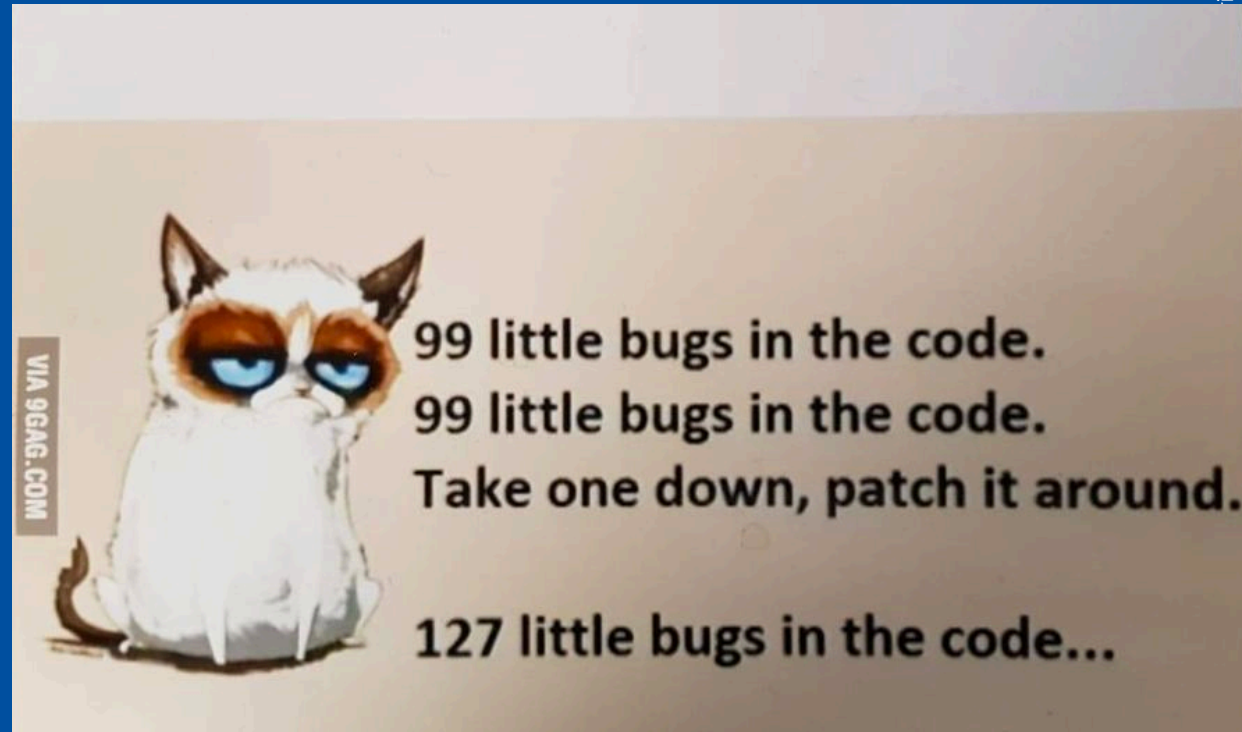
Week 1 Debugging NodeJS Applications

Prof. Fabio Ciravegna

Dipartimento di Informatica

Università di Torino

fabio.ciravegna@unito.it





UNIVERSITÀ
DI TORINO

Please note

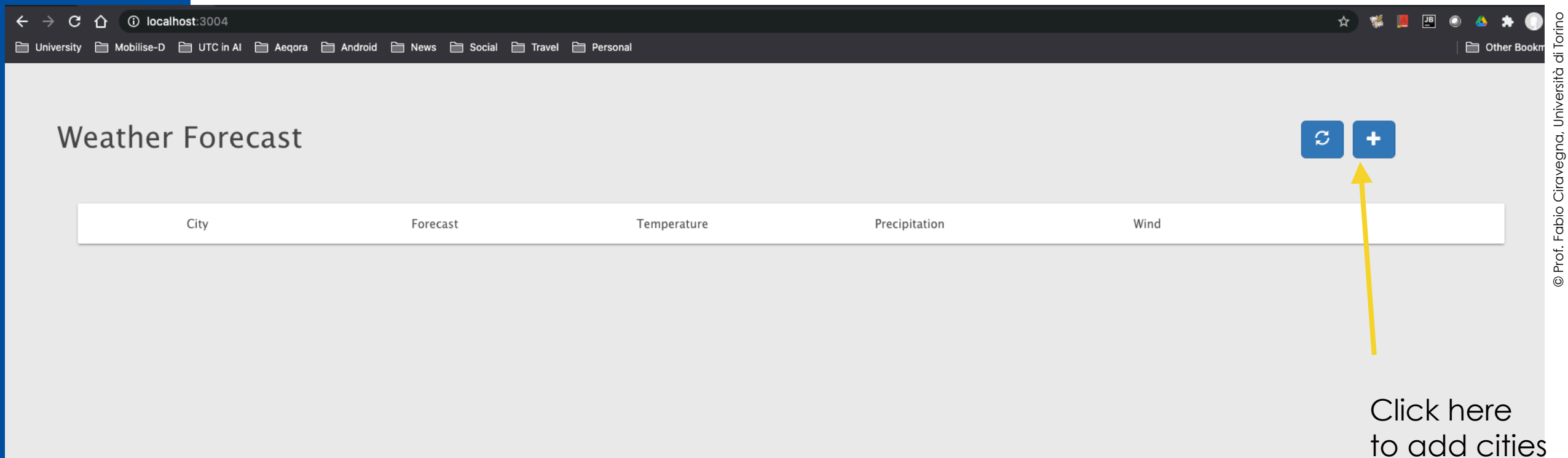
My screenshots of WebStorm may look different from yours mostly in the colours) because I use the high contrast settings of WebStorm (set under Preferences)



- You are given one rather large application
 - of which you do not need to understand much
 - it is the exercise for a following week
 - there are errors in it and you have to fix them
 - Errors are
 - Some spurious lines in the Javascript client
 - that you have to identify with Chrome's debugger
 - Some javascript errors in the server
 - that you have to identify with the IntelliJ debugger
 - action:
 - again just remove those lines

this is what you will see

- Run the nodeJS project in IntelliJ
 - right click on bin/www
 - select run
- Open the browser on `http://localhost:3004`

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a "Weather Forecast" application. The browser's address bar shows "localhost:3004". The application has a header with the title "Weather Forecast" and two blue buttons: a refresh button (circular arrow) and an add button (+). Below the header is a table with five columns: "City", "Forecast", "Temperature", "Precipitation", and "Wind". The table is currently empty. A yellow arrow points from the text "Click here to add cities" to the "+" button.

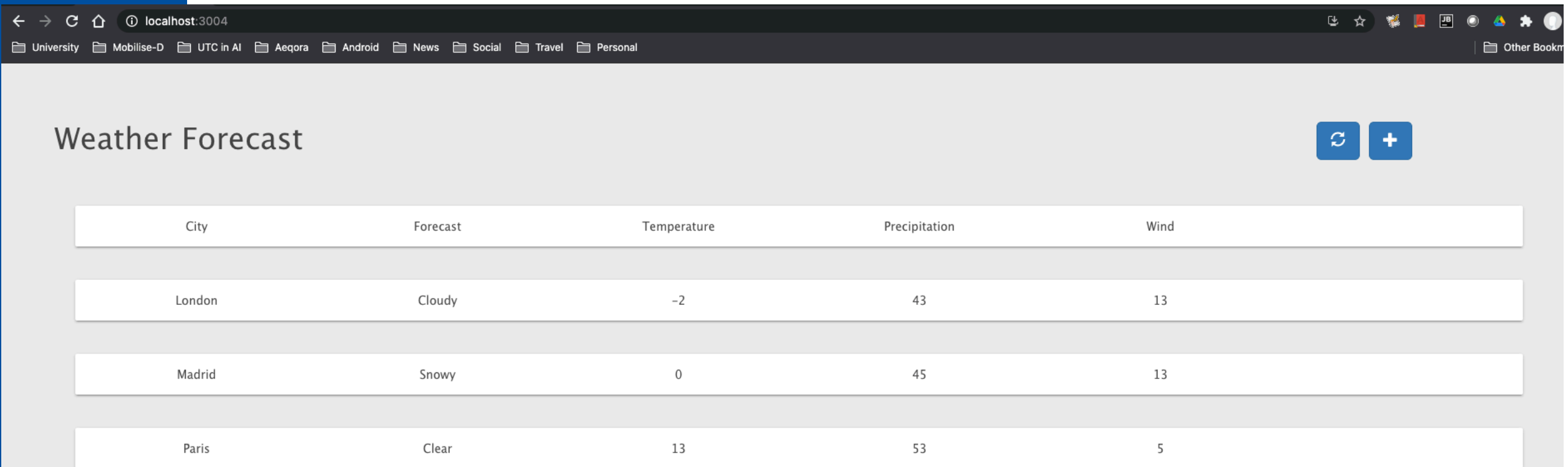
Weather Forecast

City	Forecast	Temperature	Precipitation	Wind
------	----------	-------------	---------------	------

Click here to add cities

What you should see after adding some cities

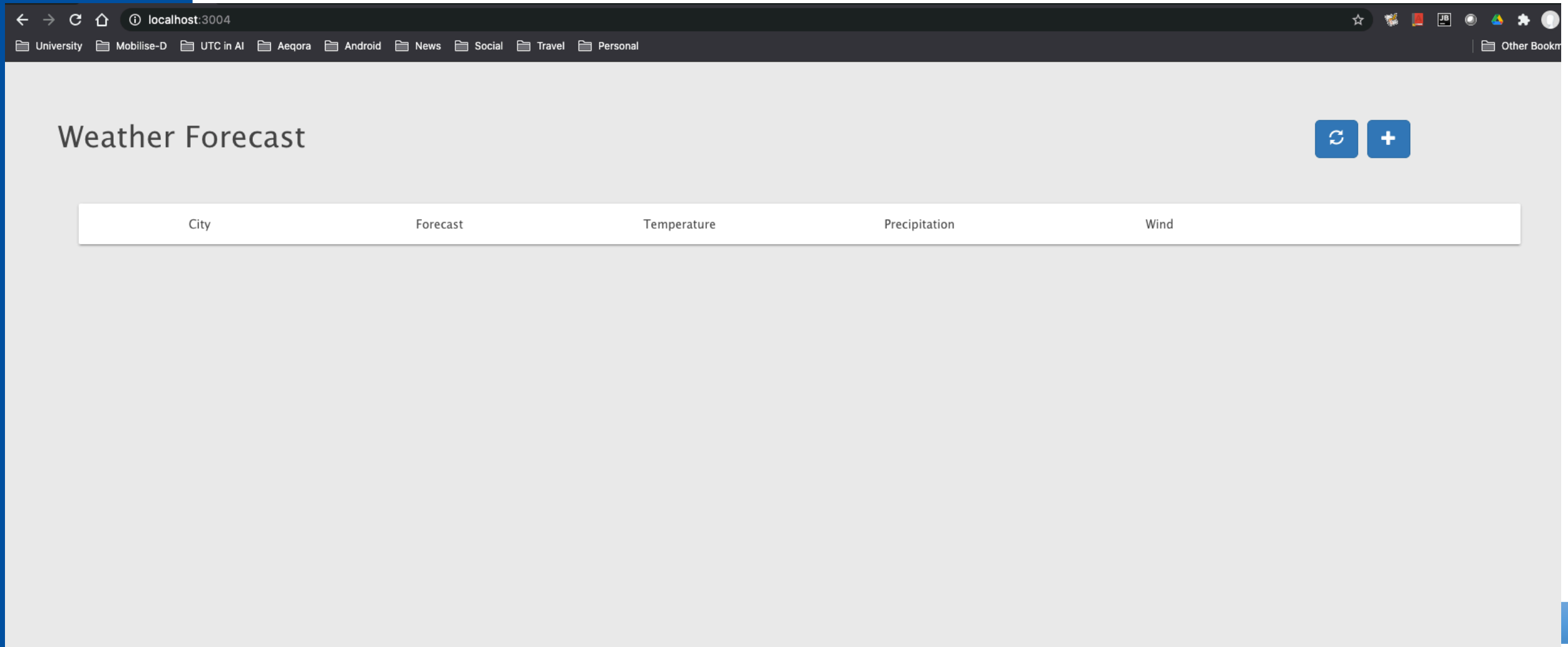
- If there was no error



City	Forecast	Temperature	Precipitation	Wind
London	Cloudy	-2	43	13
Madrid	Snowy	0	45	13
Paris	Clear	13	53	5

Instead you will still see this

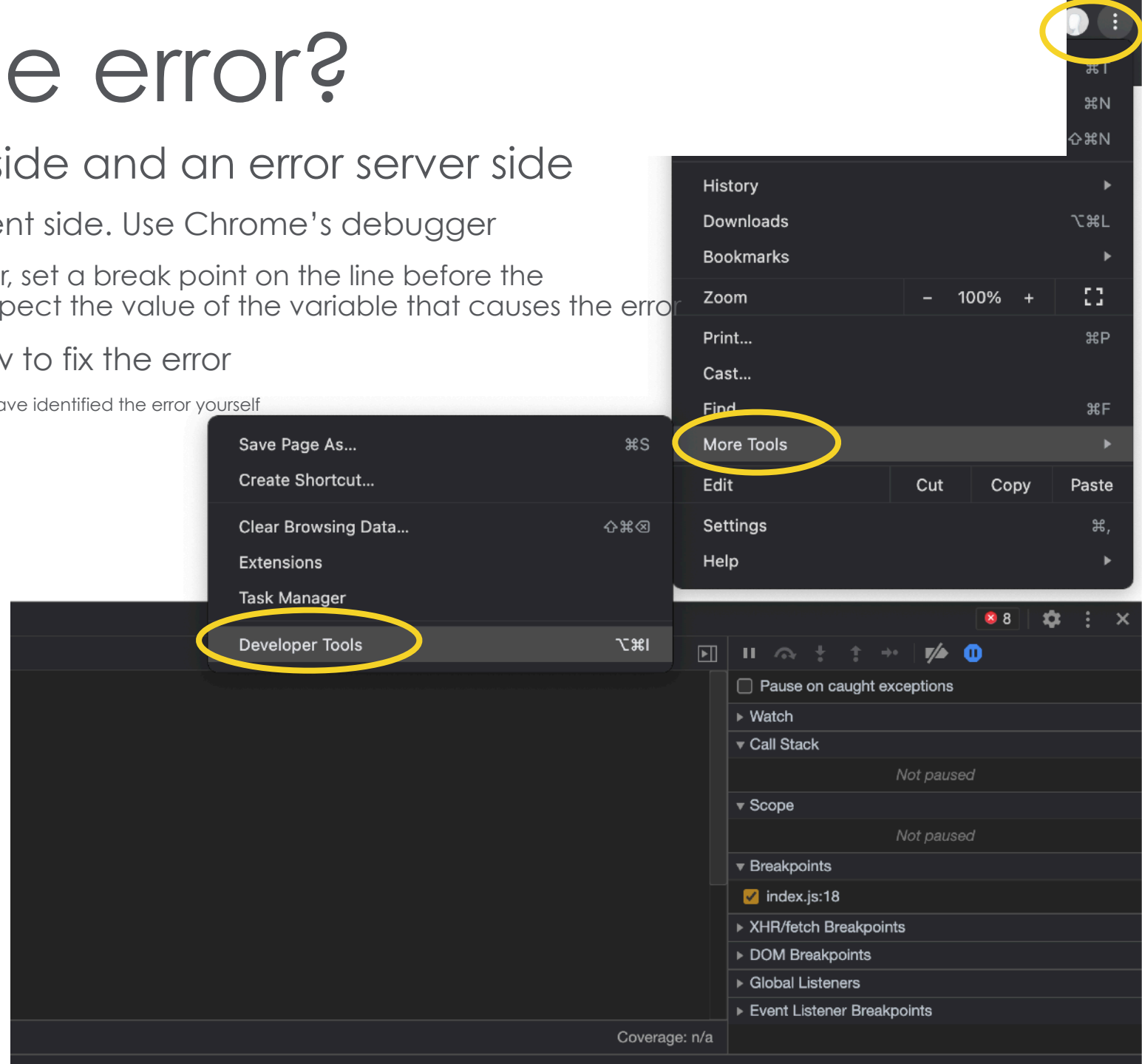
- No cities are added

A screenshot of a web browser showing a web application running on localhost:3004. The browser's address bar shows the URL "localhost:3004". The application has a dark header bar with a navigation menu containing links like "University", "Mobilise-D", "UTC in AI", "Aeqora", "Android", "News", "Social", "Travel", and "Personal". The main content area has a light gray background and features the title "Weather Forecast" on the left. On the right, there are two blue buttons: one with a refresh icon and another with a plus icon. Below these is a table with five columns: "City", "Forecast", "Temperature", "Precipitation", and "Wind". The table is currently empty, reflecting the state where no cities have been added.

City	Forecast	Temperature	Precipitation	Wind
------	----------	-------------	---------------	------

Where is the error?

- There is an error client side and an error server side
 - Look first of all for the one client side. Use Chrome's debugger
 - Once you have found the error, set a break point on the line before the error. Reload the page and inspect the value of the variable that causes the error
 - See next slide to discover how to fix the error
 - **DO NOT LOOK AT THE NEXT SLIDE** until you have identified the error yourself



The solution

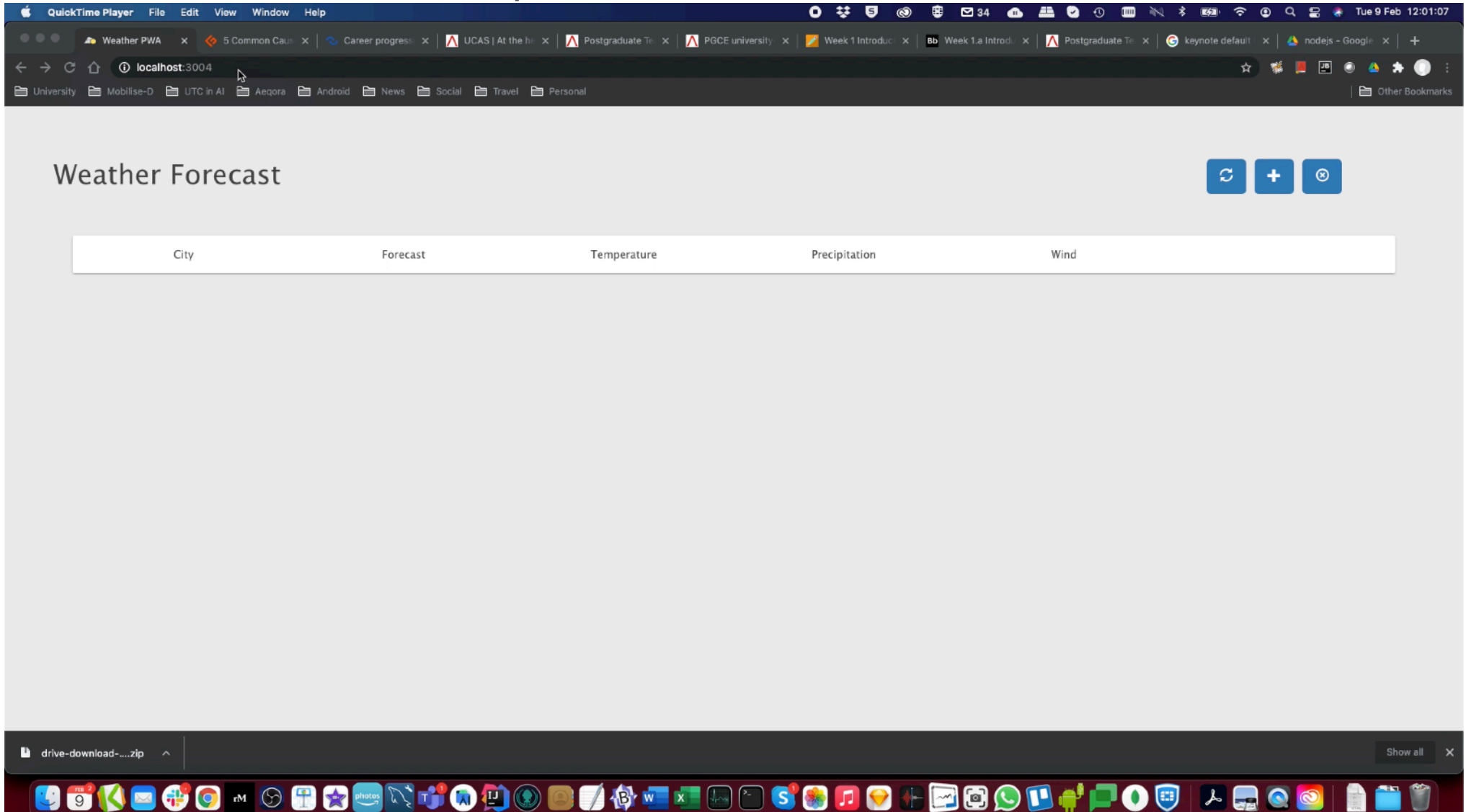
- Go to the function retrieveAllCitiesData
- Remove the following three lines

```
let container=document.getElementById("container");  
container.innerHTML = "Common JS Bugs and Errors";  
if (!container) return;
```

- The error is due to the fact that there is not container element in the interface, so assigning its inner html causes an error

Video: how to debug the client side error

- To run the video, please check it out on e-Learn



The server-side error

- When the client-side error is fixed, check the error on the server side
 - reload the page and you should see the correct cities and temperatures
 - click on the blue button with a cross in a circle (top right of screen)
 - an alert will tell you there is an error on the route `/weather_received`
 - identify the route `/weather_received` in `routes/index.js`
 - find the error by putting a break on the first line and stepping until the error shows up
 - it may either happen that you will lose control of the debugger
 - or the entire server will crash
 - the server will return an error that is intercepted by an alert
 - remove the offending line
 - reload the server
 - press the button again
 - The alert should tell you you have removed the error



localhost:3004 says
when calling the branch `/weather_received` I detected an error.
Please remove it

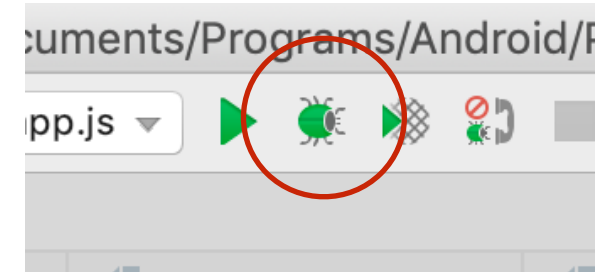
OK

localhost:3004 says
success! You have removed the error in the route `/weather_received`

OK

How to debug the Server

- Click on the green bug
- identify the error in WebStorm's console
 - it will tell you that there is a 500 error on a specific route (which is the route that is called when clicking the button)
- Put a break point on the first line of the route that causes the error
- call the debugger
- understand why there is an error



How to set a break point

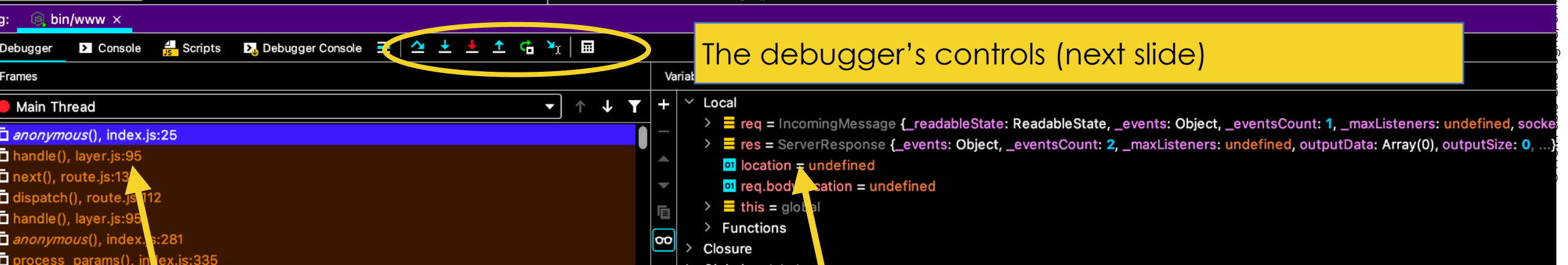
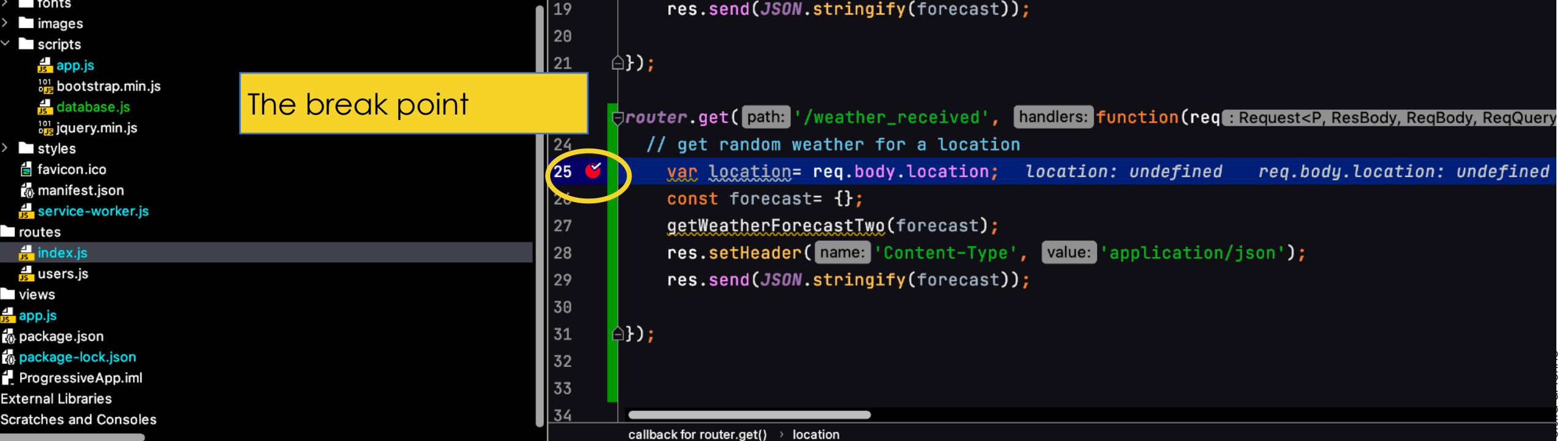
The screenshot shows an IDE window titled 'Class Week 1.e Debugging - Code for the Exe...' with the file 'index.js' open. The left sidebar shows a project structure with folders like '.idea', 'bin', 'node_modules', 'private_access', 'public', 'scripts', 'styles', 'routes', and 'views'. The 'routes' folder is expanded, showing 'index.js' and 'users.js'. The main editor displays the code in 'index.js' with line numbers 17 to 34. A break point (red circle with a white dot) is set on line 25, which is highlighted in red. An orange arrow points from the text 'Click here' to the break point icon. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
17     const forecast= getWeatherForecast(req.body.location, req.body.date);
18     res.setHeader( name: 'Content-Type', value: 'application/json');
19     res.send(JSON.stringify(forecast));
20
21   });
22
23   router.get( path: '/weather_received', handlers: function(req: Request<P, ResBody, ReqBody, ReqQuery>
24     // get random weather for a location
25     var location= req.body.location;
26     const forecast= {};
27     getWeatherForecastTwo(forecast);
28     res.setHeader( name: 'Content-Type', value: 'application/json');
29     res.send(JSON.stringify(forecast));
30
31   });
32
33
34
```

Click here

The debugger

- When the debugger stops at a break point you will see the debugger controls (next slide)



The function call stack

The local and global variables' values

The debugger's controls



The debugger view (default view)

The javascript console (where you will spot errors; this is where the output of `console.log()` instructions goes)

The stepper - used to move the debugger execution to the next line. If the current line is a function call, it will execute its code as a one block. It will not step into the function's

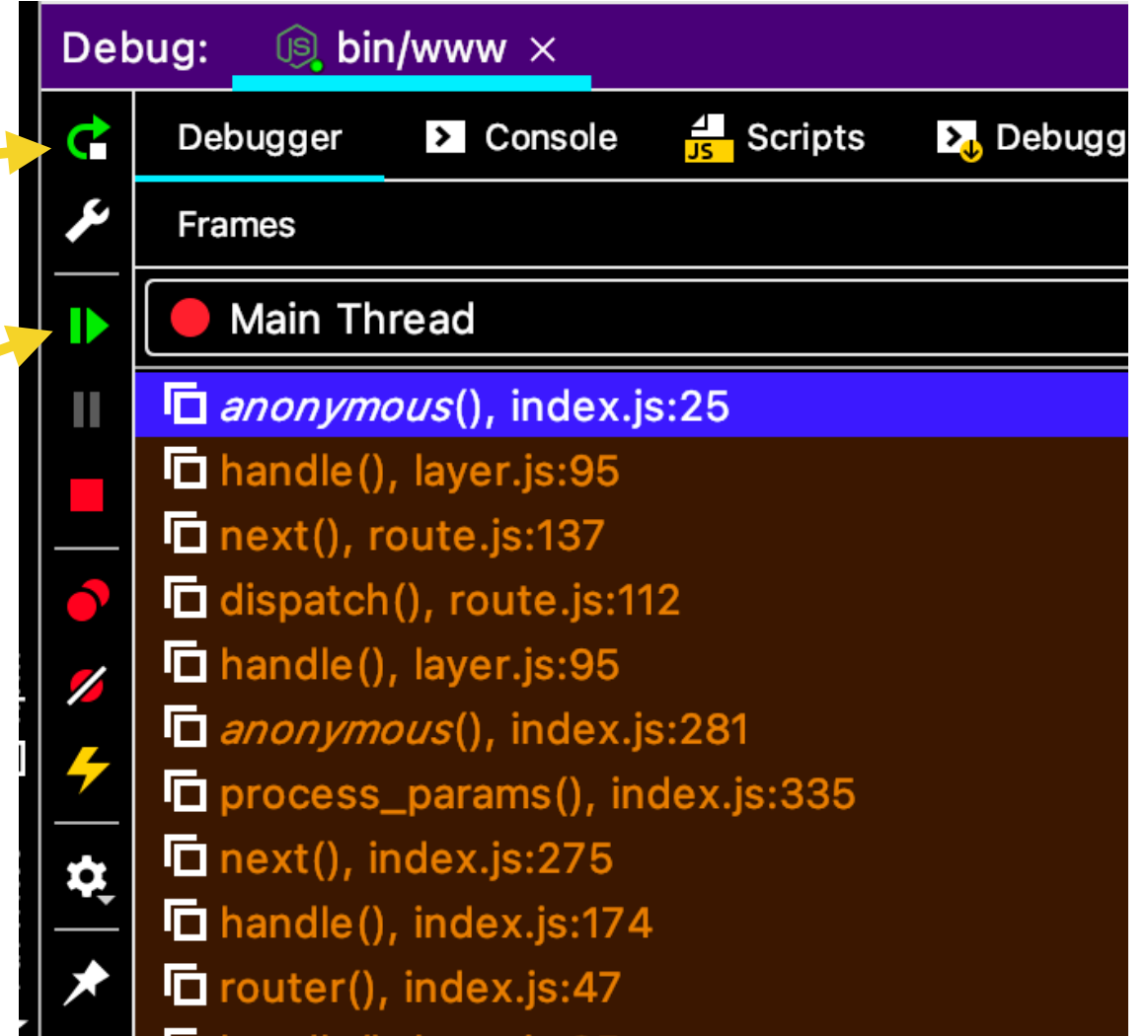
The stepper out a function - if you entered are debugging a function, it will step out of the function and continue debugging the calling function

The stepper into a function - if the current line contains a function call, use this button to step into the function's code

More controls (bottom left)

it runs the debugger from the start (equivalent to clicking on the green bug at the top of the

it moves the execution to the next break point. Useful when you are not interested in the current code and you want to proceed



Solution

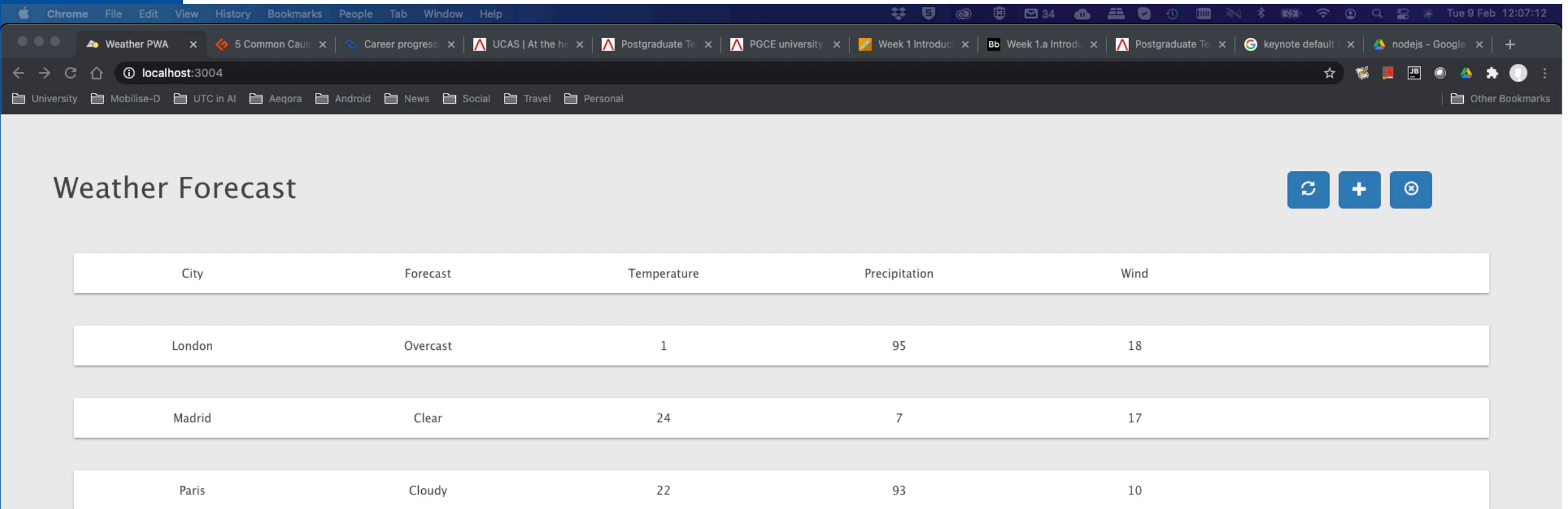
- comment out the following two lines

```
// var location= req.body.location;  
const forecast= {};  
// getWeatherForecastTwo(forecast);
```

- the run the server again
- it should work

Video: How to debug the server side error

- To see the video, go to the Solution folder



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'localhost:3004'. The page title is 'Weather Forecast'. The application interface includes a header with the title and three buttons (refresh, add, delete). Below the header is a table with the following data:

City	Forecast	Temperature	Precipitation	Wind
London	Overcast	1	95	18
Madrid	Clear	24	7	17
Paris	Cloudy	22	93	10