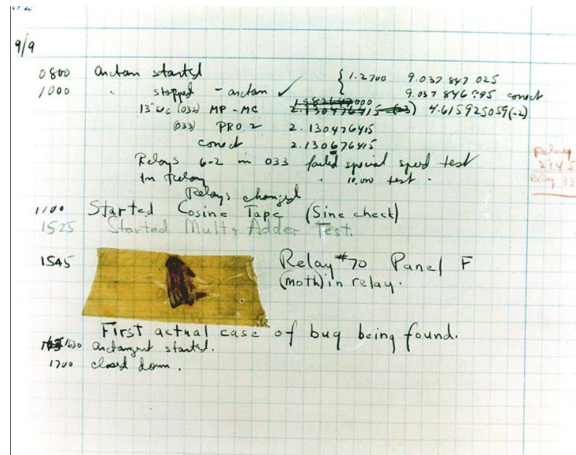


Debugging

In Java and JavaScript

History

The term was coined by computer scientist Grace Hopper in the 1940's. A moth was discovered inside Harvard's Mk. II computer where it was impeding the machine's normal operations.



Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Debugging>

Types of Bugs

Bugs fall into a few broad categories:

- **Syntax Errors:** Your code does not conform to the basic linguistic syntax required by the language.
 - Modern IDE's are good at catching these "live" as you are typing code.
- **Semantic Errors:** Your code conforms to the syntax, but it's not producing the expected outcome.
 - These are more challenging, debuggers are great tools to dissect these problems.

Debugging Vocab

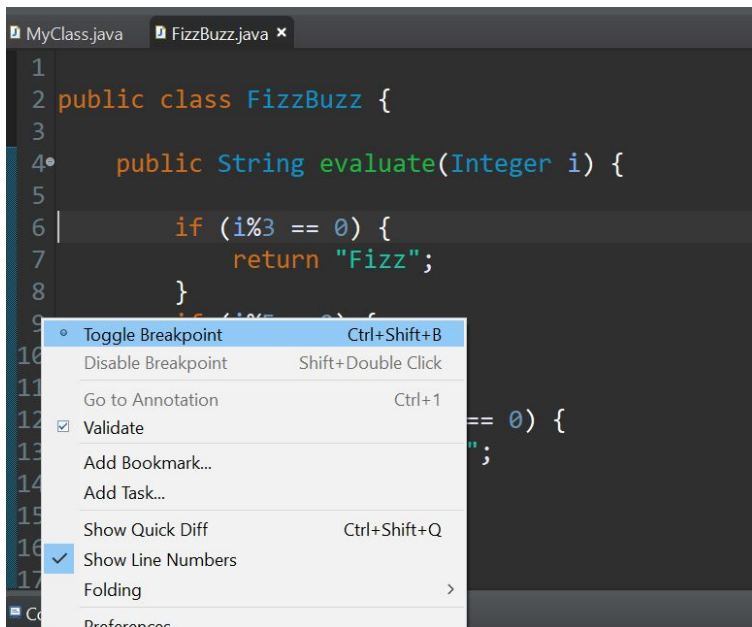
- **Breakpoint:** By setting a breakpoint, you tell the debugger to pause the program at the indicated line.
- **Stepping Through:** Once the program is paused, we can tell the debugger to execute the program line by line.
 - **Stepping Into:** If the current line is on a method call, stepping into will take us to the code where the method is defined.
 - **Stepping Over:** If the current line is on a method call, stepping over will not take us to the method definition and we will remain in the current method.
 - **Step Return (aka Step Out):** Returns execution to the calling method.
- **Resuming:** Stop stepping, go to the next breakpoint. If there are no more breakpoints, the code runs to completion.

Debugging in Eclipse

Most full featured IDE's have a built in debugger and Eclipse is no different!

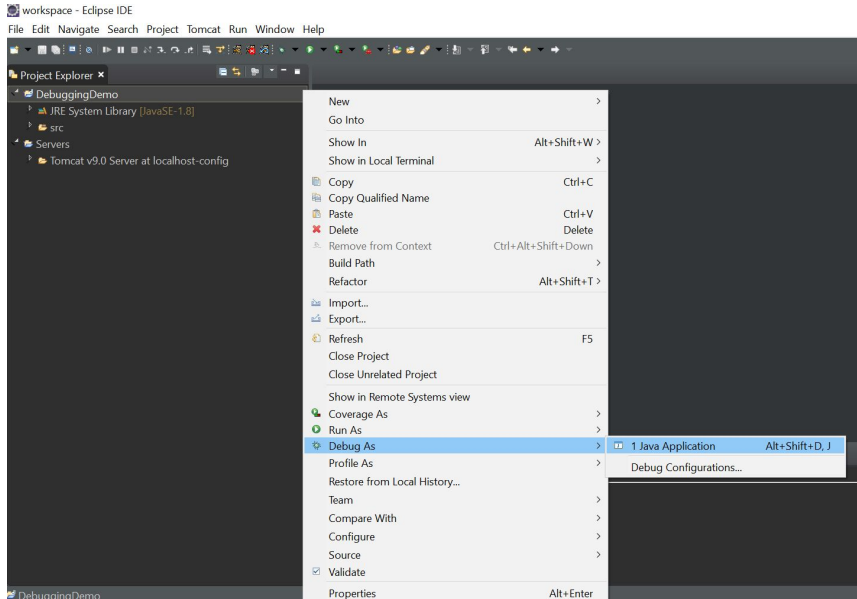
Eclipse Debugging Demo

Reference: Setting a Breakpoint



Right click on the line number indicator and set your breakpoint by clicking on “Toggle Breakpoint.”

Reference: Debugging in Eclipse Cheat Sheet

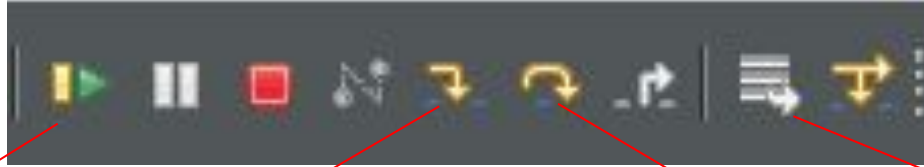


Projects must be run in debug mode. Right click on your project or your entry point and select “Debug As”

Possible entry points:

- The class that has your main method.
- A unit test.

Reference: Accessing Step Controls



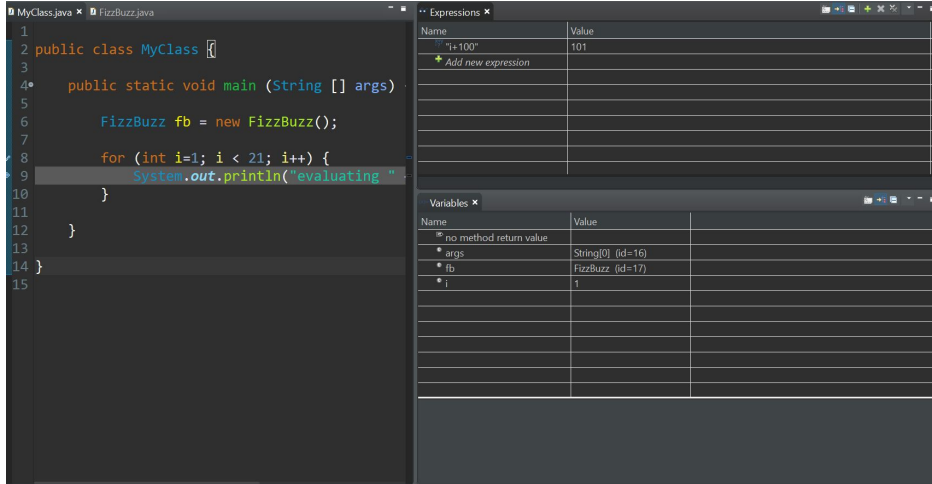
Resume

Step Into

Step Over

Step Return

Reference: Expressions & Variable Windows



The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java file named `MyClass.java` containing the following code:

```
1 public class MyClass {  
2     public static void main (String [] args) {  
3  
4         FizzBuzz fb = new FizzBuzz();  
5  
6         for (int i=1; i < 21; i++) {  
7             System.out.println("evaluating " + i + "00");  
8         }  
9     }  
10 }  
11  
12 }  
13  
14 }  
15 }
```

On the right side of the IDE, there are two windows:

- Expressions**: A table with two columns, 'Name' and 'Value'. It contains one entry: `"i+100"` with the value `101`. Below the table is a button labeled 'Add new expression'.
- Variables**: A table with two columns, 'Name' and 'Value'. It contains four entries:
 - `* no method return value`
 - `* args` with value `String[0] (id=16)`
 - `* fb` with value `FizzBuzz (id=17)`
 - `* i` with value `1`

*You can turn on the variables or expression windows by going to:
Windows > Show View at the top and selecting them.*

*If you do not see them on the screen,
Select:
Windows > Show View > Other
You can then type and find Variables or Expressions.*

Reading the Stack Demo

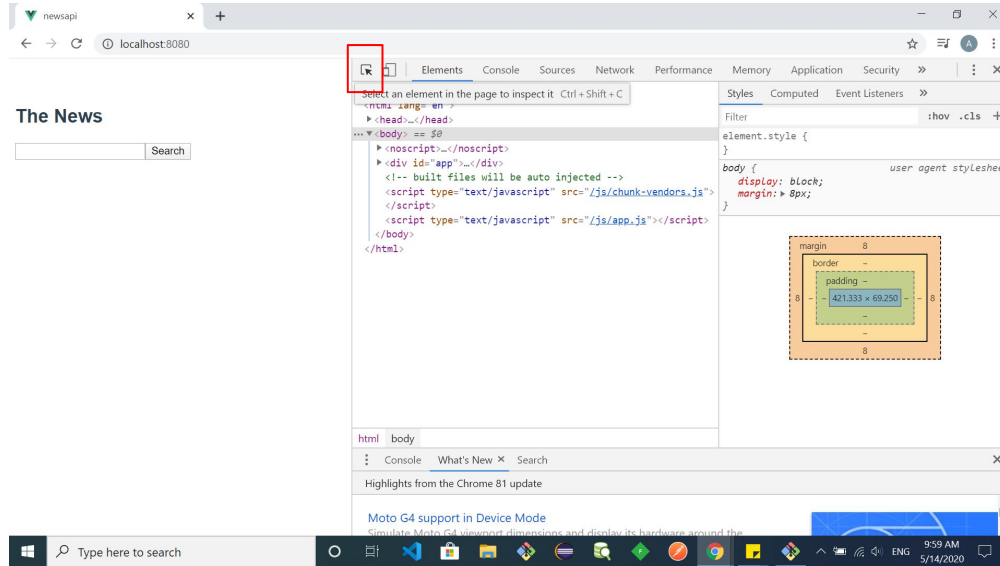
Debugging in Chrome

Chrome offers a very powerful set of tools to debug front end code, but today we will focus on just two:

- **Inspector:** To verify HTML elements.
- **Debugger:** To step through JS code. The vast majority of the concepts we discussed earlier with Eclipse carry over.

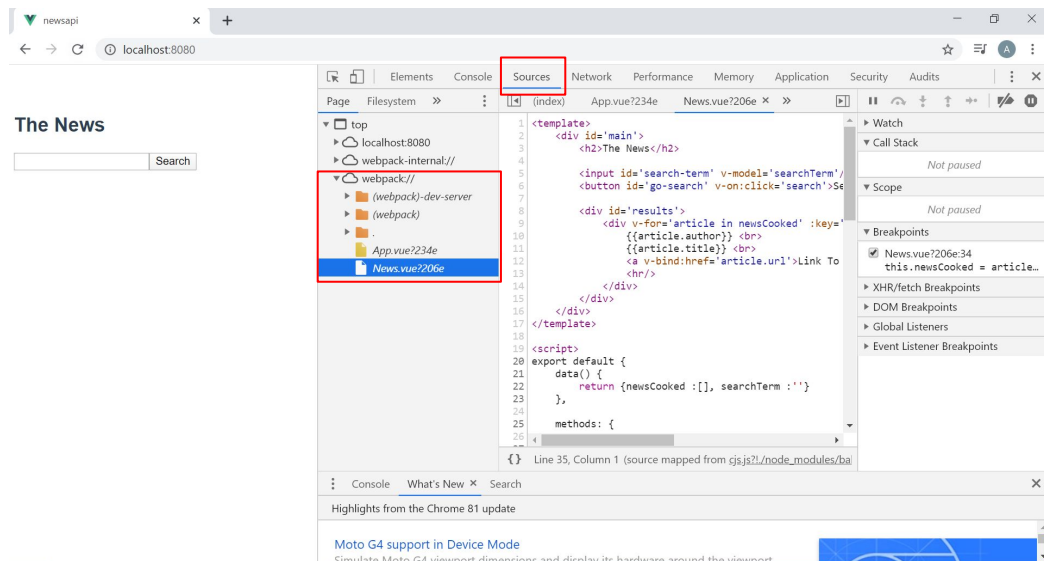
Chrome Debugging Demo

Reference: Inspector Tool



*Press F12 to bring up the developer tools.
The inspector can be accessed by clicking
on the arrow against a square background.*

Reference: Debugger



- *Press F12 to bring up the developer tools. The debugger can be accessed by clicking on the “Sources” tab.*
- *If you are using a framework like VUE, your component code will be under the webpacks section.*