



Program Patterns: Comments & Debugging

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Roadmap

- Commenting
- Debugging



Commenting

Source:

<https://www.cs.utah.edu/~germain/PPS/Topics/commenting.html>



Commenting

■ Human Readable Descriptions

- Proper use of commenting can make code maintenance much easier, as well as helping make finding bugs faster.
- Further, commenting is very important when writing functions that other people will use.
- Remember, well documented code is as important as correctly working code.



Summary of comment types

- Single line comment
 - `//` for a single line.
- Block comment
 - `/*` for multiple lines `*/`



Where to Comment

- The top of any program file.
 - **"Header Comment"**
- Above every function.
 - function header
 - "sub-component"
- In line
 - Any "tricky" code



The top of any program file.

- This is called the "**Header Comment**".
- It should include all the defining information about
 - The author, date, and course number.
 - A description of what the code in the file accomplishes
 - A list of any modifications (bug fixes) to the file. Note this is not as important for programs written in class, but important in the real world.

```
/**
 * File:      compute_blackjack_odds.C
 *
 * Author1:   H. James de St. Germain (germain@eng.utah.edu)
 * Author2:   Dav de St. Germain (dav@cs.utah.edu)
 * Date:      Spring 2007
 * Partner:   I worked alone
 * Course:    Computer Science 1000
 *
 * Summary of File:
 *
 * This file contains code which simulates a blackjack game.
 * Functions allow the user of the software to play against the
 * "casino", or to simulate the odds of successfully "hitting"
 * given any two cards.
 */
```



Above every function.

- This is called the function header and provides information about the purpose of this "sub-component" of the program.
- Every function must have a separate header comment.
- When and if there is only one function in a file, the function header and file header comments should be merged into a single comment.

```
/**
 *
 * void sort( int array[] )
 *
 * Summary of the Sort function:
 *
 *   The Sort function, rearranges the given array of
 *   integers from highest to lowest
 *
 * Parameters   : array: containing integers
 *
 * Return Value : Nothing -- Note: Modifies the array "in place".
 *
 * Description:
 *
 *   This function utilizes the standard bubble sort algorithm...
 *   Note, the array is modified in place.
 *
 */
void
sort( int array[] )
{
    // code
}
```


In line

- Any "tricky" code where it is not immediately obvious what you are trying to accomplish, should have comments right above it or on the same line with it.

```
/**
 * The header for the function would go here, but see below
 * for examples of full header comments.
 *
 * The purpose below is to show inline comments, note how the
 * fact that we only return the "positive" answer is highlighted.
 */
float
solve_quadratic_equation(int A, int B, int C)
{
    return (-B + sqrt(B*B - 4*A*C)) / (2*A); // NOTE: we only return the positive value
}
```

- They should not restate something that is "obvious".

```
int x = 5; // this sets x to 5
int y = 2 * x; // here we double the value of x and save it in the variable y
int average = (x + y) / 2; // compute the average by dividing the sum by the number
```



Self Documenting Code

- Self documenting code uses well chosen variable names (and function names) to make the code read as close to English as possible.
- This should be your goal.
- Which one is a better description?
 - `float g;` vs. `float gravity;`
 - `float a = (x+y)/2;` vs. `float average = (x+y)/2;`



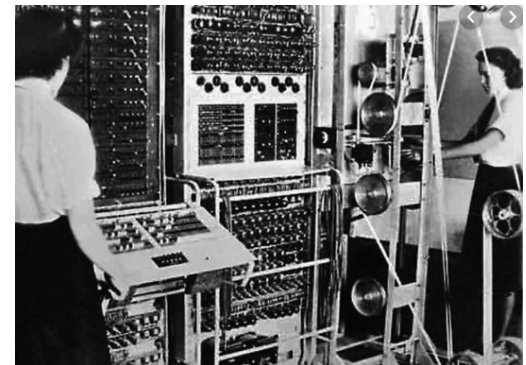
Software Programming Pattern

Debugger (based on Visual Studio)

Debugging

- Debugging is the process of finding and resolving defects or problems within a computer program that prevent correct operation of computer software or a system.

The terms "bug" and "debugging" are popularly attributed to [Admiral Grace Hopper](#) in the 1940s.^[1] While she was working on a [Mark II](#) computer at Harvard University, her associates discovered a moth stuck in a relay and thereby impeding operation, whereupon she remarked that they were "debugging" the system.



Mark II PC



Types of program error

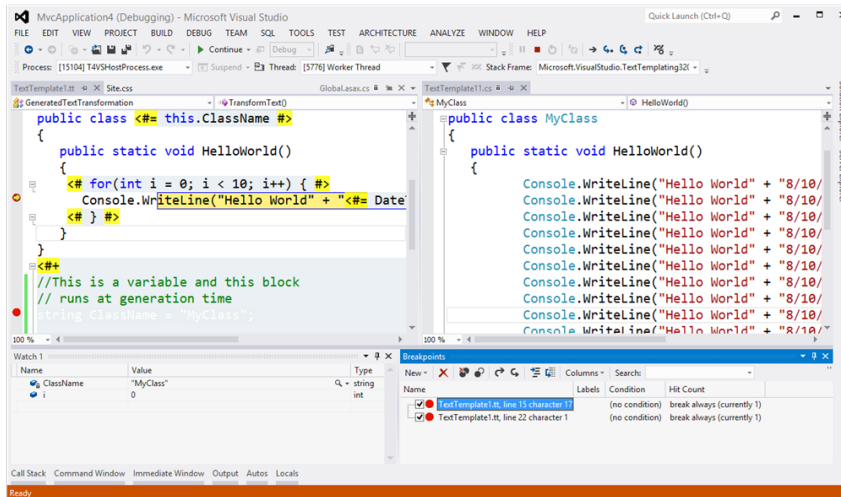
- Compile errors (syntax errors)
 - Typo
 - Violation of language rules
- Runtime errors
 - Memory allocation
 - Stack overflow
- Logic errors
 - Wrong answer



Types of debugger

- GUI type
 - Provide a graphical debugging environment
 - Usually, built in IDE (Visual studio, Eclipse, PyCharm, XCode)
- Text type
 - Based on text input/output (command line method)
 - Run independently (But, Some GUI-wrapped applications.)

Type of debugger



Visual Studio
Debugger

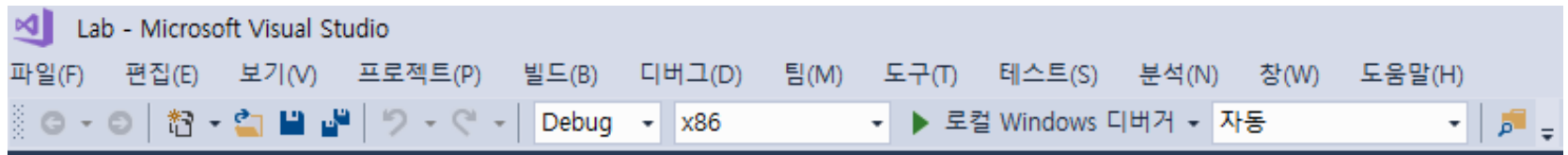
```
(gdb) r
Starting program: /home/sree/debugging/test

Breakpoint 1, main () at test.c:8
8      int a = x;
(gdb) p x
$1 = -7904
(gdb) p a
$2 = 32767
(gdb) n
9      int b = x;
(gdb) p x
$3 = -7904
(gdb) p a
$4 = -7904
(gdb) p b
$5 = 0
(gdb) n
10     int c = a + b;
(gdb) p x
$6 = -7904
(gdb) p a
$7 = -7904
(gdb) p b
$8 = -7904
(gdb) p c
$9 = 0
(gdb) n
```

GDB

Compile mode (Visual C++)

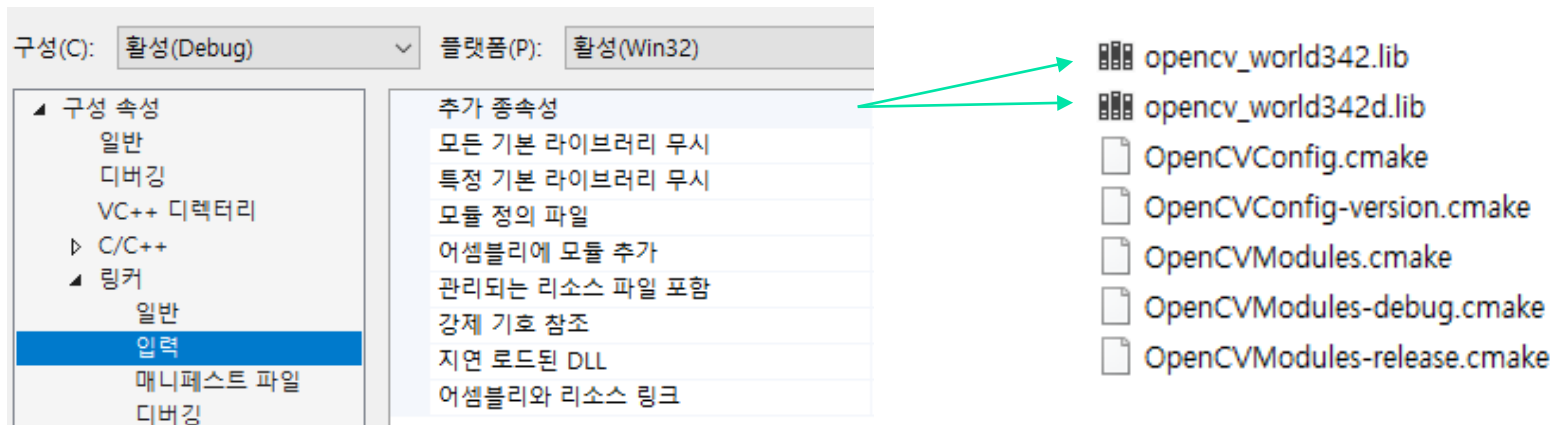
- Debug produces
 - Binary code
 - Additional Info
 - Poor optimization performance
- Release
 - Binary Code only



Compile mode (Visual C++)

■ Caution

- When you change compile mode, you should modify external libraries.





Debugging in Code

- Using preprocessor
 - #define, #undef
 - #if, #elif, #else, #endif
 - #ifdef, #ifndef
- Step 1: Set a flag for debugging
- Step 2: Locate debugging code into a block, wrapping by preprocessor
- Step 3: After debugging, remove a flag or set it False



Debugging in Code

- Example

```
#include <iostream.h>
#define _MYDEBUG_

void main()
{
    int nValue = 100;

    cout << "Value : " << nValue << endl;

    #ifdef _MYDEBUG_
        cout << "Address : " << &nValue << endl;
    #endif
}
```

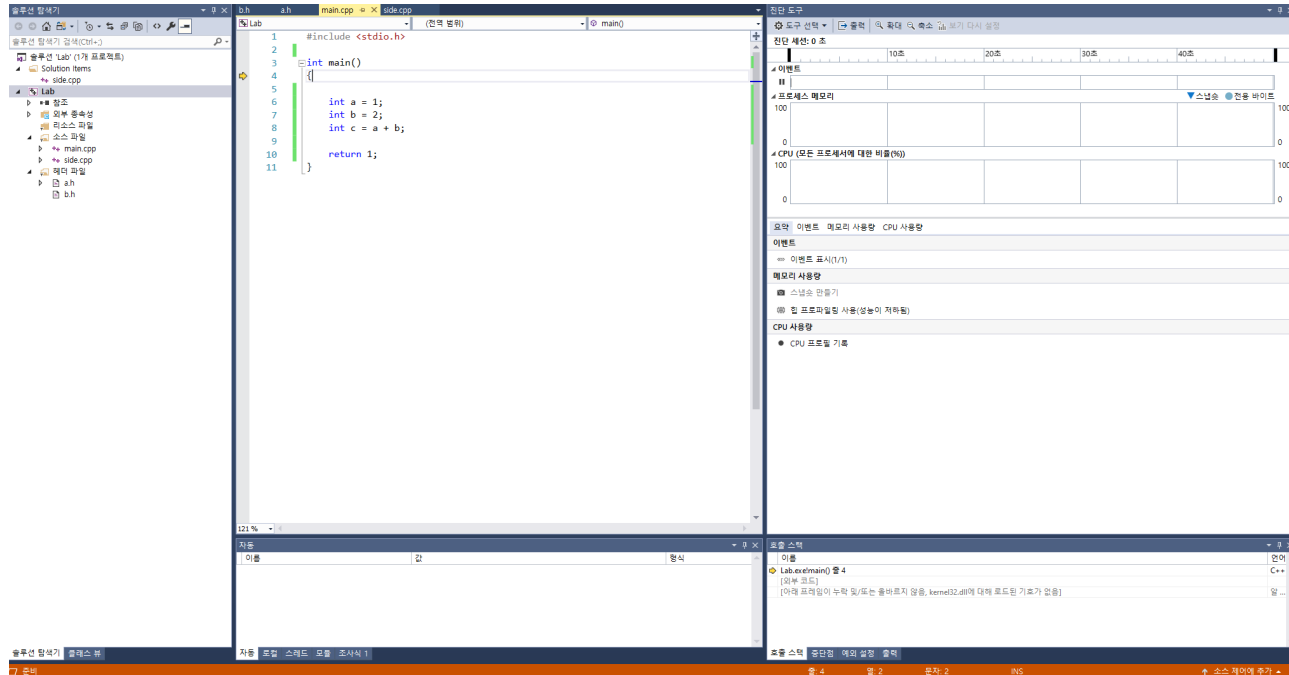
Debugging using Tools

- How to use a debugging tool?
 - There is no special way, just run in debugging mode.
 - F5 key (Visual Studio 201X)
 - Maybe some of you already run program as debug mode.
 - If the debugging is paused, the configuration changes to the debugging environment.



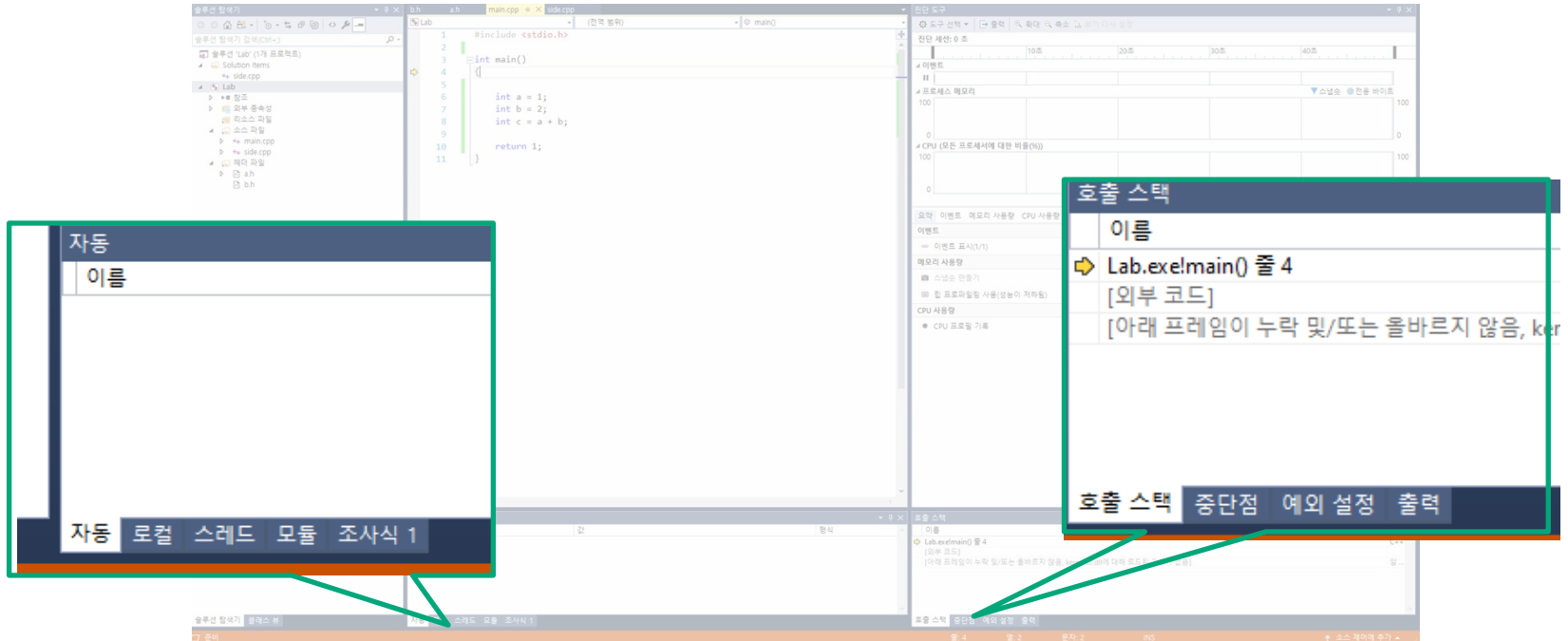
Debugging using Tools

■ Debugging mode



Debugging using Tools

■ What's different?



The screenshot shows a debugger interface with a call stack window on the right and a variable window on the left. The call stack window displays the current function being executed, `Lab.exe!main() 줄 4`, and the variable window shows the value of the `이름` variable.

Call Stack Window (호출 스택):

| 이름 |
|--|
| Lab.exe!main() 줄 4 |
| [외부 코드] |
| [아래 프레임이 누락 및/또는 올바르게 표시되지 않음, kernel32.dll!_RtlpWaitForCriticalSection+0x10000000000000000] |

Variable Window (자동):

| 이름 |
|----|
| 이름 |

Debugger Interface Elements:

- Call Stack Window (호출 스택):** Displays the current function being executed, `Lab.exe!main() 줄 4`, and the variable `이름`.
- Variable Window (자동):** Displays the value of the `이름` variable.
- Call Stack Window (호출 스택):** Displays the current function being executed, `Lab.exe!main() 줄 4`, and the variable `이름`.
- Call Stack Window (호출 스택):** Displays the current function being executed, `Lab.exe!main() 줄 4`, and the variable `이름`.



Debugging start

■ Several options

- F11: Run code in debugging mode at the entrance point.
- F10: Run code in debugging mode at the first procedure
- F5: Run code in debugging mode until it meets a breaking point

Exercise

1. Run by F11
2. Run by F10
3. Run by F5

```
#include <stdio.h>

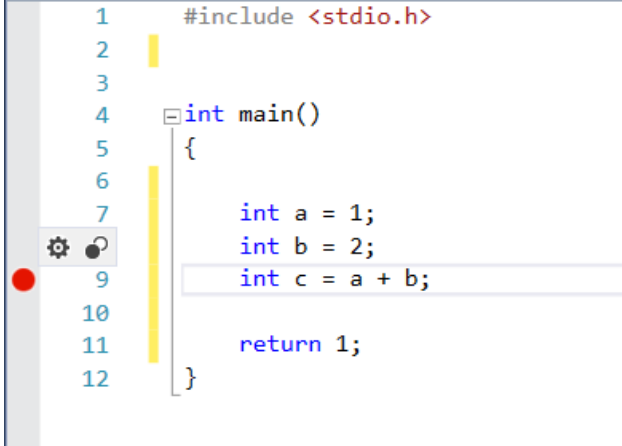
int main()
{
    int a = 1;
    int b = 2;
    int c = a + b;

    return 1;
}
```

Debugging skill

■ Break Point

- Several break points can be set.
- When running in debugging mode, execution pauses when it encounters a breaking point.
- BP can be set in lines.
- Method: F9 key or Mouse L-button click on left side of line numbers.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a C program. The code is as follows:

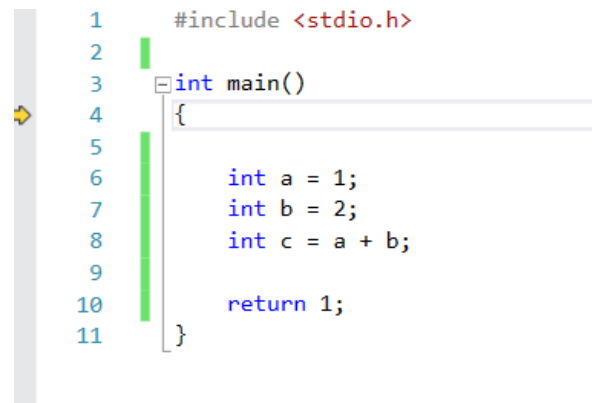
```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3
4  int main()
5  {
6
7      int a = 1;
8      int b = 2;
9      int c = a + b;
10
11     return 1;
12 }
```

A red dot, representing a break point, is set on the left margin next to line 9. A yellow vertical bar is visible on the left side of the editor, and a gear icon is present in the margin next to line 9.



Debugging start

- Debugging point
 - Represented as a yellow arrow
 - It means running point stops at there.



```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3  int main()
4  {
5
6      int a = 1;
7      int b = 2;
8      int c = a + b;
9
10     return 1;
11 }
```



Example

```
#include <stdio.h>

int sum(int a, int b)
{
    int c = 0;
    c = a + b;
    return c;
}

int main()
{
    int a = 10;
    int b = 20;
    int s = sum(a, b);
    printf("sum
    = %d\n", s);

    return 1;
}
```

- Set a break point at the line of "int s = sum(a, b);"
- Run as debug mode



Example

- The debugging process pauses at the first break point
- What can we do next??
 - Stop debugging (Shift + F5)
 - Restart running (Ctrl + Shift + F5)
 - Just Go
 - Step into procedure (F11)
 - Step over (F10)
 - Step out from the procedure (Shift + F11)
- You can consider a “procedure” as a function or just a command

Example



- Stop debugging
- Restart running
- Just Go
- Step into procedure
- Step over
- Step out from the procedure



Exercise

```
#include <stdio.h>

int sum(int a, int b)
{
    int c = 0;
    c = a + b;
    return c;
}

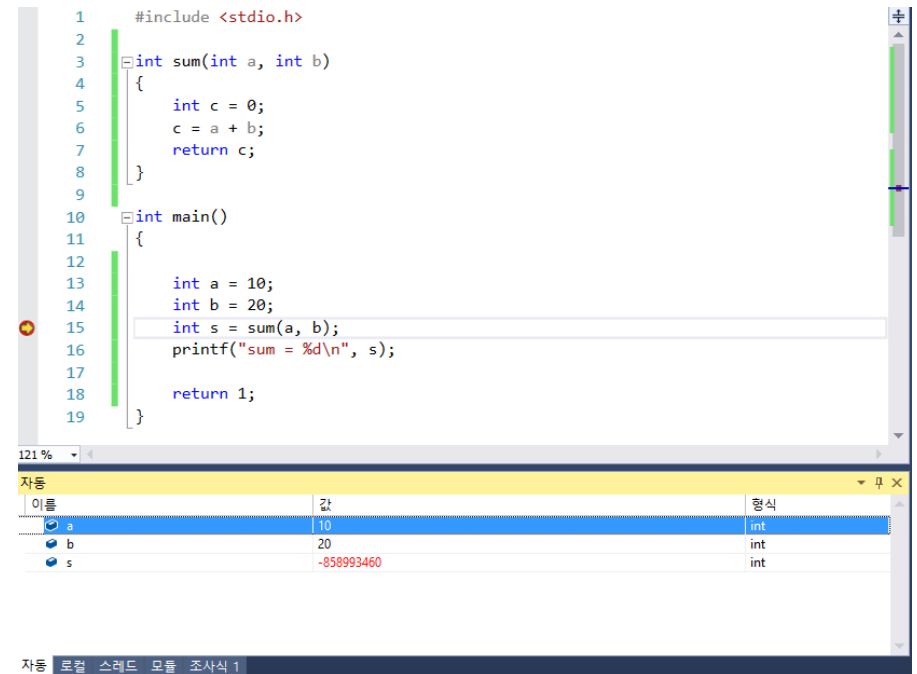
int main()
{
    int a = 10;
    int b = 20;
    int s = sum(a, b);
    printf("sum
= %d\n", s);

    return 1;
}
```

- Exercise
- Select six different ways at the first break point
 - Stop debugging
 - Restart running
 - Just Go
 - Step into procedure
 - Step over
 - Step out from the procedure

Parameters Monitoring

- You can see current values of variables in debugging mode



The screenshot shows a C program in a debugger. The code defines a `sum` function and a `main` function. In `main`, variables `a` and `b` are initialized to 10 and 20, respectively. A call to `sum(a, b)` is shown on line 15, and the result is stored in `s`. The debugger's 'Variables' window at the bottom displays the current values of `a`, `b`, and `s`.

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3  int sum(int a, int b)
4  {
5      int c = 0;
6      c = a + b;
7      return c;
8  }
9
10 int main()
11 {
12
13     int a = 10;
14     int b = 20;
15     int s = sum(a, b);
16     printf("sum = %d\n", s);
17
18     return 1;
19 }
```

| 이름 | 값 | 형식 |
|----|------------|-----|
| a | 10 | int |
| b | 20 | int |
| s | -858993460 | int |

자동 로컬 스레드 모듈 조사식 1

Parameters Monitoring

자동 로컬 스레드 모듈 조사식 1

- 자동: show variables related with current position
- 로컬: show all local variables in the function
- 스레드: thread information
- 모듈: information about binary code and runtime library(dll)
- 조사식: any equation you made

| 조사식 1 | | | ▼ | + |
|---|----|-----|---|---|
| 이름 | 값 | 형식 | | |
|  a+b | 30 | int | | |
| | | | | |

Other information

호출 스택 중단점 예외 설정 출력

- 호출 스택: show stack frame of cuntions

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3  int sum(int a, int b)
4  { 경과 시간 1ms 이하
5      int c = 0;
6      c = a + b;
7      return c;
8  }
9
10 int main()
11 {
12
13     int a = 10;
14     int b = 20;
15     int s = sum(a, b);
16     printf("sum = %d\n", s);
17
18     return 1;
19 }
```

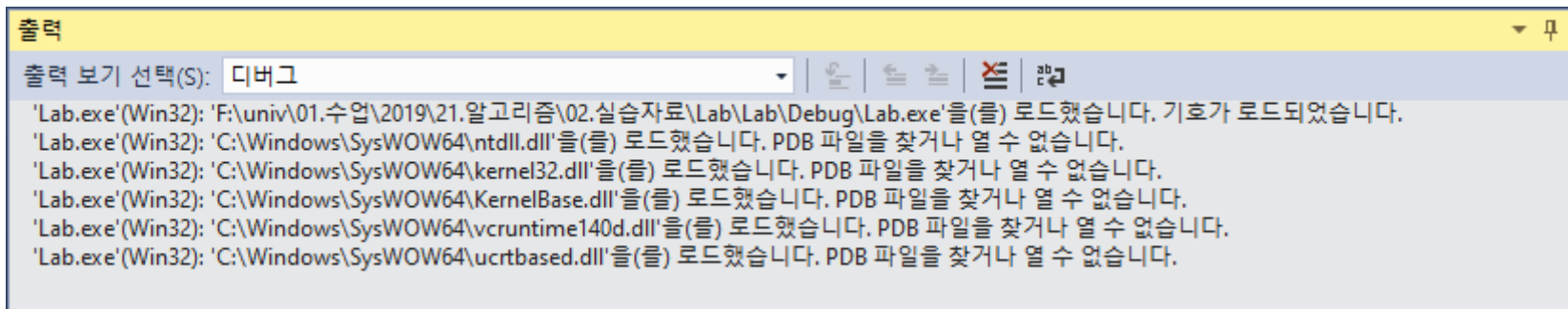
| 호출 스택 | | ▼ | + |
|--|-------|---|---|
| 이름 | 언어 | | |
| Lab.exelsum(int a, int b) 줄 4 | C++ | | |
| Lab.exelmain() 줄 15 | C++ | | |
| [외부 코드] | | | |
| [아래 프레임이 누락 및/또는 올바르게 없음, kernel32.dll에 대해 로드된 기호가 없음] | 알 ... | | |

호출 스택 중단점 예외 설정 출력

Other information

호출 스택 중단점 예외 설정 출력

- 출력: Message output for debugging mode

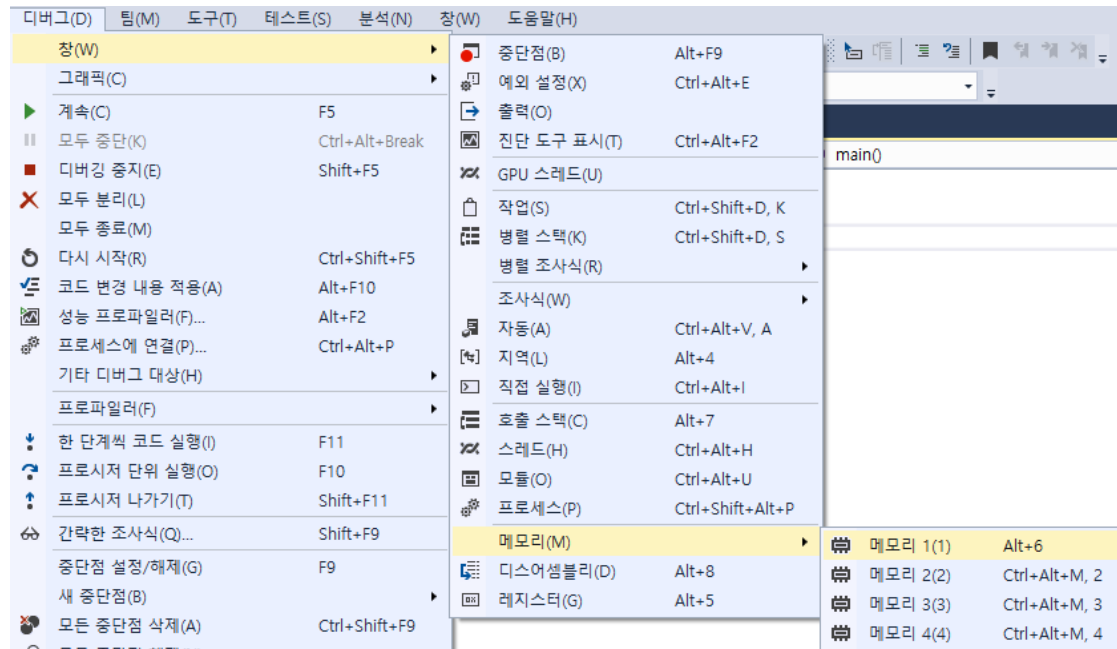


The screenshot shows the '출력' (Output) window in Visual Studio. The '출력 보기 선택(S):' (Select what to output) dropdown is set to '디버그' (Debug). The output text shows the loading of 'Lab.exe' and several system DLLs with their respective PDB file status.

```
'Lab.exe' (Win32): 'F:\univ\01.수업\2019\21.알고리즘\02.실습자료\Lab\Lab\Debug\Lab.exe'을(를) 로드했습니다. 기호가 로드되었습니다.  
'Lab.exe' (Win32): 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ntdll.dll'을(를) 로드했습니다. PDB 파일을 찾거나 열 수 없습니다.  
'Lab.exe' (Win32): 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\kernel32.dll'을(를) 로드했습니다. PDB 파일을 찾거나 열 수 없습니다.  
'Lab.exe' (Win32): 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\KernelBase.dll'을(를) 로드했습니다. PDB 파일을 찾거나 열 수 없습니다.  
'Lab.exe' (Win32): 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\vcruntime140d.dll'을(를) 로드했습니다. PDB 파일을 찾거나 열 수 없습니다.  
'Lab.exe' (Win32): 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ucrtbased.dll'을(를) 로드했습니다. PDB 파일을 찾거나 열 수 없습니다.
```

Other information

■ Memory usage



Other information

■ Memory usage

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3  int main()
4  {
5
6      char str[10] = "Hi";
7      printf("%s\n", str);
8
9      return 1;
10 }
```

메모리 1

주소: 0x0089F8D8

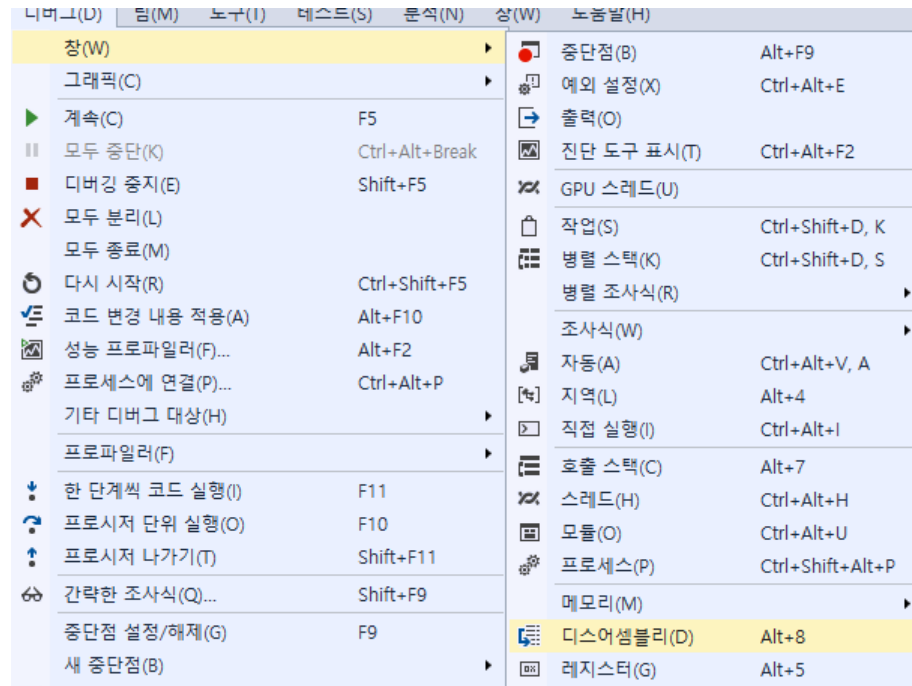
| | |
|------------|--|
| 0x0089F8D8 | 48 69 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 cc cc cc cc cc cc 31 68 f5 80 00 f9 89 00 fe |
| 0x0089F8F1 | 20 96 00 01 00 00 00 30 83 d2 00 f8 36 d3 00 5c f9 89 00 67 1f 96 00 81 69 |
| 0x0089F90A | f5 80 3e 13 96 00 3e 13 96 00 00 a0 ab 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 0x0089F923 | 00 7c a5 96 00 |
| 0x0089F93C | 88 a5 96 00 00 00 00 00 08 f9 89 00 00 00 00 c8 f9 89 00 f0 39 96 00 35 |
| 0x0089F955 | 1e ea 80 00 00 00 00 64 f9 89 00 fd 1d 96 00 6c f9 89 00 78 21 96 00 7c f9 |
| 0x0089F96E | 89 00 59 63 60 75 00 a0 ab 00 40 63 60 75 d8 f9 89 00 74 7b 05 77 00 a0 ab |
| 0x0089F987 | 00 89 bf 27 51 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 a0 ab 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 0x0089F9A0 | 00 |
| 0x0089F9B9 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 88 f9 89 00 00 00 00 e0 f9 89 00 80 9f 06 77 89 24 |
| 0x0089F9D2 | a1 26 00 00 00 00 e8 f9 89 00 44 7b 05 77 ff ff ff ff f3 8e 07 77 00 00 00 |
| 0x0089F9EB | 00 00 00 00 00 3e 13 96 00 00 a0 ab 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |

로컬

| 이름 | 값 | 형식 |
|-----|-----------------|----------|
| str | 0x0089f8d8 "Hi" | char[10] |

Other information

■ disassembly



Other information

■ disassembly

```
디스어셈블리  x b.h a.h main.cpp* side.cpp
주소(A): main(void)
보기 옵션
009643E2 mov     ecx,36h
009643E7 mov     eax,0CCCCCCC
009643EC rep     stos dword ptr es:[edi]
009643EE mov     eax,dword ptr [__security_cookie (096A028h)]
009643F3 xor     eax,ebp
009643F5 mov     dword ptr [ebp-4],eax
009643F8 mov     ecx,offset _73D6DF75_main@cpp (096C003h)
009643FD call    @__CheckForDebuggerJustMyCode@4 (0961217h)

char str[10] = "Hi";
00964402 mov     ax,word ptr [string "Hi" (0967BDCh)]
00964408 mov     word ptr [str],ax
0096440C mov     cl,byte ptr ds:[967BDEh]
00964412 mov     byte ptr [ebp-12h],cl
00964415 xor     eax,eax
00964417 mov     dword ptr [ebp-11h],eax
0096441A mov     word ptr [ebp-0Dh],ax
0096441E mov     byte ptr [ebp-08h],al
printf("%s\n", str);
00964421 lea     eax,[str]
00964424 push    eax
00964425 push    offset string "%s\n" (0967BE0h)
0096442A call    _printf (0961048h)
0096442F add     esp,8

return 1;
00964432 mov     eax,1
}
00964437 push    edx
00964438 mov     ecx,ebp
0096443A push    eax
0096443B lea     edx,ds:[964468h]
00964441 call    @_RTC_CheckStackVars@8 (0961244h)
00964446 pop     eax
00964447 pop     edx
00964448 pop     edi
00964449 pop     esi
0096444A pop     ebx
```



End of Lecture
