

Debugging your applications effectively with Browser Dev Tools





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I talk about software engineering around web technologies and share my experience as I learn and unlearn at work or while I am building my next side project. Apart from this you will either find me annoying my cat or playing football/lifting weights.



singhkunal2050.dev

@singhkunal2050



debug verb

de·bug (.)dē-'bəg ◌)

debugged; debugging; debugs

Synonyms of *debug* >

transitive verb

1 : to remove insects from

2 : to eliminate errors in or malfunctions of

 | *debug a computer program*

3 : to remove a concealed microphone or wiretapping device from

 ● *debugger noun*

Sep 9, 1947 CE: World's First Computer Bug

On September 9, 1947, a team of computer scientists reported the world's first computer bug—a moth trapped in their computer at Harvard University.

GRADES
3 - 12

SUBJECTS
English Language Arts, Experiential Learning

PHOTOGRAPH

Computer Bug

"First actual case of bug being found," according to the brainiacs at Harvard, 1945. The engineers who found the moth were the first to literally "debug" a machine.

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, DAHLGREN, VIRGINIA

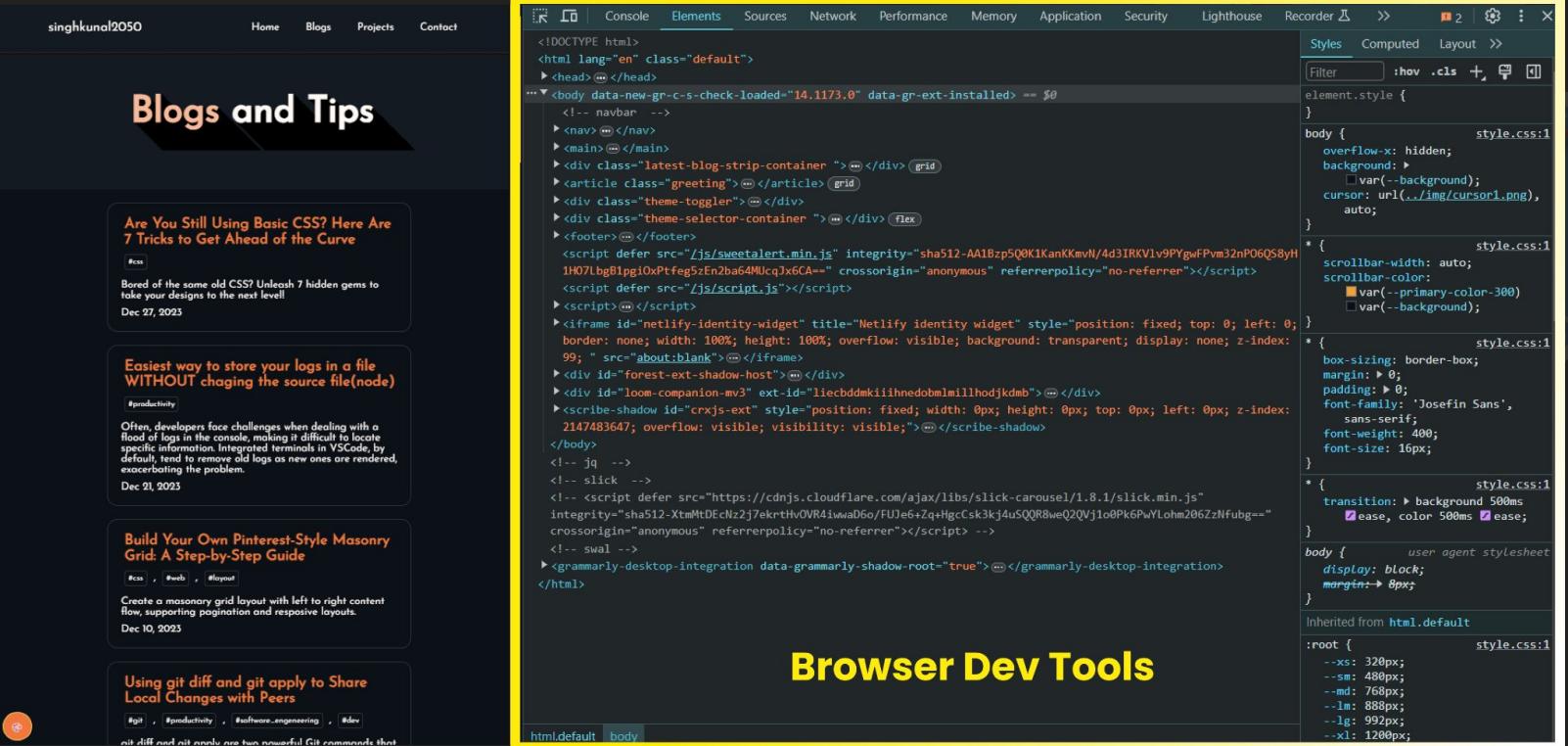


How to debug our web apps Effectively?

1. **Say Hello to your best friend, Browser Dev Tools**



Ctrl + Shift + I OR Command+Option+I



The screenshot shows a developer's blog with several posts and the Chrome DevTools Elements tab open over it. The DevTools is used to inspect the DOM structure of the page.

Blog Posts:

- Are You Still Using Basic CSS? Here Are 7 Tricks to Get Ahead of the Curve**
Bored of the same old CSS? Unleash 7 hidden gems to take your designs to the next level!
Dec 27, 2023
- Easiest way to store your logs in a file WITHOUT changing the source file(node)**
Often, developers face challenges when dealing with a flood of logs in the console, making it difficult to locate specific information. Integrated terminals in VSCode, by default, tend to remove old logs as new ones are rendered, exacerbating the problem.
Dec 21, 2023
- Build Your Own Pinterest-Style Masonry Grid: A Step-by-Step Guide**
Create a masonry grid layout with left to right content flow, supporting pagination and responsive layouts.
Dec 10, 2023
- Using git diff and git apply to Share Local Changes with Peers**
git , #productivity , #software_engineering , #dev
git diff and git apply are two powerful Git commands that

Browser Dev Tools - Elements Tab:

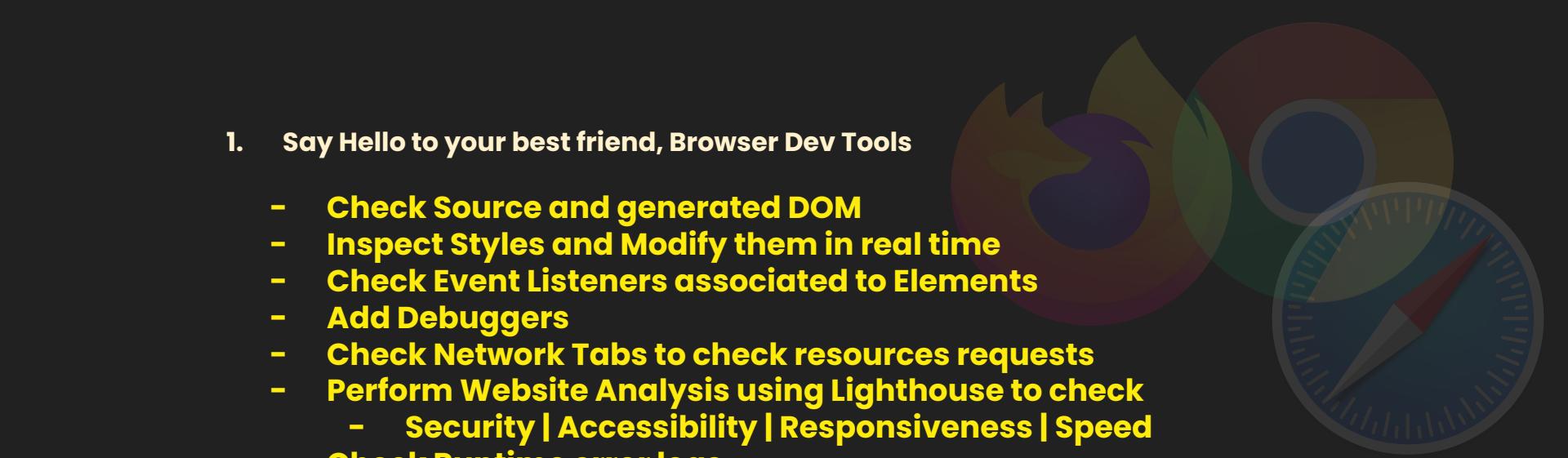
The Elements tab displays the DOM tree of the current page. A yellow box highlights the DOM structure, showing elements like the header, main content area, and various script and style tags. The right side of the DevTools shows the Styles, Computed, and Layout panels for the selected element.

Body CSS:

```
body {  
    overflow-x: hidden;  
    background: >  
        var(--background);  
    cursor: url(../img/cursor1.png),  
        auto;  
}  
* {  
    style.css:1  
    scrollbar-width: auto;  
    scrollbar-color:  
        var(--primary-color-300)  
        var(--background);  
}  
* {  
    style.css:1  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    font-family: 'Josefin Sans',  
        sans-serif;  
    font-weight: 400;  
    font-size: 16px;  
}  
* {  
    style.css:1  
    transition: > background 500ms  
        ease, color 500ms  
        ease;  
}  
body {  
    user agent stylesheet  
    display: block;  
    margin-> 8px;  
}  
Inherited from html.default
```

Root CSS:

```
:root {  
    style.css:1  
    --xs: 320px;  
    --sm: 480px;  
    --md: 768px;  
    --lg: 992px;  
    --xl: 1200px;
```



1. Say Hello to your best friend, Browser Dev Tools

- Check Source and generated DOM
- Inspect Styles and Modify them in real time
- Check Event Listeners associated to Elements
- Add Debuggers
- Check Network Tabs to check resources requests
- Perform Website Analysis using Lighthouse to check
 - Security | Accessibility | Responsiveness | Speed
- Check Runtime error logs
- Perform Mock User Flows
- Explore all Browser API and and their values with program execution
 - localStorage | cookies | Animations | GeoLocation | Motion Sensors and the list goes on

Sources

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the 'Sources' tab selected. The left sidebar displays 'Keyboard shortcuts' and various documentation links. The main area shows the 'common.js' file with its code and a sidebar for managing breakpoints.

```
const regexpRegExp = /^\\/(.*\\)([imu]*$)/;
/*
 * Make a regular expression from a text argument.
 * If it can be parsed as a regular expression, parse it and the flags.
 * @param {string} text the text argument.
 */
@return {?RegExp} a RegExp object or null in case of error.
*/
exports.makeRegExpParameter = function makeRegExpParameter(text) {
  let [, source, flags] = regexpRegExp.exec(text) || [null, textToRegexp];
  try {
    return new RegExp(source, flags);
  } catch (e) {
    return null;
  }
};

let splitSelector = exports.splitSelector = function splitSelector(selector) {
  if (!selector.includes(".")) {
    return [selector];
  }

  let selectors = [];
  let start = 0;
  let level = 0;
  let sep = "";

  for (let i = 0; i < selector.length; i++) {
    let chr = selector[i];

    // ignore escaped characters
    if (chr == "\\\\") {
      i++;
    }
  }
};
```

(From content.js) Coverage: n/a

Application

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Application panel. The left sidebar lists categories: Application (Manifest, Service workers, Storage), Storage (Local storage, Session storage, IndexedDB, Cookies, Shared storage, Cache storage), and Background services (Back/forward cache, Background fetch, Background sync, Bounce tracking mitigations, Notifications, Payment handler, Periodic background sync, Speculative loads, Push messaging). The main content area displays storage details for the URL <https://developers.google.com>. It shows the origin as <https://chrome.com>, indicating it's a top-level site. A note states "Is third-party Yes, because the origin is outside of the top-level site". Below this, there's a table with columns "Key" and "Value", which is currently empty. At the bottom, a message says "Select a value to preview". The status bar at the bottom shows the time as 11:49 AM.

Lighthouse

The screenshot shows a browser window with the Lighthouse extension open, performing a performance audit on the URL <https://singhkunal2050.dev/blogs/>. The audit results are displayed in a dark-themed interface.

Performance Metrics:

- Performance: 99
- Accessibility: 91
- Best Practices: 100
- SEO: 92
- PWA: -

Issues:

There were issues affecting this run of Lighthouse:

- There may be stored data affecting loading performance in this location: IndexedDB. Audit this page in an incognito window to prevent those resources from affecting your scores.

Performance Score: 99

Values are estimated and may vary. The [performance score](#) is calculated directly from these metrics. [See calculator.](#)

▲ 0–49 ■ 50–89 ● 90–100

METRICS

Expand view

Blogs and Tips

Are You Still Using Basic CSS? Here Are 7 Tricks to Get Ahead of the Curve

#css

Bored of the same old CSS? Unleash 7 hidden gems to take your designs to the next level!

Dec 27, 2023

Easiest way to store your logs in a file WITHOUT changing the source file(node)

#productivity

Often, developers face challenges when dealing with a flood of logs in the console, making it difficult to locate specific information. Integrated terminals in VSCode, by default, tend to remove old logs as new ones are rendered, exacerbating the problem.

Dec 21, 2023

Build Your Own Pinterest-Style Masonry Grid: A Step-by-Step Guide

#css , #web , #layout

Create a masonry grid layout with left to right content flow, supporting pagination and responsive layouts.

Dec 10, 2023

Using git diff and git apply to Share Local Changes with Peers

#git , #productivity , #software_engineering , #dev

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Core Web Vitals



(Loading)



(Interactivity)



(Visual Stability)

LCP

Largest Contentful Paint

FID

First Input Delay

CLS

Cumulative Layout Shift

GOOD NEED IMPROVEMENT POOR

2.5 Sec 4.0 Sec

GOOD NEED IMPROVEMENT POOR

100 ms 300 ms

GOOD NEED IMPROVEMENT POOR

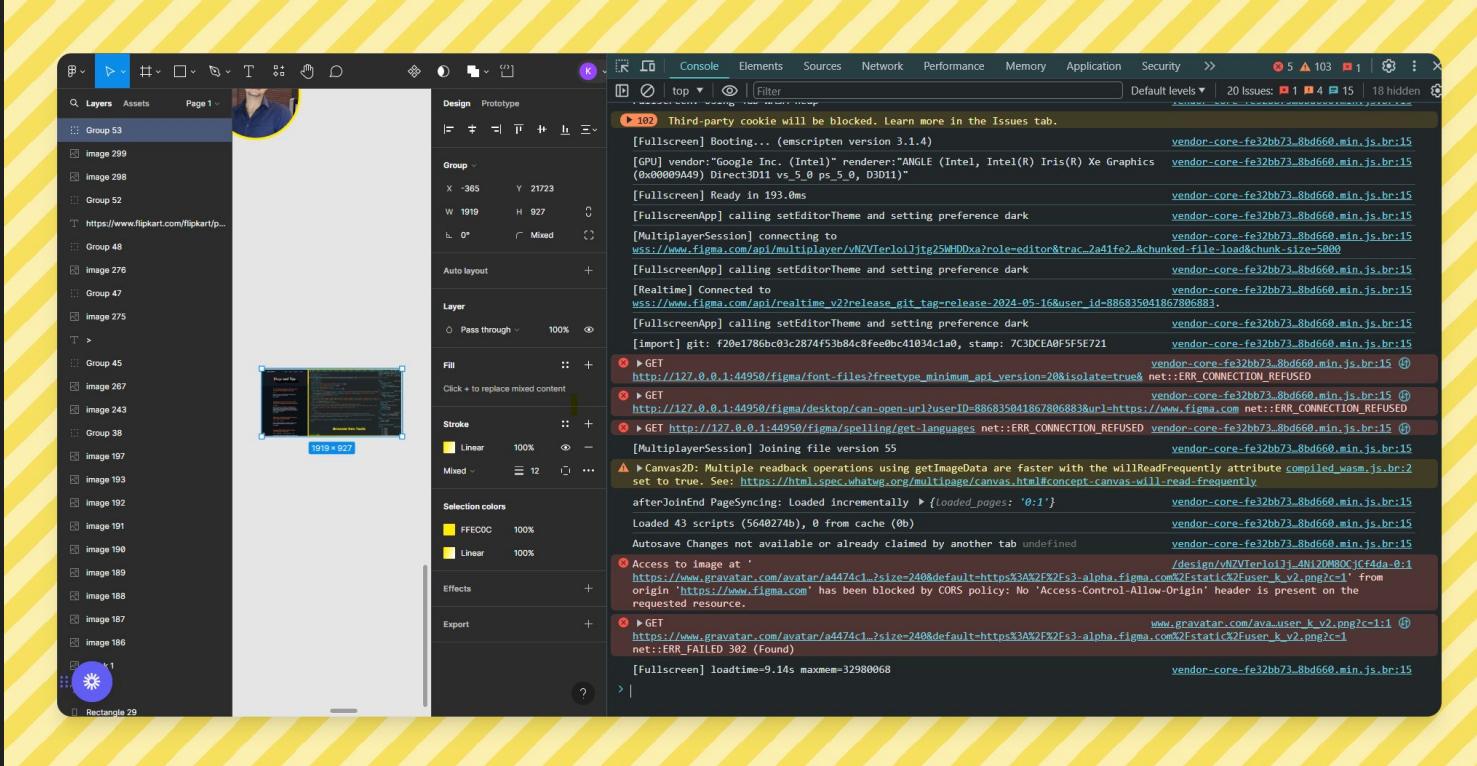
0.1 0.25

How to debug our web apps Effectively?

1. Say Hello to your best friend, Browser Dev Tools
2. Effective Logging with **console** and debuggers



If you work on large scale applications, your console will most likely be bombarded with logs



Log With Context

- Can be easily searched
- Gives more context of what is logged



The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Console tab. At the top, there are tabs for Console, Elements, Sources, and Network. The Console tab is active. In the top right corner, there are status indicators for 45 errors, 15 warnings, and 16 issues. Below the tabs is a toolbar with icons for back, forward, and search. A search bar contains the text "myobj". The main area is the JavaScript console, which displays the following code and output:

```
> let myobj = {a:1, b:2};  
↳ undefined  
> console.log(myobj)  
▶ {a: 1, b: 2} VM528:1  
< undefined  
> console.log({myobj})  
▼ {myobj: {...}} ⓘ  
  ▶ myobj: {a: 1, b: 2}  
  ▶ [[Prototype]]: Object  
< undefined  
> 45 Third-party cookie will be blocked. Learn more in the Issues tab.  
>
```

A tooltip at the bottom of the console window says "45 Third-party cookie will be blocked. Learn more in the Issues tab." The search bar at the bottom is also set to "myobj".



yuva.krishna.memes



singhkunal2050.dev

Conditional Debuggers

The screenshot displays three instances of a browser's developer tools debugger interface, likely from different tabs or windows. Each instance has a tab bar with 'Elements', 'Sources', 'Network', and 'Performance'. The 'Sources' tab is active in all three.

- Top Debugger:** Shows a script named 'VM468' with the following code:

```
1 for(let i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++){
2     // console.log(i)
3     setTimeout(()=>{
4         console.log('t', i);
5     }, i * 100)
6 }
```

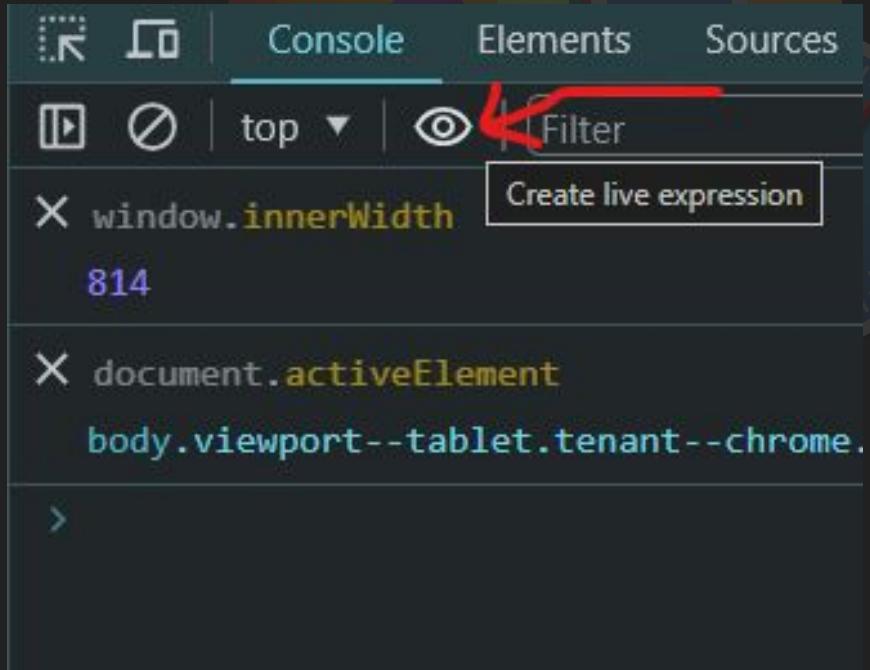
A conditional breakpoint is set on line 4 with the condition `x > 8`. A tooltip for 'Line 4: Conditional breakpoint' is visible. Below the code, there is a link to 'Learn more: Breakpoint Types'.
- Bottom-Left Debugger:** Shows the same code and a context menu for the breakpoint on line 4. The menu items are:
 - Continue to here
 - Remove breakpoint
 - Edit breakpoint...** (highlighted with a green background)
 - Disable breakpoint
- Bottom-Right Debugger:** Shows the same code. The line number 4 is preceded by a question mark icon, indicating a conditional breakpoint.

Using Browser Shorthands in Console

```
▶ 1 + 1
◀ 2
▶ $_
◀ 2
▶ $0
◀ ▶ <body data-new-gr-c-s-check-loaded="14.1173.0" data-gr-ext-installed>(...)</body>
▶ $('main')
◀ ▶ <main>(...)</main>
▶ $('main > *')
◀ ▶ <section class="blogs-hero">(...)</section>
▶ $$('main > *')
◀ ▶ (2) [section.blogs-hero, section.blog-list-section.container] i
  ▶ 0: section.blogs-hero
  ▶ 1: section.blog-list-section.container
    length: 2
  ▶ [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
▶
```

Live Expressions

If you find yourself typing the same JavaScript expression in the Console repeatedly, you might find it easier to create a Live Expression. With Live Expressions, you type an expression once and then pin it to the top of your Console. The value of the expression updates in near real time.



How to debug our web apps Effectively?

1. **Say Hello to your best friend, Browser Dev Tools**
2. **Effective Logging with console and debuggers**
3. **Using Browser Command Palette**

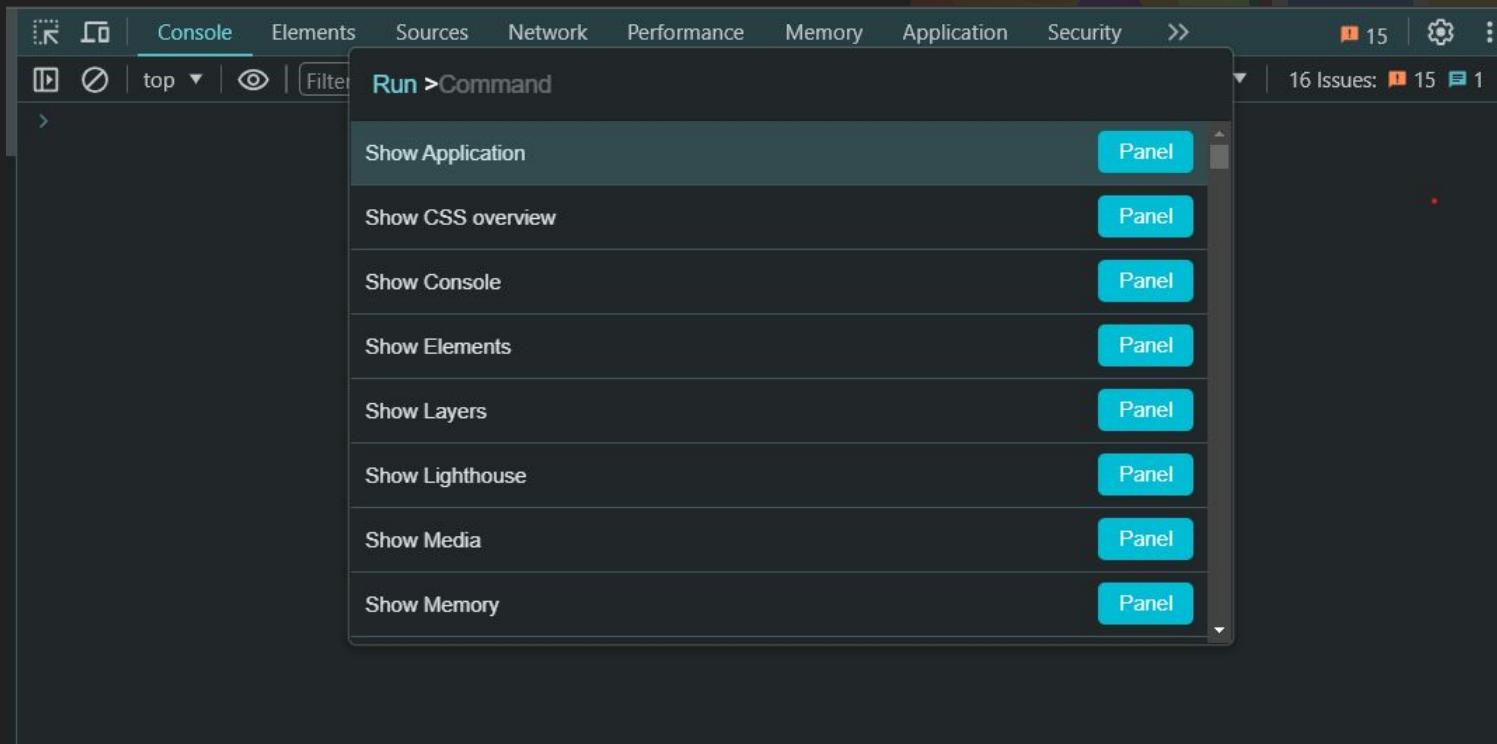


It can get really overwhelming to have so many tools at your disposal and hence having a command palette gives us an easy way to access most if not all the tools from developer tools

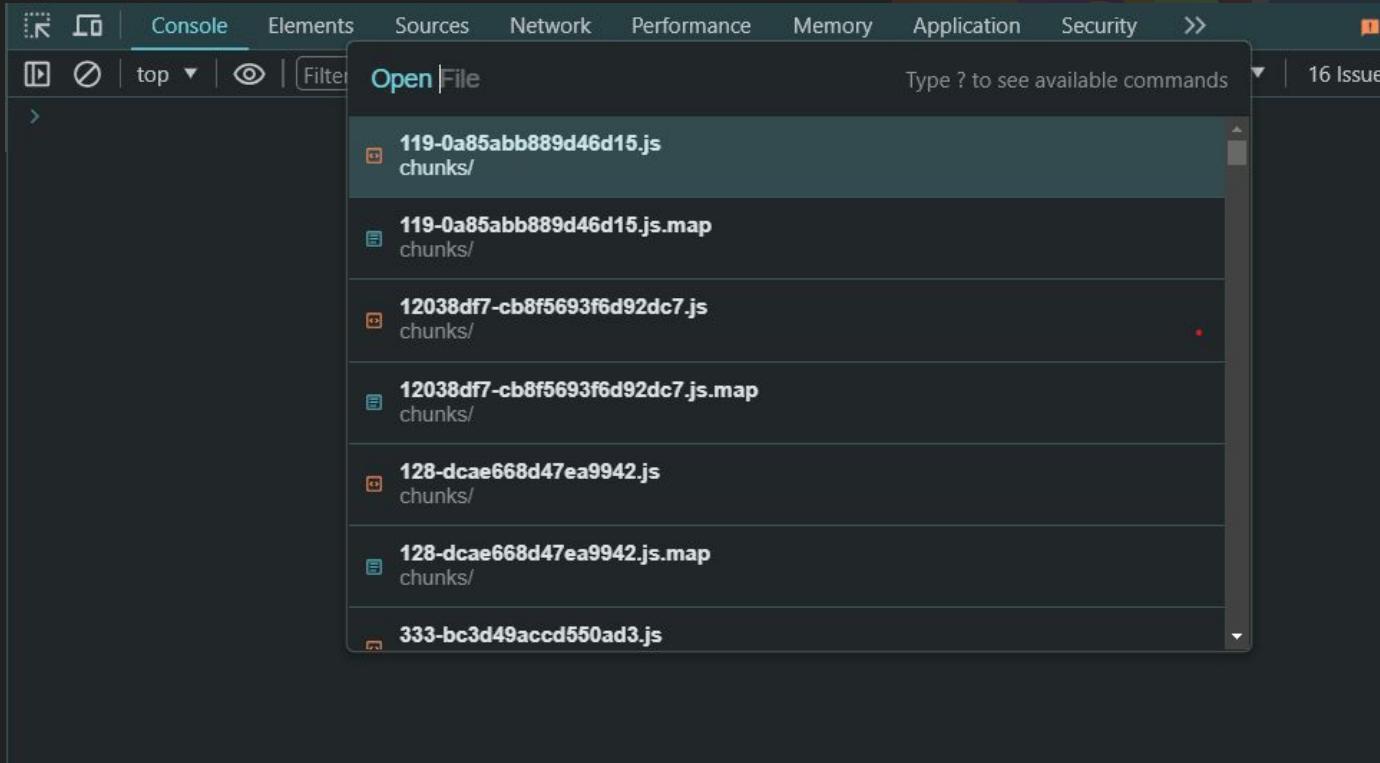


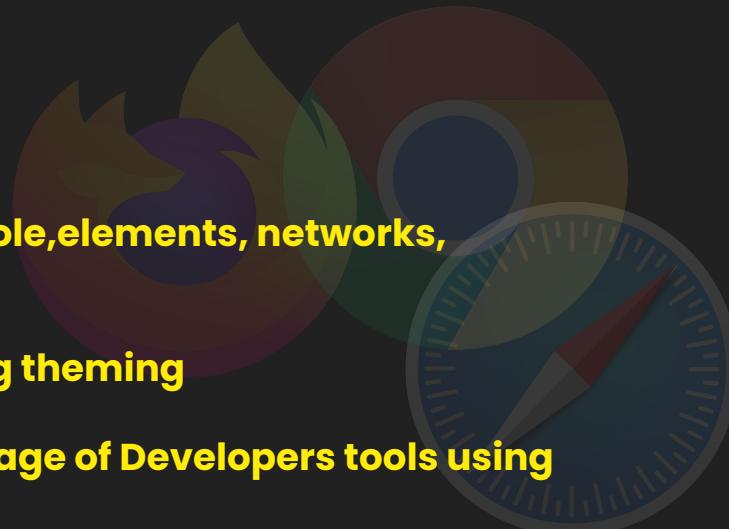
**I am once again asking
Where is the Networks Tab**

Once your Dev tools is opened Hit Ctrl + Shift + P for Command Pallete



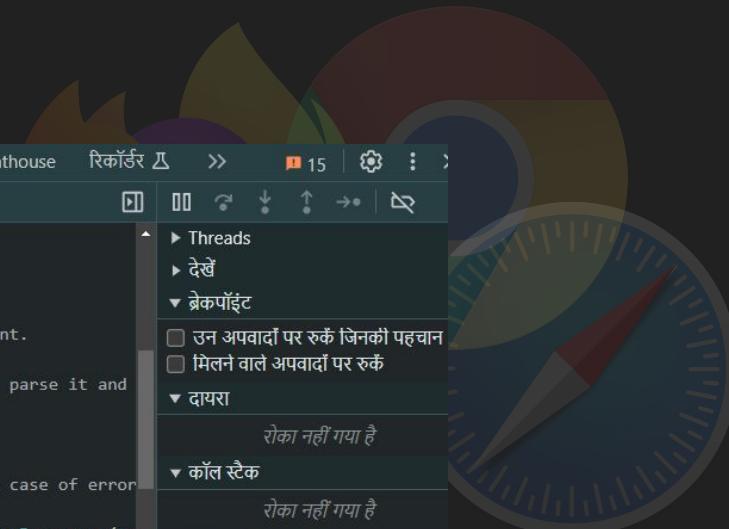
Ctrl + P for Opening Files from source Bundles





3. Using Browser Command Palette

- **toggle between devtool tabs like (console,elements, networks, sources, lighthouse etc)**
- **show event listeners of elements**
- **Change prefers colors scheme to debug theming**
- **Many More Options**
- **Fun fact: we can also change the language of Developers tools using Command Palette (even Hindi)**



कंसोल एलिमेंट सोर्स नेटवर्क परफॉर्मेंस स्टोरेज ऐप्लिकेशन सुरक्षा Lighthouse रिकॉर्डर > 15 अग्रिम दृष्टि विवरण

पेज कॉर्नर स्क्रिप्ट > :

common.js ×

```
30
31 const regexpRegexp = /^\\/(.*\\/([imu]*$)/;
32
33 /**
34 * Make a regular expression from a text argument.
35 *
36 * If it can be parsed as a regular expression, parse it and
37 *
38 * @param {string} text the text argument.
39 *
40 * @return {?RegExp} a RegExp object or null in case of error
41 */
42 exports.makeRegExpParameter = function makeRegExpParameter(te
43   let [, source, flags] = regexpRegexp.exec(text) || [null, t
44
45   try {
46     | return new RegExp(source, flags);
47   }
48   catch (e) {
49     | return null;
50   }
51 };
52
53 let splitSelector = exports.splitSelector = function splitSel
54   if (!selector.includes(",")) {
```

- Threads
- देखें
- ▼ ब्रेकपॉइंट
 - उन अपवादों पर रुके जिनकी पहचान
 - मिलने वाले अपवादों पर रुके
- ▼ दायरा
 - रोका नहीं गया है
- ▼ कॉल स्टैक
 - रोका नहीं गया है
- XHR/फ़ेच ब्रेकपॉइंट
- डीओएम ब्रेकपॉइंट
- ग्लोबल लिस्नर
- इवेंट लिस्नर के ब्रेकपॉइंट
- सीएसपी उत्तरांगन के ब्रेकपॉइंट

How to debug our web apps Effectively?

1. Say Hello to your best friend, Browser Dev Tools
2. Effective Logging with console and debuggers
3. Using Browser Command Palette
4. Debugging Production with Browser Overrides



Browser Overrides

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the "Sources" tab selected. On the left, the file tree shows a folder named "Overrides" containing a file "style.css". A yellow arrow points from the text "Overrides" to the "Overrides" folder in the tree. The main pane displays the contents of "style.css".

```
.blog-card {  
  padding: 20px;  
  margin: 20px 0;  
  border-radius: 16px;  
  border: 2px solid var(--font-col1-o-100);  
  transition: 200ms cubic-bezier(0.215, 0.61,  
  }  
  
.blog-card:hover {  
  background: var(--blog-hover)  
}  
  
.blog-card:hover>h1 {  
  text-decoration: underline  
}  
  
.blog-card h1 {  
  margin-bottom: 5px;  
}
```

Browser Overrides

We can keep changing the source and refresh pages move across page and then use this overridden content to change the source later

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the 'Elements' tab selected. A red arrow points from the text "Are 7 Tricks to" in the main content area to the 'Overrides' tab in the top navigation bar. Another red arrow points from the text "file WITHOUT" to the 'style.css' file listed in the Sources panel. The 'Overrides' tab is highlighted with a red circle. The 'style.css' file is also circled in red. The code editor on the right shows CSS rules for a '.blog-card' class.

```
.blog-card {  
    padding: 20px;  
    margin: 20px 0;  
    border-radius: 16px;  
    border: 2px solid var(--primary-color);  
    transition: 200ms cubic-bezier(0.1, 0.8, 0.5, 1);  
}  
.blog-card:hover {  
    background: var(--blog-card-hover);  
}  
.blog-card:hover>h1 {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}  
.blog-card h1 {  
    margin-bottom: 5px;  
    color: var(--primary-color);  
    opacity: 1;  
    font-family: forte;  
}  
.blog-card .blog-hashtags {  
    display: block;  
    margin-bottom: 10px;  
}
```

Browser Overrides

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the 'Sources' tab selected. In the left sidebar, under 'Overrides', there is a checked checkbox for 'Enable Local Overrides'. Below it, a tree view shows the project structure: 'chunks', 'app', 'pages', and 'singhkunal2050.dev/css'. Under 'singhkunal2050.dev/css', there is a file named 'style.css'. A context menu is open over this file, with the 'Delete' option highlighted in yellow. The right panel displays the CSS code for 'style.css'.

```
.blog-card {  
  padding: 20px;  
  margin: 20px 0;  
  border-radius: 16px;  
  border: 2px solid var(--font-col1-o-10);  
  transition: 200ms cubic-bezier(0.215,  
} .blog-card:hover {  
  background: var(--blog-hover);  
}  
.blog-card:hover>h1 {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}  
.blog-card h1 {  
  margin-bottom: 5px;  
  color: var(--primary-color);  
  opacity: 1;  
  font-family: forte;
```

To remove override just
Delete the overridden file

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the 'Sources' tab selected. A sidebar on the left lists files under 'content-script is': 'script.js' from 'singhkunal2050.dev/js/' and 'adblock-ui-scripts-rightclick_hook.js' from 'chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/'. The main area displays the source code for 'script.js'.

We can override any file that is the part of the source bundle which, We can find these files either by command palette file explorer or the sources tab or even the networks tab

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Network tab. A red arrow points to the 'Network' tab in the top navigation bar. Another red arrow points to the 'Override content' option in the context menu that appears when right-clicking on a network request for 'script.js'. The context menu also includes options like 'Save all as HAR with content' and 'Save as...'. The bottom status bar shows '128 / 272 requests | 7.8 MB / 14.9 MB transferred | 10.5 MB / 18.0 MB'.

Any Questions?

