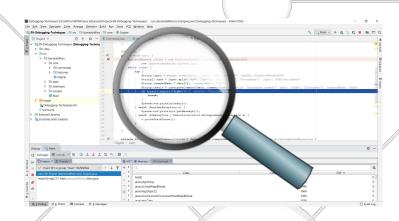
Debugging

Building Rock-Solid Software



SoftUni Team Technical Trainers







Software University

https://softuni.org

Have a Question?



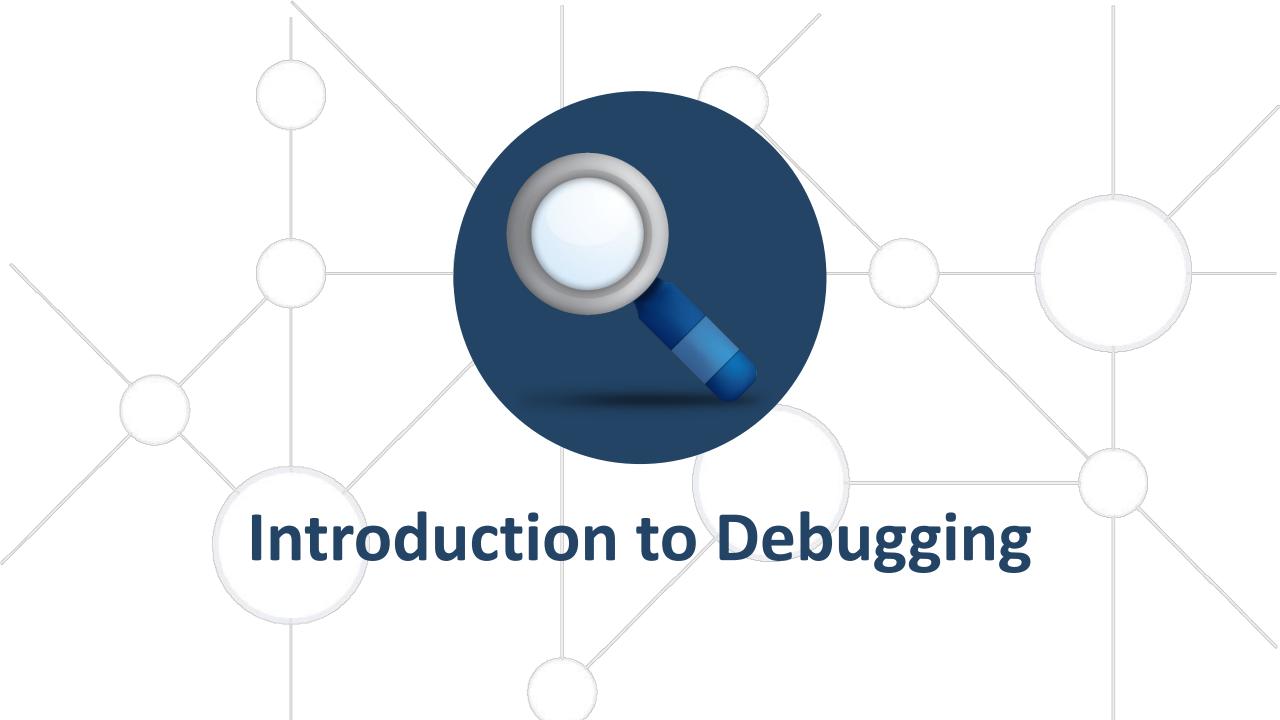


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What is Debugging?



- The process of locating and fixing or bypassing bugs (errors) in computer program code
- To debug a program:
 - Start with a problem
 - Isolate the source of the problem
 - Fix it
- Debugging tools (called debuggers) help identify coding errors at various development stages

Debugging vs. Testing



Testing

A means of initial detection of errors

Debugging

 A means of diagnosing and correcting the root causes of errors that have already been detected

Importance of Debugging

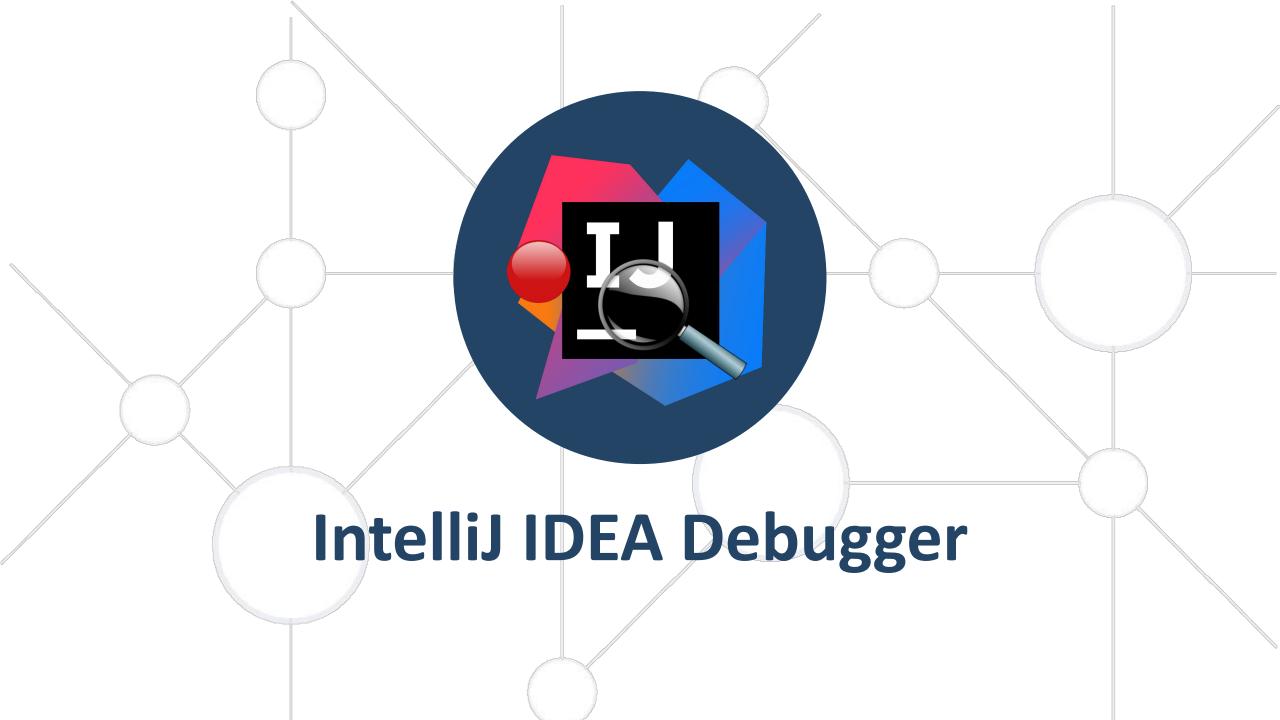


- \$60 Billion per year in economic losses due to software defects
 - E.g. the Cluster spacecraft failure was caused by a bug
- Perfect code is an illusion
 - There are factors that are out of our control
- Legacy code
 - You should be able to debug code that is written years ago
- A deeper understanding of the system as a whole

Debugging Philosophy



- Debugging can be viewed as one big decision tree
 - Individual nodes represent theories
 - Leaf nodes represent possible root causes
 - Traversal of tree boils down to process state inspection
 - Minimizing time to resolution is key
 - Careful traversal of the decision tree
 - Pattern recognition
 - Visualization and ease of use helps minimize time to resolution



IntelliJ IDEA Debugger

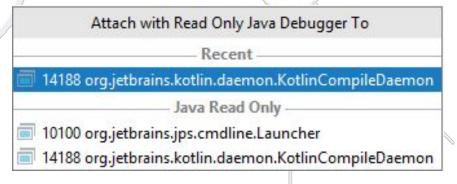


- IntelliJ IDE gives us a lot of tools to debug your application
 - Adding breakpoints
 - Visualize the program flow
 - Control the flow of execution
 - Data tips
 - Watch variables
 - Debugging multithreaded programs
 - And many more...

How to Debug a Process



- Starting a process under the IntelliJ debugger
- Attaching to an already running process
 - Without a solution loaded you can still debug
 - Useful when a solution isn't readily available
 - Ctrl + Alt + F5



Debugging a Project



- Right click in main method, Debug '{class}.main()'
 - Shift + F9 is a shortcut
- Easier access to the source code and symbols since its loaded in the solution
- Certain differences exist in comparison to debugging an already running process

Debug Windows



- Debug Windows are the means to introspect on the state of a process
- Opens a new window with the selected information in it
- Window categories
 - Frames / Threads
 - Variables
 - Watches
- Accessible from Debug window

Debugging Toolbar



- A convenient shortcut to common debugging tasks
 - Step over F8
 - Force Step Into through the method calls Alt + Shift + F7
 - Step Out Shift + F8
 - Step into F7
 - Continue
 - Break
 - Breakpoints

Controlling Execution

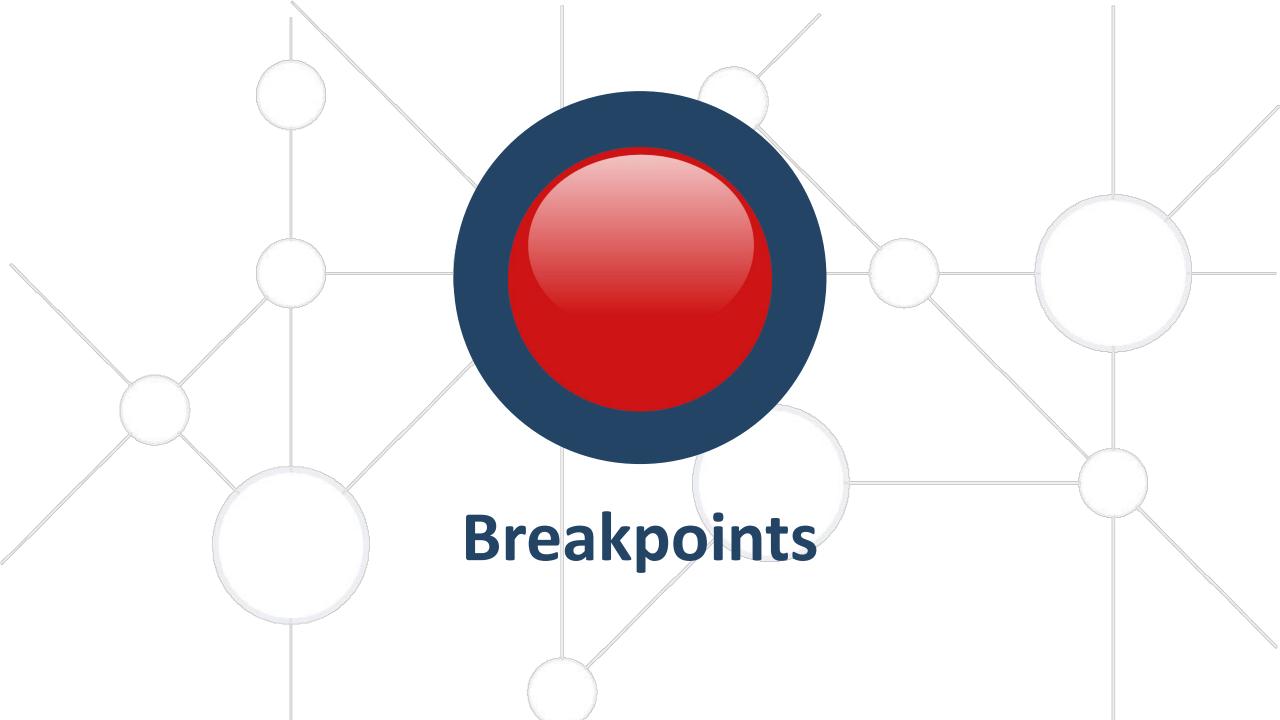


- By default, an app will run uninterrupted (and stop on exception or breakpoint)
- Debugging is all about looking at the state of the process
- Controlling execution allows:
 - Pausing execution
 - Resuming execution

Options and Settings



- IntelliJ offers quite a few knobs and tweaks in the debugging experience
- Options and settings is available via Settings/Preferences ->
 Build, Execution and Deployment (Ctrl + Alt + S):
 - Debugger -> Data Views -> Java
 - Compiler -> Java Compiler
- Project Structure (Ctrl + Shift + Alt + S)



Breakpoints



- The ability to stop execution based on certain criteria is key when debugging
 - When a function is hit
 - When data changes
 - When a specific thread hits a function
 - Much more...
- IntelliJ's debugger has a huge feature set when it comes to breakpoints

IntelliJ IDEA Breakpoints

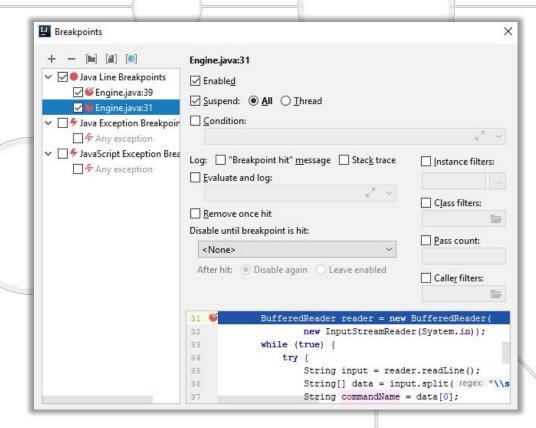


- Stops execution at a specific instruction (line of code)
 - Can be set using:
 - Ctrl + F8 shortcut
 - Clicking on the left most side of the source code window
- By default, the breakpoint will hit every time execution reaches the line of the code
- Additional capabilities: condition, hit count, value changed, when hit, filters

Managing Breakpoints



- Managed in the breakpoint window
- Adding breakpoints
- Removing or disabling breakpoints
- Open Breakpoints window
 - Ctrl + Shift + F8





Data Inspection



- Debugging is all about data inspection
 - What are the local variables?
 - What is in memory?
 - What is the code flow?
 - In general What is the state of the process right now and how did it get there?
- As such, the ease of data inspection is key to the quick resolution of problems

IntelliJ Data Inspection



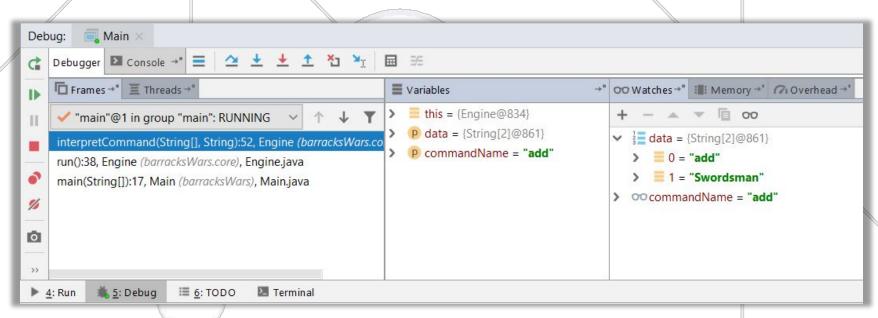
IntelliJ offers great data inspection features

Variables

Watches

Memory

Overhead



Variables and Watches Windows



- Allows you to inspect various states of your application
- Several different kinds of "predefined" watches window
- "Custom" watches windows are also possible
 - Contains only variables that you choose to add
 - Right click on the variable and select "Add to Watches"
 - Write the variable name in the Watches window

Evaluate Expression Window

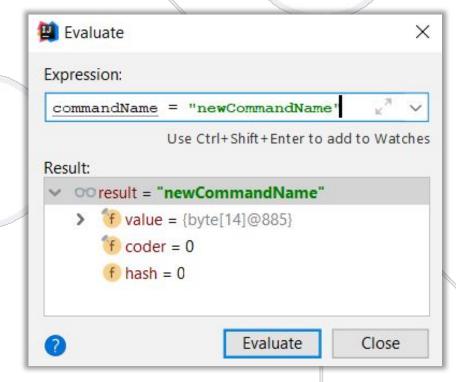


 Enables to evaluate expressions and code fragments in the context of a stack frame

Also evaluate operator expressions, lambda expressions, and

anonymous classes

■ Shortcut – Alt + F8





Finding a Defect



- Stabilize the error
- Locate the source of the error
 - Gather the data
 - Analyze the data and form a hypothesis
 - Determine how to prove or disprove the hypothesis
- Fix the defect
- Test the fix
- Look for similar errors



Tips for Finding Defects (1)



- Use all available data
- Refine the test cases
- Check unit tests
- Use available tools
- Reproduce the error in several different ways
- Generate more data to generate more hypotheses
- Use the results of negative tests
- Brainstorm for possible hypotheses



Tips for Finding Defects (2)



- Narrow the suspicious region of the code
- Be suspicious of classes and routines that have had defects before
- Check code that's changed recently
- Expand the suspicious region of the code
- Integrate incrementally
- Check for common defects
- Talk to someone else about the problem
- Take a break from the problem

Fixing a Defect



- Understand the problem before you fix it
- Understand the program, not just the problem
- Confirm the defect diagnosis
- Relax
- Save the original source code
- Fix the problem, not the symptom
- Make one change at a time
- Add a unit test that exposes the defect
- Look for similar defects



Psychological Considerations



- Your ego tells you that your code is good and doesn't have a defect even when you've seen that it has
- How "psychological set" contributes to debugging blindness
 - People expect a new phenomenon to resemble similar phenomena they've seen before
 - Do not expect anything to work "by default"
 - Do not be too devoted to your code establish psychological distance

Summary



- Introduction to Debugging
- IntelliJ IDEA Debugger
- Breakpoints
- Data Inspection
 - Variables, Watches, Frames
- Finding a Defect





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