



Learning Object-Oriented Programming and Design with TDD

Debugging in Pharo

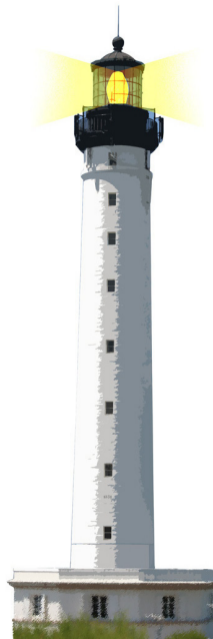
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W4S07



What You Will Learn

- The system is alive: Communicate with it
- The debugger is your best friend
- Don't be afraid of it



Debugging

The screenshot shows a debugger window titled "MessageNotUnderstood: DiceHandle>>self" with a "Bytecode" dropdown menu. The "Stack" tab is active, displaying a list of frames: "DiceHandle(Object)>>doesNotUnderstand: #self", "DiceHandle>>+", "DiceHandleTest>>testSumming", "DiceHandleTest(TestCase)>>performTest", and "[self.setUp, self.performTest] in DiceHandleTest(TestCase)>>runCase in Block [self.setUp...". The "Source" tab is also active, showing the source code for the "aDiceHandle" class. The code includes a "handle" method and two "do" blocks. The "self" variable is highlighted in the source code. At the bottom, a table shows the current state of the "self" variable.

Stack

- DiceHandle(Object)>>doesNotUnderstand: #self
- DiceHandle>>+
- DiceHandleTest>>testSumming
- DiceHandleTest(TestCase)>>performTest
- [self.setUp, self.performTest] in DiceHandleTest(TestCase)>>runCase in Block [self.setUp...

Source

```
+ aDiceHandle
  | handle |
  handle := self class new
  self dice do: [ :each | handle addDice: each ].
  aDiceHandle dice do: [ :each | handle addDice: each ].
  ^ handle
```

Type	Variable	Value
	self	a DiceHandle

Debugging

- Closing the debugger does not solve bugs
- The debugger is your best friend
- The debugger
 - communicates with objects of the context
 - checks state
 - sends messages to specific objects
 - compiles code on the fly
 - continues without restarting from scratch

Watch the videos and practice



Simple Trace

Transcript show: 'x = ', x printString

- Used when you don't have tools
- Often inefficient
- We can do better



Defining a Breakpoint

...
Halt now.

Halt now (or self halt)

- pauses the program
- invokes the debugger

Single-Shot Halt

...
`Halt` once.

To enable it, evaluate

`Halt enableHaltOnce`

Halt once, if enabled :

- pauses the program
- opens a debugger
- disables itself



Halt After n Iterations

Halt onCount: 10



Conditional Halt

- if: aSelector **stops** when invoked from a aSelector
- if: aBlock **stops** if the block evaluates to true

faces **will stop** only when invoked from printString

```
Die >> faces
```

```
...
```

```
Halt if: #printString
```

Conditional Halt

The parameter passed to `if:` can be a test name too:

```
Die >> faces
```

```
...
```

```
Halt if: #testLargeDice
```

`faces` will stop only when invoked from `testLargeDice`



Create Your Own Breakpoints

- now, once, onCount: and if: are methods in Halt class
- you can add your own methods, e.g.,

```
Halt class >> between: minTime and: maxTime  
  (Time current  
   between: minTime asTime  
   and: maxTime asTime)  
   ifTrue: [ self signal ]
```

```
Die >> faces  
...  
Halt between: '00:00' and: '02:00'
```

faces will halt only between midnight and 2am.



What You Should Know

- The debugger is a powerful tool
- You should communicate with objects
- Breakpoints are powerful and customizable



Resources

- Pharo mooc - Videos W5S05: <http://mooc.pharo.org>
- Pharo by Example: <http://books.pharo.org>



A course by Stéphane Ducasse
<http://stephane.ducasse.free.fr>

Reusing some parts of the Pharo Mocc by

Damien Cassou, Stéphane Ducasse, Luc Fabresse
<http://mocc.pharo.org>



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