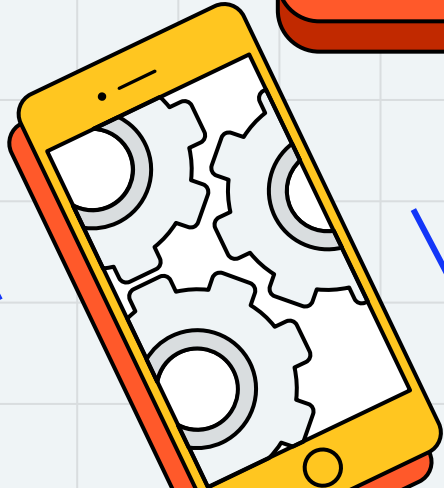


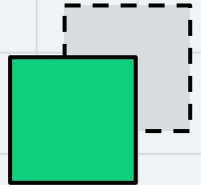
A green gear is partially visible in the top-left corner. A dashed line starts from the right side of the blue box, goes up, then right, then down, ending in a yellow dot.

**Application**

**Programming**



Hend Alkittawi



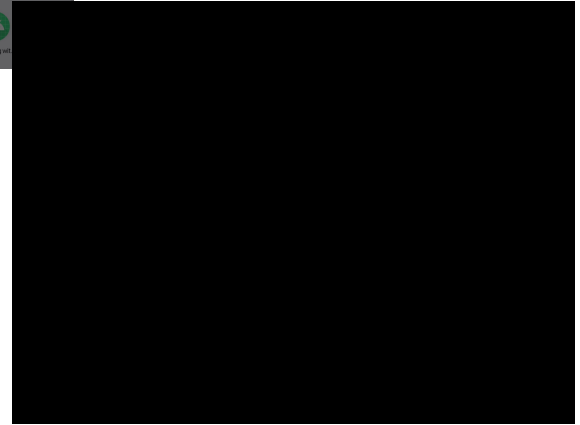
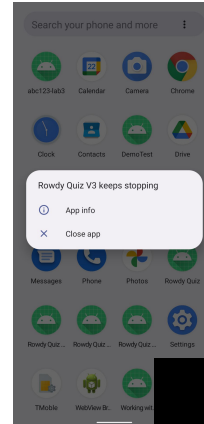


# Debugging

How To Debug Java Code and Android  
Applications

# DEBUGGING ANDROID APPLICATIONS

- Some of the problems you may encounter while building android applications. The application may crash at runtime or not function as expected!
- As an IDE, Android Studio has some tools to help developers debug their code. These tools are:
  - The Logcat
  - Android Lint
  - The Debugger



# THE LOGCAT

- When an **application is running**, the **Logcat tool window** provides access to **diagnostic messages**.
- The log output displays messages which are created using the **Log class**
  - The syntax to create a log diagnostic message is **`Log.[LogLevelInitial]("TAG", "Message")`**
  - Some of the available log levels:
    - Information, **Verbose**, **Debug**, **Error**
  - the log level and the tag helps with **filtering messages**
  - Example: **`Log.d("PeekActivity", "Button Clicked!")`**

# THE LOGCAT

The screenshot displays the Android Studio interface for a project named "Rowdy Quiz Multiple Screens". The main editor shows the code for `PeekActivity.java`, with the `onClick` method highlighted. A red arrow points from the `Log.d` call in the code to the corresponding log entry in the Logcat window below. The Logcat window shows a log entry for `Button Clicked!` from the package `edu.utsa.cs3443.rowdyquizmultiplescreens`. The IDE also shows the Project Manager, Device Manager, and a virtual device named "Pixel 6 API 33".

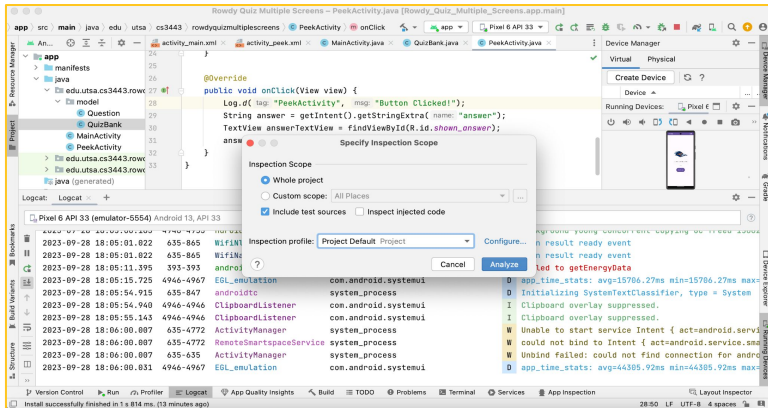
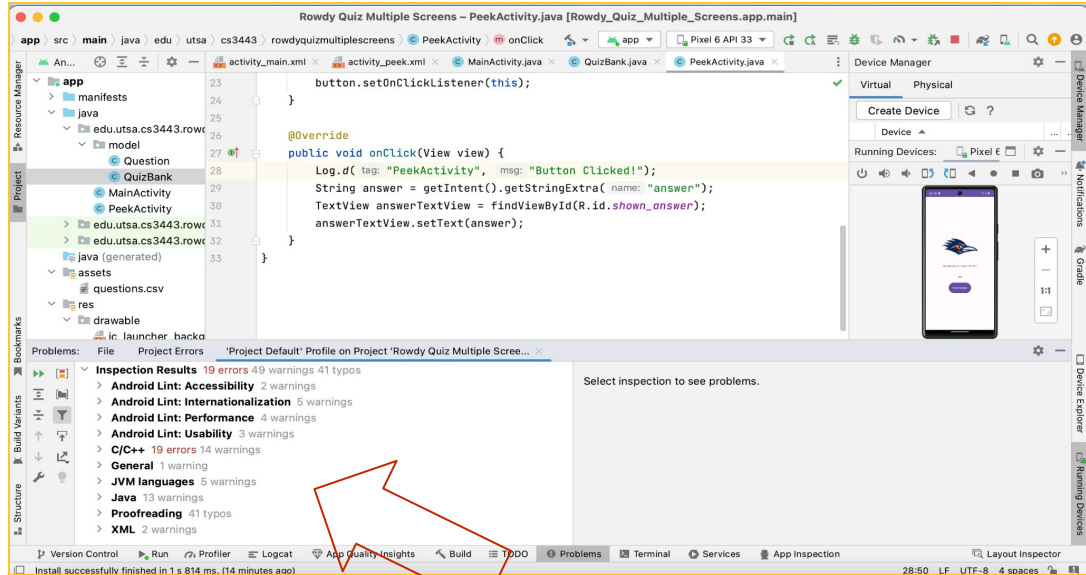
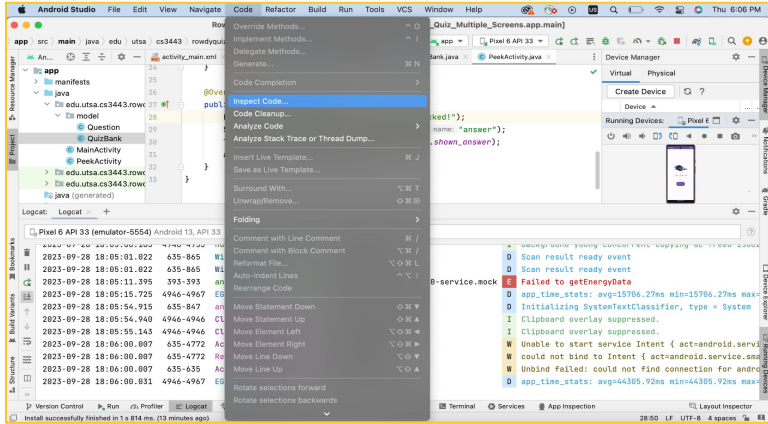
```
public void onClick(View view) {  
    Log.d("PeekActivity", "Button Clicked!");  
    String answer = getIntent().getStringExtra("answer");  
    TextView answerTextView = findViewById(R.id.show_answer);  
    answerTextView.setText(answer);  
}
```

Time	Process	Package	Message
2023-09-28 17:53:59.703	TimedProcessReaper	com.google.android.gms	W Memory state is: 125
2023-09-28 17:54:00.006	ActivityManager	system_process	W Unable to start service Intent { act=android.servi
2023-09-28 17:54:00.007	RemoteSmartSpaceService	system_process	W could not bind to Intent { act=android.service.sma
2023-09-28 17:54:00.007	ActivityManager	system_process	W Unbind failed: could not find connection for andro
2023-09-28 17:54:00.051	EGL_emulation	com.android.systemui	D app_time_stats: avg=9288.49ms min=273.82ms max=183
2023-09-28 17:54:03.411	Tap1Events	com...le.android.apps.nexuslauncher	D TIS / TouchInteractionService.onInputEvent: Motion
2023-09-28 17:54:03.459	EGL_emulation	edu...3443.rowdyquizmultiplescreens	D app_time_stats: avg=531.80ms min=3.47ms max=13684.
2023-09-28 17:54:03.605	Tap1Events	com...le.android.apps.nexuslauncher	D TIS / TouchInteractionService.onInputEvent: Motion
2023-09-28 17:54:03.609	PeekActivity	edu...3443.rowdyquizmultiplescreens	D Button Clicked!
2023-09-28 17:54:03.677	AudioFlinger	audioserver	D mixer(0x72c2c44a9a) throttle end: throttle time(
2023-09-28 17:54:03.892	multiplescreens	edu...3443.rowdyquizmultiplescreens	I Compiler allocated 4533KB to compile void android.

# ANDROID LINT

- Android Lint is a static analyzer for Android code
  - a program that examines your code to find defects without running it
- Android Lint is aware of the Android framework components and can **find problems that the compiler cannot find**.
- For example, it is good for finding issues in XML files.
- To run Android Lint: Code > Inspect Code the click Analyze

# ANDROID LINT



# THE DEBUGGER

- The debugger is a tool mainly used to **run the application under controlled conditions** that permit the developer to track its execution and monitor changes in computer resources that may indicate malfunctioning code.
- To control the application execution, add **breakpoints** to your code lines.
- A breakpoint next to a line of code pauses the execution before the line executes and allows you to examine what happens next.
- To run the application in debug-mode, add breakpoint(s) then  
Run > Debug

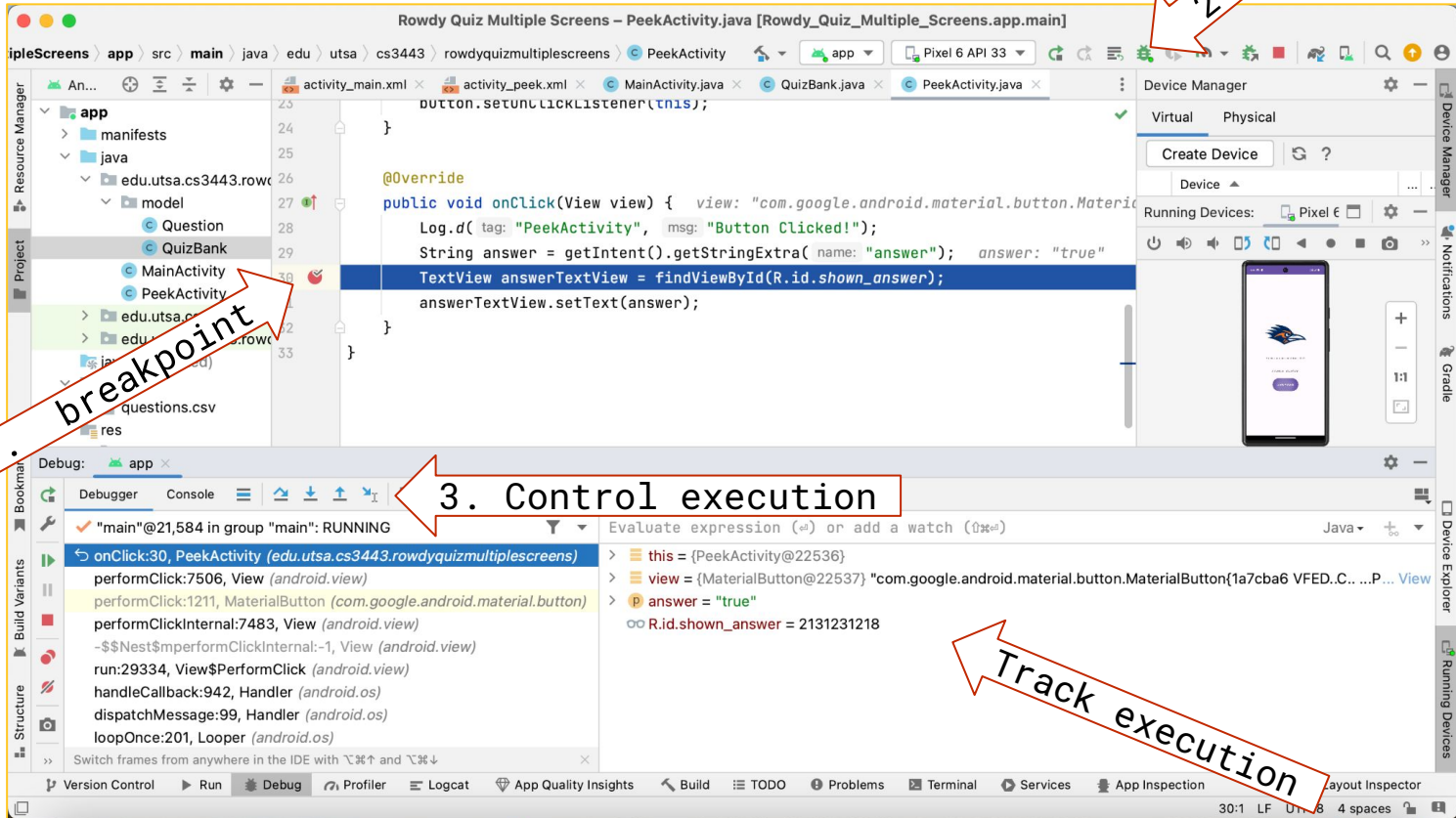


# THE DEBUGGER

- When using the debugger, the developer can control the app execution:
  - Step Into
    - A method is about to be invoked, and you want to debug into the code of that method, so the next step is to go into that method and continue debugging step-by-step.
  - Step Over
    - A method is about to be invoked, but you're not interested in debugging this particular invocation, so you want the debugger to execute that method completely as one entire step.
  - Step Return
    - You're done debugging this method step-by-step, and you just want the debugger to run the entire method until it returns as one entire step.
  - Resume
    - You want the debugger to resume "normal" execution instead of step-by-step

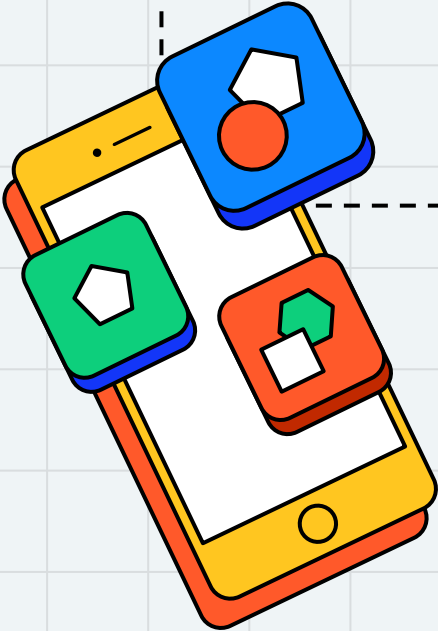
# THE DEBUGGER

2. Debug app



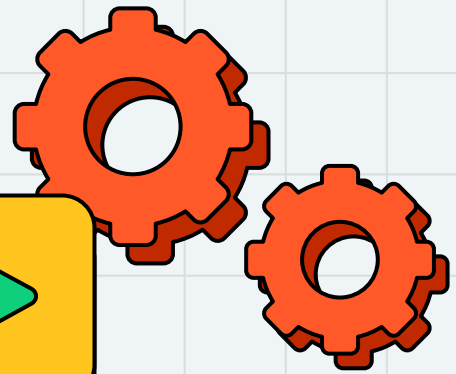
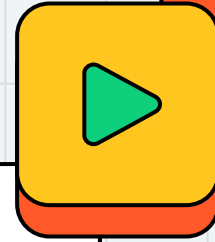
# DEBUGGING ANDROID APPLICATIONS

- When errors persist, some things you can try
  - Recheck the xml in resource files
  - Clean the project build
    - Build > Clean Project
    - Android studio will rebuild the project from scratch
  - Clean the project
    - File > Invalidate Caches/Restart
    - Android Studio will perform some maintenance on the project and restart itself
  - Check online :)



## CODE DEMO

- Show the different tools in Android Studio.





**THANK**

**YOU!**



## DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?



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By Appointment



Online