

## Break Points

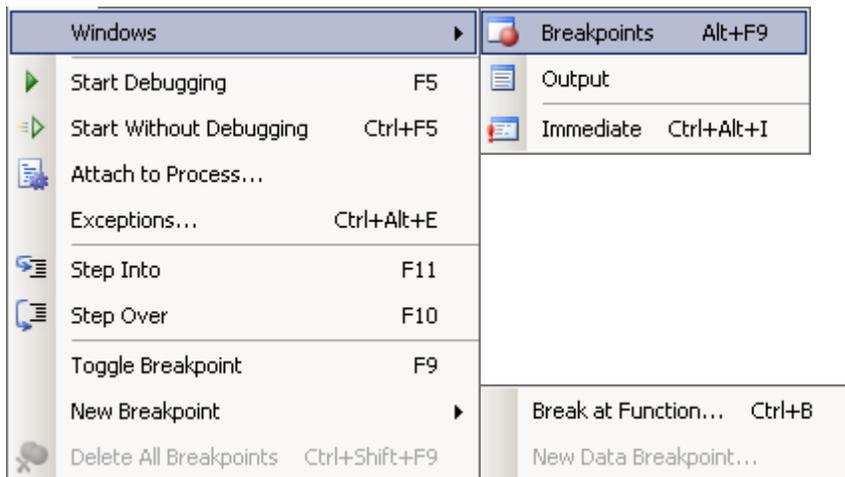
<http://www.cs.uvm.edu/~upe/resources/debugging/visualStudioCDebug/>  
[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/5557y8b4\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/5557y8b4(VS.80).aspx)  
[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/k80ex6de\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/k80ex6de(VS.80).aspx)

Breakpoints can be added by clicking in the gray margin next to a line of code or via the Debug Menu.

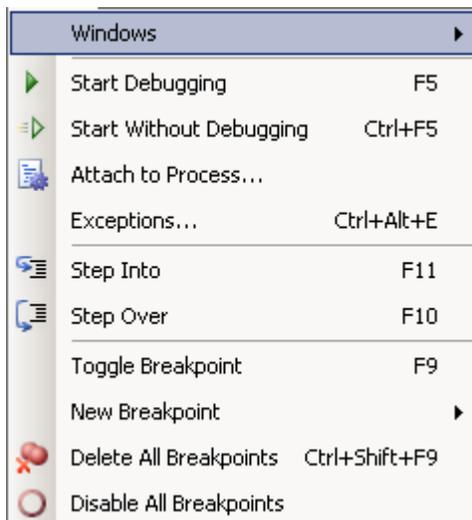
Breakpoints will be marked with symbols such as the following next to lines of code:

	Normal breakpoint. The solid glyph indicates that the breakpoint is enabled. The hollow glyph indicates that it is disabled.
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If the code does not currently contain any breakpoints, the Debug Menu will show:

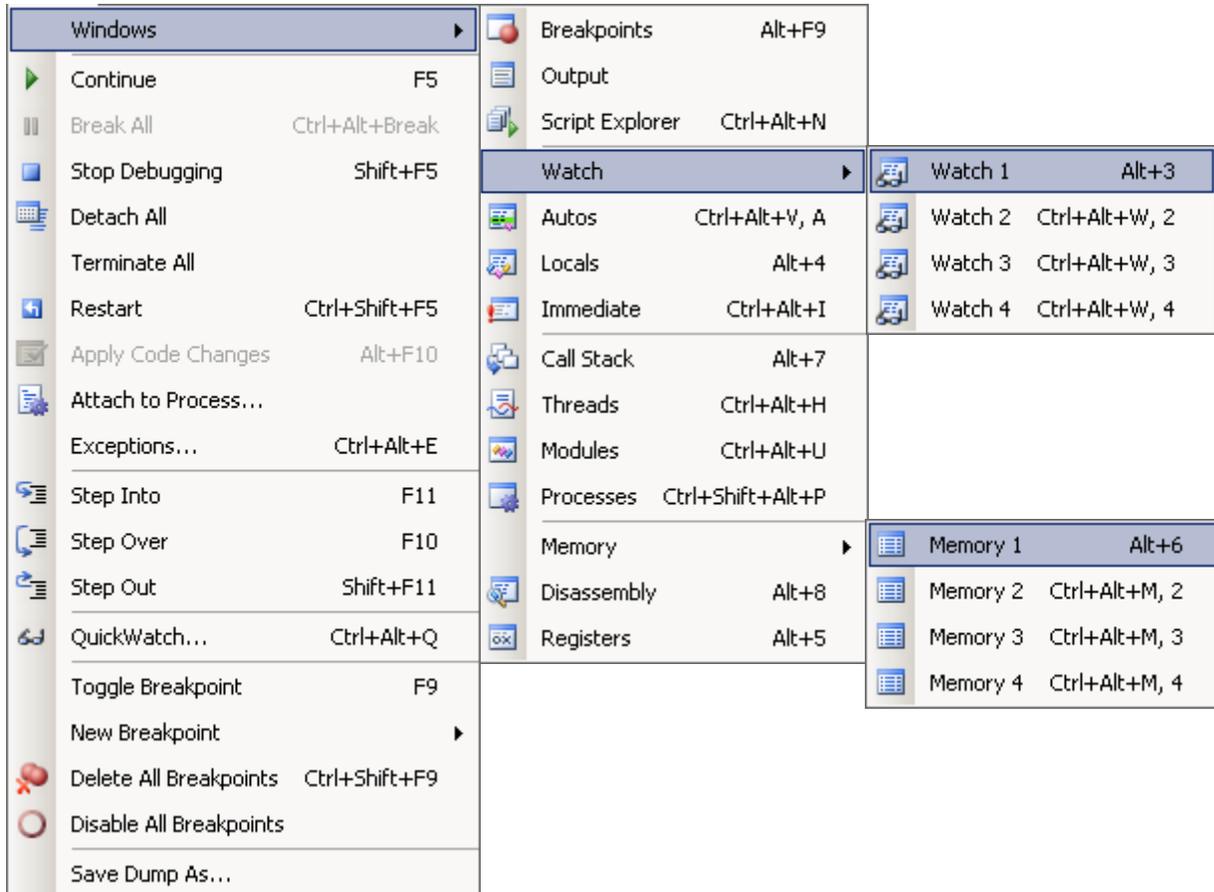


If the code contains at least one breakpoint, the Debug Menu contains one more option to "Disable All Breakpoints":



If the code contains at least one breakpoint and is running, the Debug Menu will contain many additional options for controlling the execution of the program:

(While the program is running, the Windows Submenu is the same whether the program contains breakpoints or not.)



After adding one or more breakpoints, press **F5** to start the program. The program will run until it gets to the first line with a breakpoint, however it will NOT actually execute the line with a breakpoint. To run the program and force C++ to ignore the break points, press **CTRL+F5** (Start Without Debugging).

A yellow arrow will indicate which line will be **executed NEXT**.  It does **NOT** indicate a line which has just been executed:

To execute the line with the breakpoint and **continue until the next breakpoint**, press **F5** again.

To execute the program **line-by-line**, whether it contains breakpoints or not, press **F10**.

To **stop** running the program, press **F7** or **SHIFT+F5**.

Consider the following code example:

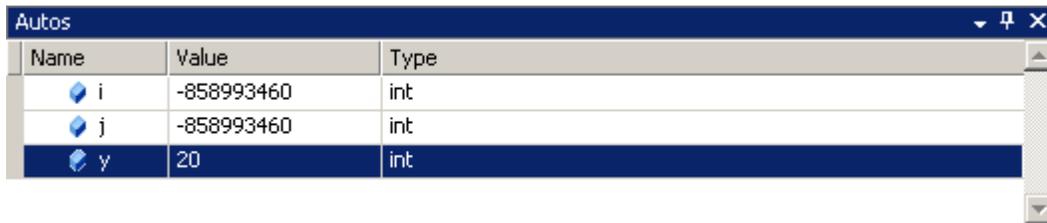
```
int x = 10;
int y = 20;

for (int i = 1, j = 1; i <= 9; i++, j++)
{
    cout << "i: " << i << endl;
    cout << "j: " << j << endl << endl;
}

for (int r = 1, s = 1; r <= 9; r++, s++)
{
    cout << "r: " << r << endl;
    cout << "s: " << s << endl << endl;
}

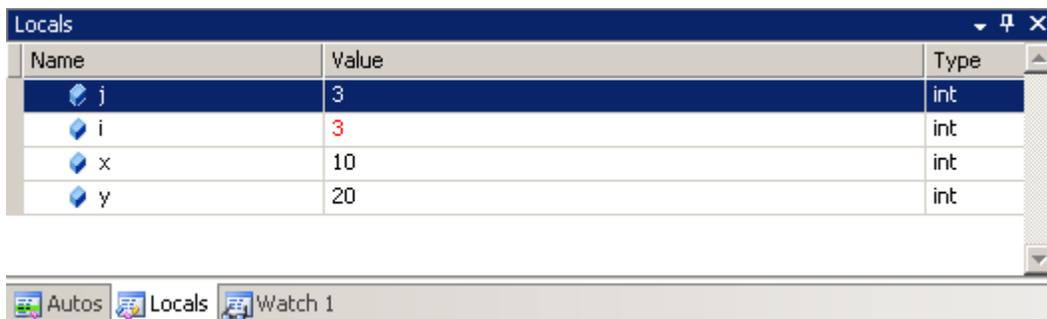
cout << x << endl;
cout << y << endl;
```

The Debug Menu...Windows...Autos window (CTRL+ALT+V, a) will display the value of the most recently accessed variables as the program runs. The list of displayed variables will change as the program runs.



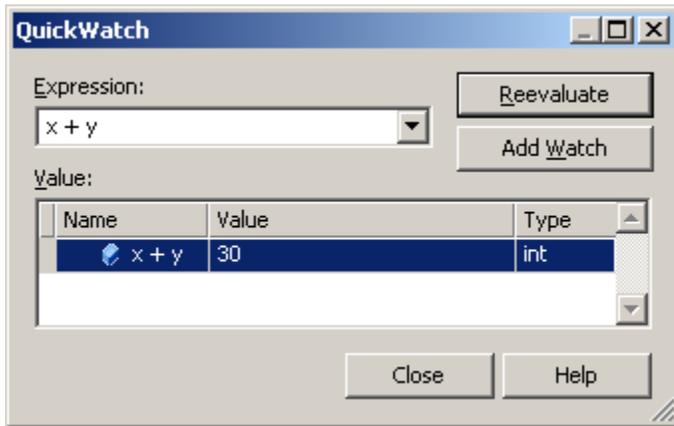
Name	Value	Type
i	-858993460	int
j	-858993460	int
y	20	int

The Debug Menu...Windows...Locals window (ALT+4) will display the values of variables as they come into scope (local variables). Recently changed variable values are displayed in red.

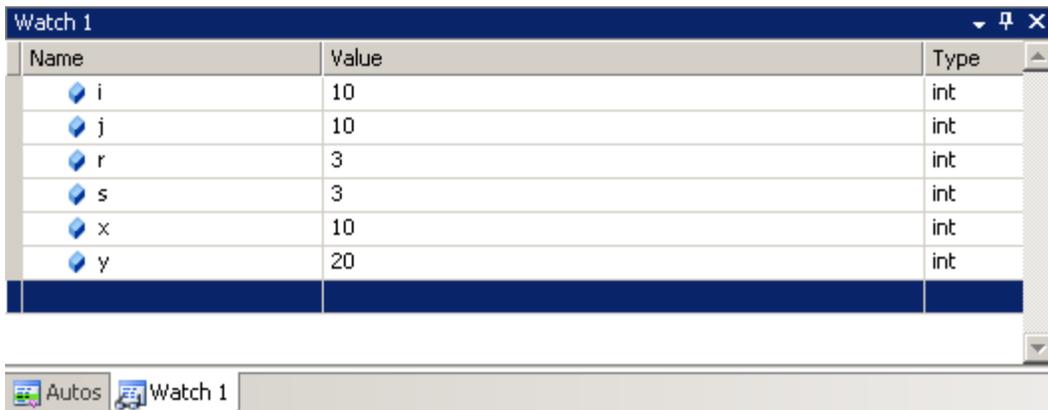
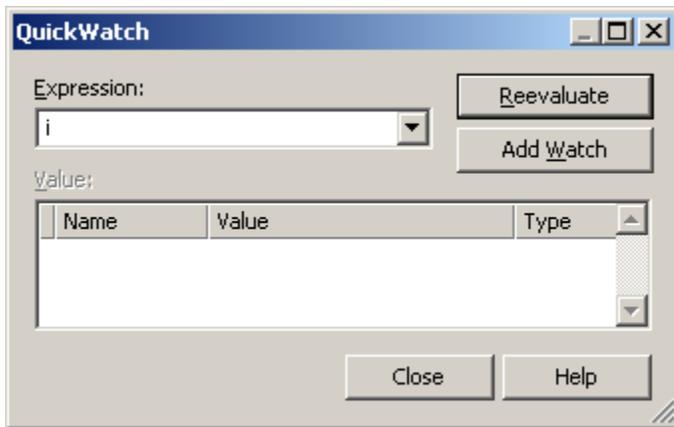


Name	Value	Type
j	3	int
i	3	int
x	10	int
y	20	int

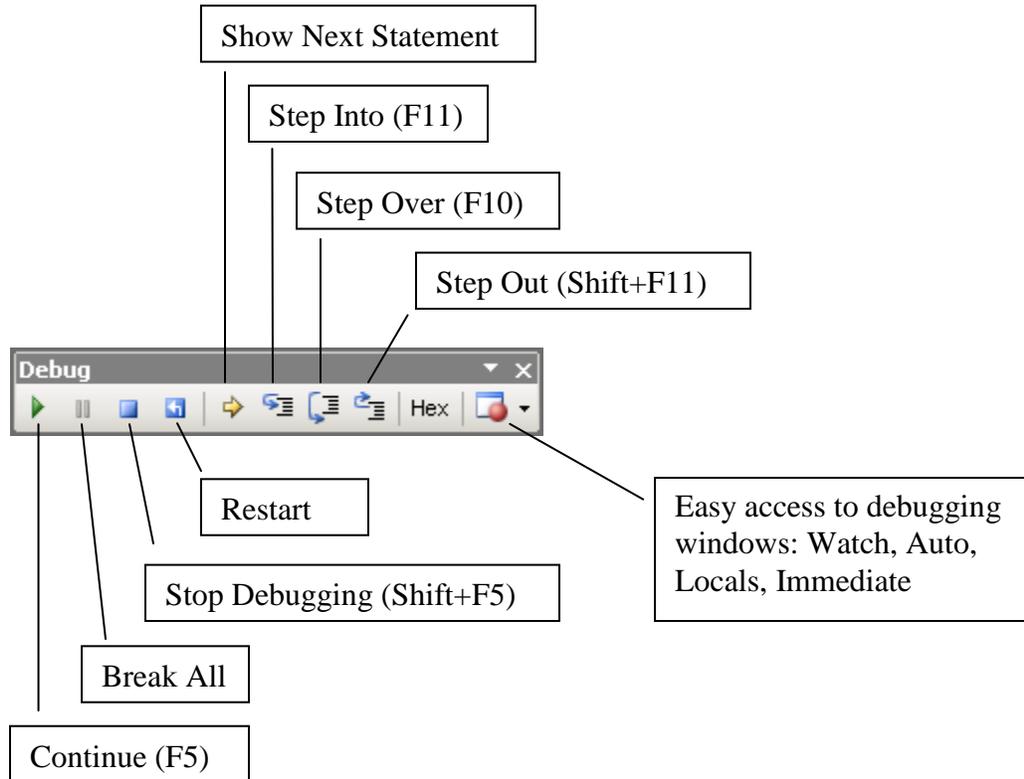
The QuickWatch debug tool can be used to evaluate an expression in the course of running a program.



QuickWatch can also be used to create a constant list of variable values (or custom expressions) to watch. The variables and their values will be displayed in a window at the bottom of Visual Studio.



When a program is run in debug mode, the debug toolbar appears:

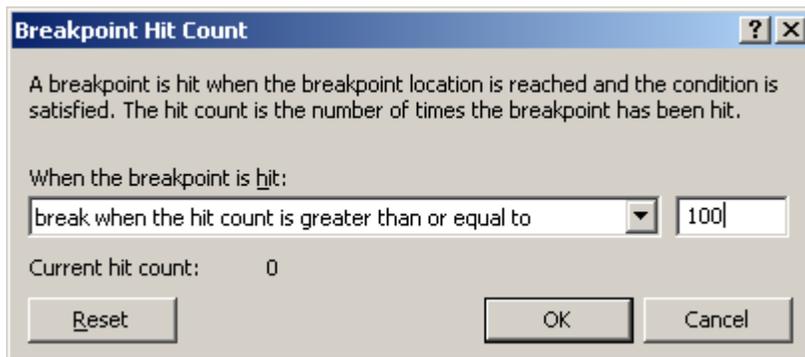
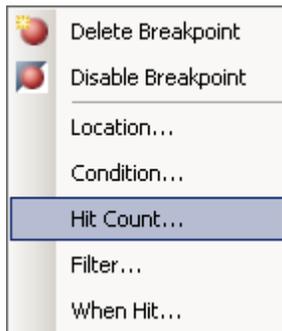


- Continue (F5) - Continue executing until the next breakpoint is encountered
- Break All -
- Stop Debugging (Shift+F5) - Immediately exits out of the program
- Restart - Restarts the program from the beginning
- Step Over (F10) - Entire statement is executed. If the statement includes a function call, the function call is fully executed, and the "Next Statement" indicator moves to the next statement.
- Step Into (F11) - Statement is executed. If the statement includes a function call, control moves inside the function, and the "Next Statement" indicator moves to the first statement inside the function.
- Step Out (Shift+F11) - If program control is in the middle of a called function, the rest of the function will be executed, and control will return to the next statement after the statement which called the function.

## Conditional Breakpoints

If a break point is inside a loop, and the program only fails after 100 iterations, then breaking on the first 99 iterations is tedious and a waste time.

It is possible to instruct Visual Studio to break only after the break point has been encountered 99 times.



The icon for a conditional breakpoint looks like: 