traceback

```
> mean(x)
Error in mean(x): object 'x' not found
> traceback()
1: mean(x)
>
```

traceback

```
> lm(y ~ x)
Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos) : object 'y' not found
> traceback()
7: eval(expr, envir, enclos)
6: eval(predvars, data, env)
5: model.frame.default(formula = y ~ x, drop.unused.levels = TRUE)
4: model.frame(formula = y ~ x, drop.unused.levels = TRUE)
3: eval(expr, envir, enclos)
2: eval(mf, parent.frame())
1: lm(y ~ x)
```

debug

```
> debug(lm)
> lm(y ~ x)
debugging in: lm(y ~ x)
debug: {
    ret.x <- x
    ret.y <- y
    cl <- match.call()
    ...
    if (!qr)
        z$qr <- NULL
    z
}
Browse[2]>
```

debug

recover

```
> options(error = recover)
> read.csv("nosuchfile")
Error in file(file, "rt") : cannot open the connection
In addition: Warning message:
In file(file, "rt") :
    cannot open file 'nosuchfile': No such file or directory

Enter a frame number, or 0 to exit

1: read.csv("nosuchfile")
2: read.table(file = file, header = header, sep = sep, quote = quote, dec = 3: file(file, "rt")

Selection:
```

Debugging

Summary

- · There are three main indications of a problem/condition: message, warning, error
 - only an error is fatal
- When analyzing a function with a problem, make sure you can reproduce the problem, clearly state your expectations and how the output differs from your expectation
- Interactive debugging tools traceback, debug, browser, trace, and recover can be used to find problematic code in functions
- Debugging tools are not a substitute for thinking!