

Lesson 5 - The dark art of debugging code

MLE Software Online Course

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Troubleshooting code as a skill that can be taught, learned, and mastered



Outline

- The origins of the bug 

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 - `styler` library and `browser()`

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- Introduce a few useful tools that help with this workflow
 - `styler` library and `browser()`
- Work through some examples

The original sin (bug)

The first bug



92

9/9

0800 arctan started
1000 " stopped - arctan ✓
13"sec (032) MP-MC
(033) PRO 2
cosine 2.130476415
2.130676415

{ 1.2700 9.037847025
9.037846795 correct
~~1.982647000~~
~~2.130476415~~ 4.615925059(-2)

Relays 6-2 in 033 failed special speed test
in Relay 10.000 test.

Relay
2145
Relay 3370

1700 Started Cosine Tape (Sine check)
1525 Started Mult+ Adder Test.

1545



Relay #70 Panel F
(moth) in relay.

1630 arctangent started.
1700 closed down.

Step 1: Write fewer bugs

Follow a consistent style

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- Why care about style?

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 - Most things lower case and words separated by underscores
 - Implemented via the Styler library
- Why care about style?
 - Consistent naming conventions, indentation, and spacing help us train our eyes to spot bugs

An example program that you get from a collaborator

```
1 f = function(pars) {
2   getAll(data, pars);
3   Linfmn = exp(logLinfmn); logLinfSD = exp(loglogLinfSD);
4   Linfs = exp(logLinfs); K = exp(logK );
5   Sig = exp(logSig);
6   nponds = length(Linfs);
7   nages = length(A);
8   predL = matrix(0, nrow = nages, ncol = nponds);
9   # fill one column (pond) at a time:
10  for (i in 1:nponds) { predL[, i] = Linfs[i] * (1 - exp(-K * (A - t0))); }
11  nll = -sum(dnorm(x = L, mean = predL, sd = Sig, log = TRUE));
12  nprand = -sum(dnorm(x = logLinfs, mean = logLinfmn, sd = logLinfSD, log =
13  jnll = nll + nprand;
14  jnll;
15 }
```

An example program

- Make it pretty via `styler()`

```
1 f <- function(pars) {  
2   getAll(data, pars)  
3   Linfmn <- exp(logLinfmn)  
4   logLinfsd <- exp(loglogLinfsd)  
5   Linfs <- exp(logLinfs)  
6   K <- exp(logK)  
7   Sig <- exp(logSig)  
8   nponds <- length(Linfs)  
9   nages <- length(A)  
10  predL <- matrix(0, nrow = nages, ncol = nponds)  
11  # fill one column (pond) at a time:  
12  for (i in 1:nponds) {  
13    predL[, i] <- Linfs[i] * (1 - exp(-K * (A - t0)))  
14  }  
15  nll <- -sum(dnorm(x = L, mean = predL, sd = Sig, log = TRUE))  
16  nprand <- -sum(dnorm(x = logLinfs, mean = logLinfmn, sd = logLinfsd, log =  
17  jnll <- nll + nprand  
18  jnll  
19 }
```

Step 2: Reproduce the bug

Reproduce the bug

- Reproducing a bug allows us to better understand why the program went wrong

“Debugging is like being the detective in a crime movie where you are also the murderer.” - Filipe Fortes

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Reproduce the bug

- Reproducing a bug allows us to better understand why the program went wrong
- Pay attention to versions of R and packages
- Pay attention to warnings, errors, and other messages
- Emphasis here on pay attention
- ISOLATE THE BUG

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Determining versions in R

```
1 packageVersion("RTMB")  
[1] '1.3'
```

Determining versions in R

```
1 sessionInfo()
```

```
R version 4.2.2 (2022-10-31 ucrt)
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 22621)

Matrix products: default

locale:
[1] LC_COLLATE=English_United States.utf8
[2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.utf8
[3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.utf8
[4] LC_NUMERIC=C
[5] LC_TIME=English_United States.utf8

attached base packages:
[1] stats      graphics   grDevices utils      datasets   methods    base

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
[1] compiler_4.2.2  fastmap_1.1.1   cli_3.6.1      tools_4.2.2
[5] htmltools_0.5.5 rstudioapi_0.14  yaml_2.3.7    rmarkdown_2.23
[9] knitr_1.43     jsonlite_1.8.5  xfun_0.39    digest_0.6.31
[13] rlang_1.1.1    evaluate_0.21
```

Step 3: Locate the bug



Manual debugging

[Wikipedia link to Shotgun Debugging](#)

Manual debugging

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- What most people are used to, links back to Jim's bit about understanding the math
- There are smart and effective ways to do this

Manual debugging

- What most people are used to, links back to Jim's bit about understanding the math
- There are smart and effective ways to do this
- There are also stupid ways to do this

Formal debugging tools in R

- There are several, but I am going to teach you `browser()`

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- `browser()` gives us a way to interrupt the execution of an expression and allow the inspection of the environment
 - When I say environment here, think local environment inside a function

The downside of `browser()`

- Have to manually add it and then remove it from your code later on

Step 4: Fix the bug

Exorcise the bug (demon)



Image reference

My strategy for debugging code

1. Format the code in a sensible and consistent way
2. Reproduce and isolate the bug, noting software versions
 - 2b. Locate the bug using debugging tools
3. Explore the unexpected behavior
4. Conduct an exorcism to remove the demon
5. Make the code more robust for future users

Simulation as a critical debugging tool

- All of the bugs we have discussed so far are the ones that cause errors
- **These are not the only bugs**
 - The worst bugs allow code to run but unknowingly return incorrect answers
- Maximum likelihood methods have a theoretical property of *consistency*, which you can use to your advantage
- A word to the wise: most of the bugs Lisa Chong (QFC postdoc) is finding in Great Lakes assessment models are of this type 💀 💀 💀

References

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- Kristensen K. 2023. RTMB: R Bindings for TMB. R package version 1.0, <https://github.com/kaskr/RTMB>