Ahacker's guide to debugging in Python Started Cosine Tape (Sine check) Storted Mult + Adder Test. Relay#70 Panel F (moth) in relay. 1545 1500 andangent started. They being found.

gracefully

- gracefully
- helpfully

- gracefully
- helpfully
- silently

#### Some examples:

• **KeyError** - for when a key can't be found in a dictionary

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- NameError for problems related to variable names
- TypeError for problems related to data types
- ...etc. See all of the built-in ones <u>here</u>.

## Packages can define their own exceptions ...and you can too!

```
class MissingDataError(Exception):
    """To be raised when some non-optional
    data is missing."""
    pass
```

#### Raising an exception

## Why spend so much time on making different kinds of errors?

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1. Makes debugging easier

## Why spend so much time on making different kinds of errors?

- 1. Makes debugging easier
- 2. We can deal with them programmatically

#### Catching an exception

#### except is not for making errors "go away".



```
try:
    process_data(thing)
except:
    pass
```

### Reading a traceback

```
AttributeError
                                          Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-1-f5d138cdde43> in <module>()
      1 import pandas as pd
      2 stuff = [{'a': 3, 'b': 1, 'c': 2}, {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}, ['a', 'b', 'c']]
---> 3 pd.DataFrame(stuff)
/Users/brian/.virtualenvs/c1labs/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.pyc in ini
umns, dtype, copy)
    243
                    if len(data) > 0:
    244
                        if is list like(data[0]) and getattr(data[0], 'ndim', 1) == 1:
                            arrays, columns = to arrays(data, columns, dtype=dtype)
--> 245
                            columns = ensure index(columns)
    246
    247
/Users/brian/.virtualenvs/c1labs/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.pyc in to a
e float, dtype)
   4874
                return list of dict to arrays(data, columns,
   4875
                                               coerce float=coerce float,
-> 4876
                                               dtype=dtype)
            elif isinstance(data[0], Series):
   4877
                return list of series to arrays(data, columns,
   4878
/Users/brian/.virtualenvs/c1labs/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.pyc in list
olumns, coerce float, dtype)
   4993
            if columns is None:
   4994
                gen = (list(x.keys()) for x in data)
                columns = lib.fast unique multiple list gen(gen)
-> 4995
   4996
   4997
            # assure that they are of the base dict class and not of derived
pandas/lib.pyx in pandas.lib.fast unique multiple list gen (pandas/lib.c:9054)()
/Users/brian/.virtualenvs/c1labs/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.pyc in <gene
   4992 def list of dict to arrays(data, columns, coerce float=False, dtype=None):
            if columns is None:
   4993
-> 4994
                gen = (list(x.keys()) for x in data)
                columns = lib.fast unique multiple list gen(gen)
   4995
   4996
AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'keys'
```

your function call (where the error happened)

```
AttributeError
                                          Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-1-f5d138cdde43> in <module>()
      1 import pandas as pd
      2 stuff = [{'a': 3, 'b': 1, 'c': 2}, {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}, ['a', 'b', 'c']]
---> 3 pd.DataFrame(stuff)
```

## the function that function called

```
/Users/brian/.virtualenvs/c1labs/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.pyc in ini
umns, dtype, copy)
    243
                    if len(data) > 0:
                        if is list like(data[0]) and getattr(data[0], 'ndim', 1) == 1:
    244
                            arrays, columns = to arrays(data, columns, dtype=dtype)
--> 245
                            columns = ensure index(columns)
    246
    247
```

```
/Users/brian/.virtualenvs/c1labs/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.pyc in _to_a
e float, dtype)
                return list of dict to arrays(data, columns,
   4874
                                               coerce float=coerce float,
   4875
                                               dtype=dtype)
-> 4876
   4877
            elif isinstance(data[0], Series):
                return list of series to arrays(data, columns,
   4878
```

```
/Users/brian/.virtualenvs/c1labs/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.pyc in list
olumns, coerce float, dtype)
   4993
            if columns is None:
   4994
                gen = (list(x.keys()) for x in data)
                columns = lib.fast unique multiple list gen(gen)
-> 4995
   4996
   4997
            # assure that they are of the base dict class and not of derived
pandas/lib.pyx in pandas.lib.fast unique multiple list gen (pandas/lib.c:9054)()
```

etc...

The line of code that actually raised the error

```
/Users/brian/.virtualenvs/c1labs/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.pyc in <gene
   4992 def list of dict to arrays(data, columns, coerce float=False, dtype=None):
            if columns is None:
   4993
-> 4994
                gen = (list(x.keys()) for x in data)
                columns = lib.fast unique multiple list gen(gen)
   4995
   4996
```

```
AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'keys'
```

The error itself (its type, and any message supplied)

---> 3 pd.DataFrame(stuff)

Hmm, error occurs when I'm trying to make a new DataFrame...

AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'keys'

Looks like somewhere deep in Pandas, it's trying to get keys from a list...

Which means it's probably expecting a dictionary and getting a list instead...

```
for thing in stuff:
    print type(thing), thing

<type 'dict'> {'a': 3, 'c': 2, 'b': 1}

<type 'dict'> {'a': 1, 'c': 3, 'b': 2}

<type 'list'> ['a', 'b', 'c']
```

Yep. Oops.

## pdb

```
import pdb
...

pdb.set_trace()
```



## How do I know when this thing is done? How do I know what happened?

#### A good way:

print "Done with %d of %d" % (i, total)

## A slightly better way:

```
import logging
# will print a message to the console
logging.warning('Watch out!')
# will not print anything
logging.info('I told you so')
```

### Levels of logging

- DEBUG notes for you, while working on code
- INFO notes that everything is going OK
- WARNING something seems wrong but it's not urgent. running out of disk space, or data is probably too small, or things like that

- **ERROR** something broke. things did not work.
- **CRITICAL** oh ... things are seriously screwed. the whole program probably stopped running.

### The most robust way:

That's just the beginning.

You can customize the information it provides with things like dates, version numbers, policies for logging to multiple files, and more.

Python logging howto