

R language and data analysis: debug

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debug

“Finding your bug is a process of confirming the many things that you believe are true — until you find one which is not true.”

—Norm Matloff

debug

- message
- warning
- error

debug

```
library(dplyr)
detach("package:dplyr")
suppressMessages(library(dplyr))

log(-5)  #warning
myfunc=function(x) {
  if(x>0) print(x)
  else print(-x)
}
myfunc(3);myfunc(-3)
x=log(-2);myfunc(x) #error
```

debug

- `traceback()`
- `debug()/debugonce()`
- `browser()/breakpoint`

traceback()



traceback()

```
f <- function(x, y){  
  z <- x + y  
  g(z)  
}  
g <- function(x){  
  z <- round(x)  
  h(z)  
}  
  
h <- function(x){  
  set.seed(1234)  
  z <- rnorm(x)  
  print(z)  
}  
f(2,3)  
f(2, -3)  
traceback()
```

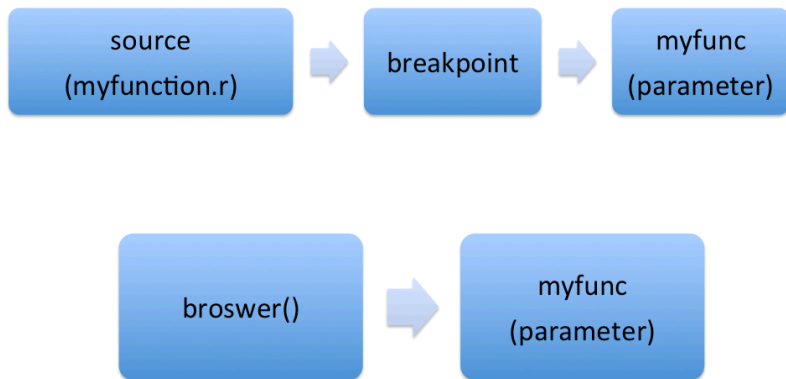
debug()/debugonce()



debug()/debugonce()

```
std<-function(x){  
  n <- length(x)  
  meanx <- sum(x)/n  
  css <- sum((x-meanx)**2)  
  df=n  
  sdx <- sqrt(css/df)  
  return(sdx)  
}  
x=1:10  
sd(x)  
std(1:10)  
debug(std) #n(next), where, Q(quit)  
options(error = browser())  
undebg(std)  
##debugonce()  
##debugSource():Rstudio
```

browser() / breakpoints



browser() / breakpoints

```
std<-function(x){  
  n <- length(x)  
  meanx <- sum(x)/n  
  css <- sum((x-meanx)**2)  
  df=n  
  browser()  
  sdx <- sqrt(css/df)  
  return(sdx)  
}  
source('std.r')  
x=1:10  
std(x)
```

recover

```
f <- function(x, y){  
  z <- x + y  
  g(z)  
}
```

```
g <- function(x){  
  z <- round(x)  
  h(z)  
}
```

```
h <- function(x){  
  set.seed(1234)  
  z <- rnorm(x)  
  print(z)  
}
```

```
f(2,3)
```

```
f(2, -3)
```

debug summary

- `traceback()`
- `debug()/debugonce()`
- `browser()/breakpoint`
- recover options (optional)