

# ETC4500/ETC5450

## Advanced R programming

Week 4: Debugging and profiling



# Outline

- 1 Debugging
- 2 Measuring performance
- 3 Improving performance
- 4 Caching

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# Overall debugging strategy

- Google
- Stack Overflow
- Posit Community
- Create a minimal reproducible example
- Create a unit test
- Figure out where the test fails
- Fix it and test

# Minimal reproducible examples

- A minimal data set. Use a small built-in dataset, or make a small example.
- If you must include your own data, use `dput()`, but subset where possible.
- The *minimal* amount of code to reproduce the problem. Load only necessary packages.
- If the example involves random numbers, set the seed with `set.seed()`.
- Information about package versions, R version, OS. Use `sessioninfo::session_info()`.

The **reprex** package helps create *minimal reproducible examples*.

- Results are saved to clipboard in form that can be pasted into a GitHub issue, Stack Overflow question, or email.
- `reprex::reprex()`: takes R code and outputs it in a markdown format.
- Append session info via  
`reprex(..., session_info = TRUE)`.
- Use the RStudio addin.

# Debugging tools in R

- `traceback`: prints out the function call stack after an error occurs; does nothing if there's no error.
- `debug`: flags a function for “debug” mode which allows you to step through execution of a function one line at a time.
- `undebug`: removes the “debug” flag from a function.
- `browser`: pauses execution of a function and puts the function in debug mode.
- `trace`: allows you to insert code into a function at a specific line number.
- `untrace`: removes the code inserted by `trace`.
- `recover`: allows you to modify the error behaviour so that you can browse the function call stack after an error occurs.



# Traceback

```
f <- function(a) g(a)
g <- function(b) h(b)
h <- function(c) i(c)
i <- function(d) {
  if (!is.numeric(d)) stop("`d` must be numeric", call. = FALSE)
  d + 10
}
```

```
> f("a")
```

```
Error: `d` must be numeric
```

 Show Traceback

 Rerun with Debug


# Traceback

```
f <- function(a) g(a)
g <- function(b) h(b)
h <- function(c) i(c)
i <- function(d) {
  if (!is.numeric(d)) stop("`d` must be numeric", call. = FALSE)
  d + 10
}
```

```
> f("a")
```

Error: `d` must be numeric

 Hide Traceback

 Rerun with Debug

```
5. stop("`d` must be numeric", call. = FALSE) at debugging.R#6
4. i(c) at debugging.R#3
3. h(b) at debugging.R#2
2. g(a) at debugging.R#1
1. f("a")
```

# Traceback

```
f <- function(a) g(a)
g <- function(b) h(b)
h <- function(c) i(c)
i <- function(d) {
  if (!is.numeric(d)) stop("`d` must be numeric", call. = FALSE)
  d + 10
}
```

```
f("a")
#> Error: `d` must be numeric
traceback()
#> 5: stop("`d` must be numeric", call. = FALSE) at debugging.R#6
#> 4: i(c) at debugging.R#3
#> 3: h(b) at debugging.R#2
#> 2: g(a) at debugging.R#1
#> 1: f("a")
```

# Interactive debugging

## ■ Using `browser()`

```
i <- function(d) {  
  browser()  
  if (!is.numeric(d)) stop("`d` must be numeric", call. = FALSE)  
  d + 10  
}
```

## ■ Setting breakpoints

- ▶ Similar to `browser()` but no change to source code.
- ▶ Set in RStudio by clicking to left of line number, or pressing `Shift+F9`.

## ■ `options(error = browser)`

# Interactive debugging

- `debug()` : inserts a `browser()` statement at start of function.
- `undebug()` : removes `browser()` statement.
- `debugonce()` : same as `debug()`, but removes `browser()` after first run.

## 1 What's wrong with this code?

```
# Multivariate scaling function
mvscale <- function(object) {
  # Remove centers
  mat <- sweep(object, 2L, colMeans(object))
  # Scale and rotate
  S <- var(mat)
  U <- chol(solve(S))
  z <- mat %*% t(U)
  # Return orthogonalized data
  return(z)
}
mvscale(mtcars)
```

Error in mat %\*% t(U): requires numeric/complex matrix/vector arguments

# Example



# Common error messages

- could not find function "xxxx"
- object xxxx not found
- cannot open the connection / No such file or directory
- missing value where TRUE / FALSE needed
- unexpected = in "xxxx"
- attempt to apply non-function
- undefined columns selected
- subscript out of bounds
- object of type 'closure' is not subsettable
- \$ operator is invalid for atomic vectors
- list object cannot be coerced to type 'double'
- arguments imply differing number of rows
- non-numeric argument to binary operator



# Common warning messages

- NAs introduced by coercion
- replacement has  $xx$  rows to replace  $yy$  rows
- number of items to replace is not a multiple of replacement length
- the condition has length  $> 1$  and only the first element will be used
- longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object length
- package is not available for R version  $xx$

# Non-interactive debugging

- Necessary for debugging code that runs in a non-interactive environment.
- Is the global environment different? Have you loaded different packages? Are objects left from previous sessions causing differences?
- Is the working directory different?
- Is the `PATH` environment variable, which determines where external commands (like `git`) are found, different?
- Is the `R_LIBS` environment variable, which determines where `library()` looks for packages, different?

# Non-interactive debugging

- `dump.frame()` saves state of R session to file.

```
# In batch R process ----
dump_and_quit <- function() {
  # Save debugging info to file last.dump.rda
  dump.frames(to.file = TRUE)
  # Quit R with error status
  q(status = 1)
}
options(error = dump_and_quit)

# In a later interactive session ----
load("last.dump.rda")
debugger()
```

- Last resort: `print()`: slow and primitive.

## Other tricks

- `sink()` : capture output to file.
- `options(warn = 2)` : turn warnings into errors.
- `rlang::with_abort()` : turn messages into errors.
- If R or RStudio crashes, it is probably a bug in compiled code.
- Post minimal reproducible example to Posit Community or Stack Overflow.

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# Profiling functions

- `Rprof()` : records every function call.
- `summaryRprof()` : summarises the results.
- `profvis()` : visualises the results.

Where are the bottlenecks in your code?

```
library(profvis)
library(bench)
f <- function() {
  pause(0.1)
  g()
  h()
}
g <- function() {
  pause(0.1)
  h()
}
h <- function() {
  pause(0.1)
}
```

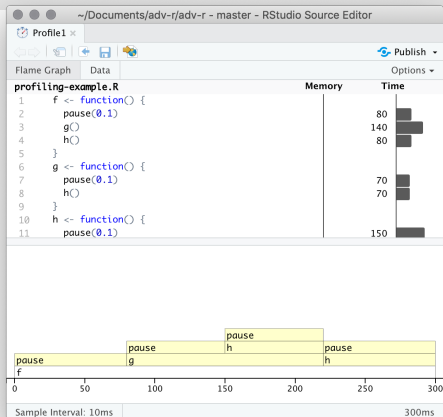
# Profiling

```
tmp <- tempfile()
Rprof(tmp, interval = 0.1)
f()
Rprof(NULL)
writeLines(readLines(tmp))
#> sample.interval=100000
#> "pause" "g" "f"
#> "pause" "h" "g" "f"
#> "pause" "h" "f"
```



# Profiling

```
source(here::here("week4/profiling-example.R"))  
profvis(f())
```



# Microbenchmarking

## system.time()

```
x <- rnorm(1e6)
system.time(min(x))
```

user	system	elapsed
0.002	0.000	0.001

```
system.time(sort(x)[1])
```

user	system	elapsed
0.083	0.004	0.087

```
system.time(x[order(x)[1]])
```

user	system	elapsed
0.064	0.000	0.064

# Microbenchmarking

## bench::mark()

```
bench::mark(  
  min(x),  
  sort(x)[1],  
  x[order(x)[1]]  
)
```

# A tibble: 3 x 6

	expression	min	median	`itr/sec`	mem_alloc	`gc/sec`
	<bch:expr>	<bch:tm>	<bch:tm>	<dbl>	<bch:byt>	<dbl>
1	min(x)	1.13ms	1.31ms	746.	0B	0
2	sort(x)[1]	70.42ms	77.13ms	13.2	11.44MB	9.93
3	x[order(x)[1]]	45.03ms	50.58ms	19.7	3.81MB	4.93

# Microbenchmarking

- `mem_alloc` tells you the memory allocated in the first run.
- `n_gc` tells you the total number of garbage collections over all runs.
- `n_itr` tells you how many times the expression was evaluated.
- Pay attention to the units!

# Exercises

2

What's the fastest way to compute a square root?

Compare:

- ▶ `sqrt(x)`
- ▶ `x^0.5`
- ▶ `exp(log(x) / 2)`

Use `system.time()` find the time for each operation.

Repeat using `bench::mark()`. Why are they different?

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# Vectorization

- Vectorization is the process of converting a repeated operation into a vector operation.
- The loops in a vectorized function are implemented in C instead of R.
- Using `map()` or `apply()` is **not** vectorization.
- Matrix operations are vectorized, and usually very fast.

# Beware of over-vectorising

- Change all missing values in a data frame to zero:

```
x[is.na(x)] <- 0
```

or

```
for(i in seq(NCOL(x))) {  
  x[is.na(x[, i]), i] <- 0  
}
```

Why might the second approach be preferred?



# Exercises

- 3 Write the following algorithm to estimate  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$  using vectorized code

## Monte Carlo Integration

- a. Initialise: `hits = 0`
- b. for `i` in `1:N`
  - ▶ Generate two random numbers,  $U_1, U_2$ , between 0 and 1
  - ▶ If  $U_2 < U_1^2$ , then `hits = hits + 1`
- c. end for
- d. Area estimate = `hits/N`

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# Caching: using rds

```
if (file.exists("results.rds")) {  
  res <- readRDS("results.rds")  
} else {  
  res <- compute_it() # a time-consuming function  
  saveRDS(res, "results.rds")  
}
```

# Caching: using rds

```
if (file.exists("results.rds")) {  
  res <- readRDS("results.rds")  
} else {  
  res <- compute_it() # a time-consuming function  
  saveRDS(res, "results.rds")  
}
```

## Equivalently...

```
res <- xfun::cache_rds(  
  compute_it(), # a time-consuming function  
  file = "results.rds"  
)
```

# Caching: using rds

```
compute <- function(...) {  
  xfun::cache_rds(rnorm(6), file = "results.rds", ...)  
}  
compute()
```

```
[1] -0.1473 -0.8192 -0.0134  0.2367 -0.1018  0.2098
```

```
compute()
```

```
[1] -0.1473 -0.8192 -0.0134  0.2367 -0.1018  0.2098
```

```
compute(rerun = TRUE)
```

```
[1] -1.43  0.16 -1.46  1.47 -1.03  0.69
```

```
compute()
```

```
[1] -1.43  0.16 -1.46  1.47 -1.03  0.69
```

# Caching: Rmarkdown

```
```{r import-data, cache=TRUE}  
d <- read.csv('my-precious.csv')  
```  
  
```{r analysis, dependson='import-data', cache=TRUE}  
summary(d)  
```
```

- Requires explicit dependencies or changes not detected.
- Changes to functions or packages not detected.
- Good practice to frequently clear cache to avoid problems.
- targets is a better solution: Week 8

# Caching: Quarto

```
```{r}
#| label: import-data
#| cache: true
d <- read.csv('my-precious.csv')
```

```{r}
#| label: analysis
#| dependson: import-data
#| cache: true
summary(d)
```
```

- Same problems as Rmarkdown
- targets is a better solution: Week 8

# Caching: memoise

Caching stores results of computations so they can be reused.

```
library(memoise)
sq <- function(x) {
  print("Computing square of 'x'")
  x**2
}
memo_sq <- memoise(sq)
memo_sq(2)
```

```
[1] "Computing square of 'x'"
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
memo_sq(2)
```

```
[1] 4
```



# Exercises

- 4 Use `bench::mark()` to compare the speed of `sq()` and `memo_sq()`.