

EXPLOSIVE DEBUGGING WITH BOOMER!



boomer

+
head(iris,
3)

filter(df,
x > 0)

%in%

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select(df,
col1)

arrange(
desc(x))

mutate(df,
y = x + 1)

%>%

&&

Debugging?

- Debugging = fixing the logic



Debugging?

- Debugging = fixing the logic
 - From the code itself



Debugging?

- Debugging = fixing the logic
 - From the code itself
 - By checking whether values match expectations
 - Interactively
 - `browser()`, `debug()`, `debugonce()`
 - By modifying the code to print values
 - To the console
 - To log files



Added value

- *boomer* makes things simpler
 - No need to modify the code
 - No need to type print 100 times
- *boomer* “explodes” the calls and prints all intermediate values

50:50



`!TRUE || TRUE == FALSE && FALSE`

A: TRUE

B: FALSE

C: NA

D: object of type 'closure' is n...

boom()

```
> res <- boom(!TRUE || TRUE == FALSE && FALSE)
```

```
💣 !TRUE || TRUE == FALSE && FALSE
```

```
• 💣💣 !TRUE
```

```
• [1] FALSE
```

```
•
```

```
• 💣 TRUE == FALSE && FALSE
```

```
• • 💣💣 TRUE == FALSE
```

```
• • [1] FALSE
```

```
•
```

```
• 💣 TRUE == FALSE && FALSE
```

```
• [1] FALSE
```

```
•
```

```
💣 !TRUE || TRUE == FALSE && FALSE
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

boom()

```
> res <- boom(subset(cars[1:2, ], dist == 10))
```

```
💣 subset(cars[1:2, ], dist == 10)
```

```
· 💣 cars[1:2, ]
```

```
· · 💣 ✨ 1:2
```

```
· · [1] 1 2
```

```
· ·
```

```
· ✨ cars[1:2, ]
```

```
· speed dist
```

```
· 1      4      2
```

```
· 2      4     10
```

```
·
```

```
· 💣 ✨ dist == 10
```

```
· [1] FALSE  TRUE
```

```
·
```

```
✨ subset(cars[1:2, ], dist == 10)
```

```
speed dist
```

```
2      4     10
```

boom()

- `constructive::construct()` prints the code to rebuild the objects
- Can be used for more precision

```
> options(boomer.print = constructive::construct)
> x <- boom(subset(cars[1:2, ], dist == 10))
💣 subset(cars[1:2, ], dist == 10)
  · 💣 cars[1:2, ]
  · · 💣 ✨ 1:2
  · · 1:2
  · ·
  · ✨ cars[1:2, ]
  · data.frame(speed = 4, dist = c(2, 10))
  ·
  · 💣 ✨ dist == 10
  · c(FALSE, TRUE)
  ·
  ✨ subset(cars[1:2, ], dist == 10)
data.frame(speed = 4, dist = 10, row.names = 2L)
```

boom()

We can use *boomer* to measure performance too!

```
> options(boomer.print = class, boomer.clock = TRUE)
> x <- boom(subset(cars[1:2, ], dist == 10))
💣 subset(cars[1:2, ], dist == 10)
  · 💣 cars[1:2, ]
  · · 💣 ✨ 1:2
time: 0.007 ms
  · · [1] "integer"
  · ·
  · ✨ cars[1:2, ]
time: 0.353 ms
  · [1] "data.frame"
  ·
  · 💣 ✨ dist == 10
time: 0.01 ms
  · [1] "logical"
  ·
  ✨ subset(cars[1:2, ], dist == 10)
time: 0.004 s
[1] "data.frame"
```

rig()

```
> sd_rigged <- rig(sd)
> res <- sd_rigged(c(1, 2, 3))
👉 stats::sd
💣 sqrt(var(if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x),...
  • 💣 var(if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x), na.rm = na.rm)
  • • 💣 if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x)
  • • • 💣 is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)
  • • • • x :
  • • • • [1] 1 2 3
  • • • • 💣 ✨ is.vector(x)
  • • • • [1] TRUE
  • • • •
  • • • ✨ is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)
  • • • [1] TRUE
  • • •
  • • ✨ if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x)
  • • [1] 1 2 3
  • •
  • ✨ var(if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x), na.rm = na.rm)
  • [1] 1
  •
  ✨ sqrt(var(if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x),
    na.rm = na.rm
  ))
[1] 1
👉 stats::sd
```

```
> sd
function (x, na.rm = FALSE)
sqrt(var(if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x),
  na.rm = na.rm))
<bytecode: 0x106d87c68>
<environment: namespace:stats>
```



rig_in_place()

```
> rig_in_place(sd)
> sd(c(1, 2, 3))
👉 sd
💣 sqrt(var(if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x),...
  · 💣 var(if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x), na.rm = na.rm)
  · · 💣 if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x)
  · · · 💣 is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)
  · · · · x :
  · · · · [1] 1 2 3
  · · · · 💣 ✨ is.vector(x)
  · · · · [1] TRUE
  · · · ·
  · · · ✨ is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)
  · · · [1] TRUE
  · · ·
  · · ✨ if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x)
  · · [1] 1 2 3
  · ·
  · ✨ var(if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x), na.rm = na.rm)
  · [1] 1
  ·
  ✨ sqrt(var(if (is.vector(x) || is.factor(x)) x else as.double(x),
    na.rm = na.rm
  ))
[1] 1

👉 sd
[1] 1
```

boom_on() / boom_off()

```
> rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))  
debugging in: rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))  
Browse[1]>
```

```
rle <- function (x)  
{  
  if (!is.vector(x) && !is.list(x))  
    stop("'x' must be a vector of an atomic type")  
  n <- length(x)  
  if (n == 0L)  
    return(structure(list(lengths = integer(), values = x),  
                      class = "rle"))  
  y <- x[-1L] != x[-n]  
  i <- c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)  
  structure(list(lengths = diff(c(0L, i)), values = x[i]),  
            class = "rle")  
}
```

boom_on() / boom_off()

```
> rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
debugging in: rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
```

```
rle <- function (x)
{
  if (!is.vector(x) && !is.list(x))
    stop("'x' must be a vector of an atomic type")
  n <- length(x)
  if (n == 0L)
    return(structure(list(lengths = integer(), values = x),
      class = "rle"))
  y <- x[-1L] != x[-n]
  i <- c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
  structure(list(lengths = diff(c(0L, i)), values = x[i]),
    class = "rle")
}
```

boom_on() / boom_off()

```
> rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
debugging in: rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
```

```
rle <- function (x)
{
  if (!is.vector(x) && !is.list(x))
    stop("'x' must be a vector of an atomic type")
  n <- length(x)
  if (n == 0L)
    return(structure(list(lengths = integer(), values = x),
      class = "rle"))
  y <- x[-1L] != x[-n]
  i <- c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
  structure(list(lengths = diff(c(0L, i)), values = x[i]),
    class = "rle")
}
```

boom_on() / boom_off()

```
> rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
debugging in: rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
```

```
rle <- function (x)
{
  if (!is.vector(x) && !is.list(x))
    stop("'x' must be a vector of an atomic type")
  n <- length(x)
  if (n == 0L)
    return(structure(list(lengths = integer(), values = x),
      class = "rle"))
  y <- x[-1L] != x[-n]
  i <- c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
  structure(list(lengths = diff(c(0L, i)), values = x[i]),
    class = "rle")
}
```

boom_on() / boom_off()

```
> rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
debugging in: rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
```

```
rle <- function (x)
{
  if (!is.vector(x) && !is.list(x))
    stop("'x' must be a vector of an atomic type")
  n <- length(x)
  if (n == 0L)
    return(structure(list(lengths = integer(), values = x),
      class = "rle"))
  y <- x[-1L] != x[-n]
  i <- c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
  structure(list(lengths = diff(c(0L, i)), values = x[i]),
    class = "rle")
}
```

boom_on() / boom_off()

```
> rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
debugging in: rle(c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b"))
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]>
Browse[1]> boom_on()
Browse[1]>
```

```
rle <- function (x)
{
  if (!is.vector(x) && !is.list(x))
    stop("'x' must be a vector of an atomic type")
  n <- length(x)
  if (n == 0L)
    return(structure(list(lengths = integer(), values = x),
      class = "rle"))
  y <- x[-1L] != x[-n]
  i <- c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
  structure(list(lengths = diff(c(0L, i)), values = x[i]),
    class = "rle")
}
```

boom_on() / boom_off()

```
Browse[1]> boom_on()
Browse[1]>
💣 x[-1L] != x[-n]
· 💣 x[-1L]
· · 💣 💣 -1L
· · [1] -1
· ·
· 💣 x[-1L]
· [1] "a" "b" "b" "b"
·
· 💣 x[-n]
· · 💣 💣 -n
· · [1] -5
· ·
· 💣 x[-n]
· [1] "a" "a" "b" "b"
·
💣 x[-1L] != x[-n]
[1] FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE

[1] FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE
Browse[1]>
```

```
rle <- function (x)
{
  if (!is.vector(x) && !is.list(x))
    stop("'x' must be a vector of an atomic type")
  n <- length(x)
  if (n == 0L)
    return(structure(list(lengths = integer(), values = x),
      class = "rle"))
  y <- x[-1L] != x[-n]
  i <- c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
  structure(list(lengths = diff(c(0L, i)), values = x[i]),
    class = "rle")
}
```

boom_on() / boom_off()

```
Browse[1]>
```

```
💣 c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
```

```
· 💣 which(y | is.na(y))
```

```
· · 💣 y | is.na(y)
```

```
· · · 💣 ✨ is.na(y)
```

```
· · · [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
· · ·
```

```
· · ✨ y | is.na(y)
```

```
· · [1] FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```
· ·
```

```
· ✨ which(y | is.na(y))
```

```
· [1] 2
```

```
·
```

```
✨ c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
```

```
[1] 2 5
```

```
[1] 2 5
```

```
Browse[1]>
```

```
rle <- function (x)
```

```
{
```

```
  if (!is.vector(x) && !is.list(x))
```

```
    stop("'x' must be a vector of an atomic type")
```

```
  n <- length(x)
```

```
  if (n == 0L)
```

```
    return(structure(list(lengths = integer(), values = x),
```

```
                  class = "rle"))
```

```
  y <- x[-1L] != x[-n]
```

```
  i <- c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
```

```
  structure(list(lengths = diff(c(0L, i)), values = x[i]),
```

```
            class = "rle")
```

```
}
```

boom_on() / boom_off()

```
Browse[1]>
```

```
💣 c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
```

```
· 💣 which(y | is.na(y))
```

```
· · 💣 y | is.na(y)
```

```
· · · 💣 ✨ is.na(y)
```

```
· · · [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
· · ·
```

```
· · ✨ y | is.na(y)
```

```
· · [1] FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```
· ·
```

```
· ✨ which(y | is.na(y))
```

```
· [1] 2
```

```
·
```

```
✨ c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
```

```
[1] 2 5
```

```
[1] 2 5
```

```
Browse[1]> boom_off()
```

```
Browse[1]>
```

```
rle <- function (x)
```

```
{
```

```
  if (!is.vector(x) && !is.list(x))
```

```
    stop("'x' must be a vector of an atomic type")
```

```
  n <- length(x)
```

```
  if (n == 0L)
```

```
    return(structure(list(lengths = integer(), values = x),
```

```
                  class = "rle"))
```

```
  y <- x[-1L] != x[-n]
```

```
  i <- c(which(y | is.na(y)), n)
```

```
  structure(list(lengths = diff(c(0L, i)), values = x[i]),
```

```
            class = "rle")
```

```
}
```

How does it work?

Same code!

```
> identical(body(sd_rigged), body(sd))  
[1] TRUE
```

How does it work?

Different environment!

When we call `sd()`:

- The parent of the execution environment is the "stats" namespace

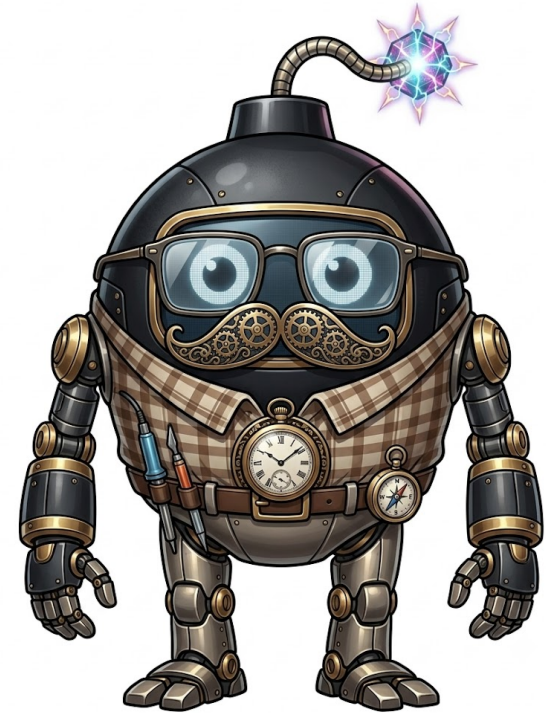
When we call `sd_rigged()`:

- The parent of the execution environment is a mask full of shims
- This mask's parent is the "stats" namespace

```
> parent.env(environment(sd_rigged))
<environment: namespace:stats>
> names(environment(sd_rigged))
[1] ":::"      "::"      "as.double" "var"      "="      "sqrt"
[7] "("        "if"      "is.factor" "<-"      "||"      "is.vector"
```

Give logs to your AI

```
# in your package (during development)
.onLoad <- function(libname, pkgname) {
  options(
    # log to a file rather than to the console,
    boomer.log = "boomer_execution_log.log",
    # faithful representation of objects,
    boomer.print = constructive::construct,
    # measure the time of each step
    boomer.clock = TRUE,
    # log more context, good for AI
    boomer.ignore = character()
  )
  # rig everything at the next devtools::load_all()
  boomer::rig_in_namespace(fun1, fun2)
}
```



Thank you!



cynkra.

github.com/moodymudskipper/boomer · antoine@cynkra.com

Back on CRAN soon!