

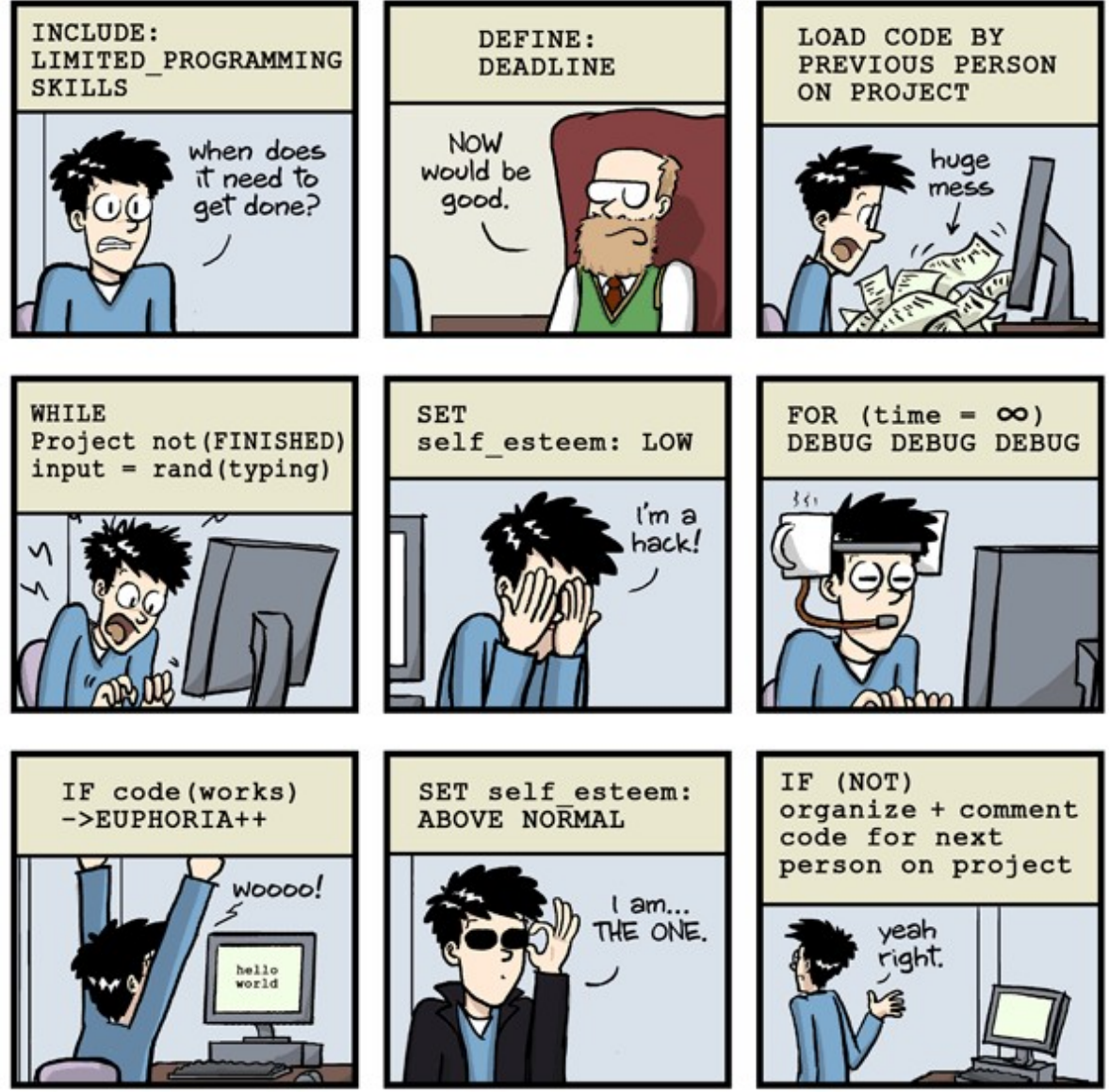
Programming Concepts: IDEs, Debug

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PROGRAMMING FOR NON-PROGRAMMERS



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IDEs

Interactive Development Environments

Exist for every language (even stuff like LaTeX, HTML, CSS).

Provide a single environment for

- editing
- compiling / packing
- running
- debugging
- file inspection (any file, not only source files)
- documentation access
- profiling (performance measurement)
- interactive use
- GUI (graphical interface) building

The IDE knows the language being use.

Very useful, often ignored tool (when one uses, instead, text editor + command line).

Some IDEs are multilanguage and multiplatform.

IDEs

Main examples:

- **Eclipse** – nearly any platform and language (*even obscure ones like IDL, R*)
- Spyder – multiplatform, Python only
- Enthought Canopy – multiplatform, Python only
- MS Visual Studio - Windows, C, C++, VB, C#, and several others (only the Express version, more limited, is free)
- NetBeans – any platform, Java, C, C++, e several others
- Xcode - Mac, C, C++, Objective C, Java, and several others
- Solaris Studio (old Sun Studio) - Linux, Unix, C, C++, Fortran
- C++ Builder (old Borland C++) - Windows, C, C++ (commercial)

The editors in the IDEs are the most capable, because they know the languages:

- **Syntax highlighting.**
- **Context help.**
- **Integrated debugger** – setting and using breakpoints, looking up variable values.
- In some languages, show error codes live errors, similarly to spellcheckers (not only syntax errors: might show errors in function arguments).

IDEs – example (Eclipse, integrated to IDL ≥7)

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface with the following components:

- File Explorer:** Shows the project structure for 'pp_editablecube_define.pro', including sub-routines like `::init()`, `::setproperty`, `::updatedatainfo`, `::updatesuffix`, `::updatecore`, `::updatelocations`, `::headeredit`, `::write`, `::cleanup`, and `pp_editablecube_define`.
- Code Editor:** Displays the IDL script for `pp_lorentz_from_fwhm.pro`. A tooltip is visible over the `pp_setcubeheadvalue` function call, providing the following information:
 - Syntax:** `pp_setcubeheadvalue, header, key, value`
 - Documentation:**
 - Description:** Sets the value of the given key from the given header in ISIS cube format. If value is not provided, the key is erased from the header. If append is given, its contents are just inserted into the header, without affecting the rest of its contents (and value and key are ignored).
 - Params:**
 - `header` : in, required
 - A string array where each element is one line of an ISIS cube.
- Console:** Shows the execution of the script with the following output:

```
IDL
% Loaded DLM: PNG.
IDL> nx=201
IDL> x=(dindgen(nx)/(nx-1d0)-0.5d0)*5d0
IDL> yl=pp_lorentz_from_fwhm(x,fwhm=1d0)
IDL> pl=plot(x,yl,color='blue',name='Lorentzian,FWHM=1d0',thick=2.)
IDL> yg=pp_gauss_from_fwhm(x,fwhm=1d0)
IDL> pg=plot(x,yg,color='red',name='Gaussian,FWHM=1d0',thick=2./over)
IDL> l=legend(target=[pg,pl],position=[0.5,0.5]);Identify the two lines
IDL> pl.save,'pp_lorentz_from_fwhm.png',resolution=100
IDL>
```
- Bottom Bar:** Shows 'Writable', 'Smart Insert', and '182 : 24'.

IDEs – example (Spyder)

The image shows the Spyder IDE interface. The main window is titled "Editor - /homec/penteado/cpc/cpcc/new/pp_comparecolors.py". The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Created on Wed Apr 2 17:18:08 2014
4
5 @author: penteado
6 """
7
8 import numpy as np
9 def pp_comparecolors(color1,color2):
10     return np.amax(np.abs(color1-color2))
11
12 if __name__ == '__main__':
13
14     color1=np.array((200,190,0),dtype='u1')
15     f=np.array()
16     color2=np.array((198,190,0),dtype='u1')
17     color3=np.array((201,190,0),dtype='u1')
```

The Object Inspector on the left shows the definition of the `zeros` function:

zeros

Definition : `zeros(shape, dtype=float, order='C')`

Type : Function of `numpy.core.multiarray` module

Return a new array of given shape and type, filled with zeros.

Parameters

The Console at the bottom shows the following output:

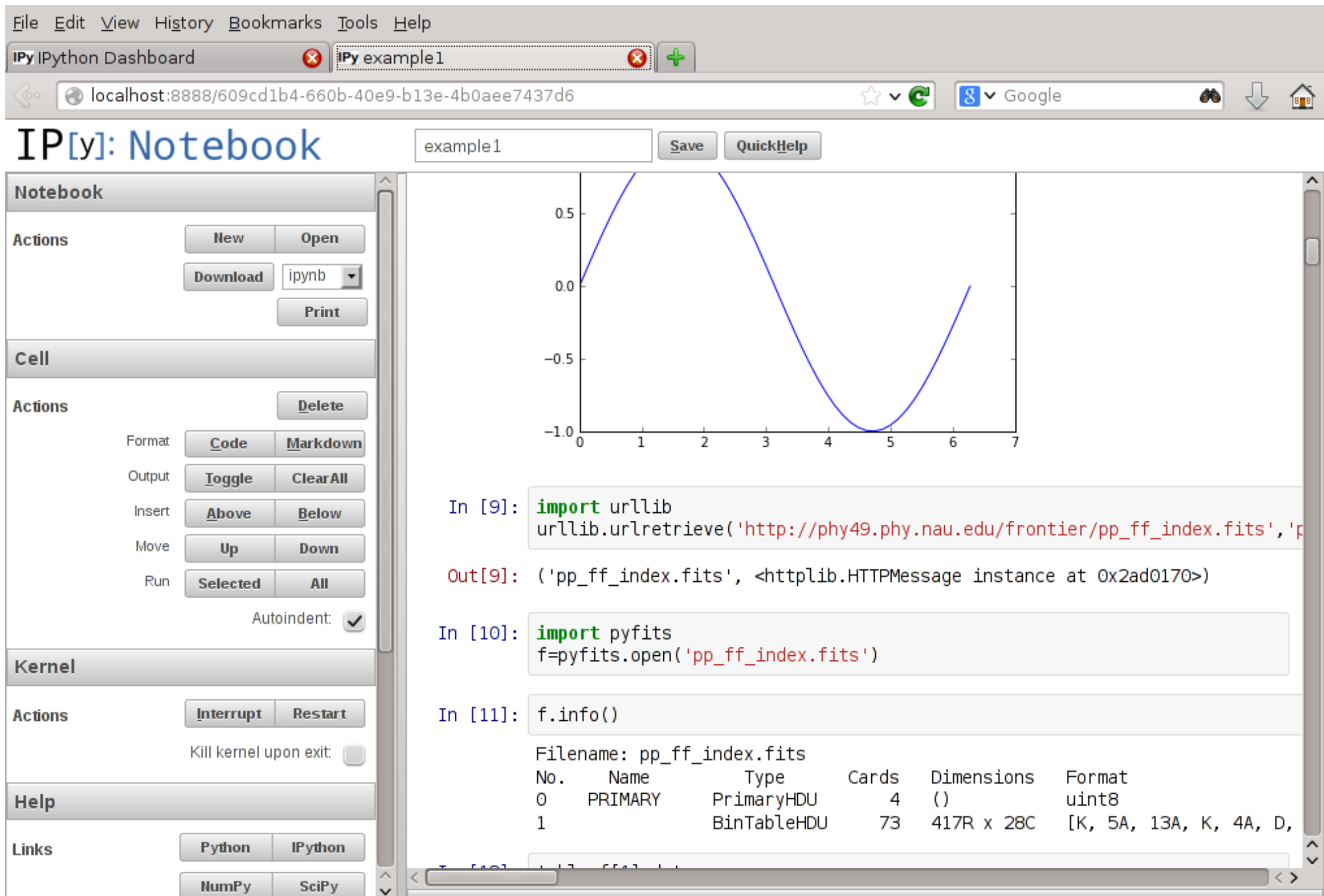
```
Python 2.7.3 (default, Apr 30 2014)
[GCC 4.7.0 20120416 (Red Hat 4.7.0-2) on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits() or "license()" for more

Imported NumPy 1.6.2, SciPy 0.11.0
Type "scientific" for more details

>>> import numpy as np
>>> a=np.zeros((12),dtype=np.)
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Permissions: RW, End-of-lines: LF, Encoding: UTF-8, Line: 15, Column: 14, Memory: 00:06:29.

Not quite an IDE – IPython notebook



The screenshot displays the IPython Notebook interface. At the top, there is a browser window with the address bar showing `localhost:8888/609cd1b4-660b-40e9-b13e-4b0aee7437d6`. The notebook title is "IP[y]: Notebook" and the current file is "example1".

The interface is divided into several sections:

- Notebook:** Contains "Actions" (New, Open, Download, Print) and "Cell" (Delete).
- Cell:** Contains "Actions" (Code, Markdown, Toggle, Clear All, Above, Below, Up, Down, Run, Selected, All) and "Autoindent" (checked).
- Kernel:** Contains "Actions" (Interrupt, Restart) and "Kill kernel upon exit" (unchecked).
- Help:** Contains "Links" (Python, IPython, NumPy, SciPy).

The main content area shows a plot of a sine wave and the following code execution:

```
In [9]: import urllib
urllib.urlretrieve('http://phy49.phy.nau.edu/frontier/pp_ff_index.fits', 'p

Out[9]: ('pp_ff_index.fits', <httplib.HTTPMessage instance at 0x2ad0170>)

In [10]: import pyfits
f=pyfits.open('pp_ff_index.fits')

In [11]: f.info()

Filename: pp_ff_index.fits
No.   Name      Type         Cards  Dimensions   Format
0    PRIMARY  PrimaryHDU   4      ()           uint8
1    BinTableHDU 73      417R x 28C  [K, 5A, 13A, K, 4A, D,
```

Debug – what is a debugger?

The most helpful tool to diagnose and fix bugs. (specially if used in an IDE).

Provides a “live” and interactive analysis of the program execution.

- Like seeing what goes on inside a machine, while it runs. Much easier to see where the problem is.

The most common debugging approach:

- If the program crashes, see which line of code caused it.
- Inspect the program's variables, and how they change during program execution.

A common, slow, tiresome alternative is fill the program with ***prints***, to know where it is, and the values / characteristics of some variables.

- **Debuggers allow interactive inspection, much faster and more flexible than prints.**

Debug – what does a debugger do?

Runs the code, observing where it goes and what it does.

When an interruption happens (error, interactively, or reaching a breakpoint), the debugger provides:

- Contents, type and dimensions of **every variable** in scope.
- Evaluation / visualization / function calling / analysis of expressions with the variables.
- **Arguments used** when the current function was called.
- *Call stack* – **the sequence of function calls that led to the current point.**
- **Call stack** navigation – change the current scope among different points in the call stack.
- **Incremental code execution** – take gradual steps, to see the changes that happen when each [line / function / code fragment] is executed. Possibly skipping lines that cause trouble.
- Change the values in some variables, before resuming execution.

Debug – example (Eclipse, integrated to IDL ≥7)

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following components:

- Top Menu:** File, Edit, Source, Project, Run, Window, Help.
- Toolbar:** Open, New File, New Project, Save, Cut, Copy, Paste, Undo, Back, Forward, Compile, Resume, Stop, Step, Step Over, Call Stack, Reset.
- Project Explorer:** Shows a project named 'mylib/pp_lib/pp_multiplot_define.pro - IDL'.
- Outline:** Shows the structure of the project.
- Variables View:** A table showing the current state of variables:

Name	Value
DSS	<Undefined>
EL	<Undefined>
I	<Undefined>
LAYOUT	0
LINE	0
MINDEX	1
NEWXRANGES	<Undefined>
NEWYRANGES	<Undefined>
PROPS	<Undefined>
SEL	<Undefined>
SELF	PP_MULTIPLOT (Id=10)
TO_UPDATE	<Undefined>
XR	Double[2]
YR	<Undefined>
- Code Editor:** Displays IDL code for 'pp_multiplot_define.pro'. A breakpoint is set at line 1044. The code includes a loop over 'self.oplots' and logic for updating axes based on the selected index.

```
1028     foreach el,self.oplots,i do if isa(el) then begin
1029         ds=strexex(el.getfullidentifier(),'.*/(DATA SPACE).*/',/extract)
1030         if dss eq ds then break
1031     endif
1032     mindex=i
1033 endif
1034 endif
1035 if (n_elements(mindex) eq 0) then mindex=0
1036 ;Get the ranges from the given index
1037 mindex=0>mindex<(self.ncolumns*self.nlines-1)
1038 column=mindex mod self.ncolumns
1039 column = 1 f.ncolumns
1040 s: Updating axes to those of index '+strtrim(mindex,2)
1041 if (n_elements(mindex) eq 1) then begin
1042     if isa((self.oplots)[mindex]) then begin
1043         xr=((self.oplots)[mindex]).xrange
1044         yr=((self.oplots)[mindex]).yrange
1045         self.setendticks,(self.xendticks)[mindex],(self.oplots)[mindex],'x'
1046         self.setendticks,(self.yendticks)[mindex],(self.oplots)[mindex],'y'
1047     endif else begin
1048         print,'sync_axes: Selected index does not yet contain a plot; doing nothing'
1049     return
```
- Console:** Shows the execution output:

```
IDL
% Compiled module: PP_MULTIPLOT::SETUP_ENTRIES.
% Compiled module: PP_MULTIPLOT::SYNC_AXES.
% Compiled module: PP_MULTIPLOT::CLOSE.
% Compiled module: PP_MULTIPLOT::SAVE.
% Compiled module: PP_MULTIPLOT_DEFINE.
IDL> m.sync_axes,1
sync_axes: Updating axes to those of index 1
% Breakpoint at: PP_MULTIPLOT::SYNC_AXES 1044 /software/idl/pp_lib/pp_multiplot_define.pro
IDL>
```
- Command History:** Shows the command 'm.sync_axes,1'.
- Problems:** Empty.
- Current Directory:** /home/penteado/idl

Debug – example (Spyder)

The screenshot displays the Spyder Python IDE interface during a debugging session. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Source, Run, Interpreters, Tools, and View. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, running, and debugging.

Variable explorer: A table showing the current state of variables in memory.

Name	Type	Size	Value
color1	uint8	(3,)	array([200, 190, 0], dtype=uint8)
color2	uint8	(3,)	array([198, 190, 0], dtype=uint8)
color3	uint8	(3,)	array([201, 190, 0], dtype=uint8)
e	float	1	2.718281828459045
pi	float	1	3.141592653589793

Editor: The main code editor showing the file `pp_comparecolors.py`. The code is as follows:

```
8 import numpy as np
9 def pp_comparecolors(color1,color2):
10     return np.amax(np.abs(color1-color2))
11
12 def main():
13     color1=np.array((200,190,0),dtype='u1')
14     color2=np.array((198,190,0),dtype='u1')
15     color3=np.array((201,190,0),dtype='u1')
16
17     print pp_comparecolors(color1,color2)
18     print pp_comparecolors(color1,color3)
19
20
21 if __name__ == '__main__':
22     main()
23
24
```

A breakpoint is set at line 19, and the debugger is currently paused at this line.

Console: The output window showing the execution flow and the current state of the debugger. The output is as follows:

```
-> print pp_comparecolors(color1,color3)
(Pdb) bt
/usr/lib64/python2.7/dbm.py(387)run()
-> exec cmd in globals, locals
<string>(1)<module>()
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/spyderlib/widgets/externalshell/sitecustomize.py(523)runfile()
-> execfile(filename, namespace)
/homec/penteado/cpc/cpsc/new/pp_comparecolors.py(23)<module>()
-> main()
> /homec/penteado/cpc/cpsc/new/pp_comparecolors.py(19)main()
-> print pp_comparecolors(color1,color3)
(Pdb)
```

The console also shows the time `00:12:53` and a warning icon.

Bottom status bar: Permissions: RW End-of-lines: LF Encoding: UTF-8 Line: 19 Column: 35 Memory:

Debug – example (IPython)

```
[penteado@javelina r4]$ python -m pdb /home/penteado/MOD/acepairs.py -f
56570.8292426.sex
> /home/penteado/MOD/acepairs.py(4)<module>()
-> import sys, re, string, os, getopt, math, numpy
(Pdb) b /home/penteado/MOD/acepairs.py:890
Breakpoint 1 at /home/penteado/MOD/acepairs.py:890
(Pdb) c
[ 56570.8292426  56570.8311639  56570.8330852  56570.8350065  56570.8369278
 56570.8388491  56570.8407704]
starting to find pairs
> /home/penteado/MOD/acepairs.py(890)find_pairs()
-> T1 = KDTree(self.pos[group])
(Pdb) dir()
['group', 'i', 'llim', 'pair_1st', 'pair_2nd', 'rad', 'self', 't', 'ulim']
(Pdb) ulim
56570.831163899995
(Pdb) bt
  /share/apps/local/Ureka/python/lib/python2.7/bdb.py(400)run()
-> exec cmd in globals, locals
  <string>(1)<module>()
  /home/penteado/MOD/acepairs.py(940)<module>()
-> process()
  /home/penteado/MOD/acepairs.py(82)process()
-> pairs = dataset.find_pairs(opt.maxpairsep)
> /home/penteado/MOD/acepairs.py(890)find_pairs()
-> T1 = KDTree(self.pos[group])
(Pdb) dir(self)
['__doc__', '__init__', '__module__', 'clubs', 'data', 'diff', 'filename',
'tbins', 'times']
```

Debug – programming pearls

Don't debug standing up. It cuts your patience in half, and you need all you can muster.
Dave Storer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Testing can show the presence of bugs, but not their absence.
Edsger W. Dijkstra, University of Texas

Each new user of a new system uncovers a new class of bugs.
Brian Kernighan, Bell Labs

The first step in fixing a broken program is getting it to fail repeatably.
Tom Duff, Bell Labs

http://users.erols.com/blilly/programming/Programming_Pearls.html

Some references

Tutorial: Debugging your Python Applications with pdb

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bZZTeKPRSLQ>

The IPython Notebook (including video demo):

<http://ipython.org/notebook.html>

The Notebook Gallery (including the book *Lectures on Scientific Computing with Python*, written as IPython Notebooks):

<https://github.com/ipython/ipython/wiki/A-gallery-of-interesting-IPython-Notebooks>

Spyder video tutorial:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4lu7UrZXzEY>

(one of several from Firebox Training, <http://www.fireboxtraining.com/blog/python-tutorials>)