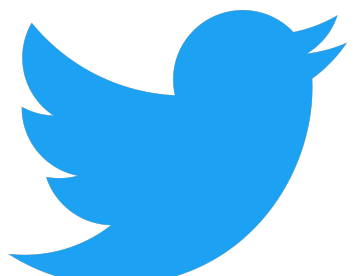

Visual Debugger for Jupyter Notebooks: Myth or Reality?

Elizaveta Shashkova
EuroPython 2019

About Me

- Software Developer at JetBrains, PyCharm IDE
- Debugger and Data Science tools
-  @lisa_shashkova



Visual Debugger

```
375 before_set = set() before_set: <type 'set'>: set([])
376 after_set = set() after_set: <type 'set'>: set([])
377 pad = 4 pad: 4
378 for dx in xrange(-pad, pad + 1): dx: -4
379     for dy in [0]: # xrange(-pad, pad + 1): dy: 0
380         for dz in xrange(-pad, pad + 1): dz: -4
381         if dx ** 2 + dy ** 2 + dz ** 2 > (pad + 1) ** 2:
382             continue
383         if before:
384             x, y, z = before
385             before_set.add((x + dx, y + dy, z + dz))
```

Debug: main x

Debugger | Console |

Frames

- MainThread
- change_sectors, main.py:381
- update, main.py:568
- call_scheduled_functions, clock.py:309

Variables

- after = {tuple} <type 'tuple'>: (0, 0, 0)
- after_set = {set} <type 'set'>: set([])
- before = {NoneType} None
- before_set = {set} <type 'set'>: set([])

Jupyter Notebooks

- Popular scientific tool
- File is a sequence of cells



Jupyter Notebooks Debug

- Logging with print statements
- Command-line debugger ipdb

Jupyter Notebooks Debug

In [*]:

```
1 from IPython.core.debugger import set_trace
2 set_trace()
3 a = 1
4 b = 2
5 c = a + b
6 print(c)
```

--Return--

None

```
> <ipython-input-12-d7e9a919d186>(2)<module>()
  1 from IPython.core.debugger import set_trace
----> 2 set_trace()
      3 a = 1
      4 b = 2
      5 c = a + b
```

ipdb> n

```
> /Users/Elizaveta/PycharmProjects/jupyter-demo37/venv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/IPython/core/interactiveshell.py(3
294)run_code()
    3292                 finally:
    3293                     # Reset our crash handler in place
-> 3294                     sys.excepthook = old_excepthook
    3295             except SystemExit as e:
    3296                 if result is not None:
```

ipdb>

Myth or Reality?

Myth or Reality?

BA DUM TSSS



Contents

- Python files debugging
- Jupyter breakpoints
- Debugger communication
- Jupyter visual debugger

Tracing Function

```
1  def tracefunc(frame, event, arg):  
2      print(frame.f_lineno, event)  
3      return tracefunc  
4  
5  
6  sys.settrace(tracefunc)
```

Tracing Function

```
1  def greet_neighbors():
2      planets = ["Mars", "Venus"]
3      for p in planets:
4          print(f"Hi {p}!")
5      return len(planets)
6
7
8  sys.settrace(tracefunc)
9  greet_neighbors()
```

Tracing Function

<pre>1 def greet_neighbors(): 2 planets = ["Mars", "Venus"] 3 for p in planets: 4 print(f"Hi {p}!") 5 return len(planets) 6 7 8 sys.settrace(tracefunc) 9 greet_neighbors()</pre>	<p>1 call</p>
---	---------------

Tracing Function

```
1 def greet_neighbors():
2     planets = ["Mars", "Venus"]
3     for p in planets:
4         print(f"Hi {p}!")
5     return len(planets)
6
7
8 sys.settrace(tracefunc)
9 greet_neighbors()
```

1 call
2 line

Tracing Function

```
1 def greet_neighbors():
2     planets = ["Mars", "Venus"]
3     for p in planets:
4         print(f"Hi {p}!")
5     return len(planets)
6
7
8 sys.settrace(tracefunc)
9 greet_neighbors()
```

```
1 call
2 line
3 line
4 line
Hi Mars!
```

Tracing Function

```
1 def greet_neighbors():
2     planets = ["Mars", "Venus"]
3     for p in planets:
4         print(f"Hi {p}!")
5     return len(planets)
6
7
8 sys.settrace(tracefunc)
9 greet_neighbors()
```

```
1 call
2 line
3 line
4 line
Hi Mars!
3 line
4 line
Hi Venus!
```

Tracing Function

```
1 def greet_neighbors():
2     planets = ["Mars", "Venus"]
3     for p in planets:
4         print(f"Hi {p}!")
5     return len(planets)
6
7
8 sys.settrace(tracefunc)
9 greet_neighbors()
```

```
1 call
2 line
3 line
4 line
Hi Mars!
3 line
4 line
Hi Venus!
5 line
5 return
```


Breakpoint

- **`frame.f_lineno`** - current line number
- **`frame.f_code.co_filename`** - current file name

Breakpoint

- **`frame.f_lineno`** - current line number
- **`frame.f_code.co_filename`** - current file name
- Equals to breakpoint's file and line -> suspend program!

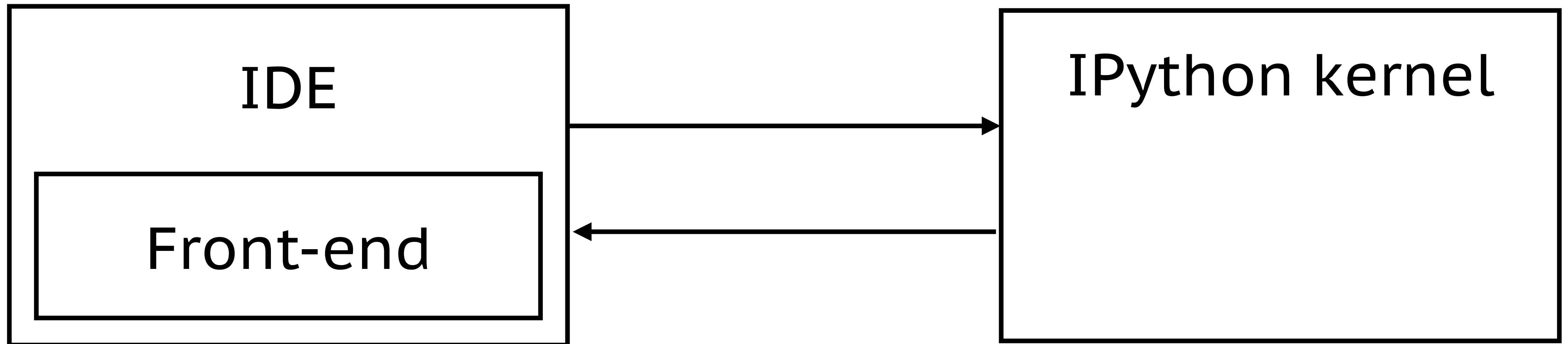
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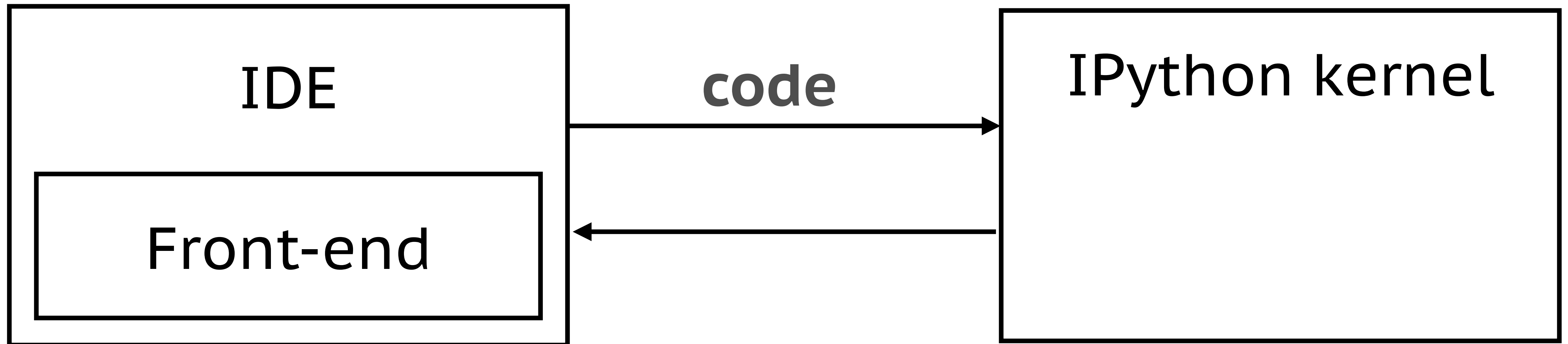
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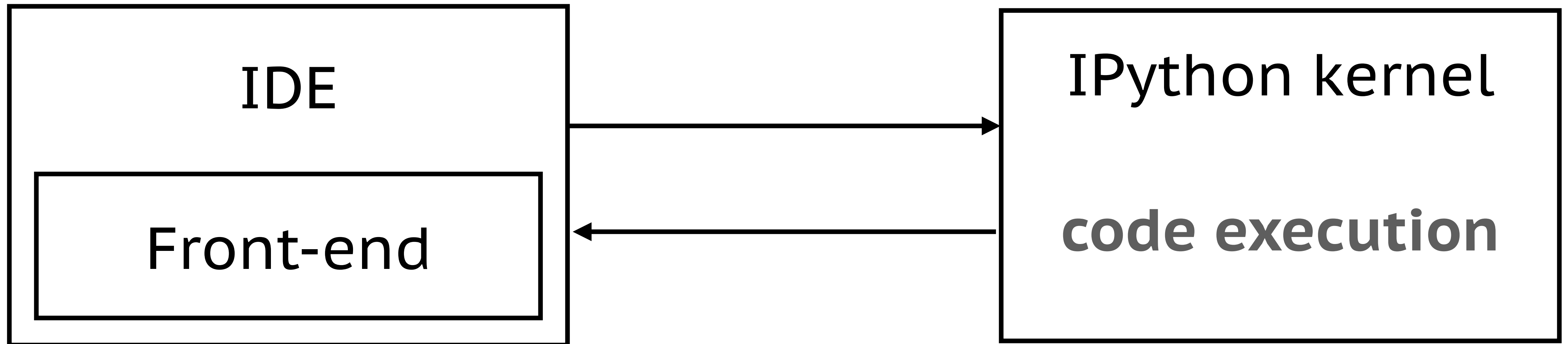
Cells Execution



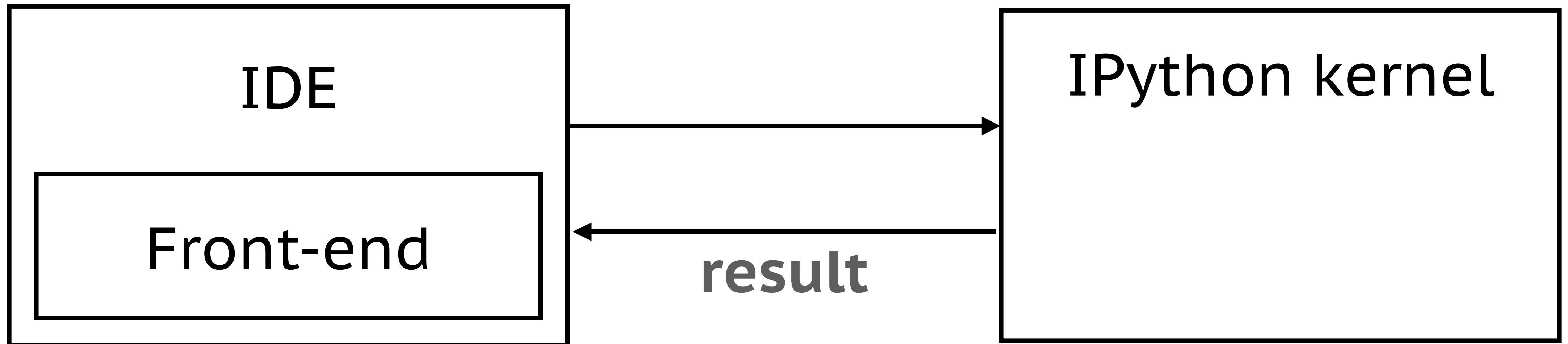
Cells Execution



Cells Execution



Cells Execution



Cells Execution

- Kernel generates a unique name for each cell
- `<ipython-input-5-11faed10a894>`
- File name of a generated code object

IPython kernel
code execution

Jupyter Breakpoints

- Python files: (filename, line number) -> unique location

Jupyter Breakpoints

- Python files: (filename, line number) -> unique location
- Jupyter Notebooks?

In [1]:

```
1 a = 1
2 b = a + 1
```

In [2]:

```
1 c = b
2 d = c + 1
```

In [3]:

```
1 print(b)
2 print(d)
```

2
3

Jupyter Breakpoints

- Python files: (filename, line number) -> unique location
- Jupyter Notebooks:
 - generated cell name
 - line inside code object

In [1]:

```
1 a = 1
2 b = a + 1
```

In [2]:

```
1 c = b
2 d = c + 1
```

In [3]:

```
1 print(b)
2 print(d)
```

2
3

Source Mapping

IDE

MyNotebook.ipynb

IPython kernel

cell
source code

generated
<code object>

Source Mapping

IDE

MyNotebook.ipynb

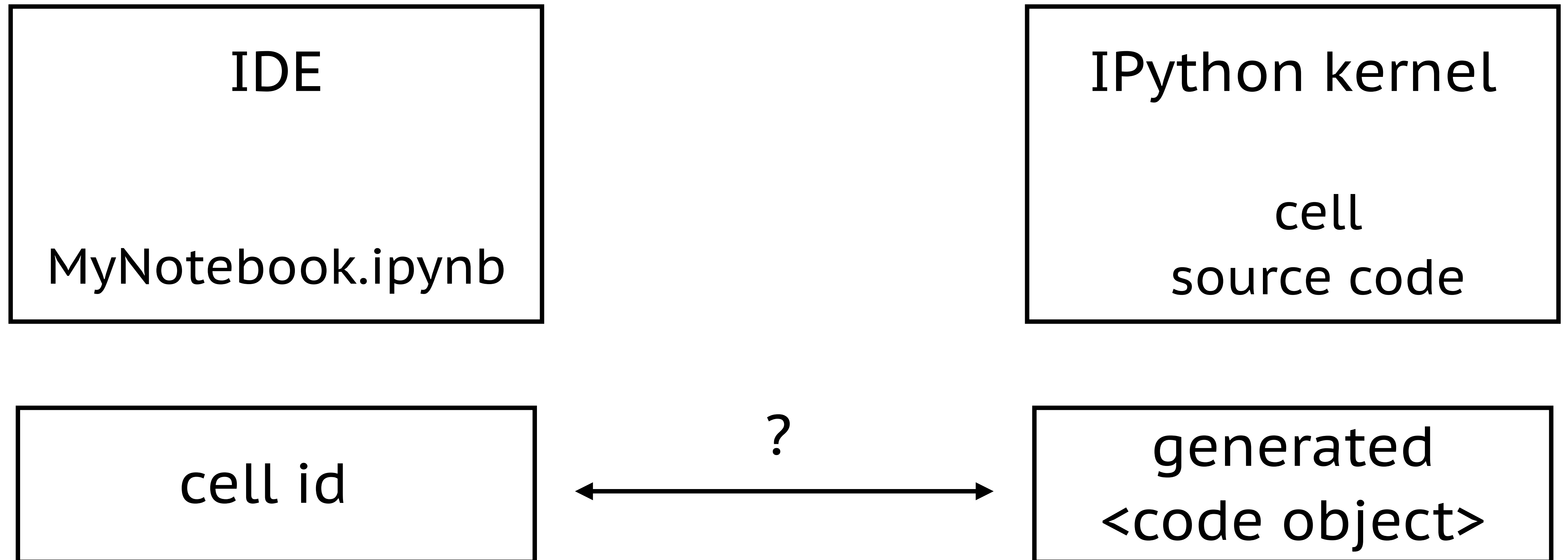
IPython kernel

cell
source code

cell id

generated
<code object>

Source Mapping



Source Mapping

- Tracking cells execution in the IDE

Source Mapping

- Tracking cells execution in the IDE
- Silent cell execution in IPython kernel

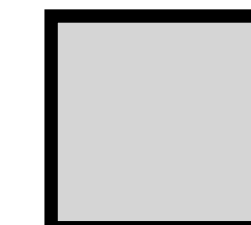
Debug Cell Execution

<cell source code>

Debug Cell Execution

patch name generation

<cell source code>



- silent mode

Debug Cell Execution

patch name generation

cell id

<cell source code>

 - silent mode

Jupyter Tracing Function

- **`frame.f_code.co_filename`** - generated name

Jupyter Tracing Function

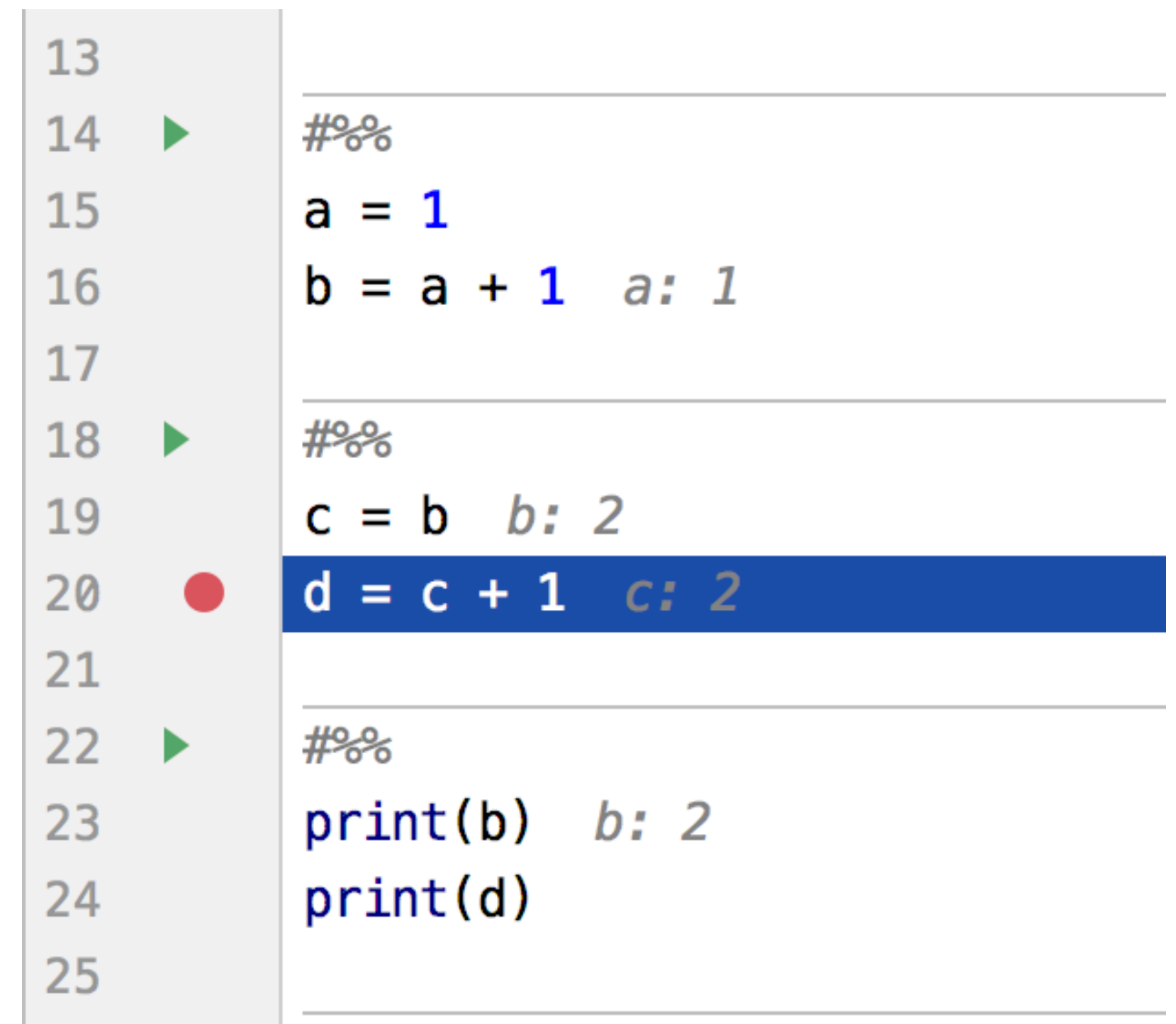
- **`frame.f_code.co_filename`** - generated name
- Map: generated name -> cell id

Jupyter Tracing Function

- **`frame.f_code.co_filename`** - generated name
- Map: generated name -> cell id
- Send message to the IDE

Jupyter Tracing Function

- **frame.f_code.co_filename** - generated name
- Map: generated name -> cell id
- Send message to the IDE



A screenshot of a Jupyter notebook interface. On the left, a vertical list of line numbers from 13 to 25. Lines 14, 18, and 22 have green right-pointing triangles next to them. Line 20 has a red circle next to it. The code on the right is as follows:

```
13  
14  #%%  
15  a = 1  
16  b = a + 1  a: 1  
17  
18  #%%  
19  c = b  b: 2  
20  d = c + 1  c: 2  
21  
22  #%%  
23  print(b)  b: 2  
24  print(d)  
25
```

The line `d = c + 1 c: 2` on line 20 is highlighted with a blue background.

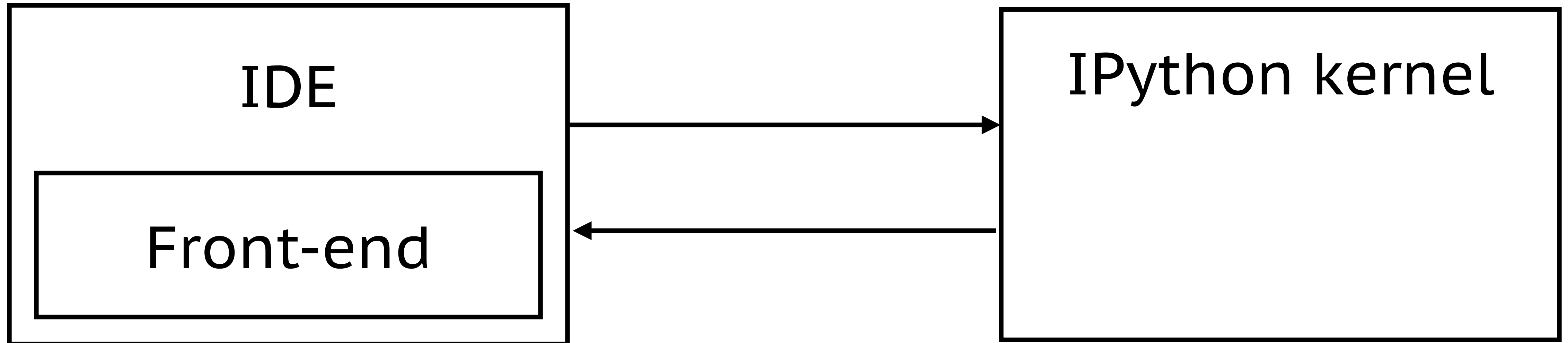
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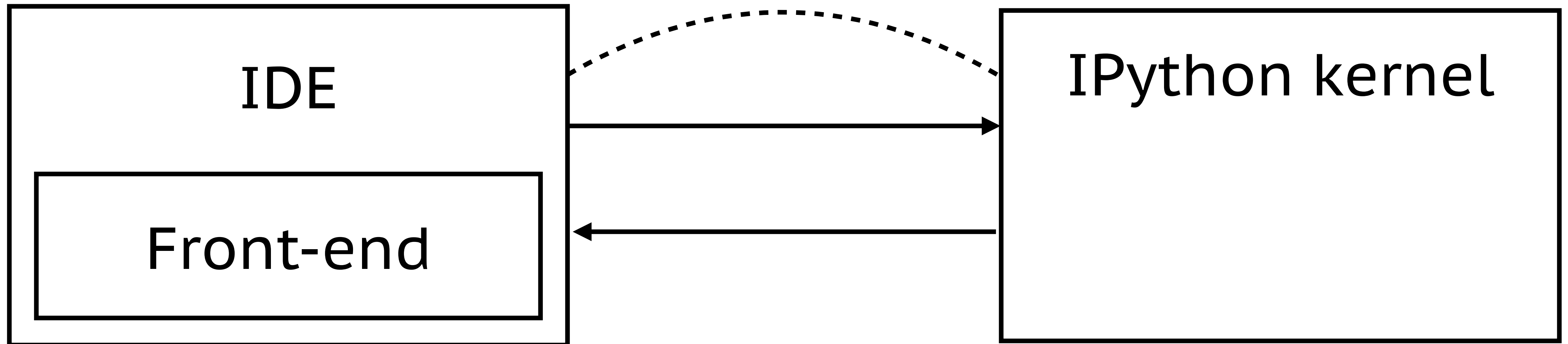
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Debug Communication



“Add breakpoint in a cell 3, line 2”

Debug Communication

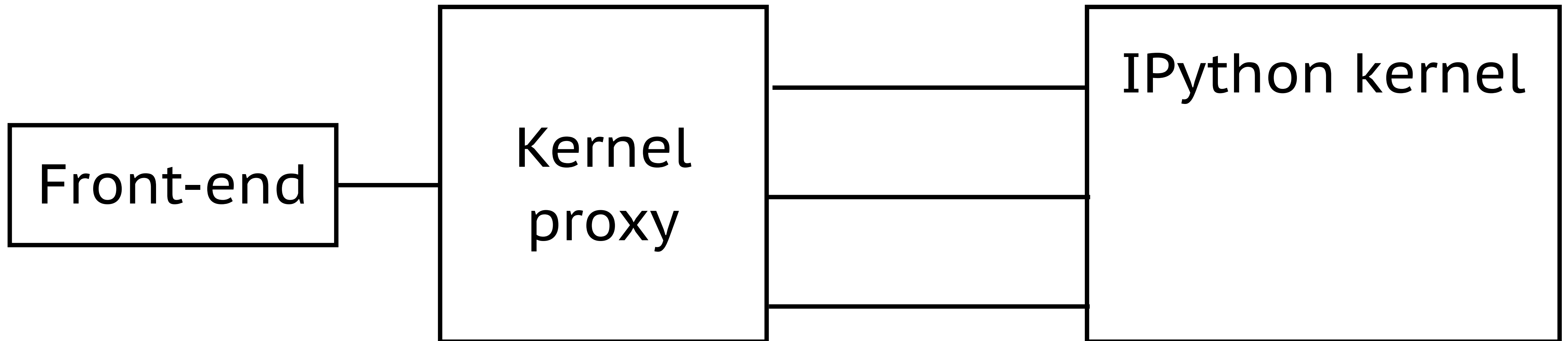


“Add breakpoint in a cell 3, line 2”

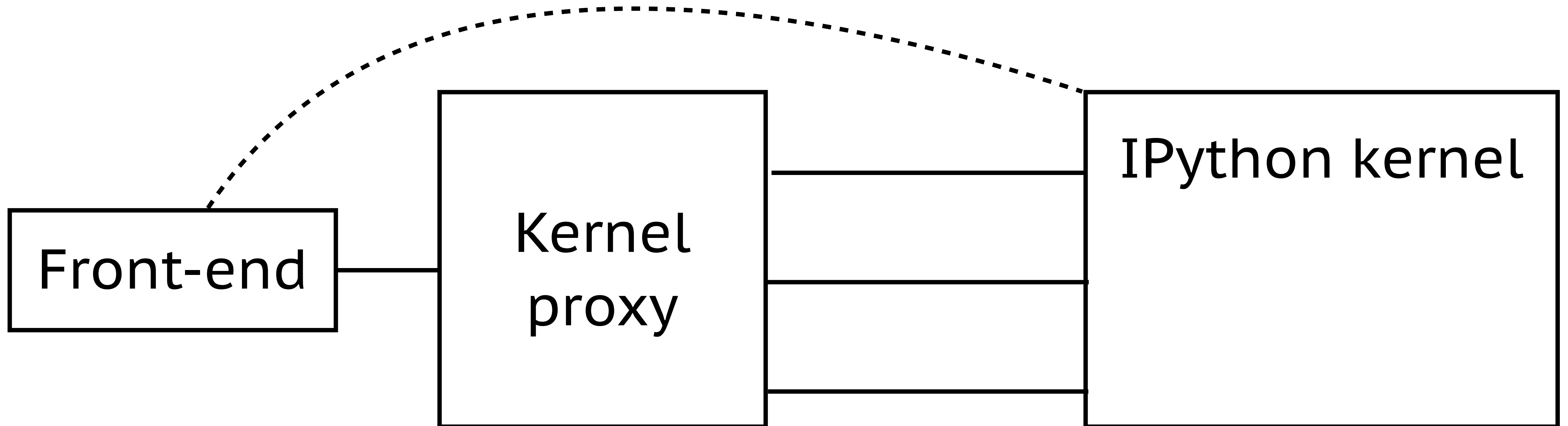
Debug Communication

- Additional connection
- Reuse Jupyter channels

Jupyter Messaging



Jupyter Messaging



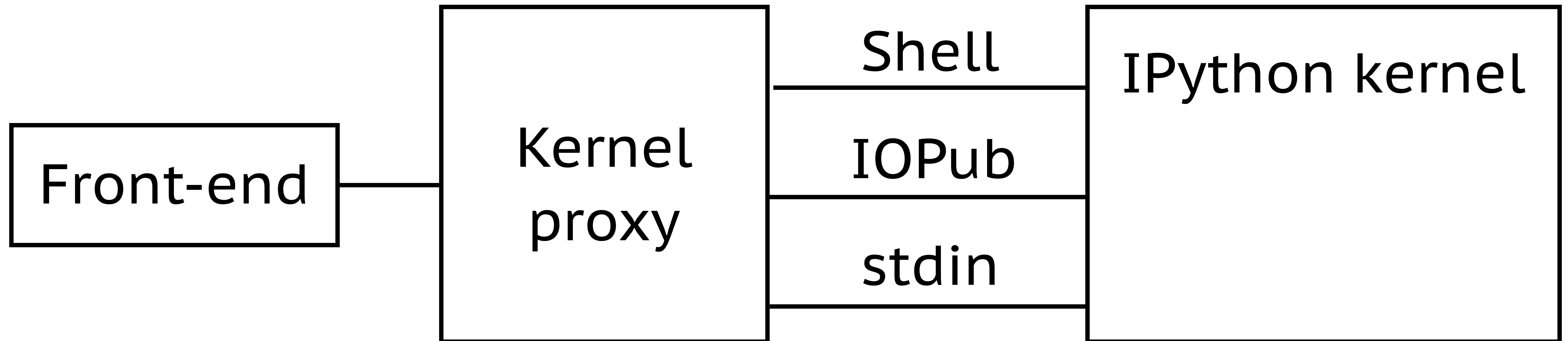
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Debug Communication

- Additional connection
- Reuse Jupyter channels

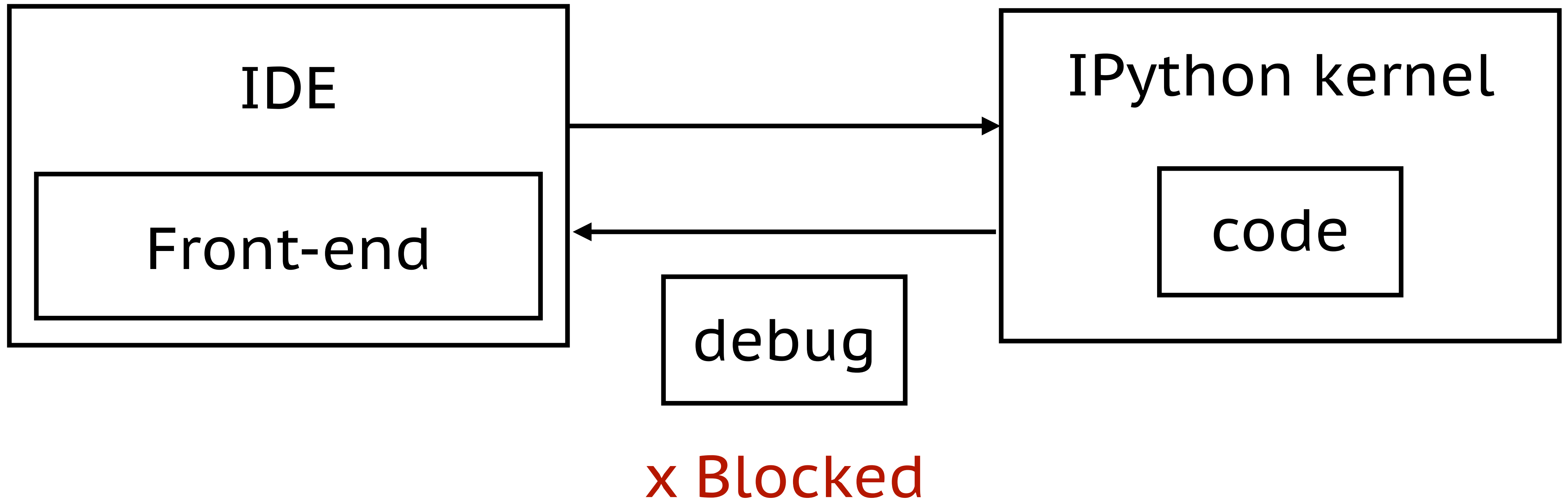
Jupyter Messaging



Jupyter Architecture

- Event loop in a main thread for execution events
- Event loop for output events

Jupyter Architecture



Debug Communication

- Additional connection
- Reuse Jupyter channels

Debug Communication

- Additional connection
- Reuse Jupyter channels

But **ipdb** works!

But ipdb Works!

In [*]:

```
1 from IPython.core.debugger import set_trace
2 set_trace()
3 a = 1
4 b = 2
5 c = a + b
6 print(c)
```

--Return--

None

```
> <ipython-input-12-d7e9a919d186>(2)<module>()
1 from IPython.core.debugger import set_trace
----> 2 set_trace()
3 a = 1
4 b = 2
5 c = a + b
```

ipdb> n

```
> /Users/Elizaveta/PycharmProjects/jupyter-demo37/venv/lib/python3.7/site-packages/IPython/core/interactiveshell.py(3
294)run_code()
3292         finally:
3293             # Reset our crash handler in place
-> 3294             sys.excepthook = old_excepthook
3295     except SystemExit as e:
3296         if result is not None:
```

ipdb>

But ipdb Works!

- Based on **input()**
- Reuses user input channel

Debug Communication

- Additional connection
- Reuse Jupyter channels

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Jupyter Visual Debugger

- Jupyter tracing function

Jupyter Visual Debugger

- Jupyter tracing function
- Mapping between editor and generated code

Jupyter Visual Debugger

- Jupyter tracing function
- Mapping between editor and generated code
- Debugger connection

Live Demo

The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following components:

- Top Bar:** Shows the project name "jupyter-demo" and the file "EuroPython2019.ipynb". It includes a "debug_check" dropdown and various execution icons.
- Left Sidebar:** Contains a "Project" view showing the file structure and a "Favorites" section.
- Code Editor:** Displays the notebook code with line numbers 1 through 19. The code includes markdown cells and a Python function `greet_neighbors`. The cell at line 10, `my_name = "Earth"`, is currently selected.
- Output Area:** Shows the rendered output of the code, including the text "Hello EuroPython 2019!", "I'm a Jupyter Notebook", and the output of the `print` statement, "Hi!".
- Debugger Panel:** Located at the bottom, it shows the "Frames" and "Variables" sections. The "Frames" section lists the current execution frame and the stack of calls. The "Variables" section displays the current state of variables: `earth_neighbors` (list), `jupiter_len` (int), `jupiter_neighbors` (list), `my_name` (str), and `num` (int).
- Bottom Bar:** Includes tabs for "5: Debug", "6: TODO", "Jupyter", "Terminal", and "Python Console". It also shows the status "Jupyter Server started at http://localhost:8888 // Open in Browser (today 13:31)" and a status bar with "10:1 LF UTF-8 4 spaces Python 3.7 (jupyter-demo37)".

Live Demo

- PyCharm doesn't convert Jupyter Notebooks to Python files!
- On disk it's still the same JSON file with **.ipynb** extension

Jupyter Visual Debugger

- Jupyter tracing function
- Mapping between editor and generated code
- Debugger connection

Jupyter Visual Debugger

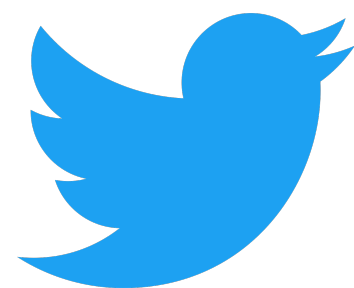
- Implement in your favourite IDE

Jupyter Visual Debugger

- Implement in your favourite IDE
- Try it in PyCharm Pro!

Jupyter Visual Debugger

- Implement in your favourite IDE
- Try it in PyCharm Pro!
- Questions?



@lisa_shashkova