Debugging for math lover LambdaDays2022

Michał J. Gajda https://www.migamake.com

2022-07-28

Plan

- ► How to model debugging?
- ► How to find error?
- ► Time to fix
- Search space
- Cognitive limits

▶ Does not compile

- ▶ Does not compile
- Type error

- ▶ Does not compile
- Type error
- ► Gives wrong result

- Does not compile
- Type error
- ► Gives wrong result
- ► Performance is too slow

- Does not compile
- Type error
- ► Gives wrong result
- Performance is too slow
- Wrong concept was used to model reality

- Does not compile
- Type error
- Gives wrong result
- Performance is too slow
- Wrong concept was used to model reality
- User experience is frustrating

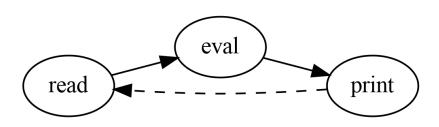
- Does not compile
- Type error
- Gives wrong result
- Performance is too slow
- Wrong concept was used to model reality
- User experience is frustrating
- Specification does not match user expectations

Types of errors (2)

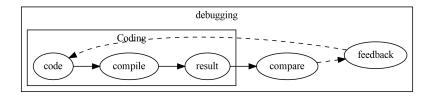
- Does not compile
- Type error
- Gives wrong result
- Performance is too slow
- Wrong concept was used to model reality
- User experience is frustrating
- Specification does not match user expectations

Error is a difference between what we want, and what we got.

Read-eval-print loop



Discrepancy model



Feedback cycle

Greenhorn student model

► Student randomly changes a single character of code to get error.

Greenhorn student model

- Student randomly changes a single character of code to get error.
- ► Complexity: |alphabet|#characters

Greenhorn student model

- Student randomly changes a single character of code to get error.
- ► Complexity: |alphabet|#characters
- ► Can write small programs, under 50 characters

► Student randomly changes a *syntactic token*

- ► Student randomly changes a *syntactic token*
- ightharpoonup while ightarrow for

- ► Student randomly changes a *syntactic token*
- ightharpoonup while ightarrow for
- **▶** (→ ;

- Student randomly changes a syntactic token
- ightharpoonup while ightarrow for
- **▶** (→ ;
- ► Complexity: |token types^{#tokens}

- Student randomly changes a syntactic token
- ightharpoonup while ightarrow for
- **▶** (→ ;
- ► Complexity: |token types^{#tokens}
- Can write small programs, under 30 characters

Student reads compiler errors

► Compiler gives line of the syntax error

Student reads compiler errors

- Compiler gives line of the syntax error
- Depending on language syntax, we have high probabilty this is correct

Student reads compiler errors

- Compiler gives line of the syntax error
- Depending on language syntax, we have high probabilty this is correct
- ▶ With small probability we devolve to searching neighbourhood

Compare different kinds of errors:

Lexer error – editor changes color t > 1s

- Lexer error editor changes color t > 1s
- ▶ Syntax error compiler parses t > 10s

- Lexer error editor changes color t > 1s
- Syntax error compiler parses t > 10s
- lacktriangle Processing error after program is complete (1 min < t < 1 h)

- Lexer error editor changes color t > 1s
- Syntax error compiler parses t > 10s
- lacktriangle Processing error after program is complete (1 min < t < 1 h)
- Latent misbehaviour after program sees new input in production (1mo < t < 1y)

- Lexer error editor changes color t > 1s
- ▶ Syntax error compiler parses t > 10s
- ▶ Processing error after program is complete (1min < t < 1h)
- Latent misbehaviour after program sees new input in production (1mo < t < 1y)
- ► Cognitive research: time to learn from errors $\sim \frac{1}{t^2}$

- Lexer error editor changes color t > 1s
- Syntax error compiler parses t > 10s
- ▶ Processing error after program is complete (1min < t < 1h)
- Latent misbehaviour after program sees new input in production (1mo < t < 1y)
- ► Cognitive research: time to learn from errors $\sim \frac{1}{t^2}$
- → decrease latency!

Fixing function

```
What is easier to debug:
capitalize (w:ws) =
        toUpper w:
    map toLower ws
OR:
capitalize = zipWith f [1..]
  where
    f 1 a = toUpper a
    f a = toLower a
```

Fixing function (2)

nested conditions are hard to understand

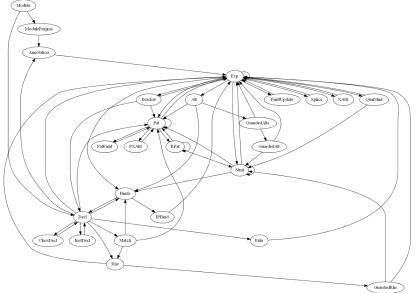
Fixing function (2)

- nested conditions are hard to understand
- avoid nesting conditions, loops etc.

Fixing function (2)

- nested conditions are hard to understand
- avoid nesting conditions, loops etc.
- cyclomatic complexity

Fixing a library



Neil Mitchell Haskell type graphs with Uniplate and Haskell-src-exts

Fixing library

Library function of 3 lines has a bug...

► How long does it take to fix it?

Fixing library

Library function of 3 lines has a bug...

- ► How long does it take to fix it?
- ► May depends of different use cases

Library function of 3 lines has a bug...

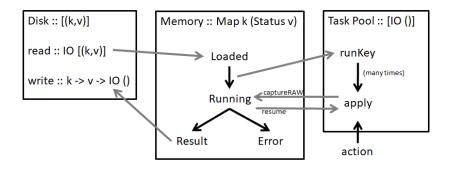
- ► How long does it take to fix it?
- May depends of different use cases
- ► May depend on completenss of test coverage

Library function of 3 lines has a bug...

- ► How long does it take to fix it?
- ► May depends of different use cases
- ► May depend on completenss of test coverage
- ► May depend on the number of different users

Library function of 3 lines has a bug...

- ► How long does it take to fix it?
- ► May depends of different use cases
- May depend on completenss of test coverage
- ▶ May depend on the number of different users
- ... depends of a number of interactions with other functions.



Neil Mitchell - Shake from 10,000ft

McCabe complexity measures number of different operators, functions and operands.

- McCabe complexity measures number of different operators, functions and operands.
- number of common subexpressions

- McCabe complexity measures number of different operators, functions and operands.
- number of common subexpressions
- using high-level type classes decreases number of different expressions

- McCabe complexity measures number of different operators, functions and operands.
- number of common subexpressions
- using high-level type classes decreases number of different expressions
- ▶ high-level abstraction \rightarrow common interface \rightarrow decreased complexity

decrease size of the problem (function, module...)

- decrease size of the problem (function, module...)
- decrease latency to comparison (editor hints, type errors...)

- decrease size of the problem (function, module...)
- decrease latency to comparison (editor hints, type errors...)
- reduce interaction (function arguments, module interface...)

- decrease size of the problem (function, module...)
- decrease latency to comparison (editor hints, type errors...)
- reduce interaction (function arguments, module interface...)
- reuse abstraction (monad, applicative, mathematics...)

- decrease size of the problem (function, module...)
- decrease latency to comparison (editor hints, type errors...)
- reduce interaction (function arguments, module interface...)
- reuse abstraction (monad, applicative, mathematics...)
- use Homplexity to find hot spots in your Haskell code!