
tblib

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Contents

1	Overview	1
1.1	Installation	2
1.2	Documentation	2
1.3	Credits	13
2	Installation	15
3	Usage	17
4	Contributing	19
4.1	Bug reports	19
4.2	Documentation improvements	19
4.3	Feature requests and feedback	19
4.4	Development	20
5	Authors	21
6	Changelog	23
6.1	1.7.0 (2020-07-24)	23
6.2	1.6.0 (2019-12-07)	23
6.3	1.5.0 (2019-10-23)	23
6.4	1.4.0 (2019-05-02)	23
6.5	1.3.2 (2017-04-09)	24
6.6	1.3.1 (2017-03-27)	24
6.7	1.3.0 (2016-03-08)	24
6.8	1.2.0 (2015-12-18)	24
6.9	1.1.0 (2015-07-27)	24
6.10	1.0.0 (2015-03-30)	24
7	API Reference	25
7.1	tblib	25
8	Indices and tables	29
	Python Module Index	31
	Index	33

CHAPTER 1

Overview

docs	
tests	
package	

Serialization library for Exceptions and Tracebacks.

- Free software: BSD license

It allows you to:

- [Pickle](#) tracebacks and raise exceptions with pickled tracebacks in different processes. This allows better error handling when running code over multiple processes (imagine multiprocessing, billiard, futures, celery etc).
- Create traceback objects from strings (the `from_string` method). *No pickling is used.*
- Serialize tracebacks to/from plain dicts (the `from_dict` and `to_dict` methods). *No pickling is used.*
- Raise the tracebacks created from the aforementioned sources.
- Pickle an Exception together with its traceback and exception chain (`raise ... from ...`) (*Python 3 only*)

Again, note that using the pickle support is completely optional. You are solely responsible for security problems should you decide to use the pickle support.

1.1 Installation

```
pip install tblib
```

1.2 Documentation

- *Pickling tracebacks*
- *Unpickling tracebacks*
- *Raising*
- *Pickling Exceptions together with their traceback and chain (Python 3 only)*
 - *What if we have a local stack, does it show correctly ?*
 - *It also supports more contrived scenarios*
- *Reference*
 - *tblib.Traceback*
 - * *tblib.Traceback.to_dict*
 - * *tblib.Traceback.from_dict*
 - * *tblib.Traceback.from_string*
 - *tblib.decorators.return_error*
 - * *What if we have a local call stack ?*
 - * *Other weird stuff*

1.2.1 Pickling tracebacks

Note: The traceback objects that come out are stripped of some attributes (like variables). But you'll be able to raise exceptions with those tracebacks or print them - that should cover 99% of the usecases.

```
>>> from tblib import pickling_support
>>> pickling_support.install()
>>> import pickle, sys
>>> def inner_0():
...     raise Exception('fail')
...
>>> def inner_1():
...     inner_0()
...
>>> def inner_2():
...     inner_1()
...
>>> try:
...     inner_2()
... except:
...     s1 = pickle.dumps(sys.exc_info())
```

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```

...
>>> len(s1) > 1
True
>>> try:
...     inner_2()
... except:
...     s2 = pickle.dumps(sys.exc_info(), protocol=pickle.HIGHEST_PROTOCOL)
...
>>> len(s2) > 1
True

>>> try:
...     import cPickle
... except ImportError:
...     import pickle as cPickle
>>> try:
...     inner_2()
... except:
...     s3 = cPickle.dumps(sys.exc_info(), protocol=pickle.HIGHEST_PROTOCOL)
...
>>> len(s3) > 1
True

```

1.2.2 Unpickling tracebacks

```

>>> pickle.loads(s1)
(<...Exception>, Exception('fail...'), <traceback object at ...>)

>>> pickle.loads(s2)
(<...Exception>, Exception('fail...'), <traceback object at ...>)

>>> pickle.loads(s3)
(<...Exception>, Exception('fail...'), <traceback object at ...>)

```

1.2.3 Raising

```

>>> from six import reraise
>>> reraise(*pickle.loads(s1))
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
File "<doctest README.rst[14]>", line 1, in <module>
    reraise(*pickle.loads(s2))
File "<doctest README.rst[8]>", line 2, in <module>
    inner_2()
File "<doctest README.rst[5]>", line 2, in inner_2
    inner_1()
File "<doctest README.rst[4]>", line 2, in inner_1
    inner_0()
File "<doctest README.rst[3]>", line 2, in inner_0
    raise Exception('fail')
Exception: fail
>>> reraise(*pickle.loads(s2))

```

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```

Traceback (most recent call last):
...
File "<doctest README.rst[14]>", line 1, in <module>
    reraise(*pickle.loads(s2))
File "<doctest README.rst[8]>", line 2, in <module>
    inner_2()
File "<doctest README.rst[5]>", line 2, in inner_2
    inner_1()
File "<doctest README.rst[4]>", line 2, in inner_1
    inner_0()
File "<doctest README.rst[3]>", line 2, in inner_0
    raise Exception('fail')
Exception: fail
>>> reraise(*pickle.loads(s3))
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
File "<doctest README.rst[14]>", line 1, in <module>
    reraise(*pickle.loads(s2))
File "<doctest README.rst[8]>", line 2, in <module>
    inner_2()
File "<doctest README.rst[5]>", line 2, in inner_2
    inner_1()
File "<doctest README.rst[4]>", line 2, in inner_1
    inner_0()
File "<doctest README.rst[3]>", line 2, in inner_0
    raise Exception('fail')
Exception: fail

```

1.2.4 Pickling Exceptions together with their traceback and chain (Python 3 only)

```

>>> try:
...     try:
...         1 / 0
...     except Exception as e:
...         raise Exception("foo") from e
... except Exception as e:
...     s = pickle.dumps(e)
>>> raise pickle.loads(s)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<doctest README.rst[16]>", line 3, in <module>
    1 / 0
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero

```

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

```

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<doctest README.rst[17]>", line 1, in <module>
    raise pickle.loads(s)
  File "<doctest README.rst[16]>", line 5, in <module>
    raise Exception("foo") from e
Exception: foo

```

BaseException subclasses defined after calling `pickling_support.install()` will **not** retain their traceback and exception chain pickling. To cover custom Exceptions, there are three options:

1. Use `@pickling_support.install` as a decorator for each custom Exception


```
>>> from tblib import pickling_support
>>> # Declare all imports of your package's dependencies
>>> import numpy

>>> pickling_support.install() # install for all modules imported so far

>>> @pickling_support.install
... class CustomError(Exception):
...     pass
```

Eventual subclasses of CustomError will need to be decorated again.

2. Invoke `pickling_support.install()` after all modules have been imported and all Exception subclasses have been declared

```
>>> # Declare all imports of your package's dependencies
>>> import numpy
>>> from tblib import pickling_support

>>> # Declare your own custom Exceptions
>>> class CustomError(Exception):
...     pass

>>> # Finally, install tblib
>>> pickling_support.install()
```

3. Selectively install tblib for Exception instances just before they are pickled

```
pickling_support.install(<Exception instance>, [Exception instance], ...)
```

The above will install tblib pickling for all listed exceptions as well as any other exceptions in their exception chains.

For example, one could write a wrapper to be used with `ProcessPoolExecutor`, `Dask.distributed`, or similar libraries:

```
>>> from tblib import pickling_support
>>> def wrapper(func, *args, **kwargs):
...     try:
...         return func(*args, **kwargs)
...     except Exception as e:
...         pickling_support.install(e)
...         raise
```

What if we have a local stack, does it show correctly ?

Yes it does:

```
>>> exc_info = pickle.loads(s3)
>>> def local_0():
...     reraise(*exc_info)
...
>>> def local_1():
...     local_0()
...
>>> def local_2():
```

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```

...     local_1()
...
>>> local_2()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "...doctest.py", line ..., in __run
    compileflags, 1) in test.globs
  File "<doctest README.rst[24]>", line 1, in <module>
    local_2()
  File "<doctest README.rst[23]>", line 2, in local_2
    local_1()
  File "<doctest README.rst[22]>", line 2, in local_1
    local_0()
  File "<doctest README.rst[21]>", line 2, in local_0
    reraise(*exc_info)
  File "<doctest README.rst[11]>", line 2, in <module>
    inner_2()
  File "<doctest README.rst[5]>", line 2, in inner_2
    inner_1()
  File "<doctest README.rst[4]>", line 2, in inner_1
    inner_0()
  File "<doctest README.rst[3]>", line 2, in inner_0
    raise Exception('fail')
Exception: fail

```

It also supports more contrived scenarios

Like tracebacks with syntax errors:

```

>>> from tblib import Traceback
>>> from examples import bad_syntax
>>> try:
...     bad_syntax()
... except:
...     et, ev, tb = sys.exc_info()
...     tb = Traceback(tb)
...
>>> reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
  File "...tests...badsyntax.py", line 5
    is very bad
    ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax

```

Or other import failures:

```

>>> from examples import bad_module
>>> try:
...     bad_module()
... except:
...     et, ev, tb = sys.exc_info()
...     tb = Traceback(tb)
...
>>> reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
  File "<doctest README.rst[61]>", line 1, in <module>

```

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```

    reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
File "<doctest README.rst[60]>", line 2, in <module>
    bad_module()
File "...tests...examples.py", line 23, in bad_module
    import badmodule
File "...tests...badmodule.py", line 3, in <module>
    raise Exception("boom!")
Exception: boom!

```

Or a traceback that's caused by exceeding the recursion limit (here we're forcing the type and value to have consistency across platforms):

```

>>> def f(): f()
>>> try:
...     f()
... except RuntimeError:
...     et, ev, tb = sys.exc_info()
...     tb = Traceback(tb)
...
>>> reraise(RuntimeError, RuntimeError("maximum recursion depth exceeded"), tb.as_
↳ traceback())
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
File "<doctest README.rst[32]>", line 1, in f
    def f(): f()
File "<doctest README.rst[32]>", line 1, in f
    def f(): f()
File "<doctest README.rst[32]>", line 1, in f
    def f(): f()
...
RuntimeError: maximum recursion depth exceeded

```

1.2.5 Reference

tblib.Traceback

It is used by the pickling_support. You can use it too if you want more flexibility:

```

>>> from tblib import Traceback
>>> try:
...     inner_2()
... except:
...     et, ev, tb = sys.exc_info()
...     tb = Traceback(tb)
...
>>> reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
File "<doctest README.rst[21]>", line 6, in <module>
    reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
File "<doctest README.rst[21]>", line 2, in <module>
    inner_2()
File "<doctest README.rst[5]>", line 2, in inner_2
    inner_1()

```

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```

File "<doctest README.rst[4]>", line 2, in inner_1
    inner_0()
File "<doctest README.rst[3]>", line 2, in inner_0
    raise Exception('fail')
Exception: fail

```

tblib.Traceback.to_dict

You can use the `to_dict` method and the `from_dict` classmethod to convert a `Traceback` into and from a dictionary serializable by the `stdlib json.JSONDecoder`:

```

>>> import json
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> try:
...     inner_2()
... except:
...     et, ev, tb = sys.exc_info()
...     tb = Traceback(tb)
...     tb_dict = tb.to_dict()
...     pprint(tb_dict)
{'tb_frame': {'f_code': {'co_filename': '<doctest README.rst[...]>',
                        'co_name': '<module>',
                        'f_globals': {'__name__': '__main__'},
                        'f_lineno': 5},
'tb_lineno': 2,
'tb_next': {'tb_frame': {'f_code': {'co_filename': ...,
                                    'co_name': 'inner_2'},
                                    'f_globals': {'__name__': '__main__'},
                                    'f_lineno': 2},
'tb_lineno': 2,
'tb_next': {'tb_frame': {'f_code': {'co_filename': ...,
                                    'co_name': 'inner_1'},
                                    'f_globals': {'__name__': '__main__'},
                                    'f_lineno': 2},
'tb_lineno': 2,
'tb_next': {'tb_frame': {'f_code': {'co_filename': ...,
                                    'co_name': 'inner_0'},
                                    'f_globals': {'__name__': '__main__'},
                                    'f_lineno': 2},
'tb_lineno': 2,
'tb_next': None}}}}

```

tblib.Traceback.from_dict

Building on the previous example:

```

>>> tb_json = json.dumps(tb_dict)
>>> tb = Traceback.from_dict(json.loads(tb_json))
>>> reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
File "<doctest README.rst[21]>", line 6, in <module>

```

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```

    reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
File "<doctest README.rst[21]>", line 2, in <module>
    inner_2()
File "<doctest README.rst[5]>", line 2, in inner_2
    inner_1()
File "<doctest README.rst[4]>", line 2, in inner_1
    inner_0()
File "<doctest README.rst[3]>", line 2, in inner_0
    raise Exception('fail')
Exception: fail

```

tblib.Traceback.from_string

```

>>> tb = Traceback.from_string("""
... File "skipped.py", line 123, in func_123
... Traceback (most recent call last):
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 2, in func_a
...     func_b()
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 6, in func_b
...     func_c()
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 10, in func_c
...     func_d()
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 14, in func_d
... Doesn't: matter
... """)
>>> reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
File "<doctest README.rst[42]>", line 6, in <module>
    reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
File "...examples.py", line 2, in func_a
    func_b()
File "...examples.py", line 6, in func_b
    func_c()
File "...examples.py", line 10, in func_c
    func_d()
File "...examples.py", line 14, in func_d
    raise Exception("Guessing time !")
Exception: fail

```

If you use the `strict=False` option then parsing is a bit more lax:

```

>>> tb = Traceback.from_string("""
... File "bogus.py", line 123, in bogus
... Traceback (most recent call last):
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 2, in func_a
...     func_b()
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 6, in func_b
...     func_c()
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 10, in func_c
...     func_d()
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 14, in func_d
... Doesn't: matter
... """, strict=False)

```

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```
>>> reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
File "<doctest README.rst[42]>", line 6, in <module>
    reraise(et, ev, tb.as_traceback())
File "bogus.py", line 123, in bogus
File "...examples.py", line 2, in func_a
    func_b()
File "...examples.py", line 6, in func_b
    func_c()
File "...examples.py", line 10, in func_c
    func_d()
File "...examples.py", line 14, in func_d
    raise Exception("Guessing time !")
Exception: fail
```

tblib.decorators.return_error

```
>>> from tblib.decorators import return_error
>>> inner_2r = return_error(inner_2)
>>> e = inner_2r()
>>> e
<tblib.decorators.Error object at ...>
>>> e.reraise()
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
File "<doctest README.rst[26]>", line 1, in <module>
    e.reraise()
File "...tblib...decorators.py", line 19, in reraise
    reraise(self.exc_type, self.exc_value, self.traceback)
File "...tblib...decorators.py", line 25, in return_exceptions_wrapper
    return func(*args, **kwargs)
File "<doctest README.rst[5]>", line 2, in inner_2
    inner_1()
File "<doctest README.rst[4]>", line 2, in inner_1
    inner_0()
File "<doctest README.rst[3]>", line 2, in inner_0
    raise Exception('fail')
Exception: fail
```

How's this useful? Imagine you're using multiprocessing like this:

```
# Note that Python 3.4 and later will show the remote traceback (but as a string,
↳sadly) so we skip testing this.
>>> import traceback
>>> from multiprocessing import Pool
>>> from examples import func_a
>>> pool = Pool() # doctest: +SKIP
>>> try: # doctest: +SKIP
...     for i in pool.map(func_a, range(5)):
...         print(i)
... except:
...     print(traceback.format_exc())
...
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

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```

File "<doctest README.rst[...]>", line 2, in <module>
    for i in pool.map(func_a, range(5)):
File "...multiprocessing...pool.py", line ..., in map
    ...
File "...multiprocessing...pool.py", line ..., in get
    ...
Exception: Guessing time !
<BLANKLINE>
>>> pool.terminate() # doctest: +SKIP

```

Not very useful is it? Let's sort this out:

```

>>> from tblib.decorators import apply_with_return_error, Error
>>> from itertools import repeat
>>> pool = Pool()
>>> try:
...     for i in pool.map(apply_with_return_error, zip(repeat(func_a), range(5))):
...         if isinstance(i, Error):
...             i.reraise()
...         else:
...             print(i)
... except:
...     print(traceback.format_exc())
...
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<doctest README.rst[...]>", line 4, in <module>
    i.reraise()
  File "...tblib...decorators.py", line ..., in reraise
    reraise(self.exc_type, self.exc_value, self.traceback)
  File "...tblib...decorators.py", line ..., in return_exceptions_wrapper
    return func(*args, **kwargs)
  File "...tblib...decorators.py", line ..., in apply_with_return_error
    return args[0](*args[1:])
  File "...examples.py", line 2, in func_a
    func_b()
  File "...examples.py", line 6, in func_b
    func_c()
  File "...examples.py", line 10, in func_c
    func_d()
  File "...examples.py", line 14, in func_d
    raise Exception("Guessing time !")
Exception: Guessing time !

>>> pool.terminate()

```

Much better !

What if we have a local call stack ?

```

>>> def local_0():
...     pool = Pool()
...     try:
...         for i in pool.map(apply_with_return_error, zip(repeat(func_a), range(5))):
...             if isinstance(i, Error):
...                 i.reraise()
...

```

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```

...         else:
...             print(i)
...     finally:
...         pool.close()
...
>>> def local_1():
...     local_0()
...
>>> def local_2():
...     local_1()
...
>>> try:
...     local_2()
... except:
...     print(traceback.format_exc())
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<doctest README.rst[...]>", line 2, in <module>
    local_2()
  File "<doctest README.rst[...]>", line 2, in local_2
    local_1()
  File "<doctest README.rst[...]>", line 2, in local_1
    local_0()
  File "<doctest README.rst[...]>", line 6, in local_0
    i.reraise()
  File "...tblib...decorators.py", line 20, in reraise
    reraise(self.exc_type, self.exc_value, self.traceback)
  File "...tblib...decorators.py", line 27, in return_exceptions_wrapper
    return func(*args, **kwargs)
  File "...tblib...decorators.py", line 47, in apply_with_return_error
    return args[0](*args[1:])
  File "...tests...examples.py", line 2, in func_a
    func_b()
  File "...tests...examples.py", line 6, in func_b
    func_c()
  File "...tests...examples.py", line 10, in func_c
    func_d()
  File "...tests...examples.py", line 14, in func_d
    raise Exception("Guessing time !")
Exception: Guessing time !

```

Other weird stuff

Clearing traceback works (Python 3.4 and up):

```

>>> tb = Traceback.from_string("""
... File "skipped.py", line 123, in func_123
... Traceback (most recent call last):
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 2, in func_a
...     func_b()
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 6, in func_b
...     func_c()
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 10, in func_c
...     func_d()
...   File "tests/examples.py", line 14, in func_d
... Doesn't: matter

```

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```
... """ )
>>> import traceback, sys
>>> if sys.version_info > (3, 4):
...     traceback.clear_frames(tb)
```

1.3 Credits

- [mitsuhiko/jinja2](#) for figuring a way to create traceback objects.

CHAPTER 2

Installation

At the command line:

```
pip install tblib
```


CHAPTER 3

Usage

To use tblib in a project:

```
import tblib
```


Contributions are welcome, and they are greatly appreciated! Every little bit helps, and credit will always be given.

4.1 Bug reports

When [reporting a bug](#) please include:

- Your operating system name and version.
- Any details about your local setup that might be helpful in troubleshooting.
- Detailed steps to reproduce the bug.

4.2 Documentation improvements

tblib could always use more documentation, whether as part of the official tblib docs, in docstrings, or even on the web in blog posts, articles, and such.

4.3 Feature requests and feedback

The best way to send feedback is to file an issue at <https://github.com/ionelmc/python-tblib/issues>.

If you are proposing a feature:

- Explain in detail how it would work.
- Keep the scope as narrow as possible, to make it easier to implement.
- Remember that this is a volunteer-driven project, and that code contributions are welcome :)

4.4 Development

To set up *python-tblib* for local development:

1. Fork [python-tblib](#) (look for the “Fork” button).
2. Clone your fork locally:

```
git clone git@github.com:ionelmc/python-tblib.git
```

3. Create a branch for local development:

```
git checkout -b name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

Now you can make your changes locally.

4. When you’re done making changes run all the checks and docs builder with [tox](#) one command:

```
tox
```

5. Commit your changes and push your branch to GitHub:

```
git add .
git commit -m "Your detailed description of your changes."
git push origin name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

6. Submit a pull request through the GitHub website.

4.4.1 Pull Request Guidelines

If you need some code review or feedback while you’re developing the code just make the pull request.

For merging, you should:

1. Include passing tests (run `tox`)¹.
2. Update documentation when there’s new API, functionality etc.
3. Add a note to `CHANGELOG.rst` about the changes.
4. Add yourself to `AUTHORS.rst`.

4.4.2 Tips

To run a subset of tests:

```
tox -e envname -- pytest -k test_myfeature
```

To run all the test environments in *parallel* (you need to `pip install detox`):

```
detox
```

¹ If you don’t have all the necessary python versions available locally you can rely on Travis - it will [run the tests](#) for each change you add in the pull request.
It will be slower though ...

CHAPTER 5

Authors

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- Jon Dufresne - <https://github.com/jdufresne>
- Elliott Sales de Andrade - <https://github.com/QuLogic>
- Victor Stinner - <https://github.com/vstinner>
- Guido Imperiale - <https://github.com/crusaderky>
- Ivanq - <https://github.com/imachug>

6.1 1.7.0 (2020-07-24)

- Add more attributes to `Frame` and `Code` objects for `pytest` compatibility. Contributed by Ivanq in [#58](#).

6.2 1.6.0 (2019-12-07)

- When pickling an `Exception`, also pickle its traceback and the `Exception` chain (`raise ... from ...`). Contributed by Guido Imperiale in [#53](#).

6.3 1.5.0 (2019-10-23)

- Added support for Python 3.8. Contributed by Victor Stinner in [#42](#).
- Removed support for end of life Python 3.4.
- Few CI improvements and fixes.

6.4 1.4.0 (2019-05-02)

- Removed support for end of life Python 3.3.
- Fixed tests for Python 3.7. Contributed by Elliott Sales de Andrade in [#36](#).
- Fixed compatibility issue with Twisted (`twisted.python.failure.Failure` expected a `co_code` attribute).

6.5 1.3.2 (2017-04-09)

- Add support for PyPy3.5-5.7.1-beta. Previously `AttributeError: 'Frame' object has no attribute 'clear'` could be raised. See PyPy issue [#2532](#).

6.6 1.3.1 (2017-03-27)

- Fixed handling for tracebacks due to exceeding the recursion limit. Fixes [#15](#).

6.7 1.3.0 (2016-03-08)

- Added `Traceback.from_string`.

6.8 1.2.0 (2015-12-18)

- Fixed handling for tracebacks from generators and other internal improvements and optimizations. Contributed by DRayX in [#10](#) and [#11](#).

6.9 1.1.0 (2015-07-27)

- Added support for Python 2.6. Contributed by Arcadiy Ivanov in [#8](#).

6.10 1.0.0 (2015-03-30)

- Added `to_dict` method and `from_dict` classmethod on `Tracebacks`. Contributed by beckjake in [#5](#).

This page contains auto-generated API reference documentation¹.

7.1 `tblib`

7.1.1 Submodules

`tblib.cpython`

Taken verbatim from Jinja2.

<https://github.com/mitsuhiko/jinja2/blob/master/jinja2/debug.py#L267>

Module Contents

Functions

<code>_init_ugly_crap()</code>	This function implements a few ugly things so that we can patch the
--------------------------------	---

`tblib.cpython._init_ugly_crap()`

This function implements a few ugly things so that we can patch the traceback objects. The function returned allows resetting `tb_next` on any python traceback object. Do not attempt to use this on non cpython interpreters

`tblib.cpython.tb_set_next`

`tblib.cpython.tb_set_next`

¹ Created with sphinx-autoapi

tblib.decorators

Module Contents

Classes

Error(exc_type, exc_value, traceback)

Functions

return_error(func, exc_type=Exception)

apply_with_return_error(args)

args is a tuple where the first argument is a callable.

class tblib.decorators.**Error** (exc_type, exc_value, traceback)

Bases: object

traceback

reraise (self)

tblib.decorators.**return_error** (func, exc_type=Exception)

tblib.decorators.**apply_with_return_error** (args)

args is a tuple where the first argument is a callable.

eg:

```
apply_with_return_error((func, 1, 2, 3)) - this will call func(1, 2, 3)
```

tblib.pickling_support

Module Contents

Functions

unpickle_traceback(tb_frame, tb_lineno, tb_next)

pickle_traceback(tb)

unpickle_exception(func, args, cause, tb)

pickle_exception(obj)

_get_subclasses(cls)

install(*exc_classes_or_instances)

tblib.pickling_support.**unpickle_traceback** (tb_frame, tb_lineno, tb_next)

tblib.pickling_support.**pickle_traceback** (tb)

tblib.pickling_support.**unpickle_exception** (func, args, cause, tb)

tblib.pickling_support.**pickle_exception** (obj)

tblib.pickling_support.**_get_subclasses** (cls)

tblib.pickling_support.**install** (*exc_classes_or_instances)

7.1.2 Package Contents

Classes

<i>Code</i> (code)	Class that replicates just enough of the builtin Code object to enable serialization and traceback rendering.
<i>Frame</i> (frame)	Class that replicates just enough of the builtin Frame object to enable serialization and traceback rendering.
<i>Traceback</i> (tb)	Class that wraps builtin Traceback objects.

exception tblib.TracebackParseError

Bases: Exception

Common base class for all non-exit exceptions.

class tblib.Code (code)

Bases: object

Class that replicates just enough of the builtin Code object to enable serialization and traceback rendering.

co_code

__tproxy__ (self, operation, *args, **kwargs)
Necessary for PyPy's tproxy.

class tblib.Frame (frame)

Bases: object

Class that replicates just enough of the builtin Frame object to enable serialization and traceback rendering.

clear (self)

For compatibility with PyPy 3.5; clear() was added to frame in Python 3.4 and is called by traceback.clear_frames(), which in turn is called by unittest.TestCase.assertRaises

__tproxy__ (self, operation, *args, **kwargs)
Necessary for PyPy's tproxy.

class tblib.Traceback (tb)

Bases: object

Class that wraps builtin Traceback objects.

tb_next

to_traceback

to_dict

as_traceback (self)

Convert to a builtin Traceback object that is usable for raising or rendering a stacktrace.

__tproxy__ (self, operation, *args, **kwargs)
Necessary for PyPy's tproxy.

as_dict (self)

Converts to a dictionary representation. You can serialize the result to JSON as it only has builtin objects like dicts, lists, ints or strings.

classmethod from_dict (cls, dct)

Creates an instance from a dictionary with the same structure as .as_dict() returns.

classmethod from_string (*cls, string, strict=True*)

Creates an instance by parsing a stacktrace. Strict means that parsing stops when lines are not indented by at least two spaces anymore.

CHAPTER 8

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

t

`tblib`, [25](#)

`tblib.cpython`, [25](#)

`tblib.decorators`, [26](#)

`tblib.pickling_support`, [26](#)

Symbols

`__tproxy__()` (*tbllib.Code method*), 27
`__tproxy__()` (*tbllib.Frame method*), 27
`__tproxy__()` (*tbllib.Traceback method*), 27
`_get_subclasses()` (in *module*
tbllib.pickling_support), 26
`_init_ugly_crap()` (in *module* *tbllib.cpython*), 25

A

`apply_with_return_error()` (in *module*
tbllib.decorators), 26
`as_dict()` (*tbllib.Traceback method*), 27
`as_traceback()` (*tbllib.Traceback method*), 27

C

`clear()` (*tbllib.Frame method*), 27
`co_code` (*tbllib.Code attribute*), 27
`Code` (*class in* *tbllib*), 27

E

`Error` (*class in* *tbllib.decorators*), 26

F

`Frame` (*class in* *tbllib*), 27
`from_dict()` (*tbllib.Traceback class method*), 27
`from_string()` (*tbllib.Traceback class method*), 27

I

`install()` (in *module* *tbllib.pickling_support*), 26

P

`pickle_exception()` (in *module*
tbllib.pickling_support), 26
`pickle_traceback()` (in *module*
tbllib.pickling_support), 26

R

`reraise()` (*tbllib.decorators.Error method*), 26

`return_error()` (in *module* *tbllib.decorators*), 26

T

`tb_next` (*tbllib.Traceback attribute*), 27
`tb_set_next` (in *module* *tbllib.cpython*), 25
`tbllib` (*module*), 25
`tbllib.cpython` (*module*), 25
`tbllib.decorators` (*module*), 26
`tbllib.pickling_support` (*module*), 26
`to_dict` (*tbllib.Traceback attribute*), 27
`to_traceback` (*tbllib.Traceback attribute*), 27
`Traceback` (*class in* *tbllib*), 27
`traceback` (*tbllib.decorators.Error attribute*), 26
`TracebackParseError`, 27

U

`unpickle_exception()` (in *module*
tbllib.pickling_support), 26
`unpickle_traceback()` (in *module*
tbllib.pickling_support), 26