# Foundations of Computer Science 

## Exceptions and error handling

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## Exceptions

During a computation, what if something goes wrong?

```
3 / 0 (* division by zero *)
```

hd [] (* pattern matching falure *)

Exception handling allows us to recover from these.
Raising an exception abandons the current expression

```
raise Failure
```

Handling the exception attempts an alternative

```
try f () with Failure -> g ()
```


## Exceptions

## In[1]:

In[2]:

In[3]:

Each exception declaration introduces a distinct type of exception that can be handled separately.

Exceptions are like enumerations and can have data attached to them.

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Out[1]: exception Failure
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    In[1]: exception Failure
Out[1]: exception Failure
    In[2]: exception NoChange of int
Out[2]: exception NoChange of int
    In[3]: raise Failure
        Out: Exception: Failure.
```

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Install exception handler for enclosing block: In[4]:
raise dynamically jumps to the nearest try/with handler that matches that exception OCaml does not mark functions to indicate that exceptions might be raised.

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In[4]: try
    print_endline "pre exception";
    raise (NoChange 1);
    print_endline "post exception";
with NoChange _ ->
        print_endline "handled a NoChange exception"
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    print_endline "pre exception";
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    Line 3, characters 5-23:
    Warning 21: this statement never returns
        (or has an unsound type.)
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        raise (NoChange 1);
        print_endline "post exception";
        with NoChange _ ->
        print_endline "handled a NoChange exception"
        Line 3, characters 5-23:
        Warning 21: this statement never returns
        (or has an unsound type.)
```

    Out[4]: pre exception
        handled a NoChange exception
    - : unit = ()
    raise dynamically jumps to the nearest try/with handler that matches that exception OCaml does not mark functions to indicate that exceptions might be raised.

## In[5]:

In[6]:

## Change with backtracking

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In[6]: let rec change till amt =
match till, amt with
| _, 0 -> []
| [], _ -> raise Change (* Backtrack *)
| c::till, amt ->
if amt < 0 then raise Change (* Backtrack *)
else
try (* Attempt the solution *)
c : : change (c::till) (amt - c)
with Change ->
(* Remove some change and retry if stuck *) change till amt

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Out [6]: val change : int list -> int -> int list = <fun>

## Change with backtracking

change [5; 2] 6

## Change with backtracking

$$
\text { change }[5 ; 2] 6 \Rightarrow \text { try } 5:: \text { change }[5 ; 2] 1 \text { with Change -> change [2] } 6
$$

## Change with backtracking

```
change [5; 2] 6 try 5::change [5; 2] 1 with Change -> change [2] 6
    # try 5::(try 5::change [5; 2] (-4) with Change -> change [2] 1)
    with Change -> change [2] 6
```

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change [5; 2] 6 try 5::change [5; 2] 1 with Change -> change [2] 6
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    # try 5::(change [2] 1) with Change -> change [2] 6
    # try 5::(try 2::change [2] (-1) with Change -> change [] 1)
        with Change -> change [2] 6
```


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    with Change -> change [2] 6
=>try 5::(change [] 1) with Change -> change [2] 6
```


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```
change [5; 2] 6 m try 5::change [5; 2] 1 with Change -> change [2] 6
    # try 5::(try 5::change [5; 2] (-4) with Change -> change [2] 1)
    with Change -> change [2] 6
    # try 5::(change [2] 1) with Change -> change [2] 6
    # try 5::(try 2::change [2] (-1) with Change -> change [] 1)
    with Change -> change [2] 6
=>try 5::(change [] 1) with Change -> change [2] 6
=> change [2] 6
```


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change [5; 2] 6 # try 5::change [5; 2] 1 with Change -> change [2] 6
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    # try 5::(change [2] 1) with Change -> change [2] 6
    # try 5::(try 2::change [2] (-1) with Change -> change [] 1)
    with Change -> change [2] 6
=>try 5::(change [] 1) with Change -> change [2] 6
=> change [2] 6
=>try 2::change [2] 4 with Change -> change [] 6
```


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    # try 2::(try 2::change [2] 2 with Change -> change [] 4)
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```


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    => change [2] 6
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    # try 2::(try 2::change [2] 2 with Change -> change [] 4)
    with Change -> change [] 6
try 2::(try 2::(try 2::change [2] 0 with Change -> change [] 2)
            with Change -> change [] 4)
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```


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    # [2; 2; 2]
```

