

61A Lecture 26

Monday, October 29

Today's Topic: Handling Errors

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Grace Hopper's Notebook, 1947, Moth found in a Mark II Computer

Exceptions

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If **f** calls **g** and **g** calls **h**, exceptions can shift control from **h** to **f** without waiting for **g** to return.

However, exception handling tends to be slow.

Assert Statements

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`RuntimeError` -- Catch-all for troubles during interpretation

Try Statements

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except <exception class> as <name>:  
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The `<except suite>` is executed, with `<name>` bound to the exception

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Multiple try statements: Control jumps to the except suite of the most recent try statement that handles that type of exception.

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Demo

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def invert(x):  
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    print('Never printed if x is 0')  
    return result  
  
def invert_safe(x):  
    try:  
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Demo (http://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs61a/fa12/projects/scalc/scheme_reader.py.html)

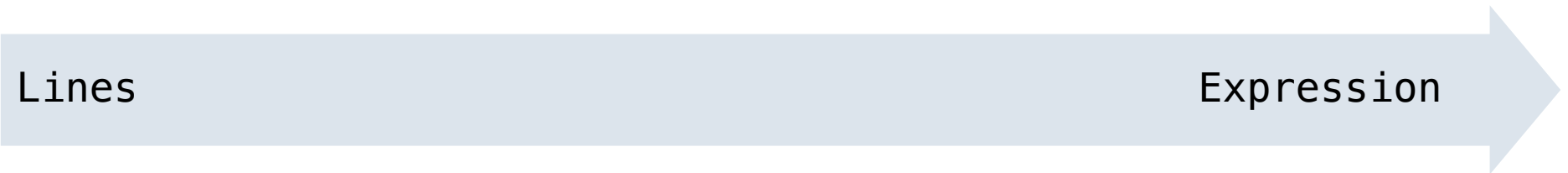
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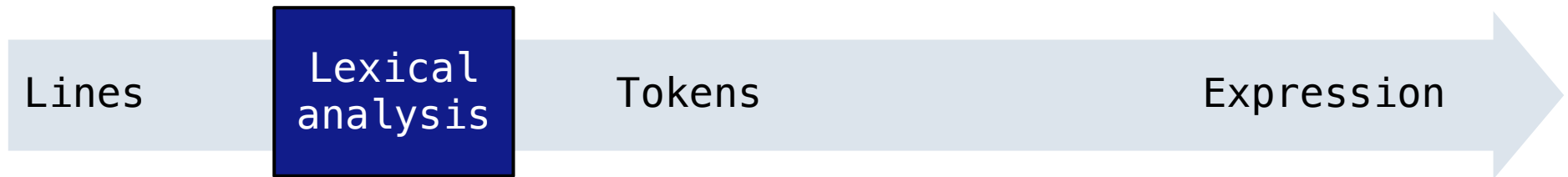
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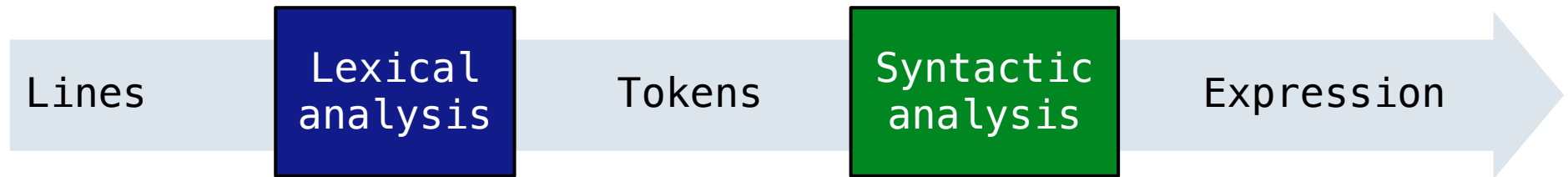
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```
[ '(', '+', 1 ]
```


This block shows the transformation of a multi-line input into a single-line token list. The input consists of three lines of code: `['(+ 1',`, `' (- 23)',`, and `' (* 4 5.6))']`. A blue arrow points from this input to the output, which is a single-line list: `['(', '+', 1]`.

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```
[ '(+ 1',  
  ' (- 23)',  
  ' (* 4 5.6))' ]
```



```
[ '(', '+', 1  
  '(', '-', 23, ')' ]
```

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The diagram shows the transformation of a multi-line input into a single-line token list. On the left, the input is a multi-line string: `['(+ 1',
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'(* 4 5.6))']`. A dashed blue circle highlights the opening parenthesis of the second line. A blue arrow points to the right, where the output is shown as a single-line list: `['(', '+', 1]
['(', '-', 23, ')']`.

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' (* 4 5.6))']`. A large blue arrow points to the right, where the output is shown as a single-line list: `['(', '+', 1]
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Parsing

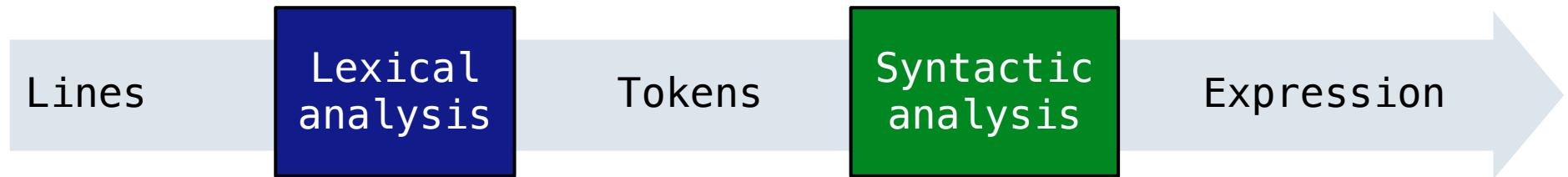
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`['(' + 1',
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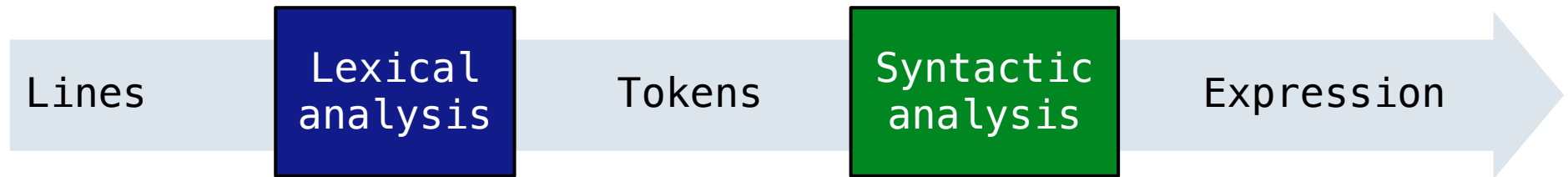
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`['(' , '+' , 1 ,
 '(' , '-' , 23 , ')',
 '(' , '*' , 4 , 5.6 , ')', ')']` \rightarrow `['(' , '+' , 1]
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- Iterative process

Parsing

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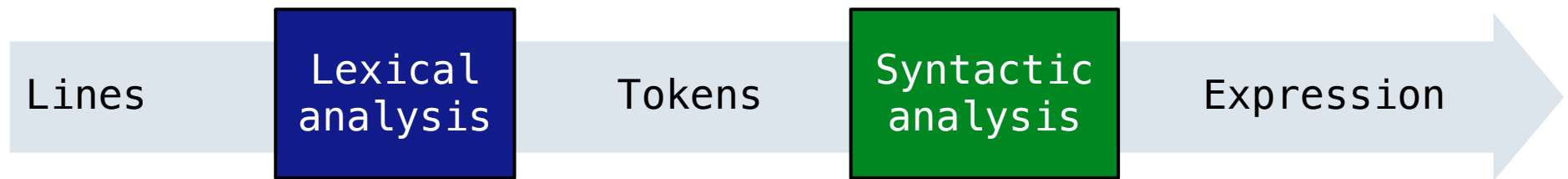


The diagram shows the transformation of a string into tokens. On the left, the string `['(+ 1',
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' (* 4 (5.6))']` is shown with dashed blue circles around the opening parentheses of the sub-expressions `(- (23))` and `(5.6)`. A blue arrow points to the right, where the resulting tokens are listed: `['(', '+', 1]`, `['(', '-', 23, ')']`, and `['(', '*', 4, 5.6, ')', ')']`.

- Iterative process
- Checks for malformed tokens

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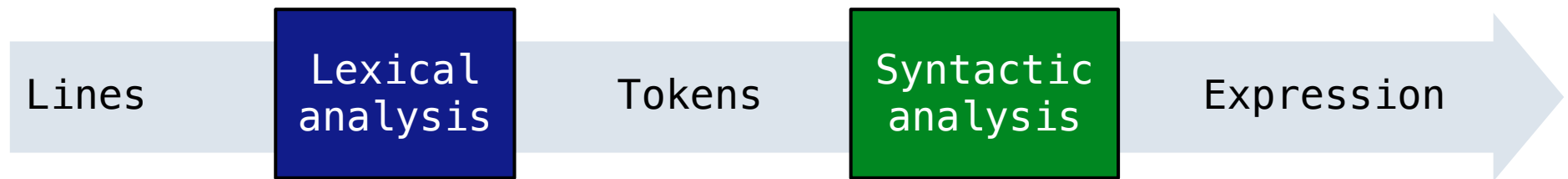


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- Iterative process
- Checks for malformed tokens
- Determines types of tokens

Parsing

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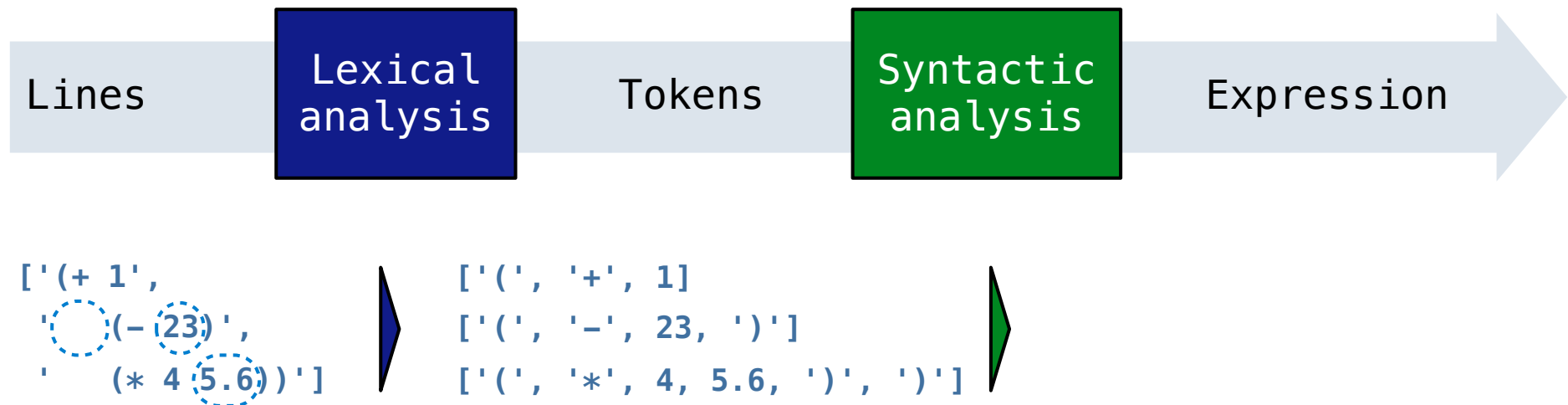


The diagram shows the transformation of a line of code into a list of tokens. On the left, the code `['(+ 1',
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- Iterative process
- Checks for malformed tokens
- Determines types of tokens
- Processes one line at a time

Parsing

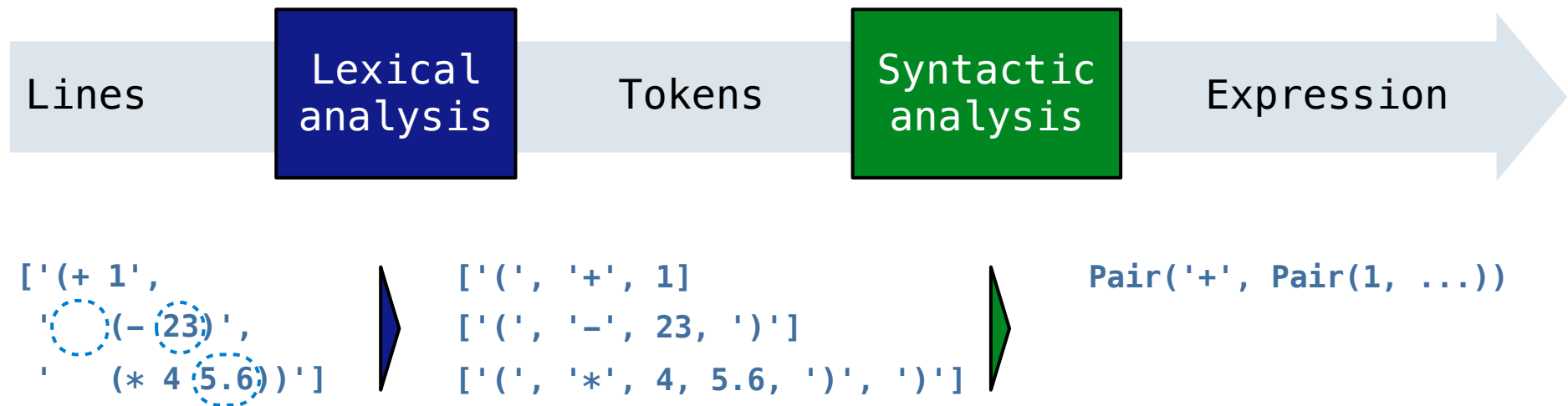
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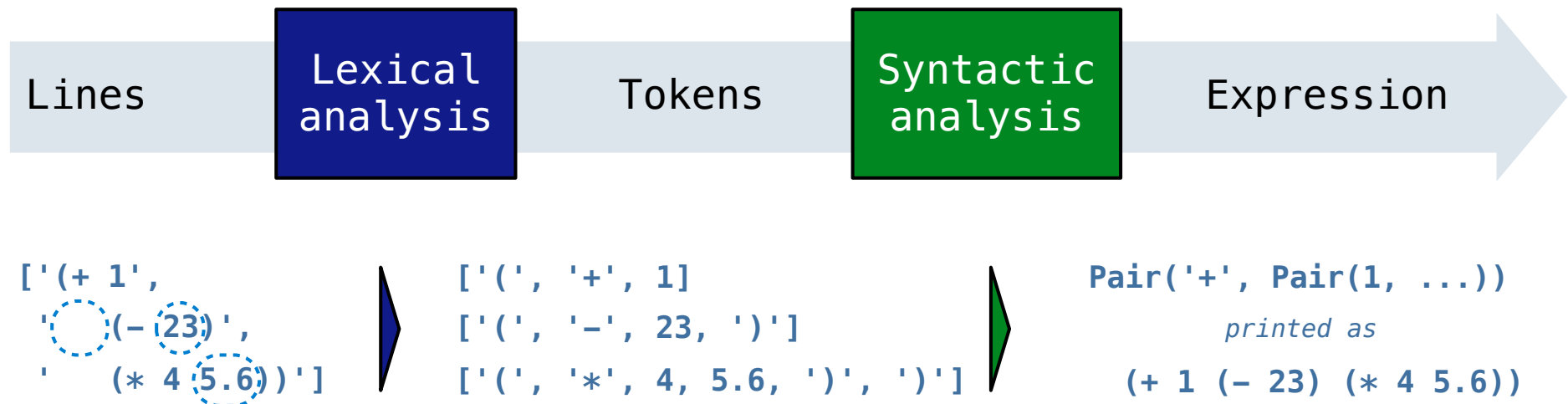
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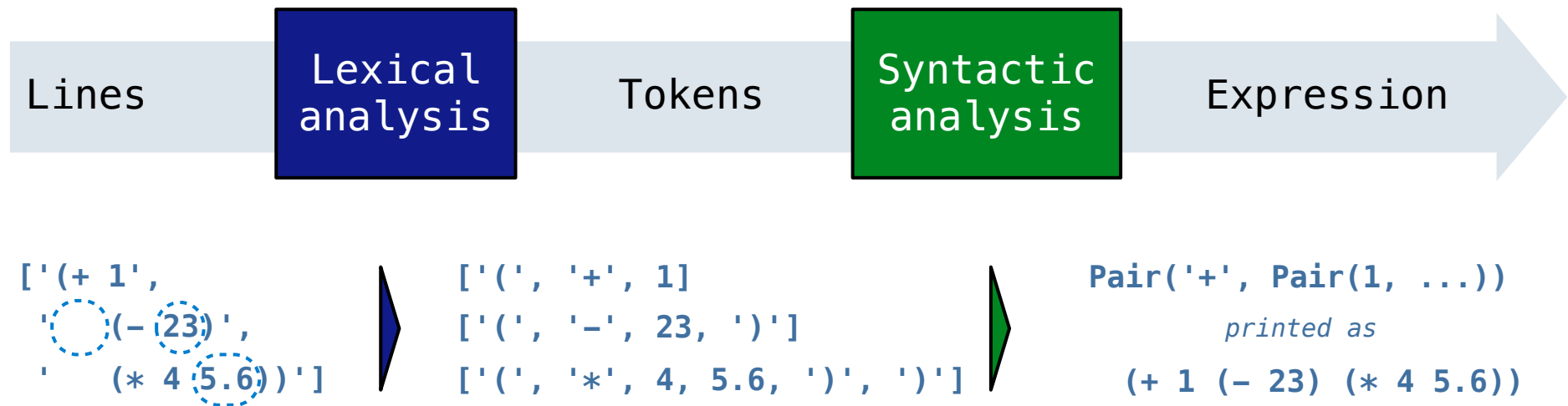
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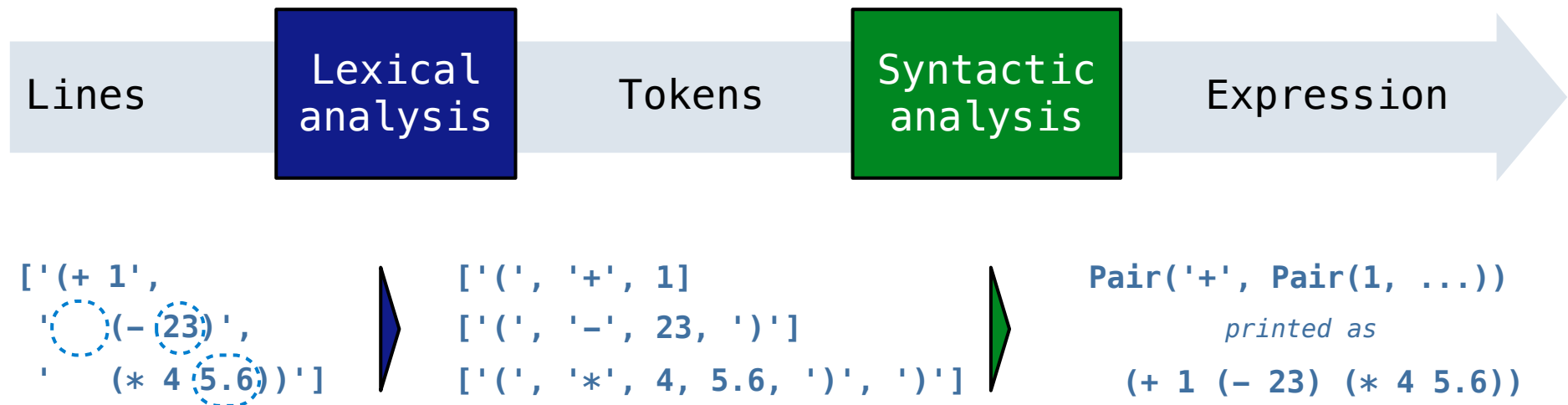


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- Tree-recursive process

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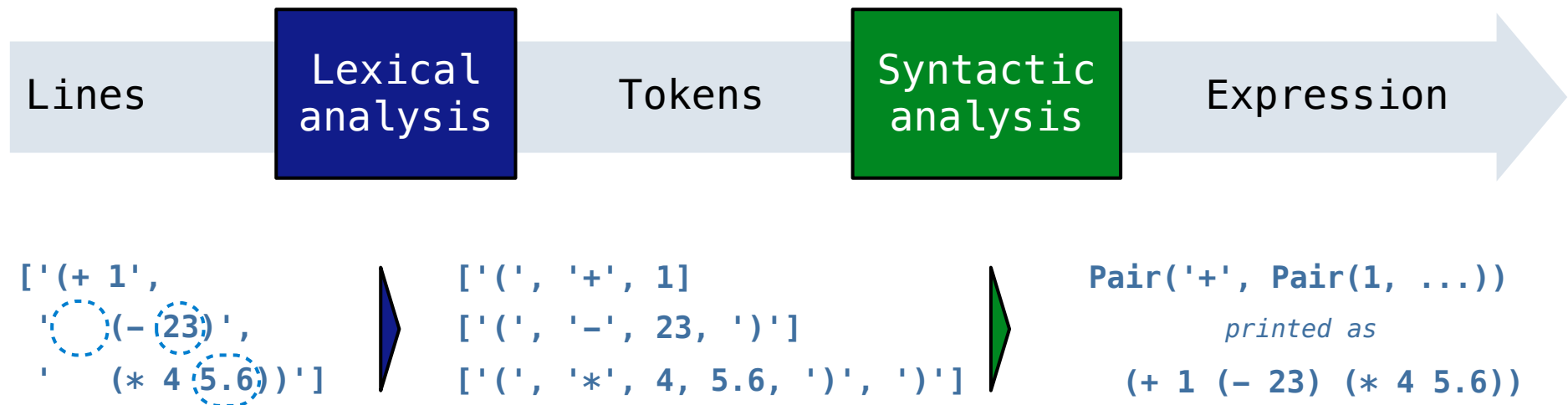


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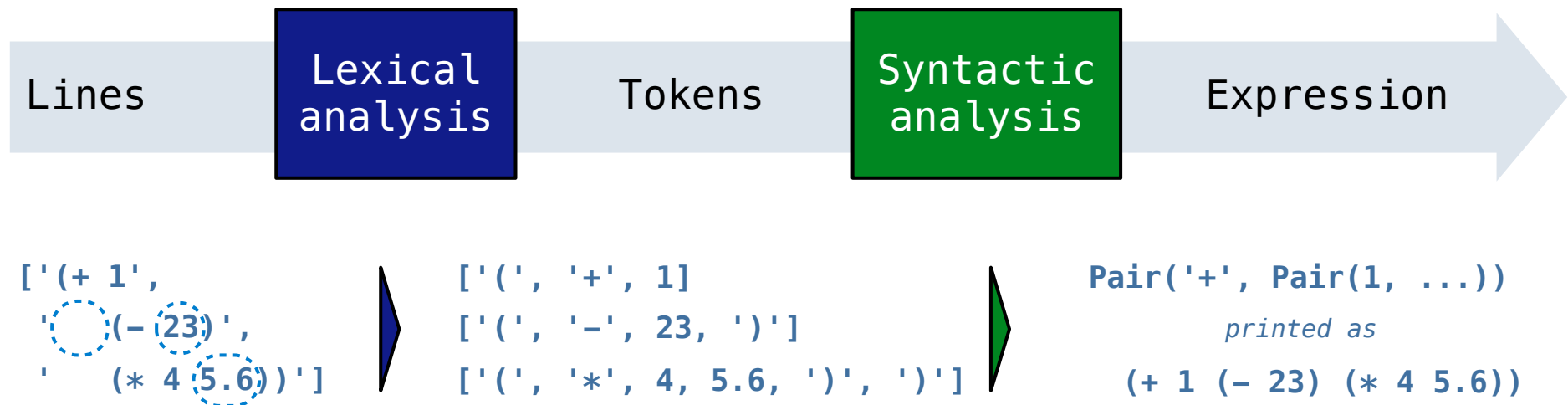


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You got
Gardenpath!

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Syntactic analysis identifies the hierarchical structure of an expression, which may be nested.

Each call to `scheme_read` consumes the input tokens for exactly one expression.

`('', '+', 1, ('', '-', 23, ''), ('', '*', 4, 5.6, ''), '')`



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Each call to `scheme_read` consumes the input tokens for exactly one expression.

 `'(', '+', 1, '(', '-', 23, ')', '(', '*', 4, 5.6, ')', ')'`

Recursive call: `scheme_read` sub-expressions and combine them

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Demo (http://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs61a/fa12/projects/scalc/scheme_reader.py.html)