



CS61A Lecture 32

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Announcements



- Hog revisions due Monday

- HW10 due Wednesday

- Make sure to fill out survey on Piazza
 - We need to schedule alternate final exam times for those who have a conflict, so if you do, let us know on the survey when you are available

The Begin Special Form



Begin expressions allow sequencing

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```
(begin <exp1> <exp2> . . . <expn>)
```

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(begin <exp1> <exp2> ... <expn>)
```

```
(define (repeat k fn)
```

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```
(define (repeat k fn)  
  (if (> k 0)
```

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```
(begin <exp1> <exp2> ... <expn>)
```

```
(define (repeat k fn)
  (if (> k 0)
      (begin (fn) (repeat (- k 1) fn))))
```

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```

```
(define (repeat k fn)
  (if (> k 0)
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      'done))
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```
(define (tri fn)
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```
(define (tri fn)
  (repeat 3 (lambda () (fn) (lt 120))))
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```
(define (sier d k)
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```
(define (sier d k)
  (tri (lambda () (if (= k 1) (fd d) (leg d k)))))
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```
(define (repeat k fn)
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```
  (if (> k 0)
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```
      (begin (fn) (repeat (- k 1) fn))
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```
      'done))
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```
(define (tri fn)
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  (repeat 3 (lambda () (fn) (lt 120))))
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```
(define (sier d k)
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  (tri (lambda () (if (= k 1) (fd d) (leg d k)))))
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```
(define (leg d k)
```

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Begin expressions allow sequencing

```
(begin <exp1> <exp2> ... <expn>)
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(define (repeat k fn)
  (if (> k 0)
      (begin (fn) (repeat (- k 1) fn))
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```

```
(define (tri fn)
  (repeat 3 (lambda () (fn) (lt 120))))
```

```
(define (sier d k)
  (tri (lambda () (if (= k 1) (fd d) (leg d k)))))
```

```
(define (leg d k)
  (sier (/ d 2) (- k 1)) (penup) (fd d) (pendown))
```

Handling Errors (Back to Python)



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Sometimes, computers don't do exactly what we expect

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- A function receives unexpected argument types

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Sometimes, computers don't do exactly what we expect

- A function receives unexpected argument types
- Some resource (such as a file) is not available

Handling Errors (Back to Python)



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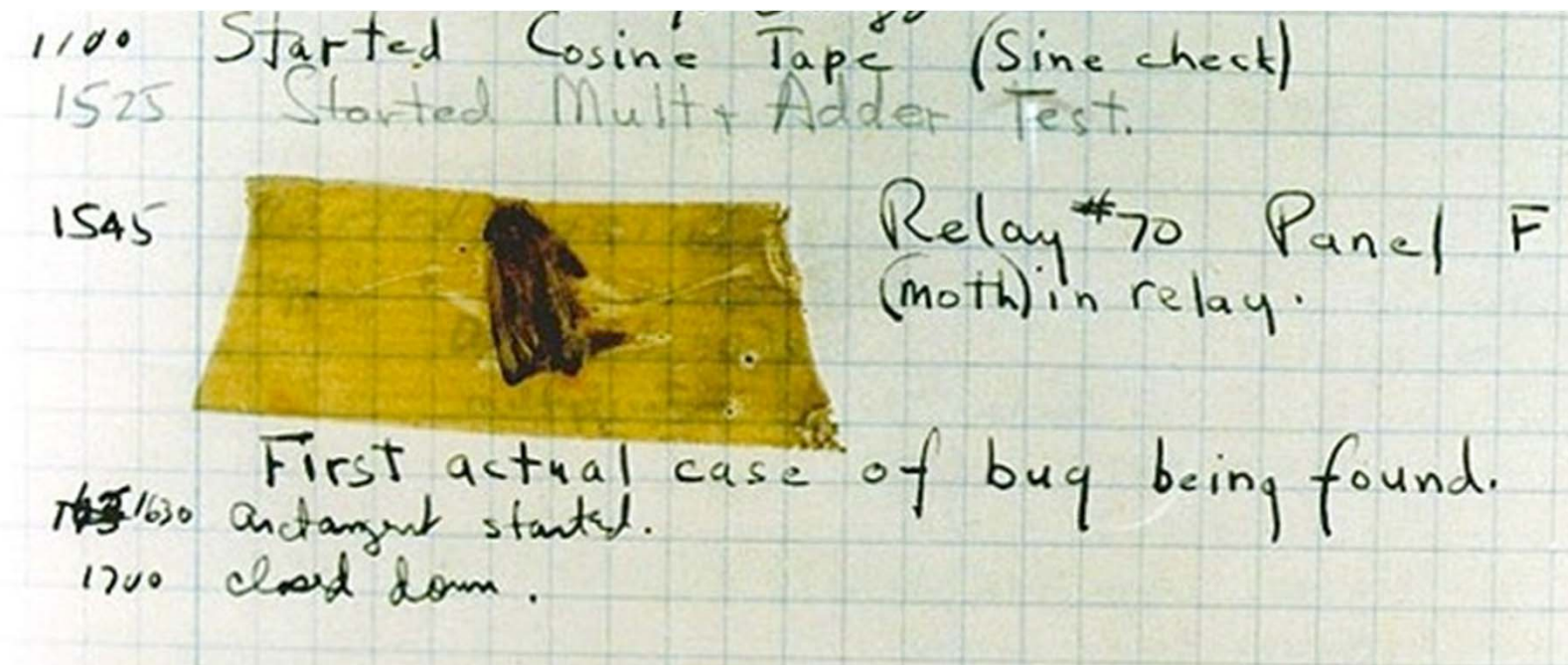
- A function receives unexpected argument types
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- A network connection is lost

Handling Errors (Back to Python)



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September 9 1947: Moth found in a Mark II Computer

Exceptions



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A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

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Python *raises* an exception whenever an error occurs

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Mastering exceptions:

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Mastering exceptions:

Exceptions are objects! They have classes with constructors

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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

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Mastering exceptions:

Exceptions are objects! They have classes with constructors

They enable non-local continuations of control:

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



Assert statements raise an exception of type **AssertionError**

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```
assert <expression>, <string>
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"O" stands for optimized. Among other things, it disables assertions

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Whether assertions are enabled is governed by the built-in bool **`__debug__`**

Raise Statements



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Exceptions are constructed like any other object; they are just instances of classes that inherit from **BaseException**

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TypeError -- A function was passed the wrong number/type of argument

NameError -- A name wasn't found

KeyError -- A key wasn't found in a dictionary

RuntimeError -- Catch-all for troubles during interpretation

Try Statements



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```
try:
    <try suite>
except <exception class> as <name>:
    <except suite>
...
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- The **<try suite>** is executed first;

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- If, during the course of executing the **<try suite>**, an exception is raised that is not handled otherwise, and
- If the class of the exception inherits from **<exception class>**, then
- The **<except suite>** is executed, with **<name>** bound to the exception

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Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

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>>> try:
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>>> try:  
    x = 1/0
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Handling Exceptions



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>>> try:
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>>> try:
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handling a <class 'ZeroDivisionError'>
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0
```

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

WWPD: What Would Python Do?



How will the Python interpreter respond?

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How will the Python interpreter respond?

```
def invert(x):  
    result = 1/x # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0  
    print('Never printed if x is 0')  
    return result
```

```
def invert_safe(x):  
    try:  
        return invert(x)  
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:  
        return str(e)
```



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>>> invert_safe(1/0)
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```
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>>> try:
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```
>>> invert_safe(1/0)  
>>> try:  
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except BaseException:
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```
>>> invert_safe(1/0)  
>>> try:  
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    print('Handled!')
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How will the Python interpreter respond?

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def invert(x):  
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    try:  
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```
>>> invert_safe(1/0)  
>>> try:  
    invert_safe(0)  
except BaseException:  
    print('Handled!')  
  
>>> inverrrrt_safe(1/0)
```

