

# Lecture 17: Control Structures

CSC 131  
Fall, 2014

Kim Bruce

## Control Structures

- FORTRAN 1
  - GO TO n
  - GO TO (17, 43, 12, 99), I (also other variants)
  - IF(arith exp) 17, 43, 12  
means go to statement number 17 if arith exp is negative, 43 if zero, and 12 if positive
  - DO label ivble = 1, 20, 2
- Close to machine code

## ALGOL 60

- GO TO 99
- IF ... THEN ... ELSE .... (hierarchical)
- for i := 3, 7, 11 step 1 until 16, i/2 while i >= 1, 2 step i until 32 do ..
  - BAROQUE, all expressions re-eval each time through loop:
  - 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32.
- switch - like in C/C++/Java.

## Goto Statements

- Why need repetition - can do it all with goto's?
- "The static structure of a program should correspond in a simple way with the dynamic structure of the corresponding computation."  
Dijkstra 1968 letter to CACM.

## Pascal

- go to
- if .. then .. else
- for, while, repeat (confusion w/positive vs. negative exit)
- labeled case - Tony Hoare
  - clear & efficient
  - construct jump table,
  - optimize depending on size,
  - self-documenting.

## More on Case

- Modula 2 improved by adding otherwise clause
- Haskell & ML's pattern matching is compiled into a case statement:

```
fun reverse l = case l of
  nil => nil |
  (h::rest) => (reverse rest)@[h];
```
- if-then-else as well

## Grace's Match – Case

```
match ( x )           // x : 0 | String | Student
```

```
// match against a constant
case { 0 -> print("Zero") }
```

```
// typematch, binding a variable
case { s : String -> print(s) }
```

```
// destructuring match, binding variables ...
case { Student(name, id) -> print (name) }
```

*No longer supported!*

*Scala has similar destructuring match*

## Refresher: Natural Semantics of Commands

$$\frac{(e, \text{ev}, s) \Rightarrow (v, s')}{(x := e, \text{ev}, s) \Rightarrow s'[\text{loc}:=v]} \quad \text{where } \text{ev}(x) = \text{loc}$$
$$\frac{(C_1, \text{ev}, s) \Rightarrow s' \quad (C_2, \text{ev}, s) \Rightarrow s''}{(C_1; C_2, \text{ev}, s) \Rightarrow s''}$$
$$\frac{(b, \text{ev}, s) \Rightarrow (\text{true}, s') \quad (C_1, \text{ev}, s') \Rightarrow s''}{(\text{if } b \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2, \text{ev}, s) \Rightarrow s''}$$

*If every statement returns a value then also return v from semantics*

## Semantics of While

$$\frac{(b, ev, s) \Rightarrow (false, s')}{(while\ b\ do\ C, ev, s) \Rightarrow s'}$$
$$\frac{(b, ev, s) \Rightarrow (true, s') \quad (C, ev, s') \Rightarrow s''}{(while\ b\ do\ C, ev, s) \Rightarrow s''}$$
$$(while\ b\ do\ C, ev, s) \Rightarrow s''$$

*Notice similarity between*  
while E do C

*and*

if E then begin  
  C;  
  while E do C  
end

## Iterators

- Abstract over control structures (in Clu)

for c : char in string\_chars(s) do ...

- where

```
string_chars = iter (s : string) yields (char);  
index : Int := 1;  
limit : Int := string$size (s);  
while index <= limit do  
  yield (string$fetch(s, index));  
  index := index + 1;  
end;  
end string_chars;
```

## Implementing Iterators

- Just another object w/state in o-o language
- What about procedural?
- How can we retain state?
- Specific kind of coroutine.

When Good Programs  
Go Bad!

## Handling Errors

- What happens when something goes wrong, e.g., with read from file.
- In C returns error condition, which is generally ignored.
- In more modern languages, throw exception, which must be handled or crash.

## Exceptions

- Designed to handle unexpected errors.
- Exception handlers based on dynamic calls, not static scope.
- Allows program to recover from exceptional conditions, esp. beyond programmers control
- Can be abused!

## Example Exceptions

- Arithmetic, array bounds, or I/O faults,
- Failure of preconditions
- Unpredictable conditions
- Tracing program flow in debugger

## Exception Handling

- Ada:
  - raise exception\_name;
  - handling:

```
begin
  C
exception
  when excp_name1 => C'
  when excp_name2 => C''
  when others => C'
```
- Java, C++ similar w/ “throw” & “try-catch”

## Handling Exceptions

- When throw exception -- where look for handler?
  - Same unit? (Ada/C++/Java)
  - Calling unit? (Clu)
  - If not find, continue up call chain

## After Handling ...

- (Ada/Java/ML/Haskell): Return from block
- PL/I: Resumption model: re-execute failed statement.
- Eiffel: Re-execute block where failure occurred
- ML & Java -- exceptions can take parameters

## Haskell uses Monads

```
data Exn a = Oops    String
          | Answer a  deriving (Show)

instance Monad Exn where
  return a = Answer a  -- return :: a -> Exn a

  -- (>>=) :: M a -> (a -> M b) -> M b
  (Oops s) >>= f  = Oops s
  (Answer a) >>= f = f a

throw :: String -> Exn a
throw = Oops

catch :: Exn a -> (String -> Exn a) -> Exn a
catch (Oops l) h = h l
catch (Answer r) _ = Answer r
```

*See Stone's ExcInterp.hs for interpreter handling exceptions*

## Exceptions in Java

- Objects from subclass of Exception class

```
try {
    ...
} catch (ExcType ex) {
    ...
} catch (ExcType' ex) {...} ...
```

*Pattern matching!!*

- If not caught, must declare. E.g.

```
public E pop() throws EmptyStackException {
    ... throw new EmptyStackException(); ...
}
```

## RuntimeException

- If exceptions subclasses of RuntimeException then need not be declared in method headers
- Ex.:
  - NullPointerException,
  - ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException,
  - IllegalArgumentException,
  - NumberFormatException, and ArithmeticException
- Unfortunately, also includes  
EmptyStackException

*Talk later about problems!*

## If Exception Not Handled

- Pop off activation records while searching for handler.
- What if allocated memory in unit being popped?
- OK if garbage collection, but ...
- Closing files also problems

## Java try-catch-finally

```
try {  
    ...  
} catch (ExcType ex) {  
    ...  
} catch (Exc'Type ex) {  
    ...  
} finally {... }
```

*No matter how you complete block,  
will execute finally clause*

## So far ...

- Structured Programming
  - Goto considered harmful
- Exceptions
  - Structured jumps -- can carry a value
  - dynamic scoping of exception handler
- Continuations ...

# Continuations

- Continuation of expression is remaining work to be done after evaluating expression
  - the future
  - Represented as a function, applied to value of exp, which is value computed so far.
- Capture continuation
  - use it later to return to execution.
- Explicitly represented in Scheme, ML
- Have been important in compilers for functional languages, concurrency, web programming