1 Exception Handling

- What should a program do if it tries to pop an element off an empty stack, or divides by 0, or indexes outside an array, or produces an arithmetic error, such as overflow?

- In C, many procedures will return a status code. In most cases programmers will “forget” to check this status flag.

- Modern languages have built-in exception handling mechanisms. When an exception is raised (or thrown) it must be handled or the program will terminate.

- Exceptions can be raised implicitly by the run-time system (overflow, array bounds errors, etc), or explicitly by the programmer.

2 Exception Handling...

- When an exception is raised, the run-time system has to look for the corresponding handler, the piece of code that should be executed for the particular exception.

- The right handler cannot be determined statically (at compile-time). Rather, we have to do a dynamic (run-time) lookup when the exception is raised.

- In most languages, you start looking in the current block (or procedure). If it contains no appropriate handler, you return from the current routine and re-raise the exception in the caller. This continues until a handler is found or until we get to the main program (in which case the program terminates with an error).

3 Exception Handling...

- What happens after an exception handler has been found and executed?
resumption model Go back to where the exception was raised and re-execute the statement (PL/I).
termination model Return from the procedure (or unit) containing the handler (Ada).

4 Exceptions in Modula-3

- Exceptions are declared like this:

```
INTERFACE M;
  EXCEPTION Error(TEXT);
  PROCEDURE P () RAISES {Error};
END M;
```

- Exceptions can take parameters. In this case, the parameter to Error is a string. Presumably, the programmer will return the kind of error in this string.

- The declaration of P states that it can only raise one exception, Error.

- If there is no RAISES clause, the procedure is expected to raise no exceptions.

5 Exceptions in Modula-3...

- $S_1$ and $S_2$ can raise exceptions implicitly, or the programmer can raise an exception explicitly using RAISE.

- When the Error-exception is raised, the EXCEPT-block is searched and the code for the Error exception is executed.

```
PROCEDURE P () RAISES {Error};
BEGIN
  TRY
    $S_1$; RAISE Error("Help!"); $S_2$;
  EXCEPT
    Error (V) => Write(V); |
    Problem (V) => Write("No Probs!"); |
    ELSE Write("Unhandled Exception!");
  END;
END P;
```

6 Exceptions in Modula-3...

- An unhandled exception is re-raised in the next dynamically enclosing TRY-block. If no matching handler is found the program is terminated.

```
MODULE M;
BEGIN
  TRY
    TRY $S_1$; EXCEPT
      Problem (V) => Write(V);
    END;
    EXCEPT
      Error (V) => Write(V); |
      ELSE Write("Unhandled Exception!");
    END;
  END $M$;
```
7 Exceptions in Modula-3...

- An unhandled exception is re-raised in the calling procedure. Exception handlers can explicitly re-raise an exception, or raise another exception.

```modula3
MODULE M;
PROCEDURE P ();
BEGIN
TRY
S1;
EXCEPT
Problem (V)=>RAISE Error("OK")
END
END P;
BEGIN
TRY P();
EXCEPT
Error (V) => Write(V); |
Problem (V) => Write(V);
END;
END M;
```

8 Implementation

- We want 0-overhead exception handling. This means that – unless an exception is raised – there should be no cost associated with the exception handling mechanism.

- We allow raising and handling an exception to be quite slow.

- When an exception is raised we need to be able to
  1. in the current procedure find the exception handler (if any) that encloses the statement that raised the exception, and
  2. rewind the stack (pop activation records) until a procedure with an exception handler is found.

9 The Range Table

- We build a RangeTable at compile-time. It has one entry for each procedure and for each TRY-block.

- Each entry holds four addresses: \( pc_{\text{high}} \), \( pc_{\text{low}} \), \( \text{handler} \) and \( \text{cleanup} \).

- \([pc_{\text{low}} \cdots pc_{\text{high}}]\) is the range of addresses for which \( \text{handler} \) is the exception handler.
10 The Range Table...

11 Unwinding the Stack (Locate)

- Let procedure $S$ raise exception $E$ at code address $V$. We search the range table to find an entry which covers $V$, i.e. for which $pc_{low} \leq V \leq pc_{high}$.

- Entry (6) covers all of procedure $S$ (for $S$ to $S_{end}$), and hence $V$. There’s no exception handler for this range. We just execute $S$’s cleanup code, $S_{C}$.

- $S_{C}$ will restore saved registers, etc, and deallocate the activation record.

12 Unwinding the Stack (Locate)...

13 Unwinding the Stack (Unwind)

- Since $S$ didn’t have a handler, we must unwind the stack until one is found.

- $S$’s return address is $K$, which is covered by entry (5) in the range table. Entry (5) has a handler defined (at address $H1$). Run it!
14 Unwinding the Stack (Unwind)...

Source Code

PROC S()
  RAISE E1
END R;

PROC R()
  TRY
    S()
    EXCEPT
      E2 => ...
    END
  END R;

EXCEPT
  E1 => ...
END;

Object Code

S:
  V: RAISE E1
  S_C: <cleanup>
S:
  Return
  Addr
  Dynamic
  Link

R:
  R_C:
  E3:
  E4:
  R: cal S, ...
  H1: <handler 1>
R_C: <cleanup>

pc_low: 3 4
pc_high: 5 6
handler: H1 / H2
cleanup: R_C S_C

15 The Exception Handler

- The exception handler itself can be translated as a sequential search.
- If the TRY-EXCEPT-block has no ELSE part, the default action will be to re-raise the exception.

TRY
  S1;
  RAISE e;
  S2;
EXCEPT
  IF e = E1 THEN H1
  ELSIF e = E2 THEN H2
  ELSE
    RAISE e
  END;

16 The Algorithm

LOOP
  D := The first procedure descriptor (Range Table entry) such that D.pc_low <= PC <= D.pc_high;
  IF D.handler = the default handler THEN
    abort and coredump
  ELSIF D.handler different from NIL THEN GOTO D.handler;
  ELSE
    Execute the cleanup routine D.cleanup;
    PC := Return address stored in the current frame;
    SP := SP of previous frame;
    FP := FP of previous frame;
  END;
END;

17 Example — Explanation of source code

- Consider the example on the next slide.
The main program calls procedure \texttt{P()}. There is a \texttt{<default handler>} defined for the program at address H3.

Procedure \texttt{P()} calls \texttt{Q()}. Exception \texttt{X1} is caught by the handler at address H2.

\texttt{Q()} calls \texttt{R()}. Exception \texttt{X2} is caught by the handler at address \texttt{H1}.

\texttt{R()} calls \texttt{S()}. Exception \texttt{X1} is thrown at address \texttt{A1}.

18 Example

19 Example — Explanation of Actions

- \texttt{A1\in [S,S\_end]}, in Range Table entry (6). (6) has no handler, so we execute its cleanup routine (\texttt{S\_C}) and update PC to the return address, \texttt{A2}.

- Since \texttt{A2\in [E3,E4]} in Range Table entry (5), and (5).\texttt{handler==H1\neqNIL}, we \texttt{GOTO H1}. This handler doesn't handle exception \texttt{X1}, so it will simply re-raise \texttt{X1}.

- \texttt{Q()} has no handler, so we execute its cleanup routine (\texttt{Q\_C}) and propagate the exception to \texttt{P()}. I.e. We update PC to the return address stored in \texttt{Q}'s frame, \texttt{A4}.

- Since \texttt{A4\in [E1,E2]} in Range Table entry (2), and (2).\texttt{handler=H2}, we \texttt{GOTO H2}. This handler catches \texttt{X1}. \Rightarrow Done.

b

Exceptions in C
20 setjmp/longjmp

- In C, setjmp/longjmp can be used to implement exceptional control flow:

```c
if (!setjmp(buffer)) {
    /* setjmp returned 0. Protected code. */
    ...
    longjmp(buffer);
    ...
} else {
    /* setjmp returned 1. Handler code. */
}
```

21 setjmp/longjmp...

- The first time setjmp returns 0 and execution continues as normal. When longjmp is called it appears as if setjmp has returned for the second time, this time returning 1. The state is now the same as it was when setjmp was first called.

- setjmp's buffer argument stores the program's current state, in particular register values.

- Unlike a "real" exception handler, the stack is not rewound nicely. Rather, all stack frames are thrown away. This can lead to problems if not all register values have been saved back in memory. Variables that may be thus affected should be declared volatile, i.e. they will always be returned to memory after operated on.

22 Readings and References

- Read Scott: pp. 464-474


23 Summary

- The algorithm we've shown has no overhead (not even one instruction), unless an exception is thrown.

- The major problem that we need to solve is finding the procedure descriptor for a particular stack frame.

- An alternative implementation would be to store a pointer in each frame to the appropriate descriptor. The extra space is negligible, but it would cost 1-2 extra instructions per procedure call.