Exceptions
Class outline:

- Scheme: Programs as data
- Python: Exceptions
Programs as data
A Scheme Expression is a Scheme List

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: \( 2 \ 3.3 \ \#t \ + \ quotient \)
- Combinations: \((quotient \ 10 \ 2) \ (not \ \#t)\)

The built-in Scheme list data structure can represent combinations:

\[
\text{(list 'quotient 10 2)}
\]

\[
\text{(eval (list 'quotient 10 2))}
\]

In such a language, it is straightforward to write a program that writes a program.
A Scheme Expression is a Scheme List

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 #t + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not #t)

The built-in Scheme list data structure can represent combinations:

(list 'quotient 10 2) ; (quotient 10 2)

(eval (list 'quotient 10 2))

In such a language, it is straightforward to write a program that writes a program.
A Scheme Expression is a Scheme List

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: `2 3.3 #t + quotient`
- Combinations: `(quotient 10 2) (not #t)`

The built-in Scheme list data structure can represent combinations:

```
(list 'quotient 10 2) ; (quotient 10 2)
```

```
(eval (list 'quotient 10 2)) ; 5
```

In such a language, it is straightforward to write a program that writes a program.
Quasiquotation

There are two ways to quote an expression:

- Quote: `(a b) => (a b)
- Quasiquote: `(a b) => (a b)

They are different because parts of a quasiquoted expression can be unquoted with `,.

```
(define b 4)
```

- Quote: `(a ,(+ b 1)) => (a (unquote (+ b 1))
- Quasiquote: `(a ,(+ b 1)) => (a 5)
Generating code

Quasiquotation is particularly convenient for generating Scheme expressions:

```
(define (make-adder n) `(lambda (d) (+ d ,n)))
(make-adder 2)
```
Generating code

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```
(define (make-adder n) `(lambda (d) (+ d ,n)))
(make-adder 2) ; (lambda (d) (+ d 2))
```
Exceptions
Handling errors

Sometimes, computer programs behave in non-standard ways.

- A function receives an argument value of an improper type
- Some resource (such as a file) is not available
- A network connection is lost in the middle of data transmission

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

An **exception** is a built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to "exceptional" conditions.

A program raises an exception when an error occurs.

If the exception is not handled, the program will stop running entirely.

But if a programmer can anticipate when exceptions might happen, they can include code for **handling the exception**, so that the program continues running.

Many languages include exception handling: C++, Java, Python, JavaScript, etc.
Exceptions in Python

Python raises an exception whenever a runtime error occurs.

How an unhandled exception is reported:

```python
>>> 10/0
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```

If an exception is not handled, the program stops executing immediately.
# Types of exceptions

A few exception types and examples of buggy code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exception</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OverflowError</td>
<td><code>pow(2.12, 1000)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TypeError</td>
<td><code>'hello'[1] = 'j'</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IndexError</td>
<td>`'hello'[7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NameError</td>
<td><code>x += 5</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileNotFoundError</td>
<td><code>open('dsfdfd.txt')</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See full list in the exceptions docs.
The try statement

To handle an exception (keep the program running), use a try statement.

```python
try:
    <try suite>
except <exception class> as <name>:
    <except suite>
...
```

The `<try suite>` is executed first. 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.
Try statement example

```python
try:
    quot = 10/0
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    print('handling a', type(e))
    quot = 0
```

Try in PythonTutor
def div_numbers(dividend, divisor):
    try:
        quotient = dividend/divisor
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        print("Function was called with 0 as divisor")
        quotient = 0
    return quotient

div_numbers(10, 2)
div_numbers(10, 0)
div_numbers(10, -1)
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x  # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse

def invert_safe(x):
    try:
        return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
        print('Handled', e)
        return 0
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x  # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse

def invert_safe(x):
    try:
        return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
        print('Handled', e)
    return 0

invert_safe(1/0)
What would Python Do?

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

def invert_safe(x):
    try:
        return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
        print('Handled', e)
        return 0

invert_safe(1/0)

try:
    invert_safe(0)
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    print('Handled!')
def \texttt{invert}(x):
    inverse = \frac{1}{x} \quad \# \text{ Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0}
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    \textbf{return} \, \texttt{inverse}

def \texttt{invert\_safe}(x):
    \textbf{try}:
        \textbf{return} \, \texttt{invert}(x)
    \textbf{except} \, \texttt{ZeroDivisionError} \texttt{as} \, \texttt{e}:
        \textbf{print} ('\texttt{Handled}', \, \texttt{e})
        \textbf{return} \, 0

\textbf{invert\_safe}(1/0)

\textbf{try}:
    \textbf{invert\_safe}(0)
\textbf{except} \, \texttt{ZeroDivisionError} \texttt{as} \, \texttt{e}:
    \textbf{print} ('\texttt{Handled}!')

\textbf{inverrrrt\_safe}(1/0)
Raising exceptions
Assert statements

Assert statements raise an exception of type `AssertionError`:

```python
assert <expression>, <string>
```

Assertions are designed to be used liberally. They can be ignored to increase efficiency by running Python with the "-O" flag; "O" stands for optimized.

```bash
python3 -O
```
Raise statements

Any type of exception can be raised with a `raise` statement

```
raise <expression>
```

<expression> must evaluate to a subclass of `BaseException` or an instance of one

Exceptions are constructed like any other object. E.g., `TypeError('Bad argument!')`
Exercises
Exercise: Reduce

```python
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4),
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    """
```

- **f**: a two-argument function
- **s**: a sequence of values that can be the second argument
- **initial**: a value that can be the first argument
Exercise: Reduce (Solution 1)

def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial."
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    """
    if not s:
        return initial
    else:
        first, rest = s[0], s[1:]
        return reduce(f, rest, f(initial, first))

- **f**: a two-argument function
- **s**: a sequence of values that can be the second argument
- **initial**: a value that can be the first argument
reduce(pow, [1, 2, 3, 4], 2)
**Exercise: Reduce (Solution 2)**

```python
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial."
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    >>> reduce2(pow, [1, 2, 3, 4], 2)
    16777216
    """
    for x in s:
        initial = f(initial, x)
    return initial
```

- **f**: a two-argument function
- **s**: a sequence of values that can be the second argument
- **initial**: a value that can be the first argument
reduce(pow, [1, 2, 3, 4], 2)
Exercise: Divide all

```python
def divide_all(n, ds):
    """Divide n by every d in ds."

    >>> divide_all(1024, [2, 4, 8])
    16.0
    >>> divide_all(1024, [2, 4, 0, 8])
    inf
    """
```

Use the `reduce()` function we just defined...
def divide_all(n, ds):
    """Divide n by every d in ds."

    >>> divide_all(1024, [2, 4, 8])
    16.0
    >>> divide_all(1024, [2, 4, 0, 8])
    inf
    """
    try:
        return reduce(truediv, ds, n)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        return float('inf')

Using the reduce() function we just defined.