

# Exprs & Stmts ①

## Expressions & Statements

expression - pure mathematical form  
statement - imperative form  
- side effects

### Structured Control

two is enough: while B do S  
if B then S [else S]  
no other statements needed (proven)  
- but inconvenience  
- single entry single exit blocks

### Expressions

operators: unary prefix  $++x$   
unary postfix  $x++$   
binary  $x+y$   
ternary  $x?y:z$

precedence  $(a*b)+c$   
associativity  $(a+b)+c$   $a+(b+c)$   
left right

functions: names with arguments  
low level: operators are m/c insns  
fns are called

syntactically: same

OCaml:  $a+b \equiv ((+) a b)$

Scheme: all same

Haskell:  $f a b \equiv (a \text{ `f` } b)$

## Exprs & Stmts ②

applicative order eval

let sq x = x \* x

let dbl x = x + x

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sq}(\text{dbl}(2)) &= \text{sq}(2+2) \\ &= \text{sq}(4) \\ &= 4 * 4 \\ &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

normal order

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sq}(\text{dbl}(2)) &= \text{dbl}(2) * \text{dbl}(2) \\ &= (2+2) * (2+2) \\ &= 4 * 4 \\ &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

### Evaluation order

int x = 1

f() {

  x += 1

  ret x

}

g(a, b) {

  ret a + b

}

main() {

~~y = g(x, f(x))~~

}

rax = x // 1

rdx = f(x) // 2

y = g(rax, rdx) // 3

L → R

push f(x) // 2

push x // 2

y = call g // 4

R → L

So: 3 or 4

Java strict L → R

C++ no.

a[i++] = b[i++] in effect??

~~short circuit (lazy) evaluation~~

~~a && b == a ? b : false~~

~~a || b ==~~

## Exprs & Struts (3)

Short Circuit (lazy) eval

$y = a \&\& b$

$t1 = a; \text{ if}(t1) y = b \text{ else } y = \text{false}$

$y = a || b$

$t1 = a; \text{ if}(t1) y = \text{true} \text{ else } y = b$

$a ? b : c$  (ternary)

## Conditionals & Guards

if B then S else S

guards

if  $\begin{array}{l} B1 \rightarrow S1 \\ B2 \rightarrow S2 \\ B3 \rightarrow S3 \\ \vdots \end{array}$

fi

} like Scheme (Cond)  
Dijkstra's guarded commands

dangling else

if  $B_1$  then if  $B_2$  then  $S_1$  else  $S_2$

conventionally else matches closest  
if before it not already with an else

switch (n) {

case: break

case: break

⋮

default

⌋

} selects n alternatives  
in  $O(1)$  time  
equivalent  
if else if else if ...  
takes  $O(n)$  time

# Loops

while B do S

guards

```
do B1 → S1
  | B2 → S2
  | B3 → S3
  |
  |
```

od

Dijkstra's guarded  
cmds.  
executed until all  
guards are false

do S while B	} convenient "syntactic sugar" for while
for(i; ?; step) S	
for(i in A) S	

for(a; b; c) S  $\Rightarrow$  a; while(b) { S; c }

for(i: s) f(i)  $\Rightarrow$  for(i = s.begin(); i != s.end(); ++i) f(\*i)

## Goto controversy

EWB Goto Statement considered Harmful

CACM 1968

[www.acm.org/classics/oct95](http://www.acm.org/classics/oct95)

Donald Knuth: Structured programming  
with the Goto.

Computing Surveys, Dec 1974

convenience stmts :	continue
special kinds of goto	break
	return

## Exceptions

controlled non-local gotos

```
try {
    :
} catch (E) {
    :
} catch (E) {
    :
} finally {
    :
}
```

1. exception thrown
2. goto forward nearest  
exn handler that matches
3. if handler contains a  
throw;  
rethrow same exn
4. always execute finally
5. if no exn handler,  
return and rethrow in  
caller
6. if no handler before main  
abort()

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In C: setjmp()  
longjmp()