Restarts in Julia

Beyond Exception Handling

Grupo 25

Problem Statement & Goals

Problem: Traditional exception handling (e.g., try/catch) aborts computation.
Common Lisp's restarts allow recovery without unwinding the stack.

- Goal: Implement Lisp-style restarts in Julia, enabling:
 - Signaling vs. resumable exceptions (signal vs. error).
 - Dynamic restarts (e.g., :return_value, :retry).
 - Interactive user prompts for restarts.

Core Architecture of Exceptional.jl

Core Functions:

- o to_escape
- handling
- with_restart

Signaling Modes:

- signal
- o error

Task-Local Storage:

- Stores handlers and restarts dynamically.
- Enables stack-like management for nested handling/with_restart blocks.
- Why? Allows dynamic scoping, ensuring handlers/restarts are visible only within their lexical scope.

to_escape Function:

- Uses gensym() tokens to create unique exit points.
- Prevents accidental cross-scope exits (e.g., ExitException token matching).
- Why? Safely implements non-local exits without leaking scope.

Separation of signal vs. error:

- signal(exception): Non-fatal; allows propagation if unhandled.
- error(exception): Fatal; throws an error if no handler is found.
- Why? Provides flexibility for recoverable vs. non-recoverable errors.

with_restart / Restart Invocation:

- Restarts are stored in task-local storage and invoked via invoke restart.
- Why? Allows restarts to be defined at lower levels but invoked higher up.

Extensions in ExceptionalExtend.jl

restart_data Struct:

- Encapsulates restarts with metadata:
- test: Conditionally enables a restart.
- report: Describes the restart to users.
- interactive: Collects user input (
- funct: The restart's action.
- Why? Aligns with Common Lisp's restarts.

Interactive Error Handling:

- Overhauled error function:
- Lists available restarts and prompts users to select one.
- Example: reciprocal(0) prompts for a value via interactive().
- Why? Mimics Common Lisp's interactive debugging, enhancing usability.