linux系統編程:setjmp和longjmp函數用法

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <setjmp.h>
// jmp_buf:數組,保存棧信息即運行環境
jmp_buf buf;
double Divide ( double a, double b)
if (b == 0.0)
{
longjmp(buf, 1 ); // throw
else
return a / b;
// setjmp保存當前棧信息,成功返回0,當執行到longjmp時,
// 恢復棧信息即跳轉到setjmp位置重新執行setjmp
// 且此次返回值根據longjmp函數參數給定
int main( void )
int ret;
ret = setjmp(buf);
if (ret == 0 ) // try
printf( " division ...\n " );
printf( " %f\n " , Divide( 5.0 , 0.0 ));
}
```

```
else if (ret == 1 ) // catch
{
    printf( " divisiong by zero\n " );
}
return 0;
}
```

運行結果:

division ...

divisiong by zero

其實上次錯誤處理模式已經是C++異常處理雛形

上述相當於:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
double Divide( double a, double b)
{
if (b == 0.0)
{
throw 1 ; // throw
else
return a / b;
}
int main( void )
{
try // try
cout << " division ... " << endl;</pre>
```

```
cout <<Divide( 3.0 , 0.0 )<< endl;
cout <<Divide( 5.0 , 0.0 )<< endl;
}
catch ( int ) // catch
{
cout << " divisiong by zero " << endl;
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

運行結果同上