Funcons-beta: Failing *

The PLanCompS Project

Failing.cbs | PLAIN | PRETTY

Failing

```
[ \ Datatype \ failing \ Funcon \ failed \ Funcon \ finalise-failing \ Funcon \ fail \ Funcon \ else \ Funcon \ else-choice \ Funcon \ checked \ Funcon \ check-true ]

Meta-variables T <: values

Datatype \ failing ::= failed
```

failed is a reason for abrupt termination.

```
Funcon finalise-failing(X : \Rightarrow T) : \Rightarrow T | null-type \Rightarrow finalise-abrupting(X)
```

finalise-failing(X) handles abrupt termination of X due to executing fail.

fail abruptly terminates all enclosing computations until it is handled.

```
Funcon else(\_: \Rightarrow T, \_: (\Rightarrow T)^+): \Rightarrow T
```

 $\operatorname{else}(X_1, X_2, \cdots)$ executes the arguments in turn until either some Xi does *not* fail, or all arguments Xi have been executed. The last argument executed determines the result. $\operatorname{else}(X, Y)$ is associative, with unit fail.

^{*}Suggestions for improvement: plancomps@gmail.com.
Reports of issues: https://github.com/plancomps/CBS-beta/issues.

```
Rule X \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted()}} X'

\text{else}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted()}} \text{else}(X', Y)

Rule X \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted(failed)}} C

\text{else}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted()}} Y

Rule X \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted(V:~failing)}} X'

X \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted(V:~failing)}} X'

X \xrightarrow{\text{else}(X, Y)} \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted(V)}} \text{else}(X', Y)

Rule X \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted(V:~failing)}} X'

X \xrightarrow{\text{else}(X, Y)} \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted(V)}} \text{else}(X', Y)

Rule X \xrightarrow{\text{else}(X, Y)} \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted(V)}} \text{else}(X', Y)

Rule X \xrightarrow{\text{else}(X, Y)} \xrightarrow{\text{abrupted(V)}} \text{else}(X', Y)
```

Funcon else-choice($_-: (\Rightarrow T)^+$): $\Rightarrow T$

else-choice(X, \dots) executes the arguments in any order until either some Xi does *not* fail, or all arguments Xi have been executed. The last argument executed determines the result. else(X, Y) is associative and commutative, with unit fail.

```
Rule else-choice(W^*, X, Y, Z^*) \leadsto choice(
    else(
        X,
        else-choice(W^*, Y, Z^*),
    else(Y, else-choice(W^*, X, Z^*))))

Rule else-choice(X) \leadsto X

Funcon check-true(X: booleans): X \Rightarrow null-type

Alias check = check-true
```

check-true(X) terminates normally if the value computed by X is true, and fails if it is false.

```
Rule check-true(true) \rightsquigarrow null-value
Rule check-true(false) \rightsquigarrow fail
Funcon checked(_:(T)?):\RightarrowT
```

 $\operatorname{checked}(X)$ fails when X gives the empty sequence of values (), representing that an optional value has not been computed. It otherwise computes the same as X.

```
Rule checked(V:T) \rightsquigarrow V
Rule checked() \rightsquigarrow fail
```