Throw/Catch Control Flow Pattern

`rs-try` version 2017-10-29

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This is the reference manual for the `rs-try` library version 2017-10-29.

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1 Introduction

The `rs-try` library implements the throw/catch control flow pattern in C. It's general form is depicted below.

```
try
  {
    /* ... */
    throw (tag);
    /* ... */
  }
catch (tag)
  {
    /* ... */
  }
finally
  {
    /* ... */
  }
```

Each try block establishes a throw/catch control flow environment with zero or more catch blocks and an optional finally block. If a throw occurs during the execution of the try block, control is transferred immediately to the most recently established throw/catch control flow environment. If there is a catch block matching the tag argument of the throw, it is executed. Then the optional finally block is executed and the throw/catch control flow environment is disestablished. If there is no matching catch block, control is transferred to the then most recently established throw/catch control flow environment.

A catch block matches if the thrown tag is a sub-type of any of the tags specified by the catch block.

2 API Reference

All symbols described in this chapter are defined in the header file `rs-try.h`.

2.1 Catch Tags

`rs_try_tag_t` [Data Type]
The data type of a catch tag object.

This is an opaque data type. You only deal with pointers to catch tag objects.

`rs_try_define_tag` (*name*, *rs_try_tag_t const *super*) [Macro]
Define a catch tag.

- First argument *name* is the symbolic name of the catch tag.
- Second argument *super* is the super-type of the catch tag. This can be used to build a hierarchical tree of catch tags. If there is no super-type, use `NULL`.

`rs_try_declare_tag` (*name*) [Macro]
Declare a catch tag.

- Argument *name* is the symbolic name of the catch tag.

`int rs_try_subtypep` (*rs_try_tag_t const *tag1*, *rs_try_tag_t const *tag2*) [Function]
Return true if *tag1* is a sub-type of *tag2*.

`char const * rs_try_tag_name` (*rs_try_tag_t const *tag*) [Function]
Return the symbolic name of a tag as a string constant.

2.2 Control Flow

`rs_try` [Macro]
Begin a throw/catch control flow environment.

`rs_catch` (*tag*, ...) [Macro]
Define a catch block.

Arguments are one or more catch tags. The catch block matches if the tag argument of the throw is a sub-type of any of the specified catch tags.

`rs_finally` [Macro]
Define a finally block.

The finally block is always executed if the corresponding try and catch blocks return.

`rs_throw` (*tag*) [Macro]
Throw a catch tag.

- Argument *tag* is a catch tag.

2.3 Meta Data

Throwing

`rs_try_tag_t const * rs_try_throw_tag ()` [Function]
Return the tag argument of the throw.

`char const * rs_try_file_name ()` [Function]
Return the source file name where the

`int rs_try_line_number ()` [Function]
Return the

`int rs_try_error_number ()` [Function]
Return the value of `errno` at the time of the throw.

Catching

`rs_try_tag_t const * rs_try_catch_tag ()` [Function]
Return the tag of the catch block.

2.4 Error Handling

A control error terminates the program by calling `abort`.

`void (*) (void) rs_try_control_error_hook` [Variable]
Function to be called if a control error occurs.

In case of an error, `errno` is set to describe the error. The following error conditions are defined for this function.

`EFAULT` A throw occurs but there is no corresponding catch block.

`ENOMEM` There it not enough memory available to establish a new throw/catch control flow environment.

`EINVAL` The most recently established throw/catch control flow environment got lost. This can not happen in a correct program.

2.5 Customization

These macros have to be defined before the header file `rs-try.h` is included.

`int RS_TRY_USE_SIGJMP` [Macro]
If true, use `sigsetjmp` and friends instead of `setjmp`. Disabled by default.

`int RS_TRY_USE_THREADS` [Macro]
If true, allocate throw/catch control flow environments in thread-local storage. Enabled by default.

`int RS_TRY_USE_KEYWORDS` [Macro]
If true, define keywords `try`, `catch`, `finally`, and `throw` as aliases for `rs_try`, `rs_catch`, `rs_finally`, and `rs_throw` respectively. Disabled by default.

`int RS_TRY_STACK_SIZE` [Macro]
If the value is a positive number, allocate that many throw/catch control flow environments on the stack, i.e. the number of nested try blocks is fixed. Otherwise, allocate throw/catch control flow environments dynamically on the heap. The later is the default.

3 Examples

3.1 Catch All Handler

```
#define RS_TRY_USE_KEYWORDS 1

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "rs-try.h"

static void
dummy (int warn)
{
  try
    {
      if (warn != 0)
        throw (RS_TRY_WARNING);
    }
  catch (RS_TRY_ERROR)
    {
      /* Ignored.  */
    }
}

int
main (void)
{
  try
    {
      dummy (1);
    }
  catch (NULL)
    {
      rs_try_tag_t const *tag = rs_try_throw_tag ();

      fprintf (stderr, "%s:%d: unhandled tag `%s'\n",
               rs_try_file_name (), rs_try_line_number (),
               rs_try_tag_name (tag));

      abort ();
    }

  return 0;
}
```

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