

§11.4–11.9: Variant Records

18 Nov 2005
CMPT14x
Dr. Sean Ho
Trinity Western University

Reminders:

- ***journals** in folder*
- ***Homework** due*
- ***Quiz** today*

What's on for today (11.4–11.9)

- Paper topics:
 - Choose **case-studies** for evidence to support your thesis
 - Make sure your main point (**thesis**) is very clear
 - Visit the **Writing Centre** in Douglas 2nd floor
- **Constructors**: Type { list }
 - **Set** constructors
 - **Array** constructors
 - **Record** constructors
- **Variant** records

Quiz ch10: 5 questions, 20 marks, 10 min

- What keyword delimits a **termination** clause?
- Describe all the differences between **HALT** and **RETURN**
- What are the 3 steps needed to **define** and **throw** your own exception?
- For each module (**Child1**, **Child2**, **Parent**) on the next page, name all **visible** variables.
- Write a complete module that **throws** a **wholeDivException** exception and **handles** it
 - Hint: use **M2Exceptions**, **IsM2Exception()**, **M2Exception()** in the **M2EXCEPTION** library

Quiz ch10 #4

```
MODULE Parent;
```

```
VAR pvar: REAL;
```

```
MODULE Child1;
```

```
EXPORT c1var;
```

```
VAR c1var: REAL;
```

```
END Child1;
```

```
MODULE Child2;
```

```
IMPORT Child1;
```

```
VAR c2var: REAL;
```

```
END Child2;
```

```
END Parent.
```

Visible in Child1:

Visible in Child2:

Visible in Parent:

Quiz ch10 answers: #1–3

- Keyword delimits **termination** clause? **FINALLY**
- **HALT** vs. **RETURN**:
 - **HALT**: abnormal termination, exits out of whole **program** (jumping to **FINALLY** clause), usually prints error message to user
 - **RETURN**: normal termination, only exits current **procedure/module**
- **Define** and **throw** your own exception:
 - Declare **enumeration** type for exceptions
 - **AllocateSource()**
 - **RAISE** your exception

Quiz ch10 answers: #4

```
MODULE Parent;
```

```
VAR pvar: REAL;
```

```
MODULE Child1;
```

```
EXPORT c1var;
```

```
VAR c1var: REAL;
```

```
END Child1;
```

```
MODULE Child2;
```

```
IMPORT Child1;
```

```
VAR c2var: REAL;
```

```
END Child2;
```

```
END Parent.
```

Visible in Child1:
c1var

Visible in Child2:
c1var (aka Child1.c1var),
c2var

Visible in Parent:
c1var (aka Child1.c1var)
pvar

Quiz ch10 answers: #5

- Throw wholeDivException and handle it:

```
MODULE ExceptionExample;  
FROM M2EXCEPTION IMPORT  
    M2Exceptions, M2Exception, IsM2Exception;  
VAR myInt : INTEGER;  
BEGIN  
    myInt := 5 / 0;          (* throws wholeDivException *)  
EXCEPT  
    IF IsM2Exception() AND  
        (M2Exception() = wholeDivException) THEN  
        (* could do more here *)  
        RETURN;  
    END;  
END ExceptionExample;
```

Constructors

- M2 allows us to initialize aggregate variables directly with **constructors**:
 - Specify the aggregate **type** name, followed by a **list** of entries in curly **braces**: `Type { list }`

- **Set** constructors:

TYPE

`Apple = (Ambrosia, Fuji, Gala, Rome);`

`AppleSet = SET OF Apple;`

`bagOfApples := AppleSet {Fuji, Ambrosia, Gala};`

- **Array** constructors
- **Record** constructors

Array constructors

- Constructors work for **arrays**, too:

TYPE

```
Vector7D = ARRAY [0..6] OF REAL;
```

```
myVec := Vector7D {2.3, 0.9, -1.5, 6.7, 1.2, 0.8, 5.4};
```

- All** entries in the array must be given:

```
myVec := Vector7D {2.3, 0.9};      (* error! *)
```

- As a shortcut, BY indicates **repetition**:

```
myVec := Vector7D {1.0 BY 6};    (* set all entries *)
```

- Multidimensional** arrays:

```
myMatrix := Matrix2x3 { {1.0 BY 3} BY 2 };
```

Record constructors

- We can also initialize **records** in the same way:

TYPE

```
Student = RECORD  
    name : String20;  
    ID : CARDINAL;  
END;
```

```
Class = ARRAY [0..29] OF Student;  
thisStudent := Student { "Jane Doe", 12345 };  
wholeClass := Class { thisStudent BY 30 };
```

- Equivalent to:

```
thisStudent.name := "Jane Doe";  
thisStudent.ID := 12345;
```

Variant records

- Variant record types can **adapt**:

TYPE

```
FruitType = (Apple, Pear, Tomato);
```

```
Fruit = RECORD
```

```
  colour : Colour;
```

```
  CASE type : FruitType OF
```

```
    Apple :
```

```
      sweetness : REAL |
```

```
    Pear :
```

```
      crunchiness : REAL |
```

```
    Tomato :
```

```
      bobness : CARDINAL;
```

```
  END;
```

```
END;
```

```
myFruit := Fruit { red, Apple, 0.5 };
```

Summary of today (11.4–11.9)

- Constructors: Type { list }
 - Set constructors
 - Array constructors
 - Record constructors
- Variant records
- Read on your own:
 - CASE statement
 - Pragmas
 - Tips for program efficiency

TODO items

- Lab #9 next week: 10.15 #(44 / 49)
- Reading: through §11.9 for Mon
- Midterm ch8–10 next Wed

- Get cracking on your paper!