Exceptions aren't cool

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Program execution is typically linear...

```
# main.py
my_hash_map = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
print(my_hash_map["a"])
my_hash_map["b"] = 3
print(my_hash_map["a"] + my_hash_map["b"])
```

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# main.py
my_hash_map = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
print(my_hash_map["a"])
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print(my_hash_map["a"] + my_hash_map["b"])
```

Output:

```
$ python main.py
1
4
```

Program execution is typically linear...

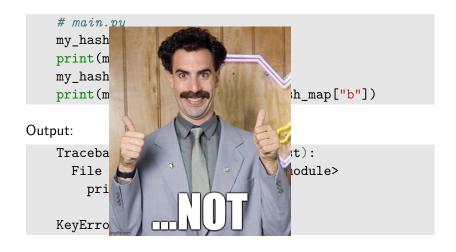
```
# main.py
my_hash_map = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
print(my_hash_map["c"])
my_hash_map["b"] = 3
print(my_hash_map["a"] + my_hash_map["b"])
```

Program execution is typically linear... NOT

```
# main.py
my_hash_map = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
print(my_hash_map["c"])
my_hash_map["b"] = 3
print(my_hash_map["a"] + my_hash_map["b"])
```

Output:

Program execution is typically linear... NOT



Becomes worse and worse...

```
# super_important_business_critical_code.py

important = haha_i_only_work_sometimes()

try:
   must_be_done_every_time = lol_dont_care(important)
except:
   # run for your life
   pass
```

Can we do something about this?

```
def only_works_sometimes(a:float, b:float) -> float:
    return a / b
```

Can we do something about this?

```
def who_knows_what_i_ll_do(a:int, b:int) -> int:
    return a / b

def predictable(a:int, b:int) -> <int, ZeroDivError>:
    return a / b
```

Algebraic effects!

```
value v := x
                                     \begin{array}{c|c} | & \mathbf{true} & | & \mathbf{false} \\ | & \mathbf{fun} & x \mapsto c \\ | & | & | & | \\ | & | & | \\ \end{array}
          handler h ::= handler {return x \mapsto c_r,
                                                                \mathsf{op}_1(x;k) \mapsto c_1, \ldots, \mathsf{op}_n(x;k) \mapsto c_n
computation c := \mathbf{return} \ v
                                      \mid \mathsf{op}(v; y. c) 
\mid \mathsf{do} \ x \leftarrow c_1 \ \mathsf{in} \ c_2
                                      if v then c_1 else c_2
                                         with v handle c
```

Overall idea

Leading question

What if the type system was expanded with effects and handlers?

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In addition to functions and values, we add effects op_1, \dots, op_n :

$$op_i(v, y.c) \iff let y = perform (op_i v) in c$$

and handlers:

$$egin{aligned} h &\coloneqq \{ \mathrm{return} \ x \mapsto c_r, \mathrm{op}_{lpha}(v) \mapsto c_{lpha} \} \ &\iff h = \mathrm{handler} \ \{ & \mathrm{return} \ x \mapsto c_{\mathrm{out}}, \ & \mathrm{op}_i(v,k) \mapsto c_i \ \} \end{aligned}$$

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Leading question

What if the type system was expanded with effects and handlers?

In addition to functions and values, we add effects op_1, \dots, op_n :

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The **Eff** programming language

Going beyond effects

Handlers let us say "when this happens, do that."

But what if we could decide what happens next?

Introduction to call/cc

In **Scheme**, the call/cc function allows you to capture the context of a computation, i.e. the rest of the program.

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Figure: You should have seen this coming



Figure: What we're about to do

A story for another time...

programming language theory talk

monads:



FIN