Implementing Exceptions in C

by Eric S. Roberts

March 21, 1989
Systems Research Center

DEC's business and technology objectives require a strong research program. The Systems Research Center (SRC) and three other research laboratories are committed to filling that need.

SRC began recruiting its first research scientists in 1984 — their charter, to advance the state of knowledge in all aspects of computer systems research. Our current work includes exploring high-performance personal computing, distributed computing, programming environments, system modelling techniques, specification technology, and tightly-coupled multiprocessors.

Our approach to both hardware and software research is to create and use real systems so that we can investigate their properties fully. Complex systems cannot be evaluated solely in the abstract. Based on this belief, our strategy is to demonstrate the technical and practical feasibility of our ideas by building prototypes and using them as daily tools. The experience we gain is useful in the short term in enabling us to refine our designs, and invaluable in the long term in helping us to advance the state of knowledge about those systems. Most of the major advances in information systems have come through this strategy, including time-sharing, the ArpaNet, and distributed personal computing.

SRC also performs work of a more mathematical flavor which complements our systems research. Some of this work is in established fields of theoretical computer science, such as the analysis of algorithms, computational geometry, and logics of programming. The rest of this work explores new ground motivated by problems that arise in our systems research.

DEC has a strong commitment to communicating the results and experience gained through pursuing these activities. The Company values the improved understanding that comes with exposing and testing our ideas within the research community. SRC will therefore report results in conferences, in professional journals, and in our research report series. We will seek users for our prototype systems among those with whom we have common research interests, and we will encourage collaboration with university researchers.

Robert W. Taylor, Director
Implementing Exceptions in C

Eric S. Roberts

March 21, 1989
Unix is a trademark of AT&T Bell Laboratories.

©Digital Equipment Corporation 1989

This work may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part for any commercial purpose. Permission to copy in whole or in part without payment of fee is granted for nonprofit educational and research purposes provided that all such whole or partial copies include the following: a notice that such copying is by permission of the Systems Research Center of Digital Equipment Corporation in Palo Alto, California; an acknowledgment of the authors and individual contributors to the work; and all applicable portions of the copyright notice. Copying, reproducing, or republishing for any other purpose shall require a license with payment of fee to the Systems Research Center. All rights reserved.
Author's abstract

Traditionally, C programmers have used specially designated return codes to indicate exception conditions arising during program execution. More modern languages offer alternative mechanisms that integrate exception handling into the control structure. This approach has several advantages over the use of return codes: it increases the likelihood that programming errors will be detected, makes it easier to structure the specification of an abstraction, and improves the readability of the implementation by providing better syntactic separation between handling of conventional and exceptional cases. This paper describes a set of language extensions to support exception handling in C, and a preprocessor-based implementation of those extensions that demonstrates both the feasibility and the portability of this approach.

Eric S. Roberts
1. Introduction

In designing an abstraction, it is important to define how it behaves, not only under "normal" conditions, but also when unusual or exceptional conditions occur. For example, a file handling package that implements functions like open, read, and write must define the semantics of those routines, not only when all is well, but also in response to such conditions as file-not-found and data-error. Some conditions represent errors; others represent events that are expected to happen, but that are nonetheless distinct from the "main-line" behavior of the abstraction, such as end-of-file during a call to read. Collectively, both types of conditions are called exceptions.

Historically, C programmers adhere to the Unix tradition of reporting exceptions via specially designated return codes. For example, the fopen function in the standard I/O library [Kernighan78] returns NULL if the requested file cannot be opened. Similarly, the getc function indicates the end-of-file condition by returning the special value EOF. This approach, however, has several deficiencies and has been described as "perhaps the most primitive form of exceptional condition handling mechanism" [Levin77]. Various authors [Levin77, Goodenough75, Yemini85] have described higher-level constructs for reporting and handling exceptions that address these shortcomings.

This paper describes a general exception facility for use with C. This facility provides significantly increased functionality and makes it possible to separate, syntactically as well as logically, the specification of the usual behavior of an abstraction from the exception conditions that might arise. It is based on the exception-handling mechanisms in Modula-2 and Modula-3 [Rovner85, Cardelli88] and is historically related to similar mechanisms in Ada and CLU [ADA82, Liskov84]. The paradigm itself is not new; the main contribution of this paper lies in demonstrating that this mechanism can be implemented in C without requiring language changes or otherwise sacrificing portability.

Although its genesis is independent, this work is also similar to an earlier mechanism reported by Eric Allman and David Been at the 1985 USENIX conference [Allman85]. It shares the overall goal of providing a portable implementation of exceptions in C; moreover, both packages use the C preprocessor to achieve that portability, although the earlier package requires some system-specific assembly code. The work described in this paper makes additional contributions in four areas: (1) no assembly code is required, (2) the syntactic presentation emphasizes the connection between exception-handling code and the program region over which that exception-handling code is active, (3) exception handlers can access local variables in the scope of the exception body, and (4) this facility includes a mechanism for specifying "finalization" actions (see section 3.3).

In this paper, section 2 outlines the deficiencies of the return-code mechanism traditionally used in C, and section 3 introduces an alternative paradigm. Section 4 provides a syntactic definition of the mechanism. Section 5 discusses the implementation of the exception facility. To achieve portability, this implementation is based on the C preprocessor and makes minimal assumptions about the operating environment. In a particular environment, considerable improvements in efficiency can be obtained by incorporating this syntax directly into the compiler, as discussed in section 5.2. As long as these extended compilers remain compatible with the preprocessor-based implementation, programmers can rely on that preprocessor implementation to maintain portability.

2. Weaknesses in the return-code paradigm

As a general technique, return codes have several deficiencies. First, it is often difficult to find an appropriate return code to indicate an exception when the function also returns data. In some cases, the need to find such a value leads to a counterintuitive weakening of the type system. One would expect, for example, that a function named getc would return a value of type char; to accommodate the end-of-file code, getc is defined to return an int.
Second, using a single return code to indicate an exception often means that any additional data providing the specific details that gave rise to the exception must be passed outside of the return code mechanism. In the standard Unix libraries, this is usually done with the special variable _errno_. Unfortunately, this strategy is not reentrant and complicates the design of packages that support multiple threads of control in a single address space.

Third, and most importantly, indicating exception conditions via return codes makes them too easy for programmers to ignore. This is particularly true in the development of hierarchical software packages, since each layer must check for the condition explicitly, deciding whether to handle it internally or to propagate it back to its caller. If a layer in the abstraction hierarchy fails to check for the condition, any trace of the exception is lost. This problem lies at the root of many hard-to-detect bugs in traditional C code.

3. Exceptions viewed as control structure

An alternative paradigm is to consider exception handling as part of the control structure. When an exception condition is detected, the program indicates that event by transferring control to a dynamically enclosing section of code specifically designated to react to that condition. The transfer of control is called raising an exception, and the code that detects and responds to the condition is called an exception handler.

For concreteness, imagine that a new file management package has been designed using this control-based exception paradigm. A client might then open the file test.dat using the following code:

```
TRY
    file = newopen("test.dat", "r");
EXCEPT(OpenError)
    printf("Cannot open the file test.dat\n");
ENDTRY;
```

The statement forms themselves are described in the the next section, but the example illustrates the mechanism. If the file test.dat exists and is readable, newopen returns normally and passes back a handle which is assigned to file. If, however, some problem is detected, the implementation of newopen can raise the OpenError exception. This causes control to be passed immediately to the printf in the EXCEPT handler.

Note that the statement which raises the OpenError exception can be nested arbitrarily deeply within the implementation of the file management package. When the exception is raised, the control stack is unwound to the level of the exception handler, and control proceeds from there. Finding no appropriate handler when an exception is raised constitutes a fatal error. This means that conditions that may safely be ignored must be specified explicitly in the code, thereby reducing the likelihood of error through a careless oversight.

As described below, the package offers considerably more functionality than is illustrated by the simple example above. For example, a TRY–EXCEPT statement can specify several independent exceptions and is not limited to a single handler. Each exception has its own handler body, so that the response to each condition is clearly indicated in the code. When an exception is raised, it is possible to pass additional data back to the handler. Thus, in the example above, the file handling package could pass an indication of the error type, so that the client could differentiate conditions like nonexistent file, protection violations, and so forth. This is handled in a reentrant fashion without requiring the use of a global variable such as _errno_. The package also provides a mechanism for specifying a “finalization” action for those cases in which an intervening software layer needs to ensure that some actions are performed even when an exception causes control to pass through this layer. This is discussed in more detail below under the description of the TRY–FINALLY statement.
4. Syntactic forms

This section describes the new "statement forms" that are defined as preprocessor macros in order to implement the exception facility in C. To use the package, it is necessary to read in the exception header file by including the line

```
#include "exception.h"
```

4.1 Declaring exceptions

In the exception package, a new exception is declared by using the type definition `exception`, as in

```
exception name;
```

Like any other variable declaration in C, the scope of an exception may be restricted by the use of the keyword `static`, or imported into another module by using `extern`. An exception is uniquely identified by its address; its value and the concrete type actually used are irrelevant to the operation of the package. In a typical implementation, the concrete type used for an exception will be a struct to ensure that lint will detect type errors in the use of exceptions.

4.2 TRY–EXCEPT statements

Once the exceptions are declared, a TRY–EXCEPT statement is used to associate one or more exception handlers with a sequence of statements. The TRY–EXCEPT statement has the form

```
TRY
  statements
EXCEPT(name–1)
  statements
EXCEPT(name–2)
  statements
...  ENDTRY
```

where any number of `EXCEPT` clauses may appear (up to an implementation-determined maximum).

The semantics of the TRY–EXCEPT statement are as follows. First, the statements associated with the TRY body are evaluated. If no exception conditions are encountered before control reaches the end of that statement sequence, the exception scope is exited and control passes to the end of the entire block. If, however, any of these statements (or any statement of a procedure dynamically nested within this block) raises an exception, control is passed immediately to the statements in the TRY–EXCEPT handler with a matching exception name.

Exceptions are raised by calling

```
RAISE(name, value);
```

where `name` is a declared exception and `value` is an int to be communicated back to the handler scope. When the RAISE statement is encountered, the dynamic stack of TRY scopes is searched for the innermost TRY–EXCEPT that declares a handler for this exception, or any handler for the predeclared exception ANY, which matches any exception. If none is found, an error exit occurs. If an appropriate handler is found, control returns to this stack context, and the statements associated with the appropriate handler are executed. These statements are executed outside of the local exception scope, so that any RAISE statements inside a handler propagate the exception back to the next higher level.
In a handler, the argument value passed to RAISE may be retrieved by using the name exception_value, which is automatically declared as an int in the scope of the exception handler. In most cases, this value will not be needed. Even so, the value argument must still be specified in RAISE, since RAISE is implemented as a macro and not as a procedure.

4.3 TRY–FINALLY statements

A second use of the TRY facility is to associate finalization code with a statement sequence in order to ensure that this code is executed even if the statement body terminates abnormally through an exception condition. This is accomplished using the TRY–FINALLY statement, which has the form

```
TRY
  statements
FINALLY
  statements
ENDTRY
```

In this form, the standard operation is to execute the TRY statement body followed by the statements in the FINALLY clause. The FINALLY body is also executed if the statements in the TRY body generate an exception that would pass control through this scope. When this occurs, the FINALLY clause is executed, and the exception is again raised, so that it is eventually caught by the appropriate handler.

For example, assume that acquire(res) and release(res) acquire and release some resource which requires exclusive access. The code fragment

```
acquire(res);
TRY
  ... code for accessing the resource ...
FINALLY
  release(res);
ENDTRY
```

guarantees that the resource is released, even if the accessing code raises an exception. It is the programmer's responsibility to ensure that this does not violate data integrity conditions in the data structures that manage the resource.

Note that explicit transfers of control out of a TRY–FINALLY statement cannot be intercepted without changing the compiler; only exceptions are correctly handled here. For example, it would be very convenient to write

```
acquire(res);
TRY
  return (res->data);
FINALLY
  release(res);
ENDTRY
```

in the hopes that returning from the TRY–FINALLY body would invoke the FINALLY clause (this is indeed the semantics in Modula-2+ and Modula-3), but this is not feasible in a portable implementation. Instead, it is necessary to assign the result to a temporary variable and write the return statement outside the TRY body.
5. Implementation of the exception facility

As noted in the introduction, the main purpose of this implementation is to demonstrate that writing a portable exception-handling facility in C is feasible. This implementation uses the C preprocessor to replace the syntactic forms used for exceptions with the actual code required to register and respond to the exception condition. The code is reproduced in full at the end of this paper, but it is best illustrated using a simple example.

5.1 Example of preprocessor expansion

Consider the simple TRY–EXCEPT example below:

```c
#include "exception.h"

exception e;

Test()
{
    TRY
    Body();
    EXCEPT(e)
    Handler();
    ENDTry
}
```

The expanded form of the Test procedure is given at the top of page 6.

The expanded TRY body begins by declare a local context block _ctx in the stack frame for the procedure, initializing the appropriate fields, and then linking this block into a chain of active exceptions. On the first pass, the variable _es is set to ES_Initialize. This variable can take on two other values: ES_EvalBody in the second iteration of the while loop, and ES_Exception if control returns to the setjmp via a call to RAISE.

The body of the TRY is not executed on the first iteration of the loop, which simply initializes the array of exceptions which are handled by this TRY–EXCEPT. The second pass evaluates the body. If RAISE is called, this is translated into a call on _Raise_Exception, which searches through the exception stack to find the appropriate handler and then uses longjmp to return to this context. When this occurs, _es is set to ES_Exception and the conditionals in the expanded EXCEPT clauses select the correct handler.

5.2 Preprocessor-based implementation vs. compiler support

The preprocessor-based implementation illustrated above does not generate particularly efficient code, mostly because the implementation relies on macro expansion and has no opportunity to perform context-sensitive expansion or to reorder the code. A compiler could do much better.

Implementing this facility directly within the compiler is certainly an option. A compiler can recognize this syntax and generate considerably more efficient code. In particular, a compiler can reduce significantly the overhead required to enter an exception scope by moving much of that work into the code for raising the exception; since most applications will use the exception for the less frequent cases, this tradeoff improves overall performance. By itself, a strategy that involves compiler changes sacrifices portability. However, as long as a preprocessor-based implementation exists, it is certainly reasonable to extend specific compilers to provide this facility with a much lower overhead.
Test()
{
    
    context_block _ctx;
    int _es = ES_Initialize;
    _ctx.nx = 0;
    _ctx.link = NULL;
    _ctx.finally = 0;
    _ctx.link = exceptionStack;
    exceptionStack = &_ctx;
    if (setjmp(_ctxjmp) != 0) _es = ES_Exception;
    while (1) {
        if (_es == ES_EvalBody) {
            Body();
            if (_es == ES_EvalBody) exceptionStack = _ctx.link;
            break;
        }
        if (_es == ES_Initialize) {
            if (_ctx.nx >= MaxExceptionsPerScope)
                exit(ETooManyExceptClauses);
            _ctx.array[_ctx.nx++] = &e;
        } else if (_ctx.id == &e || &e == &ANY) {
            int exception_value = _ctx.value;
            exceptionStack = _ctx.link;
            Handler();
            if (_ctx.finally && _es == ES_Exception)
                RaiseException(_ctx.id, _ctx.value);
            break;
        }
    }
    _es = ES_EvalBody;
}

Figure 1
Expansion of Test procedure

The overhead cost incurred by the preprocessor implementation is illustrated in the expanded form of the Test procedure given above. Much of the overhead arises because the preprocessor cannot take contextual information into account. For example, given a TRY statement with two EXCEPT clauses, a compiler would generate different code in each position, since the operations required at the end of the TRY body differ from those required at the end of the first EXCEPT clause. Unfortunately, the preprocessor cannot do this. All it can do is expand the EXCEPT macro in a context-independent way. This gives rise to redundant tests, like the

    if (_es == ES_EvalBody)

conditional after the main body. If the code reaches here, the condition must be true, although it will be false when the same macro is expanded at the end of an EXCEPT clause. Integrating this syntax into the compiler would make it possible to eliminate such redundancy.
Another advantage of the compiler-based implementation is that it can certainly provide better checking for syntactic errors. Like most macro-based extensions, relying on the C preprocessor means that some syntactic errors will be able to pass through without detection and that any errors that are detected will be reported in the context of the expanded forms.

5.3 Implementation dependencies

The implementation depends on the existence of the library routines setjmp and longjmp to effect the actual transfer of control. These routines are supported in many non-Unix implementations of C, so that this dependency should not significantly reduce the portability of the package. In particular, no assumptions are made about the internal structure of a jmp_buf as defined in the header file setjmp.h.

Even so, it is important to be aware that some systems impose implementation-dependent restrictions on the use of setjmp and longjmp, particularly when the compiler tries to be too clever. If such restrictions exist, this exception package may not be usable. We consider such “implementations” of setjmp and longjmp to be buggy and do not believe that compiler and language changes should be introduced to accommodate these environments.

5.4 Implementation on a multiprocessor

The implementation described in this paper uses the global variable exceptionStack as a pointer to a chain of active exception blocks. This is appropriate in a conventional Unix environment, but would fail in a concurrent environment in which multiple independent lightweight processes (threads) share a single address space [Rovner83, Cooper88, Birrell89]. If threads are supported by the operating system, it is necessary to maintain separate copies of this pointer for each thread. If the implementation of concurrency provides for a thread-specific data area, the chain pointer would presumably be placed there. Otherwise, it will be necessary to simulate this by, for example, hashing on the thread id.

5.5 Other tradeoff considerations in the implementation

In this implementation, the context_block structure uses an array of exceptions rather than a linked list to avoid the cost of dynamic allocation when exceptions are registered. This has the negative effect of placing a fixed upper bound on the number of exceptions per scope, but this is not likely to become a serious problem in practice.

In the code for _Raise_Exception, two loops are executed: one to determine whether any exception handler exists, and a second to execute the FINALLY clauses. A single loop could be used here, but the two-loop strategy has the advantage that the EUUnhandledException error occurs at the original stack context, making it easier to find unhandled exceptions in the debugger.

6. Conclusions

This package demonstrates that an exception-handling facility can be implemented in C without requiring extensions to the compiler or non-standard assumptions about the operating environment. This means that programs written to use exceptions will be portable to a wide variety of architectures, operating systems, and compilers. If greater efficiency is required, this syntax can be integrated into the compiler, maintaining portability through the preprocessor-based implementation.

7. Acknowledgments

I am indebted to Garret Swart for reading through several drafts of this paper and for providing the initial push that got me to write a report on this work.
8. References


Implementing Exceptions in C

/* Copyright 1989 Digital Equipment Corporation. */
/* Distributed only by permission. */
/* *-----------------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/* File: exception.h */
/* Last modified on Wed Mar 15 16:40:41 PST 1989 by roberts */
/* *-----------------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/* The exception package provides a general exception handling mechanism */
/* for use with C that is portable across a variety of compilers and */
/* operating systems. The design of this facility is based on the */
/* exception handling mechanism used in the Modula-2+ language at DEC/SRC */
/* and is described in detail in the paper in the documents directory. */
/* For more background on the underlying motivation for this design, see */
/* SRC Research Report #3. */
/* *-----------------------------------------------------------------------------*/

#include <setjmp.h>

#define MaxExceptionsPerScope 10
#define ETooManyExceptClauses 101
#define EUnhandledException 102

#define ES_Initialize 0
#define ES_EvalBody 1
#define ES_Exception 2

typedef struct { char *name } exception;

typedef struct _ctx_block {
    jmp_buf jmp;
    int nx;
    exception *array[MaxExceptionsPerScope];
    exception *id;
    int value;
    int finally;
    struct _ctx_block *link;
} context_block;

extern exception ANY;
extern context_block *exceptionStack;
extern void _RaiseException(/* e, v */);

#define RAISE(e, v) _RaiseException(&e, v)
#define TRY
{
    context_block _ctx;
    int _es = ES_Initialize;
    _ctx.nx = 0;
    _ctx.link = NULL;
    _ctx.finally = 0;
    _ctx.link = exceptionStack;
    exceptionStack = &_ctx;
    if (setjmp(_ctx jmp) != 0) _es = ES_Exception;
    while (1) {
        if (_es == ES_EvalBody) {
#define EXCEPT(e)
            if (_es == ES_EvalBody) exceptionStack = _ctx.link;
            break;
        }
        if (_es == ES_Initialize) {
            _ctx.array[_ctx.nx++] = &e;
        } else if (_ctx.id == &e || &e == &ANY) {
            int exception_value = _ctx.value;
            exceptionStack = _ctx.link;
            exception_value;
        }
    }
#define FINALLY
    if (_es == ES_Initialize) {
        _ctx.finally = 1;
    } else {
        exceptionStack = _ctx.link;
    }
#define ENDTRY
    if (_ctx.finally && _es == ES_Exception) {
        _RaiseException(_ctx.id, _ctx.value);
        break;
    }
    _es = ES_EvalBody;
}
#include <stdio.h>
#include "exception.h"

custom_block *exceptionStack = NULL;

exception ANY;

void _RaiseException(e, v)
exception *e;
int v;
{
    context_block *cb, *xb;
    exception *t;
    int i, found;

    found = 0;
    for (xb = exceptionStack; xb != NULL; xb = xb->link) {
        for (i = 0; i < xb->nx; i++) {
            t = xb->array[i];
            if (t == e || t == &ANY) {
                found = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    if (found) break;
}

if (xb == NULL) exit(EUnhandedException);
for (cb = exceptionStack; cb != NULL; cb = cb->link);
exceptionStack = cb;

longjmp(cb->jmp, ES_Exception);
SRC Reports

"A Kernel Language for Modules and Abstract Data Types."
R. Burstall and B. Lampson.
Research Report 1, September 1, 1984.

"Optimal Point Location in a Monotone Subdivision."
Herbert Edelsbrunner, Leo J. Guibas, and Jorge Stolfi.

"On Extending Modula-2 for Building Large, Integrated Systems."
Poul Rovner, Roy Levin, John Wick.

"Eliminating goto’s while Preserving Program Structure."
Lyle Ramshaw.

"Larch in Five Easy Pieces."
J. V. Guttag, J. J. Horning, and J. M. Wing.

"A Caching File System for a Programmer’s Workstation."
Michael D. Schroeder, David K. Gifford, and Roger M. Needham.

"A Fast Mutual Exclusion Algorithm."
Leslie Lamport.

"On Interprocess Communication."
Leslie Lamport.

"Topologically Sweeping an Arrangement."
Herbert Edelsbrunner and Leonidas J. Guibas.
Research Report 9, April 1, 1986.

"A Polymorphic λ-calculus with Type:Type."
Luca Cardelli.

"Control Predicates Are Better Than Dummy Variables For Reasoning About Program Control."
Leslie Lamport.

"Fractional Cascading."
Bernard Chazelle and Leonidas J. Guibas.

"Retiming Synchronous Circuitry."
Charles E. Leiserson and James B. Saxe.

"An O(n²) Shortest Path Algorithm for a Non-Rotating Convex Body."
John Hershberger and Leonidas J. Guibas.

"A Simple Approach to Specifying Concurrent Systems."
Leslie Lamport.

"A Generalization of Dijkstra’s Calculus."
Greg Nelson.

"win and sin: Predicate Transformers for Concurrency."
Leslie Lamport.

"Synchronizing Time Servers."
Leslie Lamport.
Research Report 18, June 1, 1987.

"Blossoming: A Connect-the-Dots Approach to Splines."
Lyle Ramshaw.

"Synchronization Primitives for a Multiprocessor: A Formal Specification."
A. D. Birrell, J. V. Guttag, J. J. Horning, R. Levin.

"Evolving the UNIX System Interface to Support Multithreaded Programs."
Paul R. McJones and Garret F. Swart.

"Building User Interfaces by Direct Manipulation."
Luca Cardelli.

"Firefly: A Multiprocessor Workstation."

"A Simple and Efficient Implementation for Small Databases."
Andrew D. Birrell, Michael B. Jones, and Edward P. Woobber.
“Real-time Concurrent Collection on Stock Multiprocessors.”
John R. Ellis, Kai Li, and Andrew W. Appel.

“Parallel Compilation on a Tightly Coupled Multiprocessor.”
Mark Thierry Vandevoorde.

“Concurrent Reading and Writing of Clocks.”
Leslie Lamport.

“A Theorem on Atomicity in Distributed Algorithms.”
Leslie Lamport.

“The Existence of Refinement Mappings.”
Martín Abadi and Leslie Lamport.

“The Power of Temporal Proofs.”
Martín Abadi.

“Modula-3 Report.”

“Bounds on the Cover Time.”
Andrei Broder and Anna Karlin.

Kenneth Brooks.

“Blossoms are Polar Forms.”
Lyle Ramshaw.

“An Introduction to Programming with Threads.”
Andrew Birrell.

“Primitives for Computational Geometry.”
Jorge Stolfi.

“Ruler, Compass, and Computer: The Design and Analysis of Geometric Algorithms.”
Leonidas J. Guibas and Jorge Stolfi.

“Can fair choice be added to Dijkstra’s calculus?”
Manfred Broy and Greg Nelson.