“Sisyphus” by Frank Williams (b. 1947), USA
2003. Mixed media on canvas. 143x195cm.

In Greek myth, Sisyphus was condemned to roll a boulder up hill over and over again.
Statements

- Control flow
- Iteration and recursion
- Iterators, generators in Icon
- Recursion
- Nondeterminacy

Exception handling does have an impact on the flow of control; we cover this topic elsewhere.
Definition

A *statement* is a construct of a programming language that

1. performs some basic action, or
2. governs the flow of control.
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2. governs the flow of control.

The basic actions of a program are
1. the assignment to store (discussed earlier), and
2. input/output (about which we have not in particular to say).
Control flow

Definition

A computer program directs the computer to execute a stream of instructions from among many possible sequences of instructions. This directed, continuous stream of actions is the control flow.

Normally, each statement—left to right, top to bottom, like reading a book in English—in the program is executed one after the other. This is sequential flow of control.
The basic computer instruction that departs from the sequential flow of control is the goto. The conditional goto instruction is the essential way in which computer hardware comes to a decision. As such it is indispensable to computation.

```plaintext
...  
if (A == 0) goto 10  
...  
10  ...
```
EDSGER W. DIJKSTRA

Fundamental contributions to programming as a high, intellectual challenge.
Edsger Wybe Dijkstra (1930–2002)

His 1969 letter to the editor "Go to statement considered harmful," in the CACM ignited the goto controversy.

His 1975 book *A Discipline of Programming*, was the manifesto of the structured revolution which demonstrated it was possible to express computation with human-centric constructs and not tedious machine instructions.
Edsger Wybe Dijkstra (1930–2002)

(I have always heard his name pronounced “dike-stra,” and I have been told this is close to the Dutch pronunciation.)

Dijkstra was born in Rotterdam, Netherlands in 1930. ACM Turing Award in 1972, the 1982 IEEE Computer Pioneer Award. He held the Schlumberger Centennial Chair in Computing Sciences at the University of Texas at Austin, 1984-1999, and retired as Professor Emeritus in 1999. Died 6 August 2002 at his home in Nuenen, the Netherlands.
10 J = 1
11 COME FROM 20
12 WRITE (6,40) J
   STOP
13 COME FROM 10
20 J = J+2
40 FORMAT (I4)
This was picked up in INTERCAL

(1) PLEASE

.  
.  

(2) DO COME FROM (1)

which has included other dubious features including output in Roman Numerals and the “ignore” variables.
Eliminating GOTO

“At the IFIP Congress in 1971 I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Eichi Goto of Japan, who cheerfully complained that he was always being eliminated.”


Cartoon by Alan Guzman
Florida Tech, 2019
Structured Programming

Compound statements (statements containing other statements) act to divert the control flow and serve a purpose like parentheses in expressions.
“Flaw” Charts
Structured Programming

if, while, do–until
Single entry point and single exit point. Note also the case/switch statement.

```
loop
  exit when [c]
  ...
  ...
  ...
end loop;
```

```
loop
  ...
  ...
  ...
  exit when [c]
end loop;
```

```
loop
  ...
  ...
  ...
  exit when [c]
end loop;
```
Structured Programming

Even the most convoluted control rarely calls for a goto.

```
loop for (;;) {
    ...
    ...
    exit; break;
    ...
    ...
end loop;
```
Midtest Loops

Modula (the precursor to Modula-2) introduced a mid-test loop with one or more exit points as a supplement to the pretest (while) and post-test (repeat-until) loops.

5.13 Loop statements

Loop statements specify the repeated execution of statement sequences. The repetition can be terminated depending on values of possibly several Boolean expressions, called conditions.

```
loopstatement = "loop" statementsequence
{ "when" expression [ "do" statementsequence ] "exit"
  statementsequence } "end".
```

Wirth, “Modula”, 1976 page 18
In Modula-2 this gave way to the less structured, but more convenient `EXIT` statement. A loop may have several exit statements.
The exit statements may be nested in other control constructs (WHILE, CASE, IF, etc.), but they break out of only the most deeply nested LOOP statement.

\[
\text{LOOP} \\
\{\text{statement list}\}_0 \\
\text{IF } \{\text{condition}\}_1 \text{ THEN EXIT END; } \\
\{\text{statement list}\}_1 \\
\text{END; }
\]

Ada has an exit-when statement that breaks out of any nested loop.

\[
l: \text{ loop} \\
\{\text{statement list}\}_0 \\
\text{exit } l \text{ when } \{\text{condition}\}_1; \\
\{\text{statement list}\}_1 \\
\text{end loop } l;
\]
Java is much the same but has no special loop construct; one must use the while or the for loop.

```java
1: for (;;)
   {  
      ⟨statement list⟩₀
      if ⟨condition⟩₁ break 1;
      ⟨statement list⟩₁
   }
```

Without a label break (and continue) in Java refer to the most closely enclosing for, while, do, or switch statement.
Non-local control:

- goto
- multi-level break [just mentioned]
- exception handling [later]
- multi-level return; call with continuation [omitted]
Bohm-Jacopini said all you needed was one while loop. This is approach to structuring a programming is more likely to obscure than improve it. Requiring all loops to have a single exit may write local variables and also code publication. Studies who programming complex interaction in Pascal is more error prone.

Kosaraju in 1973 proved that it’s possible to avoid adding additional variables in structured programming, as long as arbitrary-depth, multi-level breaks from loops are allowed. But duplicating some come may be necessary.
Iteration

Modula-2

FOR i := first TO last BY step DO
  ...
END

Most languages, including Algol 68, Pascal, Ada, Fortran 77 and 90/95, and Modula-3 prohibit changes to the loop index within the body of the loop. In Ada, step is 1 or -1.

Tip: Use a for loop when you know the number times a block of code needs to be repeated.
Sebesta, “Section 8.4.4 Iteration Based on Data Structures,” pages 336–337. A Perl example:

```perl
@names = {"Bob", "Carol", "Ted", "Alice"}
foreach $name (@names) {
    print $name;
}
```

A Python example of iterating over a list:

```python
names = ["Bob", "Carol", "Ted", "Alice"]
for name in names:
    print name
```
Iterators

Clu examples, Scott, Figure 6.5, page 288 and Figure 6.6, page 289.
Iterators

Idiom for stepping through all the key-value pairs in a Java Map collection:

```java
for (Iterator i = m.entrySet().iterator(); i.hasNext();)
{
    final Map.Entry e = (Map.Entry) i.next();
    System.out.printf("%s: %s%n", e.getKey(), e.getValue());
}
```

With the enhanced for loop introduced with in the revised Java language introduced in 2004:

```java
for (Map.Entry e : m.entrySet()) {
    System.out.printf("%s: %s%n", e.getKey(), e.getValue());
}
```
Icon Generators


... to ... by ...

`upto(chars,str)` # all positions at which any char in chars appears

`find(substr,str)`

```plc
every i := first to last by step do { write(i) }
every i:=1 + upto(’ ’,s) do { write(i) }
every write (1+upto(’ ’,s))

if 2>6 then { ... }
if (i:=find(‘ab’,s)>6 then { ... }
```
def gensquares(N):
    for i in range(N):
        yield i ** 2

for i in gensquares(5):
    print i, "; "
List Comprehension

List Comprehension Python (also in Haskell)

[expression for name in sequence [if conditional] ...]

```python
>>> [x**2 for x in range(10)]
[0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81]

>>> noprimes = [j for i in range(2,8) for j in range(2*i, 50, i)]
>>> primes = [x for x in range(2,50) if x not in noprimes]
>>> print primes
[2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,31,37,41,43,47]

composite = [j | i <- [2..8], j <- [2*i, 3*i .. 50]]
primes = [x | x <- [2..50], not (x ‘elem‘ composite)]
```
Proposed Ada 202x Map/Reduce Iterators for parallelism

-- Reduction expression to sum array elements
Result : Integer :=
   [for Element of Arr => Element]’Reduce("+", 0);

-- Create an unbounded string containing the alphabet
Alphabet : Unbounded_String :=
   [for Letter in 'A'..'Z' => Letter]’
      Reduce ("&", Null_Unbounded_String, "&");

-- Determine how many people in a database are over 30
ThirtySomethings : constant Natural :=
   (for P of Personnel => (if Age(P)>30 then 1 else 0)]’
      Reduce("+", 0);
Proposed Ada 202x Map/Reduce Iterators for parallelism

```
parallel
  P := Compute_Prime (Bits=>4096, RNG=>"/dev/random");
and
  P := Compute_Prime (Bits=>4096, RNG=>"/dev/random");
end parallel
parallel
  N := P*Q;
and
  Phi := (P-1) * (Q - 1);
end parallel
parallel
  Public_Key := Make_Public_Key (N, Phi)
and
  Private_Key := Make_Private_Key (N, Phi)
end parallel
```
Recursion

By iteration we mean loops (while, for) as opposed to recursion.
int gcd(int a, int b) {
    if (a==b) return a;
    else if (a>b) {
        a = a-b;
        goto start;
    } else {
        b = b-a;
        goto start;
    }
}

int gcd(int a, int b) {
    start:
    if (a==b) return a;
    else if (a>b) {
        a = a-b;
        goto start;
    } else {
        b = b-a;
        goto start;
    }
}
Recursion

Theory: Don’t need iteration, recursion is enough.
Practice: Can be as efficient as iteration \textit{tail recursion}. (Sebesta, 9th ed., Section 15.4, page 660.) Optimizing transformations like \textit{continuation-passing style} is an advanced topic in functional programming.

\textit{We really did not understand the implications of recursion, or its value, at the ALGOL 60 meeting in Paris. McCarthy did, but the rest of us didn’t.}

Perlis, 1978
Nondeterminacy

Compute the maximum:

\[
\text{if } x \geq y \rightarrow m := x \\
\text{\quad } y \geq x \rightarrow m := y \\
\text{fi.}
\]

Compute the gcd:

\[
x := X; y := Y; \\
\text{do } x > y \rightarrow x := x - y \\
\text{\quad } y > x \rightarrow y := y - x \\
\text{od.}
\]

Used in Hoare’s CSP and for concurrency in Occam, Ada and SR.
Parallelism

FORALL a HPF (High-Performance FORTRAN) extension to Fortran 90 found in the Fortran 95 standard.

FORALL (i=1:size, j=i:size)
    hilbert(i,j) = 1.0 / real (i+j+1)
END FORALL

Figure 2. Historical growth in single-processor performance and a forecast of processor performance to 2020, based on the ITRS roadmap. A dashed line represents expectations if single-processor performance had continued its historical trend.
Microprocessor clock speed

Microprocessor clock speed measures the number of pulses per second generated by an oscillator that sets the tempo for the processor. It is measured in hertz (pulses per second).

Significance of Nondeterminacy

Usually programming languages prescribe exactly the order of execution for all statements even though the algorithm may not depend on the order.

\[ X := 3; \quad Y := 7; \quad \text{ // one order} \]
\[ Y := 7; \quad X := 3; \quad \text{ // another} \]

Computer hardware today is highly parallel and it requires great effort on the part of compiler to find some of the parallelism hidden in the unnecessarily, over-constrained program sequence.
Significance of Nondeterminacy

Propose Ada 202x parallel block statement

\[
\text{parallel do} \\
\quad \text{X := 3;}
\text{and} \\
\quad \text{Y := 7;}
\text{end do;}
\]
Significance of Nondeterminacy

Proposed Ada 202x parallel loop

```
parallel for I in 1 .. 1_000 loop
   A(I) := B(I) + C(I);
end loop;

parallel for Elem of Arr loop
   Elem := Elem * 2;
end loop;
```
Pure functional and logic programming languages have no sequentially (with applies no opportunity to observe side effects), and so have limitless opportunity for parallelism.
Exception handling, see Sebesta, seventh edition, Chapter 11.
Call-backs, Java GUI event handling, see Sebesta, seventh edition, Chapter 11.
Where is the main? Applets (run by the browser), serverlets (run by the server),
GUI programs (reactive to user gestures).
Switch

test 1 → statement 1
false

![Diagram image]

test 2 → statement 2
false
dotted line

test n → statement n
false

PLC:Statements
Review

Scott 6.9, Review Questions