# FORTRAN, Part 4 

CS4100
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## SCOPE

- Scope of a binding of a name
- Region of program where binding is visible
- In FORTRAN
- Subprogram names GLOBAL
- Can be called from anywhere
- Variable names LOCAL
- To subprogram where declared


## Contour Diagram

Global scope


## Once we have subprograms...

- We need to find a way to share data
- Parameters
- Pass by reference
- Pass by value-result
- Caller copies value of actual to formal variable
- On return, caller copies result value to actual
» Omit for constants or expressions as actuals


## Once we have subprograms...

- Share Data With Just Parameters?
- Cumbersome, and hard to maintain
- Produces long list of parameters
- If data structure changes, there are many changes to be made
- Violates information hiding


## Sharing Data

- FORTRAN's solution:
- COMMON blocks allow more flexibility
- Allows sharing data between subprograms
- Scope rules necessitation this
- Consider a symbol table

```
SUBROUTINE ARRAY2 (N, L, C, D1, D2)
COMMON /SYMTAB/ NAMES(100), LOC(100), TYPE(100)
SUBROUTINE VAR (N, L, C)
COMMON /SYMTAB/ NAMES(100), LOC(100), TYPE(100)
```


## COMMON Problems

- Tedious to write
- Unreadable
- Virtually impossible to change AND
- COMMON permits aliasing, which is dangerous
- If COMMON specifications don't agree, misuse is possible


## Aliasing

- The ability to have more than one name for the same memory location
- Very flexible!

COMMON /B/ M, A(100)

COMMON /B/ X, K, C(50), D(50)

## EQUIVALENCE

- Since dynamic memory allocation is not supported, and memory is scarce, FORTRAN has EQUIVALENCE

DIMENSION INDATA(10000), RESULT(8000)
EQUIVALENCE INDATA(1), RESULT(8)

- Allows a way to explicitly alias two arrays to the same memory


## EQUIVALENCE

- This is only to be used when usage of INDATA and RESULT do not overlap
- Allows access to different data types (float as if it was integer, etc.)
- Has same dangers as COMMON


## DESIGN: Syntactic Structures

- Languages are defined by lexics and syntax
- Lexics
- Way to combine characters to form words or symbols
- E.g. Identifier must begin with a letter, followed by no more than 5 letters or digits
- Syntax
- Way to combine symbols into meaningful instructions
- Syntactic analysis:

Lexical analyzer (scanner)
Syntactic analyzer (parser)

## Fixed Format Lexics

- Still using punch-cards!
- Particular columns had particular meanings
- Statements (columns 7-72) were free format

| Columns | Purpose |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1-5$ | Statement number |
| 6 | Continuation |
| $7-72$ | Statement |
| $73-90$ | Sequence number |

## Blanks Ignored

- FORTRAN ignored spaces (not just white spaces)
- Thisisveryunfortunate!

```
DIMENSION INDATA(10000), RESULT(8000)
D I M E N S I O N I N D A T A (1 0 0 0 0), R E S U L T (8000)
DIMENSIONINDATA(10000),RESULT(8000)
```

- Lexing and parsing such a language is very difficult


## Blanks Ignored

- In combination with other features, it promoted mistakes

```
DO 20 I = 1. 100
DO 20 I = 1, 100
DO20I = 1.100
```

- Variable DO20I is unlikely, but . and , are next to each other on the keyboard...


## No Reserved Words

- FORTRAN allows variable named IF

DIMENSION IF (100)

- How do you read this?

IF (I - 1) = 123
IF (I - 1) 1, 2, 3

- The compiler does not know what
if ( I - 1) will be
- Needs to see , or = to decide


## Algebraic Notation

- One of the main goals was to facilitate scientific computing
- Algebraic notation had to look like math
$-\left(-B+\operatorname{SQRT}\left(B^{* *} 2-4^{*} A A^{*} C\right)\right) /\left(2^{*} A\right)$
- Very good, compared to our pseudo-code
- Problems
- How do you parse and execute such a statement?


## Operators Need Precedence

- $b^{2}-4 a c==\left(b^{2}\right)-(4 a c)$
- $\quad a b^{2}==a\left(b^{2}\right)$
- Precedence rules

1. Exponentiation
2. Multiplication and division
3. Addition and subtraction

- Operations on the same level are associated to the left (read left to right)
- How about unary operators (-)?


## Some Highlights

- Integer type is overworked
- Integer
- Character strings
- Addresses
- Weak typing
- Combine the two and we have a security loophole
- Meaningless operations can be performed without warning


## Some Highlights

- Arrays
- Only data structure
- Data constructor
- Static
- Limited to three dimensions
- Restrictions on index expressions
- Optimized
- Column major order for 2-dimensional
- Not required to be initialized

