Control Constructs

These will change the sequential execution order
Will cover the main constructs in some detail
We will cover procedure call later

The main ones are:

- **Conditionals** (IF etc.)
- **Loop** (DO etc.)
- **Switches** (SELECT/CASE etc.)

Loops are by far the most complicated.
The oldest and the simplest is the single statement `IF

IF (logical expression) simple statement

If the logical expression is `.True.` then the simple statement is executed.

If the logical expression is `.False.` then the whole statement has no effect.
Single Statement IF (2)

Some examples:

IF (X < A) X = A

IF (INT(a*b-c) <= 47) mytest = .true.

IF (MOD(Cnt,10) == 0) WRITE(*,*) CNT

Unsuitable for anything complicated.

Only action statements (assignment, input/output) can be used. Nothing complicated like another IF statement or anything containing blocks.
Block IF Statement

A block IF statement is much more flexible

Here is the most traditional form of it

IF (logical expression) THEN
    then block of statements
ELSE
    else block of statements
ENDIF

If the expr is .TRUE. then the first block is executed
If not, the second block is executed.

ENDIF or END IF can be used.
LOGICAL :: flip

IF (flip .AND. X /= 0.0) THEN
   PRINT *, 'Using the inverted form'
   X = 1.0/A
   Y = EXP(-A)
ELSE
   X = A
   Y = EXP(-A)
ENDIF
Omitting the ELSE

The **ELSE** and its block can also be omitted.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IF } (X > \text{Maximum}) \text{ THEN} & \\
& X = \text{Maximum} \\
\text{ENDIF} & \\
\text{IF } (\text{name}(1:4) \text{ == “Miss” OR } \& & \\
& \text{name}(1:4) \text{ == “Mrs.”}) \text{ THEN} & \\
& \text{name}(1:3) = \text{“Ms.”} & \\
& \text{name}(4:) = \text{name}(5:) & \\
\text{ENDIF} & \\
\end{align*}
\]
Including ELSE IF Blocks (1)

ELSE IF functions much like ELSE and IF

IF (X < 0.0) THEN ! This is tried first
  X = A
ELSE IF (X < 2.0) THEN ! This second
  X = A + (B-A)*(X-1.0)
ELSE IF (X < 3.0) THEN ! This third
  X = B + (C-B)*(X-2.0)
ELSE ! This is used if none succeed
  X = C
ENDIF
Including ELSE IF Blocks (2)

- You can have as many ELSE IFs as you wish
- There is only one ENDIF for the whole block
- All ELSE IFs must come before any ELSE
- They are checked in order and the first success is taken
- You can omit the ELSE in these constructs
- ELSE IF can also be spelled ELSEIF
Named IF Statements (1)

The IF can be preceded by `<name>`:
And the END IF followed by `<name>` note!
And any ELSE IF / THEN and ELSE may be

```
myifblock: IF (X < 0.0) THEN
    X = A
ELSE IF (X < 2.0) THEN myifblock
    X = A + (B-A)*(X-1.0)
ELSE myifblock
    X = C
ENDIF myifblock
```
Named IF Statements (2)

The **IF construct name** must match and be distinct
Can be a great help for checking and clarity
You should name at least all long **IFs**

If you don’t nest **IFs** that much this style is fine:

```plaintext
myifblock: IF (X < 0.0) THEN
    X = A
ELSE IF (X < 2.0) THEN
    X = A + (B-A)*(X-1.0)
ELSE
    X = C
ENDIF myifblock
```
Block Contents

• Almost any executable statements are okay
  Both kinds of IF, complete loops, etc.
  You may never notice the few restrictions

• This applies to all of the block statements
  IF, DO, SELECT, etc.

• Avoid deep levels and very long blocks
  Purely because they will confuse human readers
Example

phasetest: IF (state == 1) THEN
    IF (phase < pi_by_2) THEN
        ...
    ELSE
        ...
    ENDIF
ELSE IF (state == 2) THEN phasetest
    IF (phase > pi) PRINT *, ‘A bit odd here’
ELSE phasetest
    IF (phase < pi) THEN
        ...
    ELSE...
    ENDIF
ENDIF phasetest
SELECT CASE (1)

An alternative to the IF block for selective execution is the SELECT CASE statement. Can be used if the selection criteria are based on simple values in INTEGER, LOGICAL and CHARACTER.

It provides a streamlined syntax for an important special case of a multiway selection.
SELECT CASE (2)

The **basic format** is:

```
SELECT CASE ( <selector> )
    CASE (label-list-1)
        statements-1
    CASE (label-list-2)
        statements-2
    CASE (label-list-n)
        statements-n
    CASE DEFAULT
        statements-default
END SELECT
```
The label-list can take one of many forms:

- **val** → a specific value
- **val1, val2, val3** → a specific set of values
- **val1 : val2** → values between **val1** and **val2** inclusive
- **val1 :** → values larger than or equal to **val1**
- **: val2** → values less than or equal to **val2**

**val, val1** and **val2** must be **constants** or **parameters**!

Examples: **select_example1.f90** & **select_example2.f90**
Some important notes:

• The values in the label-lists should be unique. Otherwise you will get a compilation error.

• **CASE DEFAULT** should be used if possible as it guarantees that a match will be found even if it is an error condition.

• Technically the **CASE DEFAULT** can be placed anywhere within the **SELECT CASE** statement but the preferred position is at the bottom.
The **loop construct** in Fortran is known as the **do loop**. The basic syntax is:

```
[ loop name ] DO [ loop control ]
block of statements
END DO [ loop name ]
```

- loop name and loop control are optional
- With no loop control it loops indefinitely
- **END DO** or **ENDDO** can be used.
Indexed DO Loop (1)

This is the most common form.

```
DO <control-var> = <initial>, <final> [,<step>]  
    block of statements
END DO
```

- `<control var>` is an integer variable.
- `<initial>`, `<final>` and `<step>` are integer expressions
- If `<step>` is omitted its default value is 1.
- `<step>` cannot be zero.
Indexed DO Loop (2)

If `<step>` is positive:

• `<control-var>` receives the value of `<initial>`.

• If the value of `<control-var>` is less than or equal to `<final>`, the block of statements contained within the loop are executed.

• Then the value of `<control-var>` is iterated by `<step>` and compared to `<final>`.

• When the value of `<control-var>` exceeds the value of `<final>` execution moves below the END DO.
Indexed DO Loop (3)

If <step> is negative:

• <control-var> receives the value of <initial>.

• If the value of <control-var> is greater than or equal to <final>, the block of statements contained within the loop are executed.

• Then the value of <control-var> is iterated by <step> and compared to <final>.

• When the value of <control-var> is less than the value of <final> execution moves below the END DO.
Indexed DO Loop (4)

Important notes:

- `<step>` cannot be zero.

- Before the loop starts the values of `<initial>`, `<final>` and `<step>` are evaluated exactly once. i.e., these values are never re-evaluated as the loop executes.

- Never attempt to change the values of `<control-var>`, `<initial>`, `<final>` or `<step>`.

- Don’t use real variables for the loop expressions.

- Examples: `simpleloop.f90`
Non-Indexed DO Loop

We can omit the loop control but then we need a way to exit the loop.

- The **EXIT** statement brings the flow of control to the statement following the **END DO**.
- The **CYCLE** statement starts the next iteration.
- Examples: `exitloop.f90`
WHILE Loop

The **WHILE loop control** has the following form:

```plaintext
DO WHILE ( <logical expression> )

END DO
```

- The **logical expression** is reevaluated for each cycle.
- The loop exits as soon as it becomes `.FALSE.`.
- It’s actually a redundant feature as the same thing can be accomplished with an **EXIT** statement.
- Examples: `whileloop.f90`
CONTINUE is a statement that does nothing
Used to be fairly common particularly before END DO came along but now it is rare.
It’s mainly a placeholder for labels
This is purely to make the code clearer
It can be used anywhere a statement can.
RETURN and STOP

**RETURN** causes a procedure to halt execution with control given back to the calling program.

**STOP** halts execution cleanly. Typically used with an **IF** statement to stop the program if some error condition is encountered.