

2.3. The operator of unconditional transition. Conditional operators management.

Operator selection

Operator control Fortran programs include the following statements:

- Unconditional transfer operators;
- Conditional operators control;
- The operator of choice;
- Operators of cycles.

The program takes place from left to right, top to bottom. Operators are used to change the management of the program established order.

By unconditional transfer operators include operators GOTO or GO TO (these items equivalent). Normal unconditional transfer GOTO statement is the simplest operator control and means "go to." Syntax unconditional transfer GOTO operator following:

GOTO <label>

Example:

GOTO 10

The label, which refers to unconditional transfer GOTO operator in fixed format file recording operators put in the first five positions row on which you want to transfer management of the program. The file format with free entry operators - the operator, which transferred management. An important requirement for the label - it should be unique (not repeated in the program). The operator of unconditional transfer GOTO considered outdated design, which breeds too many labels and hinders transparency code. It is used in the context of any actions management program, in pure form is not applicable.

Performance GOTO «down» excludes from the program block of statements between the GOTO and the line is labeled a jump.

Example.

T = 12.

GOTO 30

C The next two lines are ignored

X = 1.

$T = 15 * X$

More C - string conversion

30 WRITE (*, *) T

Performance GOTO «Up» (without any other control operators) scores from the so-called infinite loop.

Example.

$T = 12.$

20 $T = T + .1$

WRITE (*, *) T

GOTO 20