

Zurich Conference on
"U n i v e r s a l l a n g u a g e"

Chairman: Prof. Bauer
Secretary: Katz

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- 8.) It is agreed, that the structures of the language should follow this principle as much as possible: Every declaration should be made at the point where it is operational, to avoid table look up and other crossreferende.
- 9.) We will use single line notation and a bracketting structure both for subscripts and for exponentiation, with different pairs of symbols in the text language, whose actual form has to be decided later. However, a multiline variant may be used for publication purposes, and the rules of transliteration will be described in a footnote. For exponentiation, it is up to the translator to decide on the numerical method to be used. Of course, a particular method may be specified directly.
(This modifies 7.) line 9 and supersedes 7.) note 7.)
- 10.) There will be no special operational signs to dencte absolute value. It will be expressed as a function, using the function name ABS. Other general operations, like SIGN and ENTIER, will also be expressed as functions.
- 11.) All the rules we have established for general arithmetics, apply to integer arithmetics and structurally to Boolean arithmetics, the operational symbols will be determined later.
- 12.) The nature of any variable must be specifically stated, if it is other than general. In evaluating an expression, we are not concerned with the arithmetics of the class of symbols that are involved. Classification of the result will be according to the class of the result identifier. Results which are classified as integers should be numerically integral. However, in any case they will be rounded to integers. (This includes 6.)_b line 6)
- 13.) Assignment statements
The equality sign in assignment statements has directional qualities. Whether both directions should be permitted has not yet been decided, nor have the particular symbols.

14.) Labels

Any statement may be labelled. The label is an identifier or a number, separated by delimiters. Without any declaration, the scope of a label is only the next following statement. If the label is followed by the declaration BEGIN, the scope of the label will continue to the corresponding declaration END, corresponding meant in the sense of bracketing. Thus these declarations describe a nested structure. The declaration END may ~~be~~ optionally be followed by the proper label. The statement(s) which are within the scope of the label, constitute a statement, ~~called Section.~~

Statements *labelled*
15.) ~~Sections~~, once defined, may be used in the sense of copying by a ~~section~~ call. This is in close parallel to the definition of "procedures" and the "procedure call". The word "procedure" has been adopted to denote subroutine or library routine generally, the word "procedure call" to denote "pseudo-formula" or "procedure statements". There is a difference between ~~section~~ calls and procedure calls: in procedure calls only the pre-determined parameters may be specified and these parameters must be specified.

16.) With respect to ~~section~~ calls, the following structural proposal finally was made:

1. A single ~~section~~ may be called by its label.
2. A sequence of statements may be called by giving the labels of the first and the last ~~section~~ which form the sequence if the first and the last ~~section~~ are on the same level of the bracketing structure of the sections involved.

This proposal was generally accepted, however some difficulties were foreseen concerning point 2. Final approval of the proposal was therefore delayed. Also the form of the section call was not decided.

17.) Jump statements

Unconditional jumps will have the form: GO TO e, where e is any label. Conditional jumps will be treated generally under the aspect of conditional(jump)statements. There was a strong feeling that the facility of a computed many-fork switch is desirable. However, the question of many-fork decisions at all is related to the concept of cases and subcases and needs general discussion.