Workshop: High-performance computing for economists

Lars Vilhuber¹ John M. Abowd¹ Richard Mansfield¹ Kevin L. McKinney

¹Cornell University, Economics Department,

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Basic subroutine programming

Goal

- Show the basics of proper subroutine programming
- Advantages, pitfalls
- Examples in R
- Tomorrow: generalization and differences in other programming languages

Control structures in programming languages

Mostly generic

- ▶ if, else: testing a condition [R, SAS]
- for: execute a loop a fixed number of times [R, in SAS: do]
- while: execute a loop while a condition is true [R,SAS]
- until: execute a loop until a condition is true [SAS]
- repeat: execute an infinite loop [R]
- break: break the execution of a loop [R, SAS]
- next: skip an interation of a loop [R]
- return: exit a function [R]

... in R

```
1 if(<condition>) {
2 ## do something
3 } else {
4 ## do something else
5 }
6 if(<condition1>) {
7 ## do something
8 } else if(<condition2>) {
9 ## do something different
10 } else {
11 ## do something different
12 }
```

... in R

```
1 if(<condition>) {
2 ## do something
3 } else {
4 ## do something else
5 }
6 if(<condition1>) {
7 ## do something
8 } else if(<condition2>) {
9 ## do something different
10 } else {
11 ## do something different
12 }
```

... in SAS

```
1 if (<condition>) then do;
2 ## do something
3 end; else do;
4 ## do something else
5 end;
6 if (<condition1>) then do;
7 ## do something
8 else if (<condition2>) then do;
9 ## do something different
10 end; else do;
11 ## do something different
12 end:
```

Run through a fixed sequence of numbers (or in R, a sequence of vectors)

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simple loop in R

```
for(i in 1:10) {
print(i)
}
```

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simple loop in R

```
1  for(i in 1:10) {
2  print(i)
3  }
```

... in SAS

```
1 do i = 1 to 10;
2 put i;
3 end:
```

Across programming languages, some flexibility:

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Equivalent loops in R

```
x <- c("a", "b", "c", "d")
for(i in 1:4) {
   print(x[i])
}
for(i in x) {
   print(i)
}
for(i in x) {
   print(i)
}
for(i in 1:4) print(x[i])</pre>
```

... in SAS

```
1 do i = 1 to 10;
2 put i;
3 end;
```