

# Recreating goto in Python; how and why

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<https://github.com/cdjc/goto>

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# Outline

- ▶ Memories
- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Mechanism
- ▶ Measurement
- ▶ Musing

# Memories: A short history of goto

- ▶ In the beginning was the goto
- ▶ 1958 Heinz Zemanek expresses doubts about goto at pre-ALGOL meeting.
- ▶ 1968 Edsger Dijkstra “GOTO Considered Harmful”
- ▶ 1974 Don Knuth “Structured Programming with go to statements”
- ▶ 1987 Frank Rubin “ ‘GOTO Considered Harmful’ Considered Harmful”
- ▶ 1995 Java first major language with no goto statement.

# Motivation: Why add goto to Python?

It seemed like a good idea at the time...

Also useful for:

1. Translating goto-filled code to python
2. Finite state machines
3. Generating python code programmatically
4. Breaking out of a nested loop

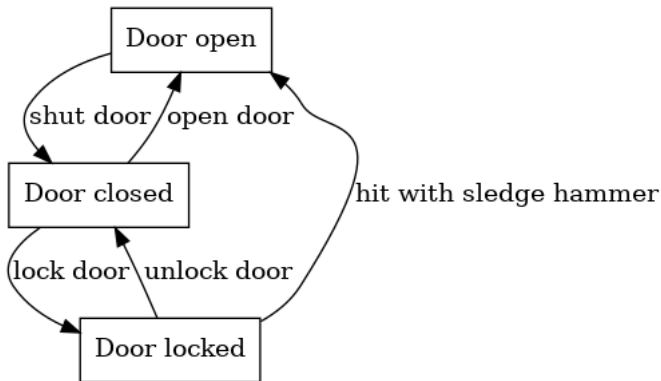
## Motivation: An extract from Hamurabi.bas (1970's)

From David Ahl's *101 Basic Computer Games*, 1973

```
320 PRINT "HOW MANY ACRES DO YOU WISH TO BUY";  
321 INPUT Q: IF Q<0 THEN 850  
322 IF Y*Q<=S THEN 330  
323 GOSUB 710  
324 GOTO 320  
330 IF Q=0 THEN 340  
331 A=A+Q: S=S-Y*Q: C=0  
334 GOTO 400
```

# Motivation: State Machines

- ▶ A finite set of states. Transitions from one state to another on some input/event.
- ▶ Can model real world mechanisms: (Traffic lights, doors, game AI, etc.)



# Mechanism: Goto using bytecode manipulation

Within a function that uses gotos:

1. (Mis)use attribute access for labels and goto.  
e.g. `label .found`
2. Extract a function's bytecode
3. Replace bytecode for `goto .found` with relative jump to label
4. Check for/Avoid/Mitigate various Bad Things
5. Replace the function's bytecode with the new goto-ified bytecode

## Mechanism: Simple example function

```
from goto import goto
```

```
@goto      # the goto decorator rewrites bytecode
def find_value(rectangle, n):
    for line in rectangle:
        for value in line:
            if value == n:
                rval = "found"
                goto .found    # jump down to label
    rval = "not found"
    label .found              # a no-op at runtime
    # ... other code here ...
    return rval
```

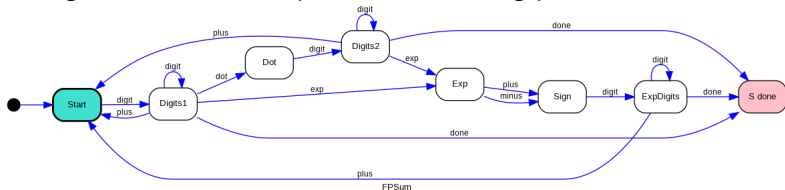


# Mechanism: Problems!

- ▶ At for-loop start, python pushes an iterator.  
Must pop iterators when jumping out of a loop
- ▶ Jumps more than 255 instructions require `EXTENDED_ARG` opcode
- ▶ Illegal:
  - ▶ Jump into a for-loop.
  - ▶ Jump into/out of `try`, `except`, `finally`, `with`
  - ▶ Multiple identical labels (or missing label)
  - ▶ Jump out of nested for loops more than 10 deep.
  - ▶ Very long jumps (65536 bytecodes)

# Measurement: Non-trivial state machine

Recognises valid sum expression of floating point numbers



Example: 123.45+60e+3+123.45e-67+12

# Measurement: State machine implementation methods

Compare:

- ▶ Use existing `python-statemachine` library
- ▶ Use for loop with a `match` statement
- ▶ Use a regular expression:  
`r'\d+(\.\d+)?(e[+-]\d+)?(\+\d+(\.\d+)?(e[+-]\d+)?)*\$'`
- ▶ Use `gotos` for transition between states

Using valid 30,000 character strings

## Measurement: results

Method	Recognition time	Slowdown
python-statemachine	504ms	180x
for-loop with match	21ms	7.5x
regular expression	3.1ms	1.1x
goto	2.8ms	1x

# Musings

- ▶ Bytecode rewriting is powerful
- ▶ Non-standard: CPython only
- ▶ Fast but fragile: Bytecode can change between python versions
- ▶ Historic re-enactment and fast state machines
- ▶ Don't use in production!

Questions?