David Gries

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5748450/david-gries-publications-by-year.pdf

Version: 2024-04-27

This document has been generated based on the publications and citations recorded by exaly.com. For the latest version of this publication list, visit the link given above.

The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

3,691 60 83 22 h-index g-index citations papers 89 4,136 1.4 4.94 L-index avg, IF ext. citations ext. papers

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|----|---|-------------------|-----------|
| 83 | Development of Correct Programs 2022 , 141-168 | | |
| 82 | A principled approach to teaching OO first 2008 , | | 10 |
| 81 | Where is programming methodology these days?. SIGCSE Bulletin, 2002, 34, 5-7 | О | 12 |
| 80 | How mathematical thinking enchances computer science problem solving. <i>SIGCSE Bulletin</i> , 2001 , 33, 390-391 | 0 | 2 |
| 79 | Adding the Everywhere Operator to Propositional Logic. <i>Journal of Logic and Computation</i> , 1998 , 8, 119 | -152 P | 5 |
| 78 | Audio formatting Making spoken text and math comprehensible. <i>International Journal of Speech Technology</i> , 1997 , 2, 21-31 | 1.3 | 1 |
| 77 | Formal justification of underspecification for S5. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1997 , 64, 115-121 | 0.8 | |
| 76 | K-M-P string matching revisited. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1997 , 64, 217-223 | 0.8 | 3 |
| 75 | Data refinement and the transform 1996 , 205-232 | | |
| 74 | Audio formattingMaking spoken text and math comprehensible. <i>International Journal of Speech Technology</i> , 1995 , 1, 21-31 | 1.3 | 6 |
| 73 | Audio formatting [presenting structured information aurally. <i>Multimedia Systems</i> , 1995 , 3, 116-125 | 2.2 | 1 |
| 72 | Teaching Math More Effectively, Through Calculational Proofs. <i>American Mathematical Monthly</i> , 1995 , 102, 691 | 0.3 | 8 |
| 71 | A NEW APPROACH TO TEACHING DISCRETE MATHEMATICS. <i>Primus</i> , 1995 , 5, 113-138 | 0.3 | 2 |
| 70 | Avoiding the undefined by underspecification. <i>Lecture Notes in Computer Science</i> , 1995 , 366-373 | 0.9 | 27 |
| 69 | Teaching as a logic tool (abstract). SIGCSE Bulletin, 1995 , 27, 384-385 | O | |
| 68 | Equational propositional logic. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1995 , 53, 145-152 | 0.8 | 16 |
| 67 | Equational logic as a tool. <i>Lecture Notes in Computer Science</i> , 1995 , 1-17 | 0.9 | |

| 66 | A Logical Approach to Discrete Math 1993 , | | 117 |
|----|--|------|-----|
| 65 | Data Refinement and the Transform. NATO ASI Series Series F: Computer and System Sciences, 1993, 93-11 | 19 | 1 |
| 64 | Trace-based network proof systems. <i>ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems</i> , 1992 , 14, 396-416 | 1.6 | 8 |
| 63 | The 1989 B 0 Taulbee survey. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1992 , 35, 133-143 | 2.5 | 11 |
| 62 | A constructive proof of Vizing theorem. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1992 , 41, 131-133 | 0.8 | 91 |
| 61 | Lectures on Data Refinement 1992 , 213-244 | | |
| 60 | Improving the curriculum through the teaching of calculation and discrimination. <i>Education and Computing</i> , 1991 , 7, 61-72 | | 2 |
| 59 | Teaching calculation and discrimination. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1991 , 34, 44-55 | 2.5 | 54 |
| 58 | The 1988 B 9 Taulbee survey report. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1990 , 33, 160-169 | 2.5 | 4 |
| 57 | The 1987¶988 Taulbee survey. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1989 , 32, 1217-1224 | 2.5 | 5 |
| 56 | Computing as a discipline. Communications of the ACM, 1989 , 32, 9-23 | 2.5 | 401 |
| 55 | The Cornell commission: on Morris and the worm. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1989 , 32, 706-709 | 2.5 | 20 |
| 54 | The 1988 snowbird report: a discipline matures. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1989 , 32, 294-297 | 2.5 | 3 |
| 53 | An optimal parallel algorithm for generating combinations. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1989 , 33, 135 | đ.89 | 14 |
| 52 | An algorithm for transitive reduction of an acyclic graph. <i>Science of Computer Programming</i> , 1989 , 12, 151-155 | 1.1 | 13 |
| 51 | Generating a random cyclic permutation. <i>BIT Numerical Mathematics</i> , 1988 , 28, 569-572 | 1.7 | 7 |
| 50 | Developing a linear algorithm for cubing a cyclic permutation. <i>Science of Computer Programming</i> , 1988 , 11, 161-165 | 1.1 | 8 |
| 49 | Computing as a discipline: preliminary report of the ACM task force on the core of computer science 1988 , | | 13 |

| 48 | The 1986-1987 Taulbee survey. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1988 , 31, 984-991 | 2.5 | 11 |
|----|--|---------------|-----|
| 47 | Computing as a discipline: preliminary report of the ACM task force on the core of computer science. SIGCSE Bulletin, 1988, 20, 41-41 | 0 | 5 |
| 46 | The 1985-1986 Taulbee survey. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1987 , 30, 688-694 | 2.5 | 11 |
| 45 | Hornerঙ rule and the computation of linear recurrences. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1987 , 25, 237-2 | 240 .8 | |
| 44 | In-situ inversion of a cyclic permutation. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1987 , 24, 11-14 | 0.8 | 8 |
| 43 | A note of Graham d convex hull algorithm. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1987 , 25, 323-327 | 0.8 | 19 |
| 42 | Modules for re-use. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 1987, 373-375 | 0.9 | |
| 41 | A model and temporal proof system for networks of processes. <i>Distributed Computing</i> , 1986 , 1, 7-25 | 1.2 | 39 |
| 40 | The 1984-1985 Taulbee survey. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1986 , 29, 972-977 | 2.5 | 9 |
| 39 | Imbalance between growth and funding in academic computing science: two trends c. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1986 , 29, 870-878 | 2.5 | 7 |
| 38 | A new notion of encapsulation. ACM SIGPLAN Notices, 1985, 20, 131-139 | 0.2 | 9 |
| 37 | General correctness: A unification of partial and total correctness. <i>Acta Informatica</i> , 1985 , 22, 67-83 | 0.9 | 36 |
| 36 | A model and temporal proof system for networks of processes 1985 , | | 15 |
| 35 | A new notion of encapsulation 1985, | | 19 |
| 34 | Behavior: a temporal appreach to process modeling. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 1985, 237-254 | 0.9 | 3 |
| 33 | Fault-tolerant broadcasts. Science of Computer Programming, 1984, 4, 1-15 | 1.1 | 33 |
| 32 | Finding repeated elements. Science of Computer Programming, 1982, 2, 143-152 | 1.1 | 254 |
| 31 | A note on a standard strategy for developing loop invariants and loops. <i>Science of Computer Programming</i> , 1982 , 2, 207-214 | 1.1 | 42 |

| 30 | A proof technique for communicating sequential processes. <i>Acta Informatica</i> , 1981 , 15, 281-302 | 0.9 | 104 |
|----------------------------|--|------------|--------------------|
| 29 | The Science of Programming 1981, | | 626 |
| 28 | Computing Fibonacci numbers (and similarly defined functions) in log time. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1980 , 11, 68-69 | 0.8 | 20 |
| 27 | Controlled density sorting. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1980 , 10, 169-172 | 0.8 | 6 |
| 26 | Assignment and Procedure Call Proof Rules. <i>ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems</i> , 1980 , 2, 564-579 | 1.6 | 45 |
| 25 | The Schorr-Waite graph marking algorithm. <i>Acta Informatica</i> , 1979 , 11, 223-232 | 0.9 | 22 |
| 24 | Is sometimes ever better than always? 1979 , 113-124 | | 4 |
| 23 | The Schorr-Waite graph marking algorithm 1979 , 58-69 | | 3 |
| 22 | Current ideas in programming methodology 1979 , 77-93 | | 2 |
| | | | |
| 21 | The multiple assignment statement 1979 , 100-112 | | 1 |
| 21 | The multiple assignment statement 1979 , 100-112 Is Sometimes Ever Better Than Always?. <i>ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems</i> , 1979 , 1, 258-265 | 1.6 | 9 |
| | Is Sometimes Ever Better Than Always?. ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems, | 1.6 2.5 | |
| 20 | Is Sometimes Ever Better Than Always?. <i>ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems</i> , 1979 , 1, 258-265 | | 9 |
| 20 | Is Sometimes Ever Better Than Always?. <i>ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems</i> , 1979 , 1, 258-265 A linear sieve algorithm for finding prime numbers. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1978 , 21, 999-1003 ACM SIGPLAN history of programming languages conference ALGOL 60 language summary. <i>ACM</i> | 2.5 | 9 |
| 20 19 18 | Is Sometimes Ever Better Than Always?. <i>ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems</i> , 1979, 1, 258-265 A linear sieve algorithm for finding prime numbers. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1978, 21, 999-1003 ACM SIGPLAN history of programming languages conference ALGOL 60 language summary. <i>ACM SIGPLAN Notices</i> , 1978, 13, 1 | 2.5 | 9 |
| 20 19 18 | Is Sometimes Ever Better Than Always?. <i>ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems</i> , 1979, 1, 258-265 A linear sieve algorithm for finding prime numbers. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1978, 21, 999-1003 ACM SIGPLAN history of programming languages conference ALGOL 60 language summary. <i>ACM SIGPLAN Notices</i> , 1978, 13, 1 Parallel Programming. <i>Informatik-Fachberichte</i> , 1978, 214-233 | 0.2 | 9 21 6 |
| 20 19 18 17 16 | Is Sometimes Ever Better Than Always?. <i>ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems</i> , 1979 , 1, 258-265 A linear sieve algorithm for finding prime numbers. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1978 , 21, 999-1003 ACM SIGPLAN history of programming languages conference ALGOL 60 language summary. <i>ACM SIGPLAN Notices</i> , 1978 , 13, 1 Parallel Programming. <i>Informatik-Fachberichte</i> , 1978 , 214-233 An exercise in proving parallel programs correct. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1977 , 20, 921-930 | 2.5 | 9 21 6 76 |

| 12 | Verifying properties of parallel programs. Communications of the ACM, 1976, 19, 279-285 | 2.5 | 339 |
|----|--|-----|-----|
| 11 | Some ideas on data types in high level languages. ACM SIGPLAN Notices, 1976 , 11, 120 | 0.2 | 1 |
| 10 | What should we teach in an introductory programming course?. SIGCSE Bulletin, 1974, 6, 81-89 | O | 23 |
| 9 | Panel discussion on structured programming. SIGCSE Bulletin, 1974 , 6, 60-68 | Ο | 1 |
| 8 | Describing an algorithm by Hopcroft. <i>Acta Informatica</i> , 1973 , 2, 97 | 0.9 | 56 |
| 7 | Program Schemes with Pushdown Stores. SIAM Journal on Computing, 1972 , 1, 242-268 | 1.1 | 29 |
| 6 | Programming by induction. <i>Information Processing Letters</i> , 1972 , 1, 100-107 | 0.8 | 5 |
| 5 | Use of transition matrices in compiling. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1968 , 11, 26-34 | 2.5 | 20 |
| 4 | Translator writing systems. Communications of the ACM, 1968, 11, 77-113 | 2.5 | 124 |
| 3 | The ALCOR Illinois 7090/7094 post mortem dump. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1967 , 10, 804-808 | 2.5 | 5 |
| 2 | Characterizations of certain classes of norms. <i>Numerische Mathematik</i> , 1967 , 10, 30-41 | 2.2 | 19 |
| 1 | Some techniques used in the ALCOR ILLINOIS 7090. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 1965 , 8, 496-500 | 2.5 | 15 |