Using GNU Fortran

For GCC version 4.8.0 (pre-release)

(GCC)

The gfortran team
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1 Introduction

This manual documents the use of gfortran, the GNU Fortran compiler. You can find in this manual how to invoke gfortran, as well as its features and incompatibilities.

Warning: This document, and the compiler it describes, are still under development. While efforts are made to keep it up-to-date, it might not accurately reflect the status of the most recent GNU Fortran compiler.

The GNU Fortran compiler front end was designed initially as a free replacement for, or alternative to, the unix f95 command; gfortran is the command you will use to invoke the compiler.

1.1 About GNU Fortran

The GNU Fortran compiler supports the Fortran 77, 90 and 95 standards completely, parts of the Fortran 2003 and Fortran 2008 standards, and several vendor extensions. The development goal is to provide the following features:

- Read a user’s program, stored in a file and containing instructions written in Fortran 77, Fortran 90, Fortran 95, Fortran 2003 or Fortran 2008. This file contains source code.
- Translate the user’s program into instructions a computer can carry out more quickly than it takes to translate the instructions in the first place. The result after compilation of a program is machine code, code designed to be efficiently translated and processed by a machine such as your computer. Humans usually are not as good writing machine code as they are at writing Fortran (or C++, Ada, or Java), because it is easy to make tiny mistakes writing machine code.
- Provide the user with information about the reasons why the compiler is unable to create a binary from the source code. Usually this will be the case if the source code is flawed. The Fortran 90 standard requires that the compiler can point out mistakes to the user. An incorrect usage of the language causes an error message. The compiler will also attempt to diagnose cases where the user’s program contains a correct usage of the language, but instructs the computer to do something questionable. This kind of diagnostics message is called a warning message.
- Provide optional information about the translation passes from the source code to machine code. This can help a user of the compiler to find the cause of certain bugs which may not be obvious in the source code, but may be more easily found at a lower level compiler output. It also helps developers to find bugs in the compiler itself.
- Provide information in the generated machine code that can make it easier to find bugs in the program (using a debugging tool, called a debugger, such as the GNU Debugger gdb).
- Locate and gather machine code already generated to perform actions requested by statements in the user’s program. This machine code is organized into modules and is located and linked to the user program.

The GNU Fortran compiler consists of several components:

- A version of the gcc command (which also might be installed as the system’s cc command) that also understands and accepts Fortran source code. The gcc command is
the *driver* program for all the languages in the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC); With *gcc*, you can compile the source code of any language for which a front end is available in GCC.

- The *gfortran* command itself, which also might be installed as the system’s *f95* command. *gfortran* is just another driver program, but specifically for the Fortran compiler only. The difference with *gcc* is that *gfortran* will automatically link the correct libraries to your program.

- A collection of run-time libraries. These libraries contain the machine code needed to support capabilities of the Fortran language that are not directly provided by the machine code generated by the *gfortran* compilation phase, such as intrinsic functions and subroutines, and routines for interaction with files and the operating system.

- The Fortran compiler itself, (*f95*). This is the GNU Fortran parser and code generator, linked to and interfaced with the GCC backend library. *f95* “translates” the source code to assembler code. You would typically not use this program directly; instead, the *gcc* or *gfortran* driver programs will call it for you.

### 1.2 GNU Fortran and GCC

GNU Fortran is a part of GCC, the *GNU Compiler Collection*. GCC consists of a collection of front ends for various languages, which translate the source code into a language-independent form called *GENERIC*. This is then processed by a common middle end which provides optimization, and then passed to one of a collection of back ends which generate code for different computer architectures and operating systems.

Functionally, this is implemented with a driver program (*gcc*) which provides the command-line interface for the compiler. It calls the relevant compiler front-end program (e.g., *f95* for Fortran) for each file in the source code, and then calls the assembler and linker as appropriate to produce the compiled output. In a copy of GCC which has been compiled with Fortran language support enabled, *gcc* will recognize files with `.f`, `.for`, `.ftn`, `.f90`, `.f95`, `.f03` and `.f08` extensions as Fortran source code, and compile it accordingly. A *gfortran* driver program is also provided, which is identical to *gcc* except that it automatically links the Fortran runtime libraries into the compiled program.

Source files with `.f`, `.for`, `.fpp`, `.ftn`, `.F`, `.FOR`, `.FPP`, and `.FTN` extensions are treated as fixed form. Source files with `.f90`, `.f95`, `.f03`, `.f08`, `.F90`, `.F95`, `.F03` and `.F08` extensions are treated as free form. The capitalized versions of either form are run through preprocessing. Source files with the lower case `.fpp` extension are also run through preprocessing.

This manual specifically documents the Fortran front end, which handles the programming language’s syntax and semantics. The aspects of GCC which relate to the optimization passes and the back-end code generation are documented in the GCC manual; see Section “Introduction” in *Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC)*. The two manuals together provide a complete reference for the GNU Fortran compiler.

### 1.3 Preprocessing and conditional compilation

Many Fortran compilers including GNU Fortran allow passing the source code through a C preprocessor (CPP; sometimes also called the Fortran preprocessor, FPP) to allow for
conditional compilation. In the case of GNU Fortran, this is the GNU C Preprocessor in the traditional mode. On systems with case-preserving file names, the preprocessor is automatically invoked if the filename extension is `.F`, `.FOR`, `.FTN`, `.fpp`, `.FPP`, `.F90`, `.F95`, `.F03` or `.F08`. To manually invoke the preprocessor on any file, use `--cpp`, to disable preprocessing on files where the preprocessor is run automatically, use `--nocpp`.

If a preprocessed file includes another file with the Fortran INCLUDE statement, the included file is not preprocessed. To preprocess included files, use the equivalent preprocessor statement `#include`.

If GNU Fortran invokes the preprocessor, `__GFORTRAN__` is defined and `__GNUC__`, `__GNUC_MINOR__` and `__GNUC_PATCHLEVEL__` can be used to determine the version of the compiler. See Section “Overview” in *The C Preprocessor* for details.

While CPP is the de-facto standard for preprocessing Fortran code, Part 3 of the Fortran 95 standard (ISO/IEC 1539-3:1998) defines Conditional Compilation, which is not widely used and not directly supported by the GNU Fortran compiler. You can use the program coco to preprocess such files ([http://www.daniellnagle.com/coco.html](http://www.daniellnagle.com/coco.html)).

### 1.4 GNU Fortran and G77

The GNU Fortran compiler is the successor to `g77`, the Fortran 77 front end included in GCC prior to version 4. It is an entirely new program that has been designed to provide Fortran 95 support and extensibility for future Fortran language standards, as well as providing backwards compatibility for Fortran 77 and nearly all of the GNU language extensions supported by `g77`.

### 1.5 Project Status

As soon as `gfortran` can parse all of the statements correctly, it will be in the “larva” state. When we generate code, the “puppa” state. When *gfortran* is done, we’ll see if it will be a beautiful butterfly, or just a big bug....

–Andy Vaught, April 2000

The start of the GNU Fortran 95 project was announced on the GCC homepage in March 18, 2000 (even though Andy had already been working on it for a while, of course).

The GNU Fortran compiler is able to compile nearly all standard-compliant Fortran 95, Fortran 90, and Fortran 77 programs, including a number of standard and non-standard extensions, and can be used on real-world programs. In particular, the supported extensions include OpenMP, Cray-style pointers, and several Fortran 2003 and Fortran 2008 features, including TR 15581. However, it is still under development and has a few remaining rough edges.

At present, the GNU Fortran compiler passes the NIST Fortran 77 Test Suite, and produces acceptable results on the LAPACK Test Suite. It also provides respectable performance on the Polyhedron Fortran compiler benchmarks and the Livermore Fortran Kernels test. It has been used to compile a number of large real-world programs, including the HIRLAM weather-forecasting code and the Tonto quantum chemistry package; see [http://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/GfortranApps](http://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/GfortranApps) for an extended list.
Among other things, the GNU Fortran compiler is intended as a replacement for G77. At this point, nearly all programs that could be compiled with G77 can be compiled with GNU Fortran, although there are a few minor known regressions.

The primary work remaining to be done on GNU Fortran falls into three categories: bug fixing (primarily regarding the treatment of invalid code and providing useful error messages), improving the compiler optimizations and the performance of compiled code, and extending the compiler to support future standards—in particular, Fortran 2003 and Fortran 2008.

1.6 Standards

The GNU Fortran compiler implements ISO/IEC 1539:1997 (Fortran 95). As such, it can also compile essentially all standard-compliant Fortran 90 and Fortran 77 programs. It also supports the ISO/IEC TR-15581 enhancements to allocatable arrays.

In the future, the GNU Fortran compiler will also support ISO/IEC 1539-1:2004 (Fortran 2003), ISO/IEC 1539-1:2010 (Fortran 2008) and future Fortran standards. Partial support of the Fortran 2003 and Fortran 2008 standard is already provided; the current status of the support is reported in the Section 4.1 [Fortran 2003 status], page 33 and Section 4.2 [Fortran 2008 status], page 34 sections of the documentation.

Additionally, the GNU Fortran compilers supports the OpenMP specification (version 3.1, http://openmp.org/wp/openmp-specifications/).

1.6.1 Varying Length Character Strings

The Fortran 95 standard specifies in Part 2 (ISO/IEC 1539-2:2000) varying length character strings. While GNU Fortran currently does not support such strings directly, there exist two Fortran implementations for them, which work with GNU Fortran. They can be found at http://www.fortran.com/iso_varying_string.f95 and at ftp://ftp.nag.co.uk/sc22wg5/ISO_VARYING_STRING/.
Part I: Invoking GNU Fortran
2 GNU Fortran Command Options

The `gfortran` command supports all the options supported by the `gcc` command. Only options specific to GNU Fortran are documented here.

See Section “GCC Command Options” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for information on the non-Fortran-specific aspects of the `gcc` command (and, therefore, the `gfortran` command).

All GCC and GNU Fortran options are accepted both by `gfortran` and by `gcc` (as well as any other drivers built at the same time, such as `g++`), since adding GNU Fortran to the GCC distribution enables acceptance of GNU Fortran options by all of the relevant drivers.

In some cases, options have positive and negative forms; the negative form of ‘-ffoo’ would be ‘-fno-foo’. This manual documents only one of these two forms, whichever one is not the default.

2.1 Option summary

Here is a summary of all the options specific to GNU Fortran, grouped by type. Explanations are in the following sections.

**Fortran Language Options**

See Section 2.2 [Options controlling Fortran dialect], page 8.

- `fall-intrinsics` - `fbackslash` - `fcray-pointer` - `fd-lines-as-code`
- `fd-lines-as-comments` - `fdefault-double-8` - `fdefault-integer-8`
- `fdefault-real-8` - `fdollar-ok` - `ffixed-line-length-n`
- `ffixed-line-length-none` - `ffree-form` - `ffree-line-length-n`
- `ffree-line-length-none` - `fimplicit-none` - `finteger-4-integer-8`
- `ffmax-identifier-length` - `fmodule-private` - `fno-fixed-form` - `fno-range-check`
- `fopenmp` - `freal-4-real-10` - `freal-4-real-16` - `freal-4-real-8`
- `freal-8-real-10` - `freal-8-real-16` - `freal-8-real-4` - `std=std`

**Preprocessing Options**

See Section 2.3 [Enable and customize preprocessing], page 11.

- `A=question[=answer]` - `Aquestion=answer` - `-C -CC -Dmacro[=defn]` - `-H -P`
- `-Umacro` - `-cpp` - `-Dd` - `-dM` - `-dr` - `-dU` - `-fworking-directory` - `-imultilib` - `-iprefix` - `-iquote` - `-isysroot` - `-isystem` - `-isystem` - `-nocpp` - `-nostdinc` - `-undef`

**Error and Warning Options**

See Section 2.4 [Options to request or suppress errors and warnings], page 14.

- `-Waliasing` - `-Wall` - `-Wampersand` - `-Warray-bounds` - `-Wc-binding-type` - `-Wcharacter-truncation`
- `-Wconversion` - `-Wfunction-elimination` - `-Wimplicit-interface`
- `-Wimplicit-procedure` - `-Wimplicit-shadow` - `-Wimplicit-shadows`
- `-Wline-truncation` - `-Wno-align-commons` - `-Wno-tabs` - `-Wreal-q-constant`
- `-Wsurprising` - `-Wunderflow` - `-Wunused-parameter` - `-Wrealloc-lhs` - `-Wrealloc-lhs-all`
- `-Wtarget-lifetime` - `-Wmax-errors=n` - `-fsyntax-only` - `-pedantic` - `-pedantic-errors`

**Debugging Options**

See Section 2.5 [Options for debugging your program or GNU Fortran], page 17.

- `-fbacktrace` - `-fdump-fortran-optimized` - `-fdump-fortran-original`
- `-fdump-parse-tree` - `-ffpe-trap=list`
Directory Options
See Section 2.6 [Options for directory search], page 18.

-Idir -Jdir -fintrinsic-modules-path dir

Link Options
See Section 2.7 [Options for influencing the linking step], page 19.

-static-libgfortran

Runtime Options
See Section 2.8 [Options for influencing runtime behavior], page 19.

-fconvert=conversion -fmax-subrecord-length=length
-frecord-marker=length -fsign-zero

Code Generation Options
See Section 2.9 [Options for code generation conventions], page 20.

-faggressive-function-elimination -fblas-matmul-limit=n
-fbounds-check -fcheck-array-temporaries
-fcheck=all|array-temps|bounds|do|mem|pointer|recursion
-fcoarray=none|single|lib -fexternal-blas -ff2c -ffrontend-optimize
-finit-character=n -finit-integer=n -finit-local-zero
-finit-logical=true|false -finit-real=zero|inf|-inf|nan|snan
-fmax-array-ctor=n -fmax-stack-var-size=n -fno-align-commons
-fno-automatic -fno-protect-parens -fno-underscoring -fno-whole-file
-fsecond-underscore -fpack-derived -frealloc-lhs -frecursive
-frepack-arrays -fshort-enums -fstack-arrays

2.2 Options controlling Fortran dialect
The following options control the details of the Fortran dialect accepted by the compiler:

-ffree-form
-ffixed-form

Specify the layout used by the source file. The free form layout was introduced in Fortran 90. Fixed form was traditionally used in older Fortran programs. When neither option is specified, the source form is determined by the file extension.

-fall-intrinsics
This option causes all intrinsic procedures (including the GNU-specific extensions) to be accepted. This can be useful with ‘-std=f95’ to force standard-compliance but get access to the full range of intrinsics available with gfortran. As a consequence, ‘-Wintrinsics-std’ will be ignored and no user-defined procedure with the same name as any intrinsic will be called except when it is explicitly declared EXTERNAL.

-fd-lines-as-code
-fd-lines-as-comments

Enable special treatment for lines beginning with d or D in fixed form sources. If the ‘-fd-lines-as-code’ option is given they are treated as if the first column contained a blank. If the ‘-fd-lines-as-comments’ option is given, they are treated as comment lines.
-fdefault-double-8
Set the DOUBLE PRECISION type to an 8 byte wide type. If ‘-fdefault-real-8’ is given, DOUBLE PRECISION would instead be promoted to 16 bytes if possible, and ‘-fdefault-double-8’ can be used to prevent this. The kind of real constants like 1.d0 will not be changed by ‘-fdefault-real-8’ though, so also ‘-fdefault-double-8’ does not affect it.

-fdefault-integer-8
Set the default integer and logical types to an 8 byte wide type. Do nothing if this is already the default. This option also affects the kind of integer constants like 42.

-fdefault-real-8
Set the default real type to an 8 byte wide type. Do nothing if this is already the default. This option also affects the kind of non-double real constants like 1.0, and does promote the default width of DOUBLE PRECISION to 16 bytes if possible, unless -fdefault-double-8 is given, too.

-fdollar-ok
Allow ‘$’ as a valid non-first character in a symbol name. Symbols that start with ‘$’ are rejected since it is unclear which rules to apply to implicit typing as different vendors implement different rules. Using ‘$’ in IMPLICIT statements is also rejected.

-fbackslash
Change the interpretation of backslashes in string literals from a single backslash character to “C-style” escape characters. The following combinations are expanded \a, \b, \f, \n, \r, \t, \v, \", and \0 to the ASCII characters alert, backspace, form feed, newline, carriage return, horizontal tab, vertical tab, backslash, and NUL, respectively. Additionally, \x{nn}, \u{nnnn} and \U{nnnnnnnn} (where each n is a hexadecimal digit) are translated into the Unicode characters corresponding to the specified code points. All other combinations of a character preceded by \ are unexpanded.

-fmodule-private
Set the default accessibility of module entities to PRIVATE. Use-associated entities will not be accessible unless they are explicitly declared as PUBLIC.

-ffixed-line-length-n
Set column after which characters are ignored in typical fixed-form lines in the source file, and through which spaces are assumed (as if padded to that length) after the ends of short fixed-form lines.

Popular values for n include 72 (the standard and the default), 80 (card image), and 132 (corresponding to “extended-source” options in some popular compilers). n may also be ‘none’, meaning that the entire line is meaningful and that continued character constants never have implicit spaces appended to them to fill out the line. ‘-ffixed-line-length-0’ means the same thing as ‘-ffixed-line-length-none’.
-ffree-line-length-n
Set column after which characters are ignored in typical free-form lines in the source file. The default value is 132. \(n\) may be ‘none’, meaning that the entire line is meaningful. ‘-ffree-line-length-0’ means the same thing as ‘-ffree-line-length-none’.

-fmax-identifier-length=n
Specify the maximum allowed identifier length. Typical values are 31 (Fortran 95) and 63 (Fortran 2003 and Fortran 2008).

-fimplicit-none
Specify that no implicit typing is allowed, unless overridden by explicit IMPLICIT statements. This is the equivalent of adding implicit none to the start of every procedure.

-finteger-4-integer-8
Promote all INTEGER(KIND=4) entities to an INTEGER(KIND=8) entities. If KIND=8 is unavailable, then an error will be issued. This option should be used with care and may not be suitable for your codes. Areas of possible concern include calls to external procedures, alignment in EQUIVALENCE and/or COMMON, generic interfaces, BOZ literal constant conversion, and I/O. Inspection of the intermediate representation of the translated Fortran code, produced by ‘-fdump-tree-original’, is suggested.

-fcray-pointer
Enable the Cray pointer extension, which provides C-like pointer functionality.

-fopenmp
Enable the OpenMP extensions. This includes OpenMP !$omp directives in free form and c$omp, *$omp and !$omp directives in fixed form, !$ conditional compilation sentinels in free form and c$, *$ and !$ sentinels in fixed form, and when linking arranges for the OpenMP runtime library to be linked in. The option ‘-fopenmp’ implies ‘-frecursive’.

-fno-range-check
Disable range checking on results of simplification of constant expressions during compilation. For example, GNU Fortran will give an error at compile time when simplifying \(a = 1 \div 0\). With this option, no error will be given and \(a\) will be assigned the value +Infinity. If an expression evaluates to a value outside of the relevant range of \([-\text{HUGE}():\text{HUGE}()]\), then the expression will be replaced by -Inf or +Inf as appropriate. Similarly, DATA \(i/Z'\text{FFFFFFFF}'/\) will result in an integer overflow on most systems, but with ‘-fno-range-check’ the value will “wrap around” and \(i\) will be initialized to \(-1\) instead.

-freal-4-real-8
-freal-4-real-10
-freal-8-real-4
-freal-8-real-10
-freal-8-real-16
Promote all REAL(KIND=M) entities to REAL(KIND=N) entities. If REAL(KIND=N) is unavailable, then an error will be issued. All other real kind types are unaffected by this option. These options should be used with care and may not
be suitable for your codes. Areas of possible concern include calls to external procedures, alignment in `EQUIVALENCE` and/or `COMMON`, generic interfaces, BOZ literal constant conversion, and I/O. Inspection of the intermediate representation of the translated Fortran code, produced by `--fdump-tree-original`, is suggested.

`-std=std` Specify the standard to which the program is expected to conform, which may be one of `f95`, `f2003`, `f2008`, `gnu`, or `legacy`. The default value for `std` is `gnu`, which specifies a superset of the Fortran 95 standard that includes all of the extensions supported by GNU Fortran, although warnings will be given for obsolete extensions not recommended for use in new code. The `legacy` value is equivalent but without the warnings for obsolete extensions, and may be useful for old non-standard programs. The `f95`, `f2003` and `f2008` values specify strict conformance to the Fortran 95, Fortran 2003 and Fortran 2008 standards, respectively; errors are given for all extensions beyond the relevant language standard, and warnings are given for the Fortran 77 features that are permitted but obsolescent in later standards. `--std=f2008ts` allows the Fortran 2008 standard including the additions of the Technical Specification (TS) 29113 on Further Interoperability of Fortran with C.

### 2.3 Enable and customize preprocessing

Preprocessor related options. See section Section 1.3 [Preprocessing and conditional compilation], page 2 for more detailed information on preprocessing in `gfortran`.

`-cpp` Enable preprocessing. The preprocessor is automatically invoked if the file extension is `*.fpp`, `*.FPP`, `*.F`, `*.FOR`, `*.FTN`, `*.F90`, `*.F95`, `*.F03` or `*.F08`. Use this option to manually enable preprocessing of any kind of Fortran file. To disable preprocessing of files with any of the above listed extensions, use the negative form: `--noccpp`.

The preprocessor is run in traditional mode. Any restrictions of the file-format, especially the limits on line length, apply for preprocessed output as well, so it might be advisable to use the `--ffree-line-length-none` or `--ffixed-line-length-none` options.

`-dM` Instead of the normal output, generate a list of `#define` directives for all the macros defined during the execution of the preprocessor, including predefined macros. This gives you a way of finding out what is predefined in your version of the preprocessor. Assuming you have no file `foo.f90`, the command

```
touch foo.f90; gfortran -cpp -E -dM foo.f90
```

will show all the predefined macros.

`-dD` Like `-dM` except in two respects: it does not include the predefined macros, and it outputs both the `#define` directives and the result of preprocessing. Both kinds of output go to the standard output file.

`-dN` Like `-dD`, but emit only the macro names, not their expansions.

`-dU` Like `-dD` except that only macros that are expanded, or whose definedness is tested in preprocessor directives, are output; the output is delayed until the use
or test of the macro; and ‘#undef’ directives are also output for macros tested but undefined at the time.

-dI
Output ‘#include’ directives in addition to the result of preprocessing.

-fworking-directory
Enable generation of linemarkers in the preprocessor output that will let the compiler know the current working directory at the time of preprocessing. When this option is enabled, the preprocessor will emit, after the initial linemarker, a second linemarker with the current working directory followed by two slashes. GCC will use this directory, when it is present in the preprocessed input, as the directory emitted as the current working directory in some debugging information formats. This option is implicitly enabled if debugging information is enabled, but this can be inhibited with the negated form ‘-fno-working-directory’. If the ‘-P’ flag is present in the command line, this option has no effect, since no #line directives are emitted whatsoever.

-idirafter dir
Search dir for include files, but do it after all directories specified with ‘-I’ and the standard system directories have been exhausted. dir is treated as a system include directory. If dir begins with =, then the = will be replaced by the sysroot prefix; see ‘--sysroot’ and ‘-isysroot’.

-imultilib dir
Use dir as a subdirectory of the directory containing target-specific C++ headers.

-iprefix prefix
Specify prefix as the prefix for subsequent ‘-iwithprefix’ options. If the prefix represents a directory, you should include the final ‘/’.

-isysroot dir
This option is like the ‘--sysroot’ option, but applies only to header files. See the ‘--sysroot’ option for more information.

-iquote dir
Search dir only for header files requested with #include "file"; they are not searched for #include <file>, before all directories specified by ‘-I’ and before the standard system directories. If dir begins with =, then the = will be replaced by the sysroot prefix; see ‘--sysroot’ and ‘-isysroot’.

-isystem dir
Search dir for header files, after all directories specified by ‘-I’ but before the standard system directories. Mark it as a system directory, so that it gets the same special treatment as is applied to the standard system directories. If dir begins with =, then the = will be replaced by the sysroot prefix; see ‘--sysroot’ and ‘-isysroot’.

-nostdinc
Do not search the standard system directories for header files. Only the directories you have specified with ‘-I’ options (and the directory of the current file, if appropriate) are searched.
-undef
Do not predefine any system-specific or GCC-specific macros. The standard predefined macros remain defined.

-A predicate=answer
Make an assertion with the predicate predicate and answer answer. This form is preferred to the older form -A predicate(answer), which is still supported, because it does not use shell special characters.

-A predicate=answer
Cancel an assertion with the predicate predicate and answer answer.

-C
Do not discard comments. All comments are passed through to the output file, except for comments in processed directives, which are deleted along with the directive.

You should be prepared for side effects when using `-C'; it causes the preprocessor to treat comments as tokens in their own right. For example, comments appearing at the start of what would be a directive line have the effect of turning that line into an ordinary source line, since the first token on the line is no longer a ' #'.

Warning: this currently handles C-Style comments only. The preprocessor does not yet recognize Fortran-style comments.

-CC
Do not discard comments, including during macro expansion. This is like `-C', except that comments contained within macros are also passed through to the output file where the macro is expanded.

In addition to the side-effects of the `-C' option, the `-CC' option causes all C++-style comments inside a macro to be converted to C-style comments. This is to prevent later use of that macro from inadvertently commenting out the remainder of the source line. The `-CC' option is generally used to support lint comments.

Warning: this currently handles C- and C++-Style comments only. The preprocessor does not yet recognize Fortran-style comments.

-D name
Predefine name as a macro, with definition 1.

-D name=definition
The contents of definition are tokenized and processed as if they appeared during translation phase three in a '#define' directive. In particular, the definition will be truncated by embedded newline characters.

If you are invoking the preprocessor from a shell or shell-like program you may need to use the shell’s quoting syntax to protect characters such as spaces that have a meaning in the shell syntax.

If you wish to define a function-like macro on the command line, write its argument list with surrounding parentheses before the equals sign (if any). Parentheses are meaningful to most shells, so you will need to quote the option. With sh and csh, `-D name(args...)=definition' works.

`-D' and `-U' options are processed in the order they are given on the command line. All -imacros file and -include file options are processed after all -D and -U options.
-H  Print the name of each header file used, in addition to other normal activities. Each name is indented to show how deep in the '#include' stack it is.

-P  Inhibit generation of linemarkers in the output from the preprocessor. This might be useful when running the preprocessor on something that is not C code, and will be sent to a program which might be confused by the linemarkers.

-Uname  Cancel any previous definition of name, either built in or provided with a ‘-D’ option.

2.4 Options to request or suppress errors and warnings

Errors are diagnostic messages that report that the GNU Fortran compiler cannot compile the relevant piece of source code. The compiler will continue to process the program in an attempt to report further errors to aid in debugging, but will not produce any compiled output.

Warnings are diagnostic messages that report constructions which are not inherently erroneous but which are risky or suggest there is likely to be a bug in the program. Unless ‘-Werror’ is specified, they do not prevent compilation of the program.

You can request many specific warnings with options beginning ‘-W’, for example ‘-Wimplicit’ to request warnings on implicit declarations. Each of these specific warning options also has a negative form beginning ‘-Wno-’ to turn off warnings; for example, ‘-Wno-implicit’. This manual lists only one of the two forms, whichever is not the default.

These options control the amount and kinds of errors and warnings produced by GNU Fortran:

-`fmax-errors=n`
  Limits the maximum number of error messages to n, at which point GNU Fortran bails out rather than attempting to continue processing the source code. If n is 0, there is no limit on the number of error messages produced.

-`fsyntax-only`
  Check the code for syntax errors, but do not actually compile it. This will generate module files for each module present in the code, but no other output file.

-`pedantic`
  Issue warnings for uses of extensions to Fortran 95. ‘-pedantic’ also applies to C-language constructs where they occur in GNU Fortran source files, such as use of ‘\e’ in a character constant within a directive like #include.
  Valid Fortran 95 programs should compile properly with or without this option. However, without this option, certain GNU extensions and traditional Fortran features are supported as well. With this option, many of them are rejected.
  Some users try to use ‘-pedantic’ to check programs for conformance. They soon find that it does not do quite what they want—it finds some nonstandard practices, but not all. However, improvements to GNU Fortran in this area are welcome.
  This should be used in conjunction with ‘-std=f95’, ‘-std=f2003’ or ‘-std=f2008’.
-pedantic-errors
Like `-pedantic`, except that errors are produced rather than warnings.

-Wall
Enables commonly used warning options pertaining to usage that we recommend avoiding and that we believe are easy to avoid. This currently includes `-Waliasing`, `-Wampersand`, `-Wconversion`, `-Wsurprising`, `-Wintrinsics-std`, `-Wno-tabs`, `-Wintrinsic-shadow`, `-Wline-truncation`, `-Wtarget-lifetime`, `-Wreal-q-constant` and `-Wunused`.

-Waliasing
Warn about possible aliasing of dummy arguments. Specifically, it warns if the same actual argument is associated with a dummy argument with `INTENT(IN)` and a dummy argument with `INTENT(OUT)` in a call with an explicit interface.

The following example will trigger the warning.

```fortran
interface
  subroutine bar(a,b)
    integer, intent(in) :: a
    integer, intent(out) :: b
  end subroutine
end interface
integer :: a
call bar(a,a)
```

-Wampersand
Warn about missing ampersand in continued character constants. The warning is given with `-Wampersand`, `-pedantic`, `-std=f95`, `-std=f2003` and `-std=f2008`. Note: With no ampersand given in a continued character constant, GNU Fortran assumes continuation at the first non-comment, non-whitespace character after the ampersand that initiated the continuation.

-Warray-temporaries
Warn about array temporaries generated by the compiler. The information generated by this warning is sometimes useful in optimization, in order to avoid such temporaries.

-Wc-binding-type
Warn if the a variable might not be C interoperable. In particular, warn if the variable has been declared using an intrinsic type with default kind instead of using a kind parameter defined for C interoperability in the intrinsic ISO_C_BINDING module.

-Wcharacter-truncation
Warn when a character assignment will truncate the assigned string.

-Wline-truncation
Warn when a source code line will be truncated.

-Wconversion
Warn about implicit conversions that are likely to change the value of the expression after conversion. Implied by `-Wall`. 
-Wconversion-extra
Warn about implicit conversions between different types and kinds.

-Wimplicit-interface
Warn if a procedure is called without an explicit interface. Note this only checks that an explicit interface is present. It does not check that the declared interfaces are consistent across program units.

-Wimplicit-procedure
Warn if a procedure is called that has neither an explicit interface nor has been declared as EXTERNAL.

-Wintrinsics-std
Warn if gfortran finds a procedure named like an intrinsic not available in the currently selected standard (with ‘-std’) and treats it as EXTERNAL procedure because of this. ‘-fall-intrinsics’ can be used to never trigger this behavior and always link to the intrinsic regardless of the selected standard.

-Wreal-q-constant
Produce a warning if a real-literal-constant contains a q exponent-letter.

-Wsurprising
Produce a warning when “suspicious” code constructs are encountered. While technically legal these usually indicate that an error has been made.
This currently produces a warning under the following circumstances:
• An INTEGER SELECT construct has a CASE that can never be matched as its lower value is greater than its upper value.
• A LOGICAL SELECT construct has three CASE statements.
• A TRANSFER specifies a source that is shorter than the destination.
• The type of a function result is declared more than once with the same type. If ‘-pedantic’ or standard-conforming mode is enabled, this is an error.
• A CHARACTER variable is declared with negative length.

-Wtabs
By default, tabs are accepted as whitespace, but tabs are not members of the Fortran Character Set. For continuation lines, a tab followed by a digit between 1 and 9 is supported. ‘-Wno-tabs’ will cause a warning to be issued if a tab is encountered. Note, ‘-Wno-tabs’ is active for ‘-pedantic’, ‘-std=f95’, ‘-std=f2003’, ‘-std=f2008’ and ‘-Wall’.

-Wunderflow
Produce a warning when numerical constant expressions are encountered, which yield an UNDERFLOW during compilation.

-Wintrinsic-shadow
Warn if a user-defined procedure or module procedure has the same name as an intrinsic; in this case, an explicit interface or EXTERNAL or INTRINSIC declaration might be needed to get calls later resolved to the desired intrinsic/procedure.
-Wunused-dummy-argument
Warn about unused dummy arguments. This option is implied by ‘-Wall’.

-Wunused-parameter
Contrary to gcc’s meaning of ‘-Wunused-parameter’, gfortran’s implementation of this option does not warn about unused dummy arguments (see ‘-Wunused-dummy-argument’), but about unused PARAMETER values. ‘-Wunused-parameter’ is not included in ‘-Wall’ but is implied by ‘-Wall -Wextra’.

-Walign-commons
By default, gfortran warns about any occasion of variables being padded for proper alignment inside a COMMON block. This warning can be turned off via ‘-Wno-align-commons’. See also ‘-falign-commons’.

-Wfunction-elimination
Warn if any calls to functions are eliminated by the optimizations enabled by the ‘-ffrontend-optimize’ option.

-Wrealloc-lhs
Warn when the compiler might insert code to for allocation or reallocation of an allocatable array variable of intrinsic type in intrinsic assignments. In hot loops, the Fortran 2003 reallocation feature may reduce the performance. If the array is already allocated with the correct shape, consider using a whole-array array-spec (e.g. (:,:,:)) for the variable on the left-hand side to prevent the reallocation check. Note that in some cases the warning is shown, even if the compiler will optimize reallocation checks away. For instance, when the right-hand side contains the same variable multiplied by a scalar. See also ‘-frealloc-lhs’.

-Wrealloc-lhs-all
Warn when the compiler inserts code to for allocation or reallocation of an allocatable variable; this includes scalars and derived types.

-Wcompare-reals
Warn when comparing real or complex types for equality or inequality.

-Wtarget-lifetime
Warn if the pointer in a pointer assignment might be longer than the its target. This option is implied by ‘-Wall’.

-Werror
Turns all warnings into errors.

See Section “Options to Request or Suppress Errors and Warnings” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for information on more options offered by the GBE shared by gfortran, gcc and other GNU compilers.

Some of these have no effect when compiling programs written in Fortran.

2.5 Options for debugging your program or GNU Fortran
GNU Fortran has various special options that are used for debugging either your program or the GNU Fortran compiler.
-fdump-fortran-original
Output the internal parse tree after translating the source program into internal representation. Only really useful for debugging the GNU Fortran compiler itself.

-ffpe-trap=list
Specify a list of floating point exception traps to enable. On most systems, if a floating point exception occurs and the trap for that exception is enabled, a SIGFPE signal will be sent and the program being aborted, producing a core file useful for debugging. list is a (possibly empty) comma-separated list of the following exceptions: ‘invalid’ (invalid floating point operation, such as SQRT(-1.0)), ‘zero’ (division by zero), ‘overflow’ (overflow in a floating point operation), ‘underflow’ (underflow in a floating point operation), ‘inexact’ (loss of precision during operation), and ‘denormal’ (operation performed on a denormal value). The first five exceptions correspond to the five IEEE 754 exceptions, whereas the last one (‘denormal’) is not part of the IEEE 754 standard but is available on some common architectures such as x86.

The first three exceptions (‘invalid’, ‘zero’, and ‘overflow’) often indicate serious errors, and unless the program has provisions for dealing with these exceptions, enabling traps for these three exceptions is probably a good idea.

Many, if not most, floating point operations incur loss of precision due to rounding, and hence the ffpe-trap=inexact is likely to be uninteresting in practice.

By default no exception traps are enabled.

-fno-backtrace
When a serious runtime error is encountered or a deadly signal is emitted (segmentation fault, illegal instruction, bus error, floating-point exception, and the other POSIX signals that have the action ‘core’), the Fortran runtime library tries to output a backtrace of the error. -fno-backtrace disables the backtrace generation. This option only has influence for compilation of the Fortran main program.

See Section “Options for Debugging Your Program or GCC” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for more information on debugging options.

2.6 Options for directory search
These options affect how GNU Fortran searches for files specified by the INCLUDE directive and where it searches for previously compiled modules.

-Idir These affect interpretation of the INCLUDE directive (as well as of the #include directive of the cpp preprocessor).
Also note that the general behavior of `'-I'` and `INCLUDE` is pretty much the same as of `'-I'` with `#include` in the cpp preprocessor, with regard to looking for `header.gcc` files and other such things.

This path is also used to search for `.mod` files when previously compiled modules are required by a `USE` statement.

See Section “Options for Directory Search” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for information on the `'-I'` option.

- `Jdir`  
  This option specifies where to put `.mod` files for compiled modules. It is also added to the list of directories to searched by an `USE` statement.

  The default is the current directory.

- `fintrinsic-modules-path` dir  
  This option specifies the location of pre-compiled intrinsic modules, if they are not in the default location expected by the compiler.

### 2.7 Influencing the linking step

These options come into play when the compiler links object files into an executable output file. They are meaningless if the compiler is not doing a link step.

- `static-libgfortran`  
  On systems that provide `libgfortran` as a shared and a static library, this option forces the use of the static version. If no shared version of `libgfortran` was built when the compiler was configured, this option has no effect.

### 2.8 Influencing runtime behavior

These options affect the runtime behavior of programs compiled with GNU Fortran.

- `fconvert=conversion`  
  Specify the representation of data for unformatted files. Valid values for conversion are: `native`, the default; `swap`, swap between big- and little-endian; `big-endian`, use big-endian representation for unformatted files; `little-endian`, use little-endian representation for unformatted files.

  *This option has an effect only when used in the main program. The CONVERT specifier and the GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT environment variable override the default specified by `-fconvert`.*

- `frecord-marker=length`  
  Specify the length of record markers for unformatted files. Valid values for length are 4 and 8. Default is 4. *This is different from previous versions of gfortran*, which specified a default record marker length of 8 on most systems. If you want to read or write files compatible with earlier versions of gfortran, use `'-frecord-marker=8'`.

- `fmax-subrecord-length=length`  
  Specify the maximum length for a subrecord. The maximum permitted value for length is 2147483639, which is also the default. Only really useful for use by the gfortran testsuite.
-fsign-zero

When enabled, floating point numbers of value zero with the sign bit set are written as negative number in formatted output and treated as negative in the SIGN intrinsic. ‘-fno-sign-zero’ does not print the negative sign of zero values (or values rounded to zero for I/O) and regards zero as positive number in the SIGN intrinsic for compatibility with Fortran 77. The default is ‘-fsign-zero’.

2.9 Options for code generation conventions

These machine-independent options control the interface conventions used in code generation.

Most of them have both positive and negative forms; the negative form of ‘-ffoo’ would be ‘-fno-foo’. In the table below, only one of the forms is listed—the one which is not the default. You can figure out the other form by either removing ‘no-’ or adding it.

-fno-automatic

Treat each program unit (except those marked as RECURSIVE) as if the SAVE statement were specified for every local variable and array referenced in it. Does not affect common blocks. (Some Fortran compilers provide this option under the name ‘-static’ or ‘-save’.) The default, which is ‘-fautomatic’, uses the stack for local variables smaller than the value given by ‘-fmax-stack-var-size’. Use the option ‘-frecursive’ to use no static memory.

-ff2c

Generate code designed to be compatible with code generated by g77 and f2c. The calling conventions used by g77 (originally implemented in f2c) require functions that return type default REAL to actually return the C type double, and functions that return type COMPLEX to return the values via an extra argument in the calling sequence that points to where to store the return value. Under the default GNU calling conventions, such functions simply return their results as they would in GNU C—default REAL functions return the C type float, and COMPLEX functions return the GNU C type complex. Additionally, this option implies the ‘-fsecond-underscore’ option, unless ‘-fno-second-underscore’ is explicitly requested.

This does not affect the generation of code that interfaces with the libgfortran library.

Caution: It is not a good idea to mix Fortran code compiled with ‘-ff2c’ with code compiled with the default ‘-fno-f2c’ calling conventions as, calling COMPLEX or default REAL functions between program parts which were compiled with different calling conventions will break at execution time.

Caution: This will break code which passes intrinsic functions of type default REAL or COMPLEX as actual arguments, as the library implementations use the ‘-fno-f2c’ calling conventions.

-fno-underscoring

Do not transform names of entities specified in the Fortran source file by appending underscores to them.
With ‘-funderscoring’ in effect, GNU Fortran appends one underscore to external names with no underscores. This is done to ensure compatibility with code produced by many UNIX Fortran compilers.

*Caution:* The default behavior of GNU Fortran is incompatible with *f2c* and *g77*, please use the ‘-ff2c’ option if you want object files compiled with GNU Fortran to be compatible with object code created with these tools.

Use of ‘-fno-underscoring’ is not recommended unless you are experimenting with issues such as integration of GNU Fortran into existing system environments (vis-à-vis existing libraries, tools, and so on).

For example, with ‘-funderscoring’, and assuming other defaults like ‘-fcase-lower’ and that *j()* and *max_count()* are external functions while *my_var* and *lvar* are local variables, a statement like

\[ I = J() + \text{MAX\_COUNT}(\text{MY\_VAR}, \text{LVAR}) \]

is implemented as something akin to:

\[ i = j() + \text{max\_count}(&\text{my\_var}, &\text{lvar}); \]

With ‘-fno-underscoring’, the same statement is implemented as:

\[ i = j() + \text{max\_count}(\text{my\_var}, \text{lvar}); \]

Use of ‘-fno-underscoring’ allows direct specification of user-defined names while debugging and when interfacing GNU Fortran code with other languages.

Note that just because the names match does *not* mean that the interface implemented by GNU Fortran for an external name matches the interface implemented by some other language for that same name. That is, getting code produced by GNU Fortran to link to code produced by some other compiler using this or any other method can be only a small part of the overall solution—getting the code generated by both compilers to agree on issues other than naming can require significant effort, and, unlike naming disagreements, linkers normally cannot detect disagreements in these other areas.

Also, note that with ‘-fno-underscoring’, the lack of appended underscores introduces the very real possibility that a user-defined external name will conflict with a name in a system library, which could make finding unresolved-reference bugs quite difficult in some cases—they might occur at program run time, and show up only as buggy behavior at run time.

In future versions of GNU Fortran we hope to improve naming and linking issues so that debugging always involves using the names as they appear in the source, even if the names as seen by the linker are mangled to prevent accidental linking between procedures with incompatible interfaces.

*-fno-whole-file*

This flag causes the compiler to resolve and translate each procedure in a file separately.

By default, the whole file is parsed and placed in a single front-end tree. During resolution, in addition to all the usual checks and fixups, references to external procedures that are in the same file effect resolution of that procedure, if not already done, and a check of the interfaces. The dependences are resolved by changing the order in which the file is translated into the backend tree.
Thus, a procedure that is referenced is translated before the reference and the duplication of backend tree declarations eliminated.

The ‘-fno-whole-file’ option is deprecated and may lead to wrong code.

-fsecond-underscore
By default, GNU Fortran appends an underscore to external names. If this option is used GNU Fortran appends two underscores to names with underscores and one underscore to external names with no underscores. GNU Fortran also appends two underscores to internal names with underscores to avoid naming collisions with external names.

This option has no effect if ‘-fno-underscoring’ is in effect. It is implied by the ‘-ff2c’ option.

Otherwise, with this option, an external name such as MAX_COUNT is implemented as a reference to the link-time external symbol max_count__, instead of max_count_. This is required for compatibility with g77 and f2c, and is implied by use of the ‘-ff2c’ option.

-fcoarray=<keyword>
- ‘none’ Disable coarray support; using coarray declarations and image-control statements will produce a compile-time error. (Default)
- ‘single’ Single-image mode, i.e. num_images() is always one.
- ‘lib’ Library-based coarray parallelization; a suitable GNU Fortran coarray library needs to be linked.

-fcheck=<keyword>
Enable the generation of run-time checks; the argument shall be a comma-delimited list of the following keywords.
- ‘all’ Enable all run-time test of ‘-fcheck’.
- ‘array-temps’ Warns at run time when for passing an actual argument a temporary array had to be generated. The information generated by this warning is sometimes useful in optimization, in order to avoid such temporaries.

Note: The warning is only printed once per location.
- ‘bounds’ Enable generation of run-time checks for array subscripts and against the declared minimum and maximum values. It also checks array indices for assumed and deferred shape arrays against the actual allocated bounds and ensures that all string lengths are equal for character array constructors without an explicit typespec.

Some checks require that ‘-fcheck=bounds’ is set for the compilation of the main program.

Note: In the future this may also include other forms of checking, e.g., checking substring references.
‘do’    Enable generation of run-time checks for invalid modification of loop iteration variables.

‘mem’    Enable generation of run-time checks for memory allocation. Note: This option does not affect explicit allocations using the ALLOCATE statement, which will be always checked.

‘pointer’    Enable generation of run-time checks for pointers and allocatables.

‘recursion’    Enable generation of run-time checks for recursively called subroutines and functions which are not marked as recursive. See also ‘-frecursive’. Note: This check does not work for OpenMP programs and is disabled if used together with ‘-frecursive’ and ‘-fopenmp’.

-fbounds-check
Deprecated alias for ‘-fcheck=bounds’.

-fcheck-array-temporaries
Deprecated alias for ‘-fcheck=array-temps’.

-fmax-array-constructor=n
This option can be used to increase the upper limit permitted in array constructors. The code below requires this option to expand the array at compile time.

```fortran
program test
  implicit none
  integer j
  integer, parameter :: n = 100000
  integer, parameter :: i(n) = (/ (2*j, j = 1, n) /)
  print '(10(I0,1X))', i
end program test
```

Caution: This option can lead to long compile times and excessively large object files.

The default value for n is 65535.

-fmax-stack-var-size=n
This option specifies the size in bytes of the largest array that will be put on the stack; if the size is exceeded static memory is used (except in procedures marked as RECURSIVE). Use the option ‘-frecursive’ to allow for recursive procedures which do not have a RECURSIVE attribute or for parallel programs. Use ‘-fno-automatic’ to never use the stack.

This option currently only affects local arrays declared with constant bounds, and may not apply to all character variables. Future versions of GNU Fortran may improve this behavior.

The default value for n is 32768.

-fstack-arrays
Adding this option will make the Fortran compiler put all local arrays, even those of unknown size onto stack memory. If your program uses very large local arrays it is possible that you will have to extend your runtime limits for
stack memory on some operating systems. This flag is enabled by default at optimization level ‘-Ofast’.

-fpack-derived
This option tells GNU Fortran to pack derived type members as closely as possible. Code compiled with this option is likely to be incompatible with code compiled without this option, and may execute slower.

-frepack-arrays
In some circumstances GNU Fortran may pass assumed shape array sections via a descriptor describing a noncontiguous area of memory. This option adds code to the function prologue to repack the data into a contiguous block at runtime.
This should result in faster accesses to the array. However it can introduce significant overhead to the function call, especially when the passed data is noncontiguous.

-fshort-nums
This option is provided for interoperability with C code that was compiled with the ‘-fshort-enum’ option. It will make GNU Fortran choose the smallest INTEGER kind a given enumerator set will fit in, and give all its enumerators this kind.

-fexternal-blas
This option will make gfortran generate calls to BLAS functions for some matrix operations like MATMUL, instead of using our own algorithms, if the size of the matrices involved is larger than a given limit (see ‘-fblas-matmul-limit’). This may be profitable if an optimized vendor BLAS library is available. The BLAS library will have to be specified at link time.

-fblas-matmul-limit=n
Only significant when ‘-fexternal-blas’ is in effect. Matrix multiplication of matrices with size larger than (or equal to) n will be performed by calls to BLAS functions, while others will be handled by gfortran internal algorithms. If the matrices involved are not square, the size comparison is performed using the geometric mean of the dimensions of the argument and result matrices.
The default value for n is 30.

-frecursive
Allow indirect recursion by forcing all local arrays to be allocated on the stack. This flag cannot be used together with ‘-fmax-stack-var-size’ or ‘-fno-automatic’.

-finit-local-zero
-finit-integer=n
-finit-real=<zero|inf|-inf|nan|snan>
-finit-logical=<true|false>
-finit-character=n
The ‘-finit-local-zero’ option instructs the compiler to initialize local INTEGER, REAL, and COMPLEX variables to zero, LOGICAL variables to false,
and CHARACTER variables to a string of null bytes. Finer-grained initialization options are provided by the ‘-finit-integer=n’, ‘-finit-real=<zero|inf|-inf|nan|snan>’ (which also initializes the real and imaginary parts of local COMPLEX variables), ‘-finit-logical=<true|false>’, and ‘-finit-character=n’ (where n is an ASCII character value) options. These options do not initialize

- allocatable arrays
- components of derived type variables
- variables that appear in an EQUIVALENCE statement.

(These limitations may be removed in future releases).

Note that the ‘-finit-real=nan’ option initializes REAL and COMPLEX variables with a quiet NaN. For a signalling NaN use ‘-finit-real=snan’; note, however, that compile-time optimizations may convert them into quiet NaN and that trapping needs to be enabled (e.g. via ‘-ffpe-trap’).

Finally, note that enabling any of the ‘-finit-*’ options will silence warnings that would have been emitted by ‘-Wuninitialized’ for the affected local variables.

-falign-commons

By default, gfortran enforces proper alignment of all variables in a COMMON block by padding them as needed. On certain platforms this is mandatory, on others it increases performance. If a COMMON block is not declared with consistent data types everywhere, this padding can cause trouble, and ‘-fno-align-commons’ can be used to disable automatic alignment. The same form of this option should be used for all files that share a COMMON block. To avoid potential alignment issues in COMMON blocks, it is recommended to order objects from largest to smallest.

-fno-protect-parens

By default the parentheses in expression are honored for all optimization levels such that the compiler does not do any re-association. Using ‘-fno-protect-parens’ allows the compiler to reorder REAL and COMPLEX expressions to produce faster code. Note that for the re-association optimization ‘-fno-signed-zeros’ and ‘-fno-trapping-math’ need to be in effect. The parentheses protection is enabled by default, unless ‘-Ofast’ is given.

-frealloc-lhs

An allocatable left-hand side of an intrinsic assignment is automatically (re)allocated if it is either unallocated or has a different shape. The option is enabled by default except when ‘-std=f95’ is given. See also ‘-Wrealloc-lhs’.

-faggressive-function-elimination

Functions with identical argument lists are eliminated within statements, regardless of whether these functions are marked PURE or not. For example, in

\[ a = f(b,c) + f(b,c) \]

there will only be a single call to f. This option only works if ‘-ffrontend-optimize’ is in effect.
-ffrontend-optimize

This option performs front-end optimization, based on manipulating parts the Fortran parse tree. Enabled by default by any ‘-O’ option. Optimizations enabled by this option include elimination of identical function calls within expressions, removing unnecessary calls to TRIM in comparisons and assignments and replacing TRIM(a) with a(1:LEN_TRIM(a)). It can be deselected by specifying ‘-fno-frontend-optimize’.

See Section “Options for Code Generation Conventions” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for information on more options offered by the GBE shared by gfortran, gcc, and other GNU compilers.

2.10 Environment variables affecting gfortran

The gfortran compiler currently does not make use of any environment variables to control its operation above and beyond those that affect the operation of gcc.

See Section “Environment Variables Affecting GCC” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for information on environment variables.

See Chapter 3 [Runtime], page 27, for environment variables that affect the run-time behavior of programs compiled with GNU Fortran.
3 Runtime: Influencing runtime behavior with environment variables

The behavior of the gfortran can be influenced by environment variables. Malformed environment variables are silently ignored.

3.1 TMPDIR—Directory for scratch files

When opening a file with STATUS=’SCRATCH’, GNU Fortran tries to create the file in one of the potential directories by testing each directory in the order below.
1. The environment variable TMPDIR, if it exists.
2. On the MinGW target, the directory returned by the GetTempPath function. Alternatively, on the Cygwin target, the TMP and TEMP environment variables, if they exist, in that order.
3. The P_tmpdir macro if it is defined, otherwise the directory ‘/tmp’.

3.2 GFORTRAN_STDIN_UNIT—Unit number for standard input

This environment variable can be used to select the unit number preconnected to standard input. This must be a positive integer. The default value is 5.

3.3 GFORTRAN_STDOUT_UNIT—Unit number for standard output

This environment variable can be used to select the unit number preconnected to standard output. This must be a positive integer. The default value is 6.

3.4 GFORTRAN_STDERR_UNIT—Unit number for standard error

This environment variable can be used to select the unit number preconnected to standard error. This must be a positive integer. The default value is 0.

3.5 GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_ALL—Do not buffer I/O on all units

This environment variable controls whether all I/O is unbuffered. If the first letter is ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’, all I/O is unbuffered. This will slow down small sequential reads and writes. If the first letter is ‘n’, ‘N’ or ‘0’, I/O is buffered. This is the default.

3.6 GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_PRECONNECTED—Do not buffer I/O on preconnected units

The environment variable named GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_PRECONNECTED controls whether I/O on a preconnected unit (i.e. STDOUT or STDERR) is unbuffered. If the first letter is ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’, I/O is unbuffered. This will slow down small sequential reads and writes. If the first letter is ‘n’, ‘N’ or ‘0’, I/O is buffered. This is the default.

3.7 GFORTRAN_SHOW_LOCUS—Show location for runtime errors

If the first letter is ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’, filename and line numbers for runtime errors are printed. If the first letter is ‘n’, ‘N’ or ‘0’, do not print filename and line numbers for runtime errors. The default is to print the location.
3.8 **GFORTRAN_OPTIONAL_PLUS**—Print leading + where permitted

If the first letter is ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’, a plus sign is printed where permitted by the Fortran standard. If the first letter is ‘n’, ‘N’ or ‘0’, a plus sign is not printed in most cases. Default is not to print plus signs.

3.9 **GFORTRAN_DEFAULT_RECL**—Default record length for new files

This environment variable specifies the default record length, in bytes, for files which are opened without a `RECL` tag in the `OPEN` statement. This must be a positive integer. The default value is 1073741824 bytes (1 GB).

3.10 **GFORTRAN_LIST_SEPARATOR**—Separator for list output

This environment variable specifies the separator when writing list-directed output. It may contain any number of spaces and at most one comma. If you specify this on the command line, be sure to quote spaces, as in

```
$ GFORTRAN_LIST_SEPARATOR=' ', ./a.out
```

when `a.out` is the compiled Fortran program that you want to run. Default is a single space.

3.11 **GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT**—Set endianness for unformatted I/O

By setting the `GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT` variable, it is possible to change the representation of data for unformatted files. The syntax for the `GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT` variable is:

```
GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT: mode | mode ';'; exception | exception ;
mode: 'native' | 'swap' | 'big_endian' | 'little_endian';
exception: mode ':': unit_list | unit_list ;
unit_list: unit_spec | unit_list unit_spec ;
unit_spec: INTEGER | INTEGER '-' INTEGER ;
```

The variable consists of an optional default mode, followed by a list of optional exceptions, which are separated by semicolons from the preceding default and each other. Each exception consists of a format and a comma-separated list of units. Valid values for the modes are the same as for the `CONVERT` specifier:

- `NATIVE` Use the native format. This is the default.
- `SWAP` Swap between little- and big-endian.
- `LITTLE_ENDIAN` Use the little-endian format for unformatted files.
- `BIG_ENDIAN` Use the big-endian format for unformatted files.

A missing mode for an exception is taken to mean `BIG_ENDIAN`. Examples of values for `GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT` are:

- `'big_endian'` Do all unformatted I/O in big-endian mode.
- `'little_endian:native:10-20,25'` Do all unformatted I/O in little_endian mode, except for units 10 to 20 and 25, which are in native format.
- `'10-20'` Units 10 to 20 are big-endian, the rest is native.
Setting the environment variables should be done on the command line or via the `export` command for `sh`-compatible shells and via `setenv` for `csh`-compatible shells.

Example for `sh`:

```
$ gfortran foo.f90
$ GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT='big_endian;native:10-20' ./a.out
```

Example code for `csh`:

```
% gfortran foo.f90
% setenv GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT 'big_endian;native:10-20'
% ./a.out
```

Using anything but the native representation for unformatted data carries a significant speed overhead. If speed in this area matters to you, it is best if you use this only for data that needs to be portable.

See Section 6.1.15 [CONVERT specifier], page 47, for an alternative way to specify the data representation for unformatted files. See Section 2.8 [Runtime Options], page 19, for setting a default data representation for the whole program. The `CONVERT` specifier overrides the `'-fconvert'` compile options.

Note that the values specified via the `GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT` environment variable will override the `CONVERT` specifier in the `open` statement. This is to give control over data formats to users who do not have the source code of their program available.

3.12 `GFORTRAN_ERROR_BACKTRACE`—Show backtrace on run-time errors

If the `GFORTRAN_ERROR_BACKTRACE` variable is set to ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’ (only the first letter is relevant) then a backtrace is printed when a serious run-time error occurs. To disable the backtracing, set the variable to ‘n’, ‘N’, ‘0’. Default is to print a backtrace unless the `'-fno-backtrace'` compile option was used.
Part II: Language Reference
4 Fortran 2003 and 2008 Status

4.1 Fortran 2003 status

GNU Fortran supports several Fortran 2003 features; an incomplete list can be found below. See also the wiki page about Fortran 2003.

- Procedure pointers including procedure-pointer components with PASS attribute.
- Procedures which are bound to a derived type (type-bound procedures) including PASS, PROCEDURE and GENERIC, and operators bound to a type.
- Abstract interfaces and type extension with the possibility to override type-bound procedures or to have deferred binding.
- Polymorphic entities ("CLASS") for derived types – including SAME_TYPE_AS, EXTENDS_TYPE_OF and SELECT TYPE. Note that unlimited polymorphism is currently not supported.
- Generic interface names, which have the same name as derived types, are now supported. This allows one to write constructor functions. Note that Fortran does not support static constructor functions. For static variables, only default initialization or structure-constructor initialization are available.
- The ASSOCIATE construct.
- Interoperability with C including enumerations,
- In structure constructors the components with default values may be omitted.
- Extensions to the ALLOCATE statement, allowing for a type-specification with type parameter and for allocation and initialization from a SOURCE= expression; ALLOCATE and DEALLOCATE optionally return an error message string via ERRMSG=.
- Reallocation on assignment: If an intrinsic assignment is used, an allocatable variable on the left-hand side is automatically allocated (if unallocated) or reallocated (if the shape is different). Currently, scalar deferred character length left-hand sides are correctly handled but arrays are not yet fully implemented.
- Transferring of allocations via MOVE_ALLOC.
- The PRIVATE and PUBLIC attributes may be given individually to derived-type components.
- In pointer assignments, the lower bound may be specified and the remapping of elements is supported.
- For pointers an INTENT may be specified which affect the association status not the value of the pointer target.
- Intrinsics command_argument_count, get_command, get_command_argument, and get_environment_variable.
- Support for Unicode characters (ISO 10646) and UTF-8, including the SELECTED_CHAR_KIND and NEW_LINE intrinsic functions.
- Support for binary, octal and hexadecimal (BOZ) constants in the intrinsic functions INT, REAL, CMPLX and DBLE.
- Support for namelist variables with allocatable and pointer attribute and nonconstant length type parameter.
Array constructors using square brackets. That is, \([\ldots]\) rather than \((/\ldots/\))

Extensions to the specification and initialization expressions, including the support for intrinsics with real and complex arguments.

Support for the asynchronous input/output syntax; however, the data transfer is currently always synchronously performed.

FLUSH statement.

IOMSG= specifier for I/O statements.

Support for the declaration of enumeration constants via the ENUM and ENUMERATOR

The OPEN statement supports the ACCESS='STREAM' specifier, allowing I/O without

Namelist input/output for internal files.

Further I/O extensions: Rounding during formatted output, using of a decimal comma

The PROTECTED statement and attribute.

The VALUE statement and attribute.

The VOLATILE statement and attribute.

The IMPORT statement, allowing to import host-associated derived types.

The intrinsic modules ISO_FORTRAN_ENVIRONMENT is supported, which contains parameters of the I/O units, storage sizes. Additionally, procedures for C interoperability are available in the ISO_C_BINDING module.

USE statement with INTRINSIC and NON_INTRINSIC attribute; supported intrinsic modules: ISO_FORTRAN_ENV, ISO_C_BINDING, OMP_LIB and OMP_LIB_KINDS.

Renaming of operators in the USE statement.

### 4.2 Fortran 2008 status

The latest version of the Fortran standard is ISO/IEC 1539-1:2010, informally known as Fortran 2008. The official version is available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO) or its national member organizations. The final draft (FDIS) can be downloaded free of charge from [http://www.nag.co.uk/sc22wg5/links.html](http://www.nag.co.uk/sc22wg5/links.html). Fortran is developed by the Working Group 5 of Sub-Committee 22 of the Joint Technical Committee 1 of the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). This group is known as WG5.

The GNU Fortran compiler supports several of the new features of Fortran 2008; the wiki has some information about the current Fortran 2008 implementation status. In particular, the following is implemented.
• The `-std=f2008` option and support for the file extensions `.f08` and `.F08`.

• The `OPEN` statement now supports the `NEWUNIT=` option, which returns a unique file unit, thus preventing inadvertent use of the same unit in different parts of the program.

• The g0 format descriptor and unlimited format items.

• The mathematical intrinsics `ASINH, ACOSH, ATANH, ERF, ERFC, GAMMA, LOG_GAMMA, BESSEL_J0, BESSEL_J1, BESSEL_JN, BESSEL_Y0, BESSEL_Y1, BESSEL_YN, HYPOT, NORM2, and ERFC_SCALED`.

• Using complex arguments with `TAN, SINH, COSH, TANH, ASIN, ACOS, and ATAN` is now possible; `ATAN(Y,X)` is now an alias for `ATAN2(Y,X)`.

• Support of the `PARITY` intrinsic functions.

• The following bit intrinsics: `LEADZ` and `TRAILZ` for counting the number of leading and trailing zero bits, `POPCNT` and `POPPAR` for counting the number of one bits and returning the parity; `BGE, BGT, BLE, and BLT` for bitwise comparisons; `DSHIFTL and DSHIFTR` for combined left and right shifts, `MASKL and MASKR` for simple left and right justified masks, `MERGE_BITS` for a bitwise merge using a mask, `SHIFTA, SHIFTL` and `SHIFTR` for shift operations, and the transformational bit intrinsics `IALL, IANY` and `IPARITY`.

• Support of the `EXECUTE_COMMAND_LINE` intrinsic subroutine.

• Support for the `STORAGE_SIZE` intrinsic inquiry function.

• The `INT{8,16,32}` and `REAL{32,64,128}` kind type parameters and the array-valued named constants `INTEGER_KINDS, LOGICAL_KINDS, REAL_KINDS` and `CHARACTER_KINDS` of the intrinsic module `ISO_FORTRAN_ENV`.

• The module procedures `C_SIZEOF` of the intrinsic module `ISO_C_BINDINGS` and `COMPILER_VERSION` and `COMPILER_OPTIONS` of `ISO_FORTRAN_ENV`.

• Coarray support for serial programs with `'-fcoarray=single'` flag and experimental support for multiple images with the `'-fcoarray=lib'` flag.

• The `DO CONCURRENT` construct is supported.

• The `BLOCK` construct is supported.

• The `STOP` and the new `ERROR STOP` statements now support all constant expressions.

• Support for the `CONTIGUOUS` attribute.

• Support for `ALLOCATE` with `MOLD`.

• Support for the `IMPURE` attribute for procedures, which allows for `ELEMENTAL` procedures without the restrictions of `PURE`.

• Null pointers (including `NULL()`) and not-allocated variables can be used as actual argument to optional non-pointer, non-allocatable dummy arguments, denoting an absent argument.

• Non-pointer variables with `TARGET` attribute can be used as actual argument to `POINTER` dummies with `INTENT(IN)`.

• Pointers including procedure pointers and those in a derived type (pointer components) can now be initialized by a target instead of only by `NULL`.

• The `EXIT` statement (with construct-name) can be now be used to leave not only the `DO` but also the `ASSOCIATE, BLOCK, IF, SELECT CASE` and `SELECT TYPE` constructs.

• Internal procedures can now be used as actual argument.
• Minor features: obsolesce diagnostics for ENTRY with ‘-std=f2008’; a line may start with a semicolon; for internal and module procedures END can be used instead of END SUBROUTINE and END FUNCTION; SELECTED_REAL_KIND now also takes a RADIX argument; intrinsic types are supported for TYPE(intrinsic-type-spec); multiple type-bound procedures can be declared in a single PROCEDURE statement; implied-shape arrays are supported for named constants (PARAMETER).

4.3 Technical Specification 29113 Status

GNU Fortran supports some of the new features of the Technical Specification (TS) 29113 on Further Interoperability of Fortran with C. The wiki has some information about the current TS 29113 implementation status. In particular, the following is implemented.

• The ‘-std=f2008ts’ option.
• The OPTIONAL attribute is allowed for dummy arguments of BIND(C) procedures.
• The RANK intrinsic is supported.
• GNU Fortran’s implementation for variables with ASYNCHRONOUS attribute is compatible with TS 29113.
5 Compiler Characteristics

This chapter describes certain characteristics of the GNU Fortran compiler, that are not specified by the Fortran standard, but which might in some way or another become visible to the programmer.

5.1 KIND Type Parameters

The KIND type parameters supported by GNU Fortran for the primitive data types are:

- **INTEGER** 1, 2, 4, 8*, 16*, default: 4 (1)
- **LOGICAL** 1, 2, 4, 8*, 16*, default: 4 (1)
- **REAL** 4, 8, 10*, 16*, default: 4 (2)
- **COMPLEX** 4, 8, 10*, 16*, default: 4 (2)
- **CHARACTER** 1, 4, default: 1

* = not available on all systems
(1) Unless -fdefault-integer-8 is used
(2) Unless -fdefault-real-8 is used

The KIND value matches the storage size in bytes, except for COMPLEX where the storage size is twice as much (or both real and imaginary part are a real value of the given size). It is recommended to use the SELECTED_CHAR_KIND, SELECTED_INT_KIND and SELECTED_REAL_KIND intrinsics or the INT8, INT16, INT32, INT64, REAL32, REAL64, and REAL128 parameters of the ISO_FORTRAN_ENV module instead of the concrete values. The available kind parameters can be found in the constant arrays CHARACTER_KINDS, INTEGER_KINDS, LOGICAL_KINDS and REAL_KINDS in the ISO_FORTRAN_ENV module (see Section 9.1 [ISO_FORTRAN_ENV], page 213).

5.2 Internal representation of LOGICAL variables

The Fortran standard does not specify how variables of LOGICAL type are represented, beyond requiring that LOGICAL variables of default kind have the same storage size as default INTEGER and REAL variables. The GNU Fortran internal representation is as follows.

A LOGICAL(KIND=N) variable is represented as an INTEGER(KIND=N) variable, however, with only two permissible values: 1 for .TRUE. and 0 for .FALSE.. Any other integer value results in undefined behavior.

Note that for mixed-language programming using the ISO_C_BINDING feature, there is a C_BOOL kind that can be used to create LOGICAL(KIND=C_BOOL) variables which are interoperable with the C99 _Bool type. The C99 _Bool type has an internal representation described in the C99 standard, which is identical to the above description, i.e. with 1 for true and 0 for false being the only permissible values. Thus the internal representation of LOGICAL variables in GNU Fortran is identical to C99 _Bool, except for a possible difference in storage size depending on the kind.
5.3 Thread-safety of the runtime library

GNU Fortran can be used in programs with multiple threads, e.g. by using OpenMP, by calling OS thread handling functions via the ISO_C_BINDING facility, or by GNU Fortran compiled library code being called from a multi-threaded program.

The GNU Fortran runtime library, (libgfortran), supports being called concurrently from multiple threads with the following exceptions.

During library initialization, the C getenv function is used, which need not be thread-safe. Similarly, the getenv function is used to implement the GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE and GETENV intrinsics. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the environment is not being updated concurrently when any of these actions are taking place.

The EXECUTE_COMMAND_LINE and SYSTEM intrinsics are implemented with the system function, which need not be thread-safe. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that system is not called concurrently.

Finally, for platforms not supporting thread-safe POSIX functions, further functionality might not be thread-safe. For details, please consult the documentation for your operating system.

5.4 Data consistency and durability

This section contains a brief overview of data and metadata consistency and durability issues when doing I/O.

With respect to durability, GNU Fortran makes no effort to ensure that data is committed to stable storage. If this is required, the GNU Fortran programmer can use the intrinsic FNUM to retrieve the low level file descriptor corresponding to an open Fortran unit. Then, using e.g. the ISO_C_BINDING feature, one can call the underlying system call to flush dirty data to stable storage, such as fsync on POSIX, _commit on MingW, or fcntl(fd, F_FULLSYNC, 0) on Mac OS X. The following example shows how to call fsync:

```fortran
! Declare the interface for POSIX fsync function
interface
  function fsync (fd) bind(c,name="fsync")
    use iso_c_binding, only: c_int
    integer(c_int), value :: fd
    integer(c_int) :: fsync
  end function fsync
end interface

! Variable declaration
integer :: ret

! Opening unit 10
open (10,file="foo")

! ... 
! Perform I/O on unit 10
! ...

! Flush and sync
flush(10)
ret = fsync(fnum(10))
```
! Handle possible error
if (ret /= 0) stop "Error calling FSYNC"

With respect to consistency, for regular files GNU Fortran uses buffered I/O in order
to improve performance. This buffer is flushed automatically when full and in some other
situations, e.g. when closing a unit. It can also be explicitly flushed with the FLUSH
statement. Also, the buffering can be turned off with the GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_ALL and
GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_PRECONNECTED environment variables. Special files, such as termi-
nals and pipes, are always unbuffered. Sometimes, however, further things may need to be
done in order to allow other processes to see data that GNU Fortran has written, as follows.

The Windows platform supports a relaxed metadata consistency model, where file meta-
data is written to the directory lazily. This means that, for instance, the dir command can
show a stale size for a file. One can force a directory metadata update by closing the unit,
or by calling _commit on the file descriptor. Note, though, that _commit will force all dirty
data to stable storage, which is often a very slow operation.

The Network File System (NFS) implements a relaxed consistency model called open-to-
close consistency. Closing a file forces dirty data and metadata to be flushed to the server,
and opening a file forces the client to contact the server in order to revalidate cached data.
fsync will also force a flush of dirty data and metadata to the server. Similar to open and
close, acquiring and releasing fcntl file locks, if the server supports them, will also force
cache validation and flushing dirty data and metadata.
6 Extensions

The two sections below detail the extensions to standard Fortran that are implemented in GNU Fortran, as well as some of the popular or historically important extensions that are not (or not yet) implemented. For the latter case, we explain the alternatives available to GNU Fortran users, including replacement by standard-conforming code or GNU extensions.

6.1 Extensions implemented in GNU Fortran

GNU Fortran implements a number of extensions over standard Fortran. This chapter contains information on their syntax and meaning. There are currently two categories of GNU Fortran extensions, those that provide functionality beyond that provided by any standard, and those that are supported by GNU Fortran purely for backward compatibility with legacy compilers. By default, ‘-std=gnu’ allows the compiler to accept both types of extensions, but to warn about the use of the latter. Specifying either ‘-std=f95’, ‘-std=f2003’ or ‘-std=f2008’ disables both types of extensions, and ‘-std=legacy’ allows both without warning.

6.1.1 Old-style kind specifications

GNU Fortran allows old-style kind specifications in declarations. These look like:

\[
\text{TYPESPEC} \ast \text{size} \ x, y, z
\]

where \text{TYPESPEC} is a basic type (\text{INTEGER}, \text{REAL}, etc.), and where \text{size} is a byte count corresponding to the storage size of a valid kind for that type. (For \text{COMPLEX} variables, \text{size} is the total size of the real and imaginary parts.) The statement then declares \text{x}, \text{y} and \text{z} to be of type \text{TYPESPEC} with the appropriate kind. This is equivalent to the standard-conforming declaration

\[
\text{TYPESPEC}(k) \ x, y, z
\]

where \text{k} is the kind parameter suitable for the intended precision. As kind parameters are implementation-dependent, use the \text{KIND}, \text{SELECTED_INT_KIND} and \text{SELECTED_REAL_KIND} intrinsics to retrieve the correct value, for instance \text{REAL}*8 \text{x} can be replaced by:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{INTEGER, Parameter :: } & \text{db1 = KIND(1.0d0)} \\
\text{REAL(KIND=db1) :: } & \text{x}
\end{align*}
\]

6.1.2 Old-style variable initialization

GNU Fortran allows old-style variable initialization of variables of the form:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{INTEGER } & i / 1/, j / 2/ \\
\text{REAL } & x(2,2) / 3*0., 1./
\end{align*}
\]

The syntax for the initializers is as for the \text{DATA} statement, but unlike in a \text{DATA} statement, an initializer only applies to the variable immediately preceding the initialization. In other words, something like \text{INTEGER I, J/2,3/} is not valid. This style of initialization is only allowed in declarations without double colons (::); the double colons were introduced in Fortran 90, which also introduced a standard syntax for initializing variables in type declarations.

Examples of standard-conforming code equivalent to the above example are:

\[
\begin{align*}
& \text{! Fortran 90} \\
& \text{INTEGER :: i = 1, j = 2} \\
& \text{REAL :: x(2,2) = RESHAPE(/0.,0.,0.,1./,SHAPE(x))}
\end{align*}
\]
INTEGER i, j
REAL x(2,2)
DATA i/1/, j/2/, x/3*0.,1./

Note that variables which are explicitly initialized in declarations or in DATA statements automatically acquire the SAVE attribute.

6.1.3 Extensions to namelist
GNU Fortran fully supports the Fortran 95 standard for namelist I/O including array qualifiers, substrings and fully qualified derived types. The output from a namelist write is compatible with namelist read. The output has all names in upper case and indentation to column 1 after the namelist name. Two extensions are permitted:

Old-style use of ‘$’ instead of ‘&’

$MYNML
  X(:,Y(2)) = 1.0 2.0 3.0
  CH(1:4) = "abcd"
$END

It should be noted that the default terminator is ‘/’ rather than ‘&END’.

Querying of the namelist when inputting from stdin. After at least one space, entering ‘?’ sends to stdout the namelist name and the names of the variables in the namelist:

?&mynml
  x
  x%y
  ch
  &end

Entering ‘=?’ outputs the namelist to stdout, as if WRITE(*,NML = mynml) had been called:

=?

$MYNML
  X(1)%Y= 0.000000 , 1.000000 , 0.000000 ,
  X(2)%Y= 0.000000 , 2.000000 , 0.000000 ,
  X(3)%Y= 0.000000 , 3.000000 , 0.000000 ,
  CH=abcd, /

To aid this dialog, when input is from stdin, errors send their messages to stderr and execution continues, even if IOSTAT is set.

PRINT namelist is permitted. This causes an error if ‘-std=f95’ is used.

PROGRAM test_print
  REAL, dimension (4) :: x = (/1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0/)
  NAMELIST /mynml/ x
  PRINT mynml
END PROGRAM test_print

Expanded namelist reads are permitted. This causes an error if ‘-std=f95’ is used. In the following example, the first element of the array will be given the value 0.00 and the two succeeding elements will be given the values 1.00 and 2.00.

$MYNML
  X(1,1) = 0.00 , 1.00 , 2.00
  /
6.1.4 X format descriptor without count field

To support legacy codes, GNU Fortran permits the count field of the X edit descriptor in FORMAT statements to be omitted. When omitted, the count is implicitly assumed to be one.

```fortran
PRINT 10, 2, 3
10   FORMAT (I1, X, I1)
```

6.1.5 Commas in FORMAT specifications

To support legacy codes, GNU Fortran allows the comma separator to be omitted immediately before and after character string edit descriptors in FORMAT statements.

```fortran
PRINT 10, 2, 3
10   FORMAT ('FOO='I1' BAR='I2)
```

6.1.6 Missing period in FORMAT specifications

To support legacy codes, GNU Fortran allows missing periods in format specifications if and only if `-std=legacy` is given on the command line. This is considered non-conforming code and is discouraged.

```fortran
REAL :: value
READ(*,10) value
10 FORMAT ('F4')
```

6.1.7 I/O item lists

To support legacy codes, GNU Fortran allows the input item list of the READ statement, and the output item lists of the WRITE and PRINT statements, to start with a comma.

6.1.8 Q exponent-letter

GNU Fortran accepts real literal constants with an exponent-letter of Q, for example, 1.23Q45. The constant is interpreted as a REAL(16) entity on targets that support this type. If the target does not support REAL(16) but has a REAL(10) type, then the real-literal-constant will be interpreted as a REAL(10) entity. In the absence of REAL(16) and REAL(10), an error will occur.

6.1.9 BOZ literal constants

Besides decimal constants, Fortran also supports binary (b), octal (o) and hexadecimal (z) integer constants. The syntax is: `prefix quote digits quote`, were the prefix is either b, o or z, quote is either ' or " and the digits are for binary 0 or 1, for octal between 0 and 7, and for hexadecimal between 0 and F. (Example: b'01011101'.)

Up to Fortran 95, BOZ literals were only allowed to initialize integer variables in DATA statements. Since Fortran 2003 BOZ literals are also allowed as argument of REAL, DBLE, INT and CMPLX; the result is the same as if the integer BOZ literal had been converted by TRANSFER to, respectively, real, double precision, integer or complex. As GNU Fortran extension the intrinsic procedures FLOAT, DFLOAT, COMPLEX and DCMPLX are treated alike.

As an extension, GNU Fortran allows hexadecimal BOZ literal constants to be specified using the X prefix, in addition to the standard Z prefix. The BOZ literal can also be specified by adding a suffix to the string, for example, Z'ABC' and 'ABC'Z are equivalent.
Furthermore, GNU Fortran allows using BOZ literal constants outside DATA statements and the four intrinsic functions allowed by Fortran 2003. In DATA statements, in direct assignments, where the right-hand side only contains a BOZ literal constant, and for old-style initializers of the form `integer i /o’0173’/`, the constant is transferred as if `TRANSFER` had been used; for `COMPLEX` numbers, only the real part is initialized unless `CMPLX` is used. In all other cases, the BOZ literal constant is converted to an `INTEGER` value with the largest decimal representation. This value is then converted numerically to the type and kind of the variable in question. (For instance, `real :: r = b’00000001’ + 1` initializes `r` with 2.0.) As different compilers implement the extension differently, one should be careful when doing bitwise initialization of non-integer variables.

Note that initializing an `INTEGER` variable with a statement such as `DATA i/Z’FFFFFFFF’/` will give an integer overflow error rather than the desired result of −1 when `i` is a 32-bit integer on a system that supports 64-bit integers. The ‘-fno-range-check’ option can be used as a workaround for legacy code that initializes integers in this manner.

6.1.10 Real array indices
As an extension, GNU Fortran allows the use of `REAL` expressions or variables as array indices.

6.1.11 Unary operators
As an extension, GNU Fortran allows unary plus and unary minus operators to appear as the second operand of binary arithmetic operators without the need for parenthesis.

\[ X = Y \times -Z \]

6.1.12 Implicitly convert `LOGICAL` and `INTEGER` values
As an extension for backwards compatibility with other compilers, GNU Fortran allows the implicit conversion of `LOGICAL` values to `INTEGER` values and vice versa. When converting from a `LOGICAL` to an `INTEGER`, `.FALSE.` is interpreted as zero, and `.TRUE.` is interpreted as one. When converting from `INTEGER` to `LOGICAL`, the value zero is interpreted as `.FALSE.` and any nonzero value is interpreted as `.TRUE.`.

```
LOGICAL :: l
l = 1

INTEGER :: i
i = .TRUE.
```

However, there is no implicit conversion of `INTEGER` values in if-statements, nor of `LOGICAL` or `INTEGER` values in I/O operations.

6.1.13 Hollerith constants support
GNU Fortran supports Hollerith constants in assignments, function arguments, and DATA and `ASSIGN` statements. A Hollerith constant is written as a string of characters preceded by an integer constant indicating the character count, and the letter \H or \h, and stored in bytewise fashion in a numeric (`INTEGER`, `REAL`, or `complex`) or `LOGICAL` variable. The constant will be padded or truncated to fit the size of the variable in which it is stored.

Examples of valid uses of Hollerith constants:
complex*16 x(2)
data x /16Habcdefhijklmnop, 16Hqrstuvwxyz012345/  
x(1) = 16HABCDEFGHijklmnop
    call foo (4h abc)

Invalid Hollerith constants examples:

integer*4 a
a = 8H12345678 ! Valid, but the Hollerith constant will be truncated.
a = OH ! At least one character is needed.

In general, Hollerith constants were used to provide a rudimentary facility for handling character strings in early Fortran compilers, prior to the introduction of CHARACTER variables in Fortran 77; in those cases, the standard-compliant equivalent is to convert the program to use proper character strings. On occasion, there may be a case where the intent is specifically to initialize a numeric variable with a given byte sequence. In these cases, the same result can be obtained by using the TRANSFER statement, as in this example.

INTEGER(KIND=4) :: a
a = TRANSFER ("abcd", a) ! equivalent to: a = 4Habcd

6.1.14 Cray pointers

Cray pointers are part of a non-standard extension that provides a C-like pointer in Fortran. This is accomplished through a pair of variables: an integer "pointer" that holds a memory address, and a "pointee" that is used to dereference the pointer.

Pointer/pointee pairs are declared in statements of the form:

    pointer ( <pointer> , <pointee> )

or,

    pointer ( <pointer1> , <pointee1> ), ( <pointer2> , <pointee2> ), ...

The pointer is an integer that is intended to hold a memory address. The pointee may be an array or scalar. A pointee can be an assumed size array—that is, the last dimension may be left unspecified by using a * in place of a value—but a pointee cannot be an assumed shape array. No space is allocated for the pointee.

The pointee may have its type declared before or after the pointer statement, and its array specification (if any) may be declared before, during, or after the pointer statement. The pointer may be declared as an integer prior to the pointer statement. However, some machines have default integer sizes that are different than the size of a pointer, and so the following code is not portable:

    integer ipt
    pointer (ipt, iarr)

If a pointer is declared with a kind that is too small, the compiler will issue a warning; the resulting binary will probably not work correctly, because the memory addresses stored in the pointers may be truncated. It is safer to omit the first line of the above example; if explicit declaration of ipt’s type is omitted, then the compiler will ensure that ipt is an integer variable large enough to hold a pointer.

Pointer arithmetic is valid with Cray pointers, but it is not the same as C pointer arithmetic. Cray pointers are just ordinary integers, so the user is responsible for determining how many bytes to add to a pointer in order to increment it. Consider the following example:

    real target(10)
    real pointee(10)
    pointer (ipt, pointee)
ipt = loc(target)
ipt = ipt + 1

The last statement does not set \texttt{ipt} to the address of \texttt{target(1)}, as it would in C pointer arithmetic. Adding 1 to \texttt{ipt} just adds one byte to the address stored in \texttt{ipt}.

Any expression involving the pointee will be translated to use the value stored in the pointer as the base address.

To get the address of elements, this extension provides an intrinsic function \texttt{LOC()}. The \texttt{LOC()} function is equivalent to the \& operator in C, except the address is cast to an integer type:

\begin{verbatim}
real ar(10)
pointer(ipt, arpte(10))
real arpte
ipt = loc(ar) ! Makes arpte is an alias for ar
arpte(1) = 1.0 ! Sets ar(1) to 1.0
\end{verbatim}

The pointer can also be set by a call to the \texttt{MALLOC} intrinsic (see Section 8.160 \[MALLOC\], page 158).

Cray pointees often are used to alias an existing variable. For example:

\begin{verbatim}
integer target(10)
integer iarr(10)
pointer (ipt, iarr)
ipt = loc(target)
\end{verbatim}

As long as \texttt{ipt} remains unchanged, \texttt{iarr} is now an alias for \texttt{target}. The optimizer, however, will not detect this aliasing, so it is unsafe to use \texttt{iarr} and \texttt{target} simultaneously. Using a pointee in any way that violates the Fortran aliasing rules or assumptions is illegal. It is the user’s responsibility to avoid doing this; the compiler works under the assumption that no such aliasing occurs.

Cray pointers will work correctly when there is no aliasing (i.e., when they are used to access a dynamically allocated block of memory), and also in any routine where a pointee is used, but any variable with which it shares storage is not used. Code that violates these rules may not run as the user intends. This is not a bug in the optimizer; any code that violates the aliasing rules is illegal. (Note that this is not unique to GNU Fortran; any Fortran compiler that supports Cray pointers will “incorrectly” optimize code with illegal aliasing.)

There are a number of restrictions on the attributes that can be applied to Cray pointers and pointees. Pointees may not have the \texttt{ALLOCATABLE}, \texttt{INTENT}, \texttt{OPTIONAL}, \texttt{DUMMY}, \texttt{TARGET}, \texttt{INTRINSIC}, or \texttt{POINTER} attributes. Pointers may not have the \texttt{DIMENSION}, \texttt{POINTER}, \texttt{TARGET}, \texttt{ALLOCATABLE}, \texttt{EXTERNAL}, or \texttt{INTRINSIC} attributes, nor may they be function results. Pointees may not occur in more than one pointer statement. A pointee cannot be a pointer. Pointees cannot occur in equivalence, common, or data statements.

A Cray pointer may also point to a function or a subroutine. For example, the following excerpt is valid:

\begin{verbatim}
imPLICIT none
external sub
pointer (subptr,subpte)
external subpte
subptr = loc(sub)
call subpte()
[...]\end{verbatim}
subroutine sub
    [...]  
end subroutine sub

A pointer may be modified during the course of a program, and this will change the location to which the pointee refers. However, when pointees are passed as arguments, they are treated as ordinary variables in the invoked function. Subsequent changes to the pointer will not change the base address of the array that was passed.

6.1.15 CONVERT specifier

GNU Fortran allows the conversion of unformatted data between little- and big-endian representation to facilitate moving of data between different systems. The conversion can be indicated with the CONVERT specifier on the OPEN statement. See Section 3.11 [GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT], page 28, for an alternative way of specifying the data format via an environment variable.

Valid values for CONVERT are:

CONVERT='NATIVE' Use the native format. This is the default.
CONVERT='SWAP' Swap between little- and big-endian.
CONVERT='LITTLE_ENDIAN' Use the little-endian representation for unformatted files.
CONVERT='BIG_ENDIAN' Use the big-endian representation for unformatted files.

Using the option could look like this:

    open(file='big.dat',form='unformatted',access='sequential', &
         convert='big_endian')

The value of the conversion can be queried by using INQUIRE(CONVERT=ch). The values returned are 'BIG_ENDIAN' and 'LITTLE_ENDIAN'.

CONVERT works between big- and little-endian for INTEGER values of all supported kinds and for REAL on IEEE systems of kinds 4 and 8. Conversion between different “extended double” types on different architectures such as m68k and x86_64, which GNU Fortran supports as REAL(KIND=10) and REAL(KIND=16), will probably not work.

Note that the values specified via the GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT environment variable will override the CONVERT specifier in the open statement. This is to give control over data formats to users who do not have the source code of their program available.

Using anything but the native representation for unformatted data carries a significant speed overhead. If speed in this area matters to you, it is best if you use this only for data that needs to be portable.

6.1.16 OpenMP

OpenMP (Open Multi-Processing) is an application programming interface (API) that supports multi-platform shared memory multiprocessing programming in C/C++ and Fortran on many architectures, including Unix and Microsoft Windows platforms. It consists of a set of compiler directives, library routines, and environment variables that influence run-time behavior.

GNU Fortran strives to be compatible to the OpenMP Application Program Interface v3.1.
To enable the processing of the OpenMP directive !$omp in free-form source code; the c$omp, *$omp and !$omp directives in fixed form; the !$ conditional compilation sentinels in free form; and the c$, *$ and !$ sentinels in fixed form, gfortran needs to be invoked with the ‘-fopenmp’. This also arranges for automatic linking of the GNU OpenMP runtime library Section “libgomp” in GNU OpenMP runtime library.

The OpenMP Fortran runtime library routines are provided both in a form of a Fortran 90 module named omp_lib and in a form of a Fortran include file named ‘omp_lib.h’.

An example of a parallelized loop taken from Appendix A.1 of the OpenMP Application Program Interface v2.5:

```fortran
SUBROUTINE A1(N, A, B)
INTEGER I, N
REAL B(N), A(N)
!$OMP PARALLEL DO !I is private by default
DO I=2,N
 B(I) = (A(I) + A(I-1)) / 2.0
ENDDO
!$OMP END PARALLEL DO
END SUBROUTINE A1
```

Please note:

- ‘-fopenmp’ implies ‘-frecursive’, i.e., all local arrays will be allocated on the stack. When porting existing code to OpenMP, this may lead to surprising results, especially to segmentation faults if the stacksize is limited.

- On glibc-based systems, OpenMP enabled applications cannot be statically linked due to limitations of the underlying pthreads-implementation. It might be possible to get a working solution if `-Wl,--whole-archive -lpthread -Wl,--no-whole-archive` is added to the command line. However, this is not supported by gcc and thus not recommended.

### 6.1.17 Argument list functions `%VAL`, `%REF` and `%LOC`

GNU Fortran supports argument list functions `%VAL`, `%REF` and `%LOC` statements, for backward compatibility with g77. It is recommended that these should be used only for code that is accessing facilities outside of GNU Fortran, such as operating system or windowing facilities. It is best to constrain such uses to isolated portions of a program–portions that deal specifically and exclusively with low-level, system-dependent facilities. Such portions might well provide a portable interface for use by the program as a whole, but are themselves not portable, and should be thoroughly tested each time they are rebuilt using a new compiler or version of a compiler.

`%VAL` passes a scalar argument by value, `%REF` passes it by reference and `%LOC` passes its memory location. Since gfortran already passes scalar arguments by reference, `%REF` is in effect a do-nothing. `%LOC` has the same effect as a Fortran pointer.

An example of passing an argument by value to a C subroutine foo.:

```c
C
C prototype void foo_ (float x);
C
external foo
real*4 x
x = 3.14159
call foo (%VAL (x))
```
For details refer to the g77 manual http://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc-3.4.6/g77/index.html#Top.

Also, c_by_val.f and its partner c_by_val.c of the GNU Fortran testsuite are worth a look.

6.2 Extensions not implemented in GNU Fortran

The long history of the Fortran language, its wide use and broad userbase, the large number of different compiler vendors and the lack of some features crucial to users in the first standards have lead to the existence of a number of important extensions to the language. While some of the most useful or popular extensions are supported by the GNU Fortran compiler, not all existing extensions are supported. This section aims at listing these extensions and offering advice on how best make code that uses them running with the GNU Fortran compiler.

6.2.1 STRUCTURE and RECORD

Structures are user-defined aggregate data types; this functionality was standardized in Fortran 90 with an different syntax, under the name of “derived types”. Here is an example of code using the non portable structure syntax:

```
! Declaring a structure named ‘’item’’ and containing three fields:
! an integer ID, an description string and a floating-point price.
STRUCTURE /item/
  INTEGER id
  CHARACTER(LEN=200) description
  REAL price
END STRUCTURE

! Define two variables, an single record of type ‘’item’’
! named ‘’pear’’, and an array of items named ‘’store_catalog’’
RECORD /item/ pear, store_catalog(100)

! We can directly access the fields of both variables
pear.id = 92316
pear.description = "juicy D’Anjou pear"
pear.price = 0.15
store_catalog(7).id = 7831
store_catalog(7).description = "milk bottle"
store_catalog(7).price = 1.2

! We can also manipulate the whole structure
store_catalog(12) = pear
print *, store_catalog(12)
```

This code can easily be rewritten in the Fortran 90 syntax as following:

```
STRUCTURE /name/ ... END STRUCTURE’’ becomes
! ‘‘TYPE name ... END TYPE’’
```

end
TYPE item
  INTEGER id
  CHARACTER(LEN=200) description
  REAL price
END TYPE

! 'RECORD /name/ variable' becomes 'TYPE(name) variable'
TYPE(item) pear, store_catalog(100)

! Instead of using a dot (.) to access fields of a record, the
! standard syntax uses a percent sign (%)
pear%id = 92316
pear%description = "juicy D'Anjou pear"
pear%price = 0.15
store_catalog(7)%id = 7831
store_catalog(7)%description = "milk bottle"
store_catalog(7)%price = 1.2

! Assignments of a whole variable do not change
store_catalog(12) = pear
print *, store_catalog(12)

6.2.2 ENCODE and DECODE statements
GNU Fortran does not support the ENCODE and DECODE statements. These statements are
best replaced by READ and WRITE statements involving internal files (CHARACTER
variables and arrays), which have been part of the Fortran standard since Fortran 77. For example,
replace a code fragment like
  INTEGER*1 LINE(80)
  REAL A, B, C
c ... Code that sets LINE
  DECODE (80, 9000, LINE) A, B, C
  9000 FORMAT (1X, 3(F10.5))
with the following:
  CHARACTER(LEN=80) LINE
  REAL A, B, C
c ... Code that sets LINE
  READ (UNIT=LINE, FMT=9000) A, B, C
  9000 FORMAT (1X, 3(F10.5))

Similarly, replace a code fragment like
  INTEGER*1 LINE(80)
  REAL A, B, C
c ... Code that sets A, B and C
  ENCODE (80, 9000, LINE) A, B, C
  9000 FORMAT (1X, 'OUTPUT IS ', 3(F10.5))
with the following:
  CHARACTER(LEN=80) LINE
  REAL A, B, C
c ... Code that sets A, B and C
  WRITE (UNIT=LINE, FMT=9000) A, B, C
  9000 FORMAT (1X, 'OUTPUT IS ', 3(F10.5))
6.2.3 Variable FORMAT expressions

A variable FORMAT expression is format statement which includes angle brackets enclosing a Fortran expression: FORMAT(I<N>). GNU Fortran does not support this legacy extension. The effect of variable format expressions can be reproduced by using the more powerful (and standard) combination of internal output and string formats. For example, replace a code fragment like this:

```
WRITE(6,20) INT1
20 FORMAT(I<N+1>)
```

with the following:

```
c Variable declaration
CHARACTER(LEN=20) FMT
c Other code here...
c
WRITE(FMT,'("(I", I0, ")")') N+1
WRITE(6,FMT) INT1
```

or with:

```
c Variable declaration
CHARACTER(LEN=20) FMT
c Other code here...
c
WRITE(FMT,*) N+1
WRITE(6,"(I" // ADJUSTL(FMT) // ")") INT1
```

6.2.4 Alternate complex function syntax

Some Fortran compilers, including g77, let the user declare complex functions with the syntax COMPLEX FUNCTION name*16(), as well as COMPLEX*16 FUNCTION name(). Both are non-standard, legacy extensions. gfortran accepts the latter form, which is more common, but not the former.
7 Mixed-Language Programming

This chapter is about mixed-language interoperability, but also applies if one links Fortran code compiled by different compilers. In most cases, use of the C Binding features of the Fortran 2003 standard is sufficient, and their use is highly recommended.

7.1 Interoperability with C

Since Fortran 2003 (ISO/IEC 1539-1:2004(E)) there is a standardized way to generate procedure and derived-type declarations and global variables which are interoperable with C (ISO/IEC 9899:1999). The bind(C) attribute has been added to inform the compiler that a symbol shall be interoperable with C; also, some constraints are added. Note, however, that not all C features have a Fortran equivalent or vice versa. For instance, neither C’s unsigned integers nor C’s functions with variable number of arguments have an equivalent in Fortran.

Note that array dimensions are reversely ordered in C and that arrays in C always start with index 0 while in Fortran they start by default with 1. Thus, an array declaration \( A(n,m) \) in Fortran matches \( A[m][n] \) in C and accessing the element \( A(i,j) \) matches \( A[j-1][i-1] \). The element following \( A(i,j) \) (C: \( A[j-1][i-1] \); assuming \( i < n \)) in memory is \( A(i+1,j) \) (C: \( A[j-1][i] \)).

7.1.1 Intrinsic Types

In order to ensure that exactly the same variable type and kind is used in C and Fortran, the named constants shall be used which are defined in the ISO_C_BINDING intrinsic module. That module contains named constants for kind parameters and character named constants for the escape sequences in C. For a list of the constants, see Section 9.2 [ISO_C_BINDING], page 214.

7.1.2 Derived Types and struct

For compatibility of derived types with struct, one needs to use the BIND(C) attribute in the type declaration. For instance, the following type declaration

```
USE ISO_C_BINDING
TYPE, BIND(C) :: myType
 INTEGER(C_INT) :: i1, i2
 INTEGER(C_SIGNED_CHAR) :: i3
 REAL(C_DOUBLE) :: d1
 COMPLEX(C_FLOAT_COMPLEX) :: c1
 CHARACTER(KIND=C_CHAR) :: str(5)
END TYPE
```

matches the following struct declaration in C

```
struct {
    int i1, i2;
    /* Note: "char" might be signed or unsigned. */
    signed char i3;
    double d1;
    float _Complex c1;
    char str[5];
} myType;
```

Derived types with the C binding attribute shall not have the sequence attribute, type parameters, the extends attribute, nor type-bound procedures. Every component must be
of interoperable type and kind and may not have the `pointer` or `allocatable` attribute. The names of the variables are irrelevant for interoperability.

As there exist no direct Fortran equivalents, neither unions nor structs with bit field or variable-length array members are interoperable.

### 7.1.3 Interoperable Global Variables

Variables can be made accessible from C using the C binding attribute, optionally together with specifying a binding name. Those variables have to be declared in the declaration part of a `MODULE`, be of interoperable type, and have neither the `pointer` nor the `allocatable` attribute.

```fortran
MODULE m
  USE myType_module
  USE ISO_C_BINDING
  integer(C_INT), bind(C, name="_MyProject_flags") :: global_flag
  type(myType), bind(C) :: tp
END MODULE
```

Here, `_MyProject_flags` is the case-sensitive name of the variable as seen from C programs while `global_flag` is the case-insensitive name as seen from Fortran. If no binding name is specified, as for `tp`, the C binding name is the (lowercase) Fortran binding name. If a binding name is specified, only a single variable may be after the double colon. Note of warning: You cannot use a global variable to access `errno` of the C library as the C standard allows it to be a macro. Use the `IERRNO` intrinsic (GNU extension) instead.

### 7.1.4 Interoperable Subroutines and Functions

Subroutines and functions have to have the `BIND(C)` attribute to be compatible with C. The dummy argument declaration is relatively straightforward. However, one needs to be careful because C uses call-by-value by default while Fortran behaves usually similar to call-by-reference. Furthermore, strings and pointers are handled differently. Note that only explicit size and assumed-size arrays are supported but not assumed-shape or allocatable arrays.

To pass a variable by value, use the `VALUE` attribute. Thus the following C prototype

```c
int func(int i, int *j)
```

matches the Fortran declaration

```fortran
integer(c_int) function func(i,j)
  use iso_c_binding, only: c_int
  integer(c_int), VALUE :: i
  integer(c_int) :: j
```

Note that pointer arguments also frequently need the `VALUE` attribute, see Section 7.1.5 [Working with Pointers], page 55.

Strings are handled quite differently in C and Fortran. In C a string is a `NUL`-terminated array of characters while in Fortran each string has a length associated with it and is thus not terminated (by e.g. `NUL`). For example, if one wants to use the following C function,

```c
#include <stdio.h>
void print_C(char *string) /* equivalent: char string[] */
{
  printf("%s\n", string);
}
```

to print “Hello World” from Fortran, one can call it using
use iso_c_binding, only: C_CHAR, C_NULL_CHAR
interface
subroutine print_c(string) bind(C, name="print_C")
use iso_c_binding, only: c_char
character(kind=c_char) :: string(*)
end subroutine print_c
end interface
call print_c(C_CHAR_"Hello World"//C_NULL_CHAR)

As the example shows, one needs to ensure that the string is NULL terminated. Additionally, the dummy argument string of print_C is a length-one assumed-size array; using character(len=*) is not allowed. The example above uses c_char_"Hello World" to ensure the string literal has the right type; typically the default character kind and c_char are the same and thus "Hello World" is equivalent. However, the standard does not guarantee this.

The use of strings is now further illustrated using the C library function strncpy, whose prototype is

char *strncpy(char *restrict s1, const char *restrict s2, size_t n);

The function strncpy copies at most n characters from string s2 to s1 and returns s1. In the following example, we ignore the return value:

use iso_c_binding
implicit none
character(len=30) :: str,str2
interface
! Ignore the return value of strncpy -> subroutine
! "restrict" is always assumed if we do not pass a pointer
subroutine strncpy(dest, src, n) bind(C)
import
character(kind=c_char), intent(out) :: dest(*)
character(kind=c_char), intent(in) :: src(*)
integer(c_size_t), value, intent(in) :: n
end subroutine strncpy
end interface
str = repeat('X',30) ! Initialize whole string with 'X'
call strncpy(str, c_char_"Hello World"//C_NULL_CHAR, &
    len(c_char_"Hello World",kind=c_size_t))
print '('a'), str ! prints: "Hello WorldXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX"
end

The intrinsic procedures are described in Chapter 8 [Intrinsic Procedures], page 63.

7.1.5 Working with Pointers

C pointers are represented in Fortran via the special opaque derived type type(c_ptr) (with private components). Thus one needs to use intrinsic conversion procedures to convert from or to C pointers. For example,

use iso_c_binding
type(c_ptr) :: cptrl, cpctr2
integer, target :: array(7), scalar
integer, pointer :: pa(:,), ps

cptrl = c_loc(array(1)) ! The programmer needs to ensure that the
! array is contiguous if required by the C
! procedure

cpctr2 = c_loc(scalar)
call c_f_pointer(cpctr2, ps)
call c_f_pointer(cptr2, pa, shape=[7])

When converting C to Fortran arrays, the one-dimensional SHAPE argument has to be passed.

If a pointer is a dummy-argument of an interoperable procedure, it usually has to be declared using the VALUE attribute. void* matches TYPE(C_PTR), VALUE, while TYPE(C_PTR) alone matches void**.

Procedure pointers are handled analogously to pointers; the C type is TYPE(C_FUNPTR) and the intrinsic conversion procedures are C_F_PROCPOINTER and C_FUNLOC.

Let us consider two examples of actually passing a procedure pointer from C to Fortran and vice versa. Note that these examples are also very similar to passing ordinary pointers between both languages. First, consider this code in C:

```c
/* Procedure implemented in Fortran. */
void get_values (void (*)(double));

/* Call-back routine we want called from Fortran. */
void print_it (double x)
{
    printf ("Number is %f.\n", x);
}

/* Call Fortran routine and pass call-back to it. */
void foobar ()
{
    get_values (&print_it);
}
```

A matching implementation for get_values in Fortran, that correctly receives the procedure pointer from C and is able to call it, is given in the following MODULE:

```fortran
MODULE m
IMPLICIT NONE

! Define interface of call-back routine.
ABSTRACT INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE callback (x)
    USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
    REAL(KIND=C_DOUBLE), INTENT(IN), VALUE :: x
END SUBROUTINE callback
END INTERFACE

CONTAINS

! Define C-bound procedure.
SUBROUTINE get_values (cproc) BIND(C)
    USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
    TYPE(C_FUNPTR), INTENT(IN), VALUE :: cproc

    PROCEDURE(callback), POINTER :: proc

    ! Convert C to Fortran procedure pointer.
    CALL C_F_PROCPOINTER (cproc, proc)

    ! Call it.
    CALL proc (1.0_C_DOUBLE)
```

Next, we want to call a C routine that expects a procedure pointer argument and pass it a Fortran procedure (which clearly must be interoperable!). Again, the C function may be:

```c
int
call_it (int (*func)(int), int arg)
{
   return func (arg);
}
```

It can be used as in the following Fortran code:

```fortran
MODULE m
  USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
  IMPLICIT NONE

  ! Define interface of C function.
  INTERFACE
    INTEGER(KIND=C_INT) FUNCTION call_it (func, arg) BIND(C)
      USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
      TYPE(C_FUNPTR), INTENT(IN), VALUE :: func
      INTEGER(KIND=C_INT), INTENT(IN), VALUE :: arg
    END FUNCTION call_it
  END INTERFACE

  CONTAINS

    ! Define procedure passed to C function.
    ! It must be interoperable!
    INTEGER(KIND=C_INT) FUNCTION double_it (arg) BIND(C)
      INTEGER(KIND=C_INT), INTENT(IN), VALUE :: arg
    double_it = arg + arg
    END FUNCTION double_it

    ! Call C function.
    SUBROUTINE foobar ()
      TYPE(C_FUNPTR) :: cproc
      INTEGER(KIND=C_INT) :: i

      ! Get C procedure pointer.
      cproc = C_FUNLOC (double_it)

      ! Use it.
      DO i = 1_C_INT, 10_C_INT
        PRINT *, call_it (cproc, i)
      END DO
    END SUBROUTINE foobar

END MODULE m
```

### 7.1.6 Further Interoperability of Fortran with C

Assumed-shape and allocatable arrays are passed using an array descriptor (dope vector). The internal structure of the array descriptor used by GNU Fortran is not yet documented.
GNU Fortran already supports the C-interoperable `OPTIONAL` attribute; for absent arguments, a `NULL` pointer is passed.

### 7.2 GNU Fortran Compiler Directives

The Fortran standard describes how a conforming program shall behave; however, the exact implementation is not standardized. In order to allow the user to choose specific implementation details, compiler directives can be used to set attributes of variables and procedures which are not part of the standard. Whether a given attribute is supported and its exact effects depend on both the operating system and on the processor; see Section “C Extensions” in *Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC)* for details.

For procedures and procedure pointers, the following attributes can be used to change the calling convention:

- **CDECL** – standard C calling convention
- **STDCALL** – convention where the called procedure pops the stack
- **FASTCALL** – part of the arguments are passed via registers instead using the stack

Besides changing the calling convention, the attributes also influence the decoration of the symbol name, e.g., by a leading underscore or by a trailing at-sign followed by the number of bytes on the stack. When assigning a procedure to a procedure pointer, both should use the same calling convention.

On some systems, procedures and global variables (module variables and `COMMON` blocks) need special handling to be accessible when they are in a shared library. The following attributes are available:

- **DLLEXPORT** – provide a global pointer to a pointer in the DLL
- **DLLIMPORT** – reference the function or variable using a global pointer

The attributes are specified using the syntax

```
!GCC$ ATTRIBUTES attribute-list :: variable-list
```

where in free-form source code only whitespace is allowed before `!GCC$` and in fixed-form source code `!GCC$`, `cGCC$` or `*GCC$` shall start in the first column.

For procedures, the compiler directives shall be placed into the body of the procedure; for variables and procedure pointers, they shall be in the same declaration part as the variable or procedure pointer.

### 7.3 Non-Fortran Main Program

Even if you are doing mixed-language programming, it is very likely that you do not need to know or use the information in this section. Since it is about the internal structure of GNU Fortran, it may also change in GCC minor releases.

When you compile a `PROGRAM` with GNU Fortran, a function with the name `main` (in the symbol table of the object file) is generated, which initializes the `libgfortran` library.
and then calls the actual program which uses the name MAIN__, for historic reasons. If you link GNU Fortran compiled procedures to, e.g., a C or C++ program or to a Fortran program compiled by a different compiler, the libgfortran library is not initialized and thus a few intrinsic procedures do not work properly, e.g. those for obtaining the command-line arguments.

Therefore, if your PROGRAM is not compiled with GNU Fortran and the GNU Fortran compiled procedures require intrinsics relying on the library initialization, you need to initialize the library yourself. Using the default options, gfortran calls _gfortran_set_args and _gfortran_set_options. The initialization of the former is needed if the called procedures access the command line (and for backtracing); the latter sets some flags based on the standard chosen or to enable backtracing. In typical programs, it is not necessary to call any initialization function.

If your PROGRAM is compiled with GNU Fortran, you shall not call any of the following functions. The libgfortran initialization functions are shown in C syntax but using C bindings they are also accessible from Fortran.

### 7.3.1 _gfortran_set_args — Save command-line arguments

**Description:**

_gfortran_set_args saves the command-line arguments; this initialization is required if any of the command-line intrinsics is called. Additionally, it shall be called if backtracing is enabled (see _gfortran_set_options).

**Syntax:**

```c
void _gfortran_set_args (int argc, char *argv[])
```

**Arguments:**

- **argc**: number of command line argument strings
- **argv**: the command-line argument strings; argv[0] is the pathname of the executable itself.

**Example:**

```c
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
    /* Initialize libgfortran. */
    _gfortran_set_args (argc, argv);
    return 0;
}
```

### 7.3.2 _gfortran_set_options — Set library option flags

**Description:**

_gfortran_set_options sets several flags related to the Fortran standard to be used, whether backtracing should be enabled and whether range checks should be performed. The syntax allows for upward compatibility since the number of passed flags is specified; for non-passed flags, the default value is used. See also Section 2.9 [Code Gen Options], page 20. Please note that not all flags are actually used.

**Syntax:**

```c
void _gfortran_set_options (int num, int options[])
```

**Arguments:**

- **num**: number of options passed
argv

The list of flag values

option flag list:

option[0]  Allowed standard; can give run-time errors if e.g. an
           input-output edit descriptor is invalid in a given standard.
           Possible values are (bitwise or-ed) GFC_STD_F77 (1), GFC_-
           STD_F95_OBS (2), GFC_STD_F95_DEL (4), GFC_STD_F95 (8),
           GFC_STD_FWD2003 (16), GFC_STD_GNU (32), GFC_STD_LEGACY
           (64), GFC_STD_FWD2008 (128), GFC_STD_FWD2008_OBS (256) and
           GFC_STD_FWD2008_TS (512). Default: GFC_STD_FWD95_OBS
           | GFC_STD_FWD95_DEL | GFC_STD_FWD95 | GFC_STD_FWD2003 |
           GFC_STD_FWD77 | GFC_STD_GNU | GFC_STD_LEGACY.

option[1]  Standard-warning flag; prints a warning to standard error.
           Default: GFC_STD_FWD95_DEL | GFC_STD_LEGACY.


option[4]  If non zero, enable backtracing on run-time errors. Default:
           off. Note: Installs a signal handler and requires command-line
           initialization using _gfortran_set_args.

option[5]  If non zero, supports signed zeros. Default: enabled.

option[6]  Enables run-time checking. Possible values are
           (bitwise or-ed): GFC_RTCHECK_BOUNDS (1),
           GFC_RTCHECK_ARRAY_temps (2),
           GFC_RTCHECK_RECURSION (4), GFC_RTCHECK_DO
           (16), GFC_RTCHECK_POINTER (32). Default: disabled.

Example:

    /* Use gfortran 4.8 default options. */
    static int options[] = {68, 511, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0};
    _gfortran_set_options (7, &options);

7.3.3  _gfortran_set_convert — Set endian conversion

Description:

_gfortran_set_convert set the representation of data for unformatted files.

Syntax:     void _gfortran_set_convert (int conv)

Arguments:

conv  Endian conversion, possible values:
       GFC_CONVERT_NATIVE (0, default),
       GFC_CONVERT_SWAP (1),
       GFC_CONVERT_BIG (2), GFC_CONVERT_LITTLE (3).

Example:

    int main (int argc, char *argv[])
    {
        /* Initialize libgfortran. */
        _gfortran_set_args (argc, argv);
        _gfortran_set_convert (1);
return 0;
}

7.3.4 _gfortran_set_record_marker — Set length of record markers

Description:

_gfortran_set_record_marker sets the length of record markers for unformatted files.

Syntax: void _gfortran_set_record_marker (int val)

Arguments:

val Length of the record marker; valid values are 4 and 8. Default is 4.

Example:

```c
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    /* Initialize libgfortran. */
    _gfortran_set_args (argc, argv);
    _gfortran_set_record_marker (8);
    return 0;
}
```

7.3.5 _gfortran_set_fpe — Enable floating point exception traps

Description:

_gfortran_set_fpe enables floating point exception traps for the specified exceptions. On most systems, this will result in a SIGFPE signal being sent and the program being aborted.

Syntax: void _gfortran_set_fpe (int val)

Arguments:

option[0] IEEE exceptions. Possible values are (bitwise or-ed) zero (0, default) no trapping, GFC_FPE_INVALID (1), GFC_FPE_DENORMAL (2), GFC_FPE_ZERO (4), GFC_FPE_OVERFLOW (8), GFC_FPE_UNDERFLOW (16), and GFC_FPE_INEXACT (32).

Example:

```c
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    /*Initialize libgfortran. */
    _gfortran_set_args (argc, argv);
    /* FPE for invalid operations such as SQRT(-1.0). */
    _gfortran_set_fpe (1);
    return 0;
}
```

7.3.6 _gfortran_set_max_subrecord_length — Set subrecord length

Description:

_gfortran_set_max_subrecord_length set the maximum length for a subrecord. This option only makes sense for testing and debugging of unformatted I/O.
Syntax: void _gfortran_set_max_subrecord_length (int val)

Arguments:

val the maximum length for a subrecord; the maximum permitted value is 2147483639, which is also the default.

Example:

```c
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    /* Initialize libgfortran. */
    _gfortran_set_args (argc, argv);
    _gfortran_set_max_subrecord_length (8);
    return 0;
}
```
8 Intrinsic Procedures

8.1 Introduction to intrinsic procedures

The intrinsic procedures provided by GNU Fortran include all of the intrinsic procedures required by the Fortran 95 standard, a set of intrinsic procedures for backwards compatibility with G77, and a selection of intrinsic procedures from the Fortran 2003 and Fortran 2008 standards. Any conflict between a description here and a description in either the Fortran 95 standard, the Fortran 2003 standard or the Fortran 2008 standard is unintentional, and the standard(s) should be considered authoritative.

The enumeration of the KIND type parameter is processor defined in the Fortran 95 standard. GNU Fortran defines the default integer type and default real type by INTEGER(KIND=4) and REAL(KIND=4), respectively. The standard mandates that both data types shall have another kind, which have more precision. On typical target architectures supported by gfortran, this kind type parameter is KIND=8. Hence, REAL(KIND=8) and DOUBLE PRECISION are equivalent. In the description of generic intrinsic procedures, the kind type parameter will be specified by KIND=*, and in the description of specific names for an intrinsic procedure the kind type parameter will be explicitly given (e.g., REAL(KIND=4) or REAL(KIND=8)). Finally, for brevity the optional KIND= syntax will be omitted.

Many of the intrinsic procedures take one or more optional arguments. This document follows the convention used in the Fortran 95 standard, and denotes such arguments by square brackets.

GNU Fortran offers the ‘-std=f95’ and ‘-std=gnu’ options, which can be used to restrict the set of intrinsic procedures to a given standard. By default, gfortran sets the ‘-std=gnu’ option, and so all intrinsic procedures described here are accepted. There is one caveat. For a select group of intrinsic procedures, g77 implemented both a function and a subroutine. Both classes have been implemented in gfortran for backwards compatibility with g77. It is noted here that these functions and subroutines cannot be intermixed in a given subprogram. In the descriptions that follow, the applicable standard for each intrinsic procedure is noted.

8.2 ABORT — Abort the program

Description:
ABORT causes immediate termination of the program. On operating systems that support a core dump, ABORT will produce a core dump.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL ABORT
Return value:
Does not return.
Example:

```
program test_abort
  integer :: i = 1, j = 2
```
if (i /= j) call abort
end program test_abort

See also: Section 8.78 [EXIT], page 111, Section 8.138 [KILL], page 146

8.3 ABS — Absolute value

Description:
ABS(A) computes the absolute value of A.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ABS(A)

Arguments:
A The type of the argument shall be an INTEGER, REAL, or COMPLEX.

Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as the argument except the return value is REAL for a COMPLEX argument.

Example:

program test_abs
integer :: i = -1
real :: x = -1.e0
complex :: z = (-1.e0,0.e0)
i = abs(i)
x = abs(x)
x = abs(z)
end program test_abs

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABS(A)</td>
<td>REAL(4) A</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABS(A)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) A</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DABS(A)</td>
<td>REAL(8) A</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IABS(A)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4) A</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZABS(A)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) A</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDABS(A)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) A</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.4 ACCESS — Checks file access modes

Description:
ACCESS(NAME, MODE) checks whether the file NAME exists, is readable, writable or executable. Except for the executable check, ACCESS can be replaced by Fortran 95’s INQUIRE.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = ACCESS(NAME, MODE)
Arguments:

NAME Scalar CHARACTER of default kind with the file name. Tailing blank are ignored unless the character achar(0) is present, then all characters up to and excluding achar(0) are used as file name.

MODE Scalar CHARACTER of default kind with the file access mode, may be any concatenation of "r" (readable), "w" (writable) and "x" (executable), or " " to check for existence.

Return value:

Returns a scalar INTEGER, which is 0 if the file is accessible in the given mode; otherwise or if an invalid argument has been given for MODE the value 1 is returned.

Example:

```fortran
program access_test
  implicit none
  character(len=*) , parameter :: file = 'test.dat'
  character(len=*) , parameter :: file2 = 'test.dat' //achar(0)
  if(access(file,' ') == 0) print *, trim(file),' is exists'
  if(access(file,'r') == 0) print *, trim(file),' is readable'
  if(access(file,'w') == 0) print *, trim(file),' is writable'
  if(access(file,'x') == 0) print *, trim(file),' is executable'
  if(access(file2,'rwx') == 0) &
    print *, trim(file2),' is readable, writable and executable'
end program access_test
```

Specific names:
See also:

8.5 **ACHAR** — Character in ASCII collating sequence

Description:

ACHAR(I) returns the character located at position I in the ASCII collating sequence.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later, with KIND argument Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ACHAR(I [, KIND])

Arguments:

I The type shall be INTEGER.

KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of type CHARACTER with a length of one. If the KIND argument is present, the return value is of the specified kind and of the default kind otherwise.

Example:
program test_achar
  character c
  c = achar(32)
end program test_achar

Note: See Section 8.119 [ICHAR], page 136 for a discussion of converting between numerical values and formatted string representations.

See also: Section 8.45 [CHAR], page 90, Section 8.111 [IACHAR], page 131, Section 8.119 [ICHAR], page 136

8.6 ACOS — Arccosine function

Description:
ACOS(X) computes the arccosine of X (inverse of COS(X)).

Standard: Fortran 77 and later, for a complex argument Fortran 2008 or later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:
RESULT = ACOS(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall either be REAL with a magnitude that is less than or equal to one - or the type shall be COMPLEX.

Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as X. The real part of the result is in radians and lies in the range 0 \leq \Re\acos(x) \leq \pi.

Example:
program test_acos
  real(8) :: x = 0.866_8
  x = acos(x)
end program test_acos

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACOS(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DACOS(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 8.54 [COS], page 95

8.7 ACOSH — Inverse hyperbolic cosine function

Description:
ACOSH(X) computes the inverse hyperbolic cosine of X.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ACOSH(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL or COMPLEX.
Return value:
The return value has the same type and kind as \( X \). If \( X \) is complex, the imaginary part of the result is in radians and lies between \( 0 \leq \Im \text{acosh}(x) \leq \pi \).

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_acosh
  REAL(8), DIMENSION(3) :: x = (/ 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 /)
  WRITE (*,*) ACOSH(x)
END PROGRAM
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DACOSH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 8.55 [COSH], page 96

8.8 ADJUSTL — Left adjust a string

Description:

\( \text{ADJUSTL(STRING)} \) will left adjust a string by removing leading spaces. Spaces are inserted at the end of the string as needed.

Standard: Fortran 90 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{ADJUSTL(STRING)} \)

Arguments:

\( \text{STRING} \) The type shall be \text{CHARACTER}.

Return value:

The return value is of type \text{CHARACTER} and of the same kind as \text{STRING} where leading spaces are removed and the same number of spaces are inserted on the end of \text{STRING}.

Example:

```fortran
program test_adjustl
  character(len=20) :: str = ' gfortran'
  str = adjustl(str)
  print *, str
end program test_adjustl
```

See also: Section 8.9 [ADJUSTR], page 67, Section 8.248 [TRIM], page 207

8.9 ADJUSTR — Right adjust a string

Description:

\( \text{ADJUSTR(STRING)} \) will right adjust a string by removing trailing spaces. Spaces are inserted at the start of the string as needed.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{ADJUSTR(STRING)} \)
Arguments:

STR  The type shall be CHARACTER.

Return value:

The return value is of type CHARACTER and of the same kind as STRING where trailing spaces are removed and the same number of spaces are inserted at the start of STRING.

Example:

    program test_adjustr
        character(len=20) :: str = 'gfortran'
        str = adjustr(str)
        print *, str
    end program test_adjustr

See also:  Section 8.8 [ADJUSTL], page 67, Section 8.248 [TRIM], page 207

8.10 AIMAG — Imaginary part of complex number

Description:

AIMAG(Z) yields the imaginary part of complex argument Z. The IMAG(Z) and IMAGPART(Z) intrinsic functions are provided for compatibility with g77, and their use in new code is strongly discouraged.

Standard:  Fortran 77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions

Class:  Elemental function

Syntax:  RESULT = AIMAG(Z)

Arguments:

Z  The type of the argument shall be COMPLEX.

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL with the kind type parameter of the argument.

Example:

    program test_aimag
        complex(4) z4
        complex(8) z8
        z4 = cmplx(1.e0_4, 0.e0_4)
        z8 = cmplx(0.e0_8, 1.e0_8)
        print *, aimag(z4), dimag(z8)
    end program test_aimag

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIMAG(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX Z</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMAG(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) Z</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAG(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX Z</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGPART(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX Z</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.11 AINT — Truncate to a whole number

Description:

AINT(A [, KIND]) truncates its argument to a whole number.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = AINT(A [, KIND])

Arguments:

A The type of the argument shall be REAL.

KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL with the kind type parameter of the argument if the optional KIND is absent; otherwise, the kind type parameter will be given by KIND. If the magnitude of X is less than one, AINT(X) returns zero. If the magnitude is equal to or greater than one then it returns the largest whole number that does not exceed its magnitude. The sign is the same as the sign of X.

Example:

```fortran
program test_aint
  real(4) x4
  real(8) x8
  x4 = 1.234E0_4
  x8 = 4.321_8
  print *, aint(x4), dint(x8)
  x8 = aint(x4,8)
end program test_aint
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AINT(A)</td>
<td>REAL(4) A</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DINT(A)</td>
<td>REAL(8) A</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.12 ALARM — Execute a routine after a given delay

Description:

ALARM(SECONDS, HANDLER [, STATUS]) causes external subroutine HANDLER to be executed after a delay of SECONDS by using alarm(2) to set up a signal and signal(2) to catch it. If STATUS is supplied, it will be returned with the number of seconds remaining until any previously scheduled alarm was due to be delivered, or zero if there was no previously scheduled alarm.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL ALARM(SECONDS, HANDLER [, STATUS])
Arguments:

**SECONDS**  
The type of the argument shall be a scalar INTEGER. It is INTENT(IN).

**HANDLER**  
Signal handler (INTEGER FUNCTION or SUBROUTINE) or dummy/global INTEGER scalar. The scalar values may be either SIG_IGN=1 to ignore the alarm generated or SIG_DFL=0 to set the default action. It is INTENT(IN).

**STATUS**  
(Optional) STATUS shall be a scalar variable of the default INTEGER kind. It is INTENT(OUT).

Example:

```fortran
program test_alarm
  external handler_print
  integer i
  call alarm (3, handler_print, i)
  print *, i
  call sleep(10)
end program test_alarm
```

This will cause the external routine *handler_print* to be called after 3 seconds.

8.13 **ALL — All values in MASK along DIM are true**

Description:

\[ \text{ALL(MASK [, DIM])} \]

determines if all the values are true in MASK in the array along dimension DIM.

Standard:  
Fortran 95 and later

Class:  
Transformational function

Syntax:

\[ \text{RESULT } = \text{ALL(MASK [, DIM])} \]

Arguments:

**MASK**  
The type of the argument shall be LOGICAL and it shall not be scalar.

**DIM**  
(Optional) DIM shall be a scalar integer with a value that lies between one and the rank of MASK.

Return value:

\[ \text{ALL(MASK)} \]

returns a scalar value of type LOGICAL where the kind type parameter is the same as the kind type parameter of MASK. If DIM is present, then \[ \text{ALL(MASK, DIM)} \] returns an array with the rank of MASK minus 1. The shape is determined from the shape of MASK where the DIM dimension is elided.

(A)  
\[ \text{ALL(MASK)} \] is true if all elements of MASK are true. It also is true if MASK has zero size; otherwise, it is false.

(B)  
If the rank of MASK is one, then \[ \text{ALL(MASK, DIM)} \] is equivalent to \[ \text{ALL(MASK)} \]. If the rank is greater than one, then \[ \text{ALL(MASK, DIM)} \] is determined by applying ALL to the array sections.

Example:
program test_all
  logical l
  l = all((/.true., .true., .true./))
  print *, l
call section
contains
  subroutine section
    integer a(2,3), b(2,3)
    a = 1
    b = 1
    b(2,2) = 2
    print *, all(a .eq. b, 1)
    print *, all(a .eq. b, 2)
  end subroutine section
end program test_all

8.14 ALLOCATED — Status of an allocatable entity

Description:
  ALLOCATED(ARRAY) and ALLOCATED(SCALAR) check the allocation status of ARRAY and SCALAR, respectively.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later. Note, the SCALAR= keyword and allocatable scalar entities are available in Fortran 2003 and later.

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax:
  RESULT = ALLOCATED(ARRAY)
  RESULT = ALLOCATED(SCALAR)

Arguments:
  ARRAY The argument shall be an ALLOCATABLE array.
  SCALAR The argument shall be an ALLOCATABLE scalar.

Return value:
  The return value is a scalar LOGICAL with the default logical kind type parameter. If the argument is allocated, then the result is .TRUE.; otherwise, it returns .FALSE.

Example:
  program test_allocated
    integer :: i = 4
    real(4), allocatable :: x(:)
    if (.not. allocated(x)) allocate(x(i))
  end program test_allocated

8.15 AND — Bitwise logical AND

Description:
  Bitwise logical AND.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. For integer arguments, programmers should consider the use of the Section 8.113 [IAND], page 133 intrinsic defined by the Fortran standard.
**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Function

**Syntax:** \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{AND}(I, J)
\]

**Arguments:**
- \(I\) The type shall be either a scalar \textbf{INTEGER} type or a scalar \textbf{LOGICAL} type.
- \(J\) The type shall be the same as the type of \(I\).

**Return value:**
The return type is either a scalar \textbf{INTEGER} or a scalar \textbf{LOGICAL}. If the kind type parameters differ, then the smaller kind type is implicitly converted to larger kind, and the return has the larger kind.

**Example:**

```fortran
PROGRAM test_and
  LOGICAL :: T = .TRUE., F = .FALSE.
  INTEGER :: a, b
  DATA a / Z'F' /, b / Z'3' /
  WRITE (*,*) AND(T, T), AND(T, F), AND(F, T), AND(F, F)
  WRITE (*,*) AND(a, b)
END PROGRAM
```

**See also:** Fortran 95 elemental function: Section 8.113 [IAND], page 133

### 8.16 ANINT — Nearest whole number

**Description:**

\(\text{ANINT}(A [, \text{KIND}])\) rounds its argument to the nearest whole number.

**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:** \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{ANINT}(A [, \text{KIND}])
\]

**Arguments:**
- \(A\) The type of the argument shall be \textbf{REAL}.
- \(\text{KIND}\) (Optional) An \textbf{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

**Return value:**
The return value is of type real with the kind type parameter of the argument if the optional \text{KIND} is absent; otherwise, the kind type parameter will be given by \text{KIND}. If \(A\) is greater than zero, \(\text{ANINT}(A)\) returns \(\text{AINT}(X+0.5)\). If \(A\) is less than or equal to zero then it returns \(\text{AINT}(X-0.5)\).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_anint
  real(4) x4
  real(8) x8
  x4 = 1.234E0_4
  x8 = 4.321_8
```

print *, anint(x4), dnint(x8)
x8 = anint(x4,8)
end program test_anint

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AINT(A)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>REAL(4) Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNINT(A)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>REAL(8) Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.17 ANY — Any value in MASK along DIM is true

Description:

ANY(MASK [, DIM]) determines if any of the values in the logical array MASK along dimension DIM are .TRUE..

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: RESULT = ANY(MASK [, DIM])

Arguments:

- **MASK**: The type of the argument shall be LOGICAL and it shall not be scalar.
- **DIM** (Optional): DIM shall be a scalar integer with a value that lies between one and the rank of MASK.

Return value:

ANY(MASK) returns a scalar value of type LOGICAL where the kind type parameter is the same as the kind type parameter of MASK. If DIM is present, then ANY(MASK, DIM) returns an array with the rank of MASK minus 1. The shape is determined from the shape of MASK where the DIM dimension is elided.

(A) ANY(MASK) is true if any element of MASK is true; otherwise, it is false. It also is false if MASK has zero size.

(B) If the rank of MASK is one, then ANY(MASK,DIM) is equivalent to ANY(MASK). If the rank is greater than one, then ANY(MASK,DIM) is determined by applying ANY to the array sections.

Example:

```
program test_any
  logical l
  l = any((/ .true., .true., .true./))
  print *, l
  call section
contains
  subroutine section
    integer a(2,3), b(2,3)
    a = 1
    b = 1
    b(2,2) = 2
    print *, any(a .eq. b, 1)
    print *, any(a .eq. b, 2)
  end subroutine section
end program test_any
```
8.18 ASIN — Arcsine function

Description:

\( \text{ASIN}(X) \) computes the arcsine of its \( X \) (inverse of \( \text{SIN}(X) \)).

Standard: Fortran 77 and later, for a complex argument Fortran 2008 or later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{ASIN}(X) \)

Arguments:

\( X \) The type shall be either \( \text{REAL} \) and a magnitude that is less than or equal to one - or be \( \text{COMPLEX} \).

Return value:

The return value is of the same type and kind as \( X \). The real part of the result is in radians and lies in the range \(-\pi/2 \leq \Re\text{asin}(x) \leq \pi/2\).

Example:

```fortran
program test_asin
  real(8) :: x = 0.866_8
  x = asin(x)
end program test_asin
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASIN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DASIN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 8.224 [SIN], page 193

8.19 ASINH — Inverse hyperbolic sine function

Description:

\( \text{ASINH}(X) \) computes the inverse hyperbolic sine of \( X \).

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{ASINH}(X) \)

Arguments:

\( X \) The type shall be \( \text{REAL} \) or \( \text{COMPLEX} \).

Return value:

The return value is of the same type and kind as \( X \). If \( X \) is complex, the imaginary part of the result is in radians and lies between \(-\pi/2 \leq \Im\text{asinh}(x) \leq \pi/2\).

Example:

```fortran
program test_asinh
  real(8), dimension(3) :: x = (/ -1.0, 0.0, 1.0 /)
  write (*,*) asinh(x)
end program
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DASINH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 8.225 [SINH], page 194

8.20 ASSOCIATED — Status of a pointer or pointer/target pair

Description:

ASSOCIATED(POINTER [, TARGET]) determines the status of the pointer
POINTER or if POINTER is associated with the target TARGET.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = ASSOCIATED(POINTER [, TARGET])

Arguments:

POINTER    POINTER shall have the POINTER attribute and it can be of
any type.

TARGET     (Optional) TARGET shall be a pointer or a target. It must
have the same type, kind type parameter, and array rank as
POINTER.

The association status of neither POINTER nor TARGET shall be undefined.

Return value:

ASSOCIATED(POINTER) returns a scalar value of type LOGICAL(4). There are
several cases:

(A) When the optional TARGET is not present then
ASSOCIATED(POINTER) is true if POINTER is associated with a
target; otherwise, it returns false.

(B) If TARGET is present and a scalar target, the result is true if
TARGET is not a zero-sized storage sequence and the target associ-
ated with POINTER occupies the same storage units. If POINTER
is disassociated, the result is false.

(C) If TARGET is present and an array target, the result is true if
TARGET and POINTER have the same shape, are not zero-sized
arrays, are arrays whose elements are not zero-sized storage se-
quences, and TARGET and POINTER occupy the same storage
units in array element order. As in case(B), the result is false, if
POINTER is disassociated.

(D) If TARGET is present and an scalar pointer, the result is true
if TARGET is associated with POINTER, the target associated
with TARGET are not zero-sized storage sequences and occupy
the same storage units. The result is false, if either TARGET or
POINTER is disassociated.
(E) If `TARGET` is present and an array pointer, the result is true if

target associated with `POINTER` and the target associated with
`TARGET` have the same shape, are not zero-sized arrays, are ar-
rays whose elements are not zero-sized storage sequences, and `TAR-
GET` and `POINTER` occupy the same storage units in array ele-
ment order. The result is false, if either `TARGET` or `POINTER` is
disassociated.

Example:

```fortran
program test_associated
  implicit none
  real, target :: tgt(2) = (/1., 2./)
  real, pointer :: ptr(:)
  ptr => tgt
  if (associated(ptr) .eqv. .false.) call abort
  if (associated(ptr,tgt) .eqv. .false.) call abort
end program test_associated
```

See also: Section 8.185 [NULL], page 172

### 8.21 ATAN — Arctangent function

**Description:**

`ATAN(X)` computes the arctangent of `X`.

**Standard:**

Fortran 77 and later, for a complex argument and for two arguments Fortran 2008 or later

**Class:**

Elemental function

**Syntax:**

```fortran
RESULT = ATAN(X)
RESULT = ATAN(Y, X)
```

**Arguments:**

- `X`          The type shall be REAL or COMPLEX; if `Y` is present, `X` shall be REAL.
  - `Y` shall be of the same type and kind as `X`.

**Return value:**

The return value is of the same type and kind as `X`. If `Y` is present, the result is identical to `ATAN2(Y,X)`. Otherwise, it the arcus tangent of `X`, where the real part of the result is in radians and lies in the range $-\pi/2 \leq \Re\atan(x) \leq \pi/2$.

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_atan
  real(8) :: x = 2.866_8
  x = atan(x)
end program test_atan
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATAN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATAN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 8.239 [TAN], page 202

8.22 ATAN2 — Arctangent function

Description:

ATAN2(Y, X) computes the principal value of the argument function of the complex number X+iY. This function can be used to transform from Cartesian into polar coordinates and allows to determine the angle in the correct quadrant.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ATAN2(Y, X)

Arguments:

Y The type shall be REAL.
X The type and kind type parameter shall be the same as Y. If Y is zero, then X must be nonzero.

Return value:
The return value has the same type and kind type parameter as Y. It is the principal value of the complex number X+iY. If X is nonzero, then it lies in the range $-\pi \leq \text{atan}(x) \leq \pi$. The sign is positive if Y is positive. If Y is zero, then the return value is zero if X is strictly positive, $\pi$ if X is negative and Y is positive zero (or the processor does not handle signed zeros), and $-\pi$ if X is negative and Y is negative zero. Finally, if X is zero, then the magnitude of the result is $\pi/2$.

Example:

```fortran
program test_atan2
  real(4) :: x = 1.e0_4, y = 0.5e0_4
  x = atan2(y,x)
end program test_atan2
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATAN2(X, Y)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X, Y</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATAN2(X, Y)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X, Y</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.23 ATANH — Inverse hyperbolic tangent function

Description:

ATANH(X) computes the inverse hyperbolic tangent of X.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function
**Syntax:**
\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{ATANH}(X)
\]

**Arguments:**
\[
X \quad \text{The type shall be REAL or COMPLEX.}
\]

**Return value:**
The return value has same type and kind as \(X\). If \(X\) is complex, the imaginary part of the result is in radians and lies between \(-\pi/2 \leq \Im\text{atanh}(x) \leq \pi/2\).

**Example:**
```fortran
PROGRAM test_atanh
  REAL, DIMENSION(3) :: x = (/ -1.0, 0.0, 1.0 /)
  WRITE (*,*) ATANH(x)
END PROGRAM
```

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATANH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also:** Inverse function: Section 8.240 [TANH], page 203

### 8.24 ATOMIC DEFINE — Setting a variable atomically

**Description:**
\[
\text{ATOMIC_DEFINE(ATOM, VALUE)} \quad \text{defines the variable ATOM with the value VALUE atomically.}
\]

**Standard:** Fortran 2008 and later

**Class:** Atomic subroutine

**Syntax:**
\[
\text{CALL ATOMIC_DEFINE(ATOM, VALUE)}
\]

**Arguments:**
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ATOM} & \quad \text{Scalar coarray or coindexed variable of either integer type with ATOMIC_INT_KIND kind or logical type with ATOMIC_LOGICAL_KIND kind.} \\
\text{VALUE} & \quad \text{Scalar and of the same type as ATOM. If the kind is different, the value is converted to the kind of ATOM.}
\end{align*}
\]

**Example:**
```fortran
program atomic
  use iso_fortran_env
  integer(atomic_int_kind) :: atom[*]
  call atomic_define (atom[1], this_image())
end program atomic
```

**See also:** Section 8.25 [ATOMIC_REF], page 78, Section 9.1 [ISO_FORTRAN_ENV], page 213

### 8.25 ATOMIC REF — Obtaining the value of a variable atomically

**Description:**
\[
\text{ATOMIC_DEFINE(ATOM, VALUE)} \quad \text{atomically assigns the value of the variable ATOM to VALUE.}
\]
**Standard:** Fortran 2008 and later

**Class:** Atomic subroutine

**Syntax:**

```
CALL ATOMIC_REF(VALUE, ATOM)
```

**Arguments:**

- **VALUE**
  - Scalar and of the same type as **ATOM**. If the kind is different, the value is converted to the kind of **ATOM**.

- **ATOM**
  - Scalar coarray or coindexed variable of either integer type with **ATOMIC_INT_KIND** kind or logical type with **ATOMIC_LOGICAL_KIND** kind.

**Example:**

```
program atomic
use iso_fortran_env
logical(atomic_logical_kind) :: atom[*]
logical :: val
call atomic_ref (atom, .false.)
! ...
call atomic_ref (atom, val)
if (val) then
  print *, "Obtained"
end if
dend program atomic
```

See also: Section 8.24 [ATOMIC_DEFINE], page 78, Section 9.1 [ISO_FORTRAN_ENV], page 213

### 8.26 BESSEL_J0 — Bessel function of the first kind of order 0

**Description:**

**BESSEL_J0(X)** computes the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 of **X**. This function is available under the name **BESJ0** as a GNU extension.

**Standard:** Fortran 2008 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = BESSEL_J0(X)
```

**Arguments:**

- **X**
  - The type shall be **REAL**, and it shall be scalar.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type **REAL** and lies in the range $-0.4027... \leq Bessel(0, x) \leq 1$. It has the same kind as **X**.

**Example:**

```
program test_besj0
real(8) :: x = 0.0_8
x = bessel_j0(x)
end program test_besj0
```

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESJ0(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.27 BESSEL_J1 — Bessel function of the first kind of order 1

Description:

BESSEL_J1(X) computes the Bessel function of the first kind of order 1 of X. This function is available under the name BESJ1 as a GNU extension.

Standard: Fortran 2008

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = BESSEL_J1(X)

Arguments:

X

The type shall be REAL, and it shall be scalar.

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL and it lies in the range $-0.5818... \leq Bessel(0,x) \leq 0.5818$. It has the same kind as X.

Example:

```fortran
program test_besj1
  real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
  x = bessel_j1(x)
end program test_besj1
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESJ1(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.28 BESSEL_JN — Bessel function of the first kind

Description:

BESSEL_JN(N, X) computes the Bessel function of the first kind of order N of X. This function is available under the name BESJN as a GNU extension. If N and X are arrays, their ranks and shapes shall conform.

BESSEL_JN(N1, N2, X) returns an array with the Bessel functions of the first kind of the orders N1 to N2.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later, negative N is allowed as GNU extension

Class: Elemental function, except for the transformational function BESSEL_JN(N1, N2, X)

Syntax:

RESULT = BESSEL_JN(N, X)
RESULT = BESSEL_JN(N1, N2, X)

Arguments:

N

Shall be a scalar or an array of type INTEGER.

N1

Shall be a non-negative scalar of type INTEGER.

N2

Shall be a non-negative scalar of type INTEGER.

X

Shall be a scalar or an array of type REAL; for BESSEL_JN(N1, N2, X) it shall be scalar.
Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type REAL. It has the same kind as X.

Note: The transformational function uses a recurrence algorithm which might, for some values of X, lead to different results than calls to the elemental function.

Example:

```fortran
program test_besjn
  real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
  x = bessel_jn(5,x)
end program test_besjn
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESJN(N, X)</td>
<td>INTEGER N, REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.29 BESSEL_Y0 — Bessel function of the second kind of order 0

Description:

BESSEL_Y0(X) computes the Bessel function of the second kind of order 0 of X. This function is available under the name BESY0 as a GNU extension.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = BESSEL_Y0(X)

Arguments:

X The type shall be REAL, and it shall be scalar.

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type REAL. It has the same kind as X.

Example:

```fortran
program test_besy0
  real(8) :: x = 0.0_8
  x = bessel_y0(x)
end program test_besy0
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESY0(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.30 BESSEL_Y1 — Bessel function of the second kind of order 1

Description:

BESSEL_Y1(X) computes the Bessel function of the second kind of order 1 of X. This function is available under the name BESY1 as a GNU extension.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later
Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{BESSEL\_Y1}(\text{X}) \)

Arguments:
- \( \text{X} \) The type shall be \texttt{REAL}, and it shall be scalar.

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type \texttt{REAL}. It has the same kind as \( \text{X} \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_besy1
    real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
    x = bessel_y1(x)
end program test_besy1
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESY1((X))</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.31 BESSEL\_YN — Bessel function of the second kind

Description:

\( \text{BESSEL\_YN}(N, X) \) computes the Bessel function of the second kind of order \( N \) of \( X \). This function is available under the name \texttt{BESYN} as a GNU extension. If \( N \) and \( X \) are arrays, their ranks and shapes shall conform. \( \text{BESSEL\_YN}(N_1, N_2, X) \) returns an array with the Bessel functions of the first kind of the orders \( N_1 \) to \( N_2 \).

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later, negative \( N \) is allowed as GNU extension

Class: Elemental function, except for the transformational function \( \text{BESSEL\_YN}(N_1, N_2, X) \)

Syntax:

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{BESSEL\_YN}(N, X) \\
\text{RESULT} = \text{BESSEL\_YN}(N_1, N_2, X)
\]

Arguments:
- \( N \) Shall be a scalar or an array of type \texttt{INTEGER}.
- \( N_1 \) Shall be a non-negative scalar of type \texttt{INTEGER}.
- \( N_2 \) Shall be a non-negative scalar of type \texttt{INTEGER}.
- \( X \) Shall be a scalar or an array of type \texttt{REAL}; for \( \text{BESSEL\_YN}(N_1, N_2, X) \) it shall be scalar.

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type \texttt{REAL}. It has the same kind as \( X \).

Note: The transformational function uses a recurrence algorithm which might, for some values of \( X \), lead to different results than calls to the elemental function.

Example:

```fortran
program test_besyn
    real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
    x = bessel_yn(5,x)
end program test_besyn
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESYN(N,X)</td>
<td>INTEGER N</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REAL(8)  X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.32 BGE — Bitwise greater than or equal to

Description:
Determines whether an integral is a bitwise greater than or equal to another.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:
RESULT = BGE(I, J)

Arguments:
- I         Shall be of INTEGER type.
- J         Shall be of INTEGER type, and of the same kind as I.

Return value:
The return value is of type LOGICAL and of the default kind.

See also: Section 8.33 [BGT], page 83, Section 8.35 [BLE], page 84, Section 8.36 [BLT], page 84

### 8.33 BGT — Bitwise greater than

Description:
Determines whether an integral is a bitwise greater than another.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:
RESULT = BGT(I, J)

Arguments:
- I         Shall be of INTEGER type.
- J         Shall be of INTEGER type, and of the same kind as I.

Return value:
The return value is of type LOGICAL and of the default kind.

See also: Section 8.32 [BGE], page 83, Section 8.35 [BLE], page 84, Section 8.36 [BLT], page 84

### 8.34 BIT_SIZE — Bit size inquiry function

Description:
BIT_SIZE(I) returns the number of bits (integer precision plus sign bit) represented by the type of I. The result of BIT_SIZE(I) is independent of the actual value of I.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = BIT_SIZE(I)

Arguments:
   I The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value: The return value is of type INTEGER

Example:

```
program test_bit_size
  integer :: i = 123
  integer :: size
  size = bit_size(i)
  print *, size
end program test_bit_size
```

8.35 BLE — Bitwise less than or equal to

Description: Determines whether an integral is a bitwise less than or equal to another.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = BLE(I, J)

Arguments:
   I Shall be of INTEGER type.
   J Shall be of INTEGER type, and of the same kind as I.

Return value: The return value is of type LOGICAL and of the default kind.

See also: Section 8.33 [BGT], page 83, Section 8.32 [BGE], page 83, Section 8.36 [BLT], page 84

8.36 BLT — Bitwise less than

Description: Determines whether an integral is a bitwise less than another.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = BLT(I, J)

Arguments:
   I Shall be of INTEGER type.
   J Shall be of INTEGER type, and of the same kind as I.

Return value: The return value is of type LOGICAL and of the default kind.

See also: Section 8.32 [BGE], page 83, Section 8.33 [BGT], page 83, Section 8.35 [BLE], page 84
8.37 BTEST — Bit test function

Description:

BTEST(I, POS) returns logical .TRUE. if the bit at POS in I is set. The counting of the bits starts at 0.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = BTEST(I, POS)

Arguments:

I The type shall be INTEGER.
POS The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:

The return value is of type LOGICAL

Example:

program test_btest
    integer :: i = 32768 + 1024 + 64
    integer :: pos
    logical :: bool
    do pos=0,16
        bool = btest(i, pos)
        print *, pos, bool
    end do
end program test_btest

8.38 C_ASSOCIATED — Status of a C pointer

Description:

C_ASSOCIATED(c_ptr_1[, c_ptr_2]) determines the status of the C pointer c_ptr_1 or if c_ptr_1 is associated with the target c_ptr_2.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = C_ASSOCIATED(c_ptr_1[, c_ptr_2])

Arguments:

c_ptr_1 Scalar of the type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR.
c_ptr_2 (Optional) Scalar of the same type as c_ptr_1.

Return value:

The return value is of type LOGICAL; it is .false. if either c_ptr_1 is a C NULL pointer or if c_ptr1 and c_ptr_2 point to different addresses.

Example:

subroutine association_test(a,b)
    use iso_c_binding, only: c_associated, c_loc, c_ptr
    implicit none
    real, pointer :: a
    type(c_ptr) :: b
    if(c_associated(b, c_loc(a))) &
stop 'b and a do not point to same target'
end subroutine association_test

See also: Section 8.42 [C_LOC], page 88, Section 8.39 [C_FUNLOC], page 86

8.39 C_FUNLOC — Obtain the C address of a procedure

Description:
C_FUNLOC(x) determines the C address of the argument.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = C_FUNLOC(x)
Arguments:
x Interoperable function or pointer to such function.
Return value:
The return value is of type C_FUNPTR and contains the C address of the argument.

Example:
module x
  use iso_c_binding
  implicit none
  contains
  subroutine sub(a) bind(c)
    real(c_float) :: a
    a = sqrt(a)+5.0
  end subroutine
end module x
program main
  use iso_c_binding
  use x
  implicit none
  interface
    subroutine my_routine(p) bind(c,name='myC_func')
      import :: c_funptr
      type(c_funptr), intent(in) :: p
    end subroutine
  end interface
  call my_routine(c_funloc(sub))
end program main

See also: Section 8.38 [C_ASSOCIATED], page 85, Section 8.42 [C_LOC], page 88,
Section 8.41 [C_F_POINTER], page 87, Section 8.40 [C_F_PROCPOINTER], page 86

8.40 C_F_PROCPOINTER — Convert C into Fortran procedure pointer

Description:
C_F_PROCPOINTER(CPTR, FPTR) Assign the target of the C function pointer
CPTR to the Fortran procedure pointer FPTR.
**Standard:** Fortran 2003 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```
CALL C_F_PROCPOINTER(cptr, fptr)
```

**Arguments:**

- `CPtr` scalar of the type `C_FUNPTR`. It is `INTENT(IN)`.  
- `FPTR` procedure pointer interoperable with `cptr`. It is `INTENT(OUT)`.  

**Example:**

```fortran
program main
  use iso_c_binding
  implicit none
  abstract interface
    function func(a)
      import :: c_float
      real(c_float), intent(in) :: a
      real(c_float) :: func
    end function
  end interface
interface
  function getIterFunc() bind(c,name="getIterFunc")
    import :: c_funptr
    type(c_funptr) :: getIterFunc
  end function
end interface
  type(c_funptr) :: cfunptr
  procedure(func), pointer :: myFunc
  cfunptr = getIterFunc()
  call c_f_procpointer(cfunptr, myFunc)
end program main
```

**See also:** Section 8.42 [C_LOC], page 88, Section 8.41 [C_F_POINTER], page 87

### 8.41 C_F_POINTER — Convert C into Fortran pointer

**Description:**

```
C_F_POINTER(CPTR, FPTR[, SHAPE])
```

Assign the target the C pointer `CPTR` to the Fortran pointer `FPTR` and specify its shape.

**Standard:** Fortran 2003 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```
CALL C_F_POINTER(CPTR, FPTR[, SHAPE])
```

**Arguments:**

- `CPTR` scalar of the type `C_PTR`. It is `INTENT(IN)`.  
- `FPTR` pointer interoperable with `cptr`. It is `INTENT(OUT)`.  
- `SHAPE` (Optional) Rank-one array of type `INTEGER` with `INTENT(IN)`.  
  It shall be present if and only if `fpTR` is an array. The size must be equal to the rank of `fpTR`.

**Example:**

```fortran
program main
  use iso_c_binding
```

---

*This text is a natural language representation of the extracted content.*
The GNU Fortran Compiler

implicit none
interface
subroutine my_routine(p) bind(c,name='myC_func')
  import :: c_ptr
  type(c_ptr), intent(out) :: p
end subroutine
end interface
type(c_ptr) :: cptr
real,pointer :: a(:)
call my_routine(cptr)
call c_f_pointer(cptr, a, [12])
end program main

See also: Section 8.42 [C_LOC], page 88, Section 8.40 [C_F_PROCPOINTER], page 86

8.42 C_LOC — Obtain the C address of an object

Description:
C_LOC(X) determines the C address of the argument.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = C_LOC(X)

Arguments:
X Shall have either the POINTER or TARGET attribute. It shall not be a coindexed object. It shall either be a variable with interoperable type and kind type parameters, or be a scalar, non polymorphic variable with no length type parameters.

Return value:
The return value is of type C_PTR and contains the C address of the argument.

Example:

subroutine association_test(a,b)
  use iso_c_binding, only: c_associated, c_loc, c_ptr
  implicit none
  real, pointer :: a
  type(c_ptr) :: b
  if(c_associated(b, c_loc(a))) &
    stop 'b and a do not point to same target'
end subroutine association_test

See also: Section 8.38 [C_ASSOCIATED], page 85, Section 8.39 [C_FUNLOC], page 86, Section 8.41 [C_F_POINTER], page 87, Section 8.40 [C_F_PROCPOINTER], page 86

8.43 C_SIZEOF — Size in bytes of an expression

Description:
C_SIZEOF(X) calculates the number of bytes of storage the expression X occupies.
Chapter 8: Intrinsic Procedures

Standard: Fortran 2008

Class: Inquiry function of the module ISO_C_BINDING

Syntax: \( N = \text{C}_\text{SIZEOF}(X) \)

Arguments:

- \( X \) The argument shall be an interoperable data entity.

Return value:

The return value is of type integer and of the system-dependent kind \( \text{C}_\text{SIZE}_\text{T} \) (from the ISO_C_BINDING module). Its value is the number of bytes occupied by the argument. If the argument has the \text{POINTER} attribute, the number of bytes of the storage area pointed to is returned. If the argument is of a derived type with \text{POINTER} or \text{ALLOCATABLE} components, the return value does not account for the sizes of the data pointed to by these components.

Example:

```
use iso_c_binding
integer(c_int) :: i
real(c_float) :: r, s(5)
print *, (c_sizeof(s)/c_sizeof(r) == 5)
```

The example will print \( \text{.TRUE.} \) unless you are using a platform where default REAL variables are unusually padded.

See also: Section 8.227 [SIZEOF], page 195, Section 8.234 [STORAGE_SIZE], page 200

8.44 CEILING — Integer ceiling function

Description:

\( \text{CEILING}(A) \) returns the least integer greater than or equal to \( A \).

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{CEILING}(A [, \text{KIND}]) \)

Arguments:

- \( A \) The type shall be \text{REAL}.
- \( \text{KIND} \) (Optional) An \text{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of type \text{INTEGER(KIND)} if \( \text{KIND} \) is present and a default-kind \text{INTEGER} otherwise.

Example:

```
program test_ceiling
  real :: x = 63.29
  real :: y = -63.59
  print *, ceiling(x) ! returns 64
  print *, ceiling(y) ! returns -63
end program test_ceiling
```

See also: Section 8.85 [FLOOR], page 116, Section 8.182 [NINT], page 170
8.45 CHAR — Character conversion function

*Description:* 
CHAR(I [, KIND]) returns the character represented by the integer I.

*Standard:* Fortran 77 and later

*Class:* Elemental function

*Syntax:* 
RESULT = CHAR(I [, KIND])

*Arguments:* 
- I 
  - The type shall be INTEGER.
- KIND (Optional) 
  - An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

*Return value:* 
The return value is of type CHARACTER(1)

*Example:* 

```
program test_char
  integer :: i = 74
  character(1) :: c
  c = char(i)
  print *, i, c ! returns 'J'
end program test_char
```

*Specific names:* 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHAR(I)</td>
<td>INTEGER I</td>
<td>CHARACTER(LEN=1)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* See Section 8.119 [ICHAR], page 136 for a discussion of converting between numerical values and formatted string representations.

*See also:* Section 8.5 [ACHAR], page 65, Section 8.111 [IACHAR], page 131, Section 8.119 [ICHAR], page 136

8.46 CHDIR — Change working directory

*Description:* 
Change current working directory to a specified path.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

*Standard:* GNU extension

*Class:* Subroutine, function

*Syntax:* 
- CALL CHDIR(NAME [, STATUS])
- STATUS = CHDIR(NAME)

*Arguments:* 
- NAME 
  - The type shall be CHARACTER of default kind and shall specify a valid path within the file system.
**STATUS**  
(Optional) INTEGER status flag of the default kind. Returns 0 on success, and a system specific and nonzero error code otherwise.

*Example:*

```fortran
PROGRAM test_chdir
  CHARACTER(len=255) :: path
  CALL getcwd(path)
  WRITE(*,*) TRIM(path)
  CALL chdir("/tmp")
  CALL getcwd(path)
  WRITE(*,*) TRIM(path)
END PROGRAM
```

*See also:*  
Section 8.100 [GETCWD], page 126

### 8.47 CHMOD — Change access permissions of files

**Description:**

CHMOD changes the permissions of a file.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

**Standard:**  
GNU extension

**Class:**  
Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**

```
CALL CHMOD(NAME, MODE[, STATUS])
STATUS = CHMOD(NAME, MODE)
```

**Arguments:**

- **NAME**  
  Scalar CHARACTER of default kind with the file name. Trailing blanks are ignored unless the character `achar(0)` is present, then all characters up to and excluding `achar(0)` are used as the file name.

- **MODE**  
  Scalar CHARACTER of default kind giving the file permission. `MODE` uses the same syntax as the `chmod` utility as defined by the POSIX standard. The argument shall either be a string of a nonnegative octal number or a symbolic mode.

- **STATUS**  
  (optional) scalar INTEGER, which is 0 on success and nonzero otherwise.

**Return value:**

In either syntax, **STATUS** is set to 0 on success and nonzero otherwise.

*Example: CHMOD as subroutine*

```fortran
program chmod_test
  implicit none
  integer :: status
```

CHMOD as function:

```fortran
program chmod_test
  implicit none
  integer :: status
  status = chmod('test.dat','u+x')
  print *, 'Status: ', status
end program chmod_test
```

8.48 CMPLX — Complex conversion function

Description:

`CMPLX(X [, Y [, KIND]])` returns a complex number where `X` is converted to the real component. If `Y` is present it is converted to the imaginary component. If `Y` is not present then the imaginary component is set to 0.0. If `X` is complex then `Y` must not be present.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = CMPLX(X [, Y [, KIND]])`

Arguments:

- **X**
  - The type may be INTEGER, REAL, or COMPLEX.

- **Y**
  - (Optional; only allowed if `X` is not COMPLEX.) May be INTEGER or REAL.

- **KIND**
  - (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of COMPLEX type, with a kind equal to `KIND` if it is specified. If `KIND` is not specified, the result is of the default COMPLEX kind, regardless of the kinds of `X` and `Y`.

Example:

```fortran
program test_cmplx
  integer :: i = 42
  real :: x = 3.14
  complex :: z
  z = cmplx(i, x)
  print *, z, cmplx(x)
end program test_cmplx
```

See also: Section 8.52 [COMPLEX], page 94

8.49 COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT — Get number of command line arguments

Description:

`COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT` returns the number of arguments passed on the command line when the containing program was invoked.
Chapter 8: Intrinsic Procedures

*Standard:* Fortran 2003 and later

*Class:* Inquiry function

*Syntax:* \( \text{RESULT} = \text{COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT}() \)

*Arguments:* None

*Return value:* The return value is an INTEGER of default kind.

*Example:* :

```fortran
program test_command_argument_count
  integer :: count
  count = command_argument_count()
  print *, count
end program test_command_argument_count
```

*See also:* Section 8.98 [GET_COMMAND], page 124, Section 8.99 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 125

### 8.50 COMPILER_OPTIONS — Options passed to the compiler

*Description:* COMPILER_OPTIONS returns a string with the options used for compiling.

*Standard:* Fortran 2008

*Class:* Inquiry function of the module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV

*Syntax:* \( \text{STR} = \text{COMPILER_OPTIONS}() \)

*Arguments:* None.

*Return value:* The return value is a default-kind string with system-dependent length. It contains the compiler flags used to compile the file, which called the COMPILER_OPTIONS intrinsic.

*Example:* :

```fortran
use iso_fortran_env
print '(4a)', 'This file was compiled by ', &
  compiler_version(), ' using the options ', &
  compiler_options()
end
```

*See also:* Section 8.51 [COMPILER_VERSION], page 93, Section 9.1 [ISO_FORTRAN_ENV], page 213

### 8.51 COMPILER_VERSION — Compiler version string

*Description:* COMPILER_VERSION returns a string with the name and the version of the compiler.
Standard: Fortran 2008

Class: Inquiry function of the module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV

Syntax: STR = COMPILER_VERSION()

Arguments:
None.

Return value:
The return value is a default-kind string with system-dependent length. It contains the name of the compiler and its version number.

Example:
```fortran
use iso_fortran_env
print '(4a)', 'This file was compiled by ', &
  compiler_version(), ' using the options ', &
  compiler_options()
end
```

See also: Section 8.50 [COMPILER_OPTIONS], page 93, Section 9.1 [ISO_FORTRAN_ENV], page 213

8.52 COMPLEX — Complex conversion function

Description:
COMPLEX(X, Y) returns a complex number where X is converted to the real component and Y is converted to the imaginary component.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = COMPLEX(X, Y)

Arguments:
- X The type may be INTEGER or REAL.
- Y The type may be INTEGER or REAL.

Return value:
If X and Y are both of INTEGER type, then the return value is of default COMPLEX type.
If X and Y are of REAL type, or one is of REAL type and one is of INTEGER type, then the return value is of COMPLEX type with a kind equal to that of the REAL argument with the highest precision.

Example:
```fortran
program test_complex
  integer :: i = 42
  real :: x = 3.14
  print *, complex(i, x)
end program test_complex
```

See also: Section 8.48 [CMPLX], page 92
8.53 **CONJG — Complex conjugate function**

*Description:*

CONJG(Z) returns the conjugate of Z. If Z is (x, y) then the result is (x, −y)

*Standard:*

Fortran 77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions

*Class:*

Elemental function

*Syntax:*

Z = CONJG(Z)

*Arguments:*

Z

The type shall be COMPLEX.

*Return value:*

The return value is of type COMPLEX.

*Example:*

```fortran
program test_conjg
  complex :: z = (2.0, 3.0)
  complex(8) :: dz = (2.71_8, -3.14_8)
  z = conjg(z)
  print *, z
  dz = dconjg(dz)
  print *, dz
end program test_conjg
```

*Specific names:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONJG(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX Z</td>
<td>COMPLEX</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCONJG(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) Z</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.54 **COS — Cosine function**

*Description:*

COS(X) computes the cosine of X.

*Standard:*

Fortran 77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions

*Class:*

Elemental function

*Syntax:*

RESULT = COS(X)

*Arguments:*

X

The type shall be REAL or COMPLEX.

*Return value:*

The return value is of the same type and kind as X. The real part of the result is in radians. If X is of the type REAL, the return value lies in the range −1 ≤ cos(x) ≤ 1.

*Example:*

```fortran
program test_cos
  real :: x = 0.0
  x = cos(x)
end program test_cos
```
8.55 COSH — Hyperbolic cosine function

Description:
COSH(X) computes the hyperbolic cosine of X.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later, for a complex argument Fortran 2008 or later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: X = COSH(X)
Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL or COMPLEX.
Return value:
The return value has same type and kind as X. If X is complex, the imaginary part of the result is in radians. If X is REAL, the return value has a lower bound of one, cosh(x) \geq 1.
Example:

```
program test_cosh
    real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
    x = cosh(x)
end program test_cosh
```

8.56 COUNT — Count function

Description:
Counts the number of .TRUE. elements in a logical MASK, or, if the DIM argument is supplied, counts the number of elements along each row of the array in the DIM direction. If the array has zero size, or all of the elements of MASK are .FALSE., then the result is 0.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, with KIND argument Fortran 2003 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: RESULT = COUNT(MASK [, DIM, KIND])
Arguments:

**MASK**
- The type shall be **LOGICAL**.

**DIM**
- (Optional) The type shall be **INTEGER**.

**KIND**
- (Optional) An **INTEGER** initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of type **INTEGER** and of kind **KIND**. If **KIND** is absent, the return value is of default integer kind. If **DIM** is present, the result is an array with a rank one less than the rank of **ARRAY**, and a size corresponding to the shape of **ARRAY** with the **DIM** dimension removed.

Example:

```fortran
program test_count
  integer, dimension(2,3) :: a, b
  logical, dimension(2,3) :: mask
  a = reshape( (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 /), (/ 2, 3 /))
  b = reshape( (/ 0, 7, 3, 4, 5, 8 /), (/ 2, 3 /))
  print '(3i3)', a(1,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(2,:)
  print *
  print '(3i3)', b(1,:)
  print '(3i3)', b(2,:)
  print *
  mask = a.ne.b
  print '(3i3)', mask(1,:)
  print '(3i3)', mask(2,:)
  print *
  print '(3i3)', count(mask)
  print *
  print '(3i3)', count(mask, 1)
  print *
  print '(3i3)', count(mask, 2)
end program test_count
```

8.57 **CPU_TIME** — CPU elapsed time in seconds

Description:

Returns a **REAL** value representing the elapsed CPU time in seconds. This is useful for testing segments of code to determine execution time.

If a time source is available, time will be reported with microsecond resolution. If no time source is available, **TIME** is set to -1.0.

Note that **TIME** may contain a, system dependent, arbitrary offset and may not start with 0.0. For **CPU_TIME**, the absolute value is meaningless, only differences between subsequent calls to this subroutine, as shown in the example below, should be used.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: `CALL CPU_TIME(TIME)`

Arguments:

**TIME**
- The type shall be **REAL** with **INTENT(OUT)**.
Return value:
None

Example:

```fortran
program test_cpu_time
  real :: start, finish
  call cpu_time(start)  ! put code to test here
  call cpu_time(finish)
  print '("Time = ",f6.3," seconds.")',finish-start
end program test_cpu_time
```

See also: Section 8.238 [SYSTEM_CLOCK], page 202, Section 8.60 [DATE_AND_TIME], page 99

8.58 CSHIFT — Circular shift elements of an array

Description:

`CSHIFT(ARRAY, SHIFT [, DIM])` performs a circular shift on elements of `ARRAY` along the dimension of `DIM`. If `DIM` is omitted it is taken to be 1. `DIM` is a scalar of type `INTEGER` in the range of `1 \leq DIM \leq n`) where `n` is the rank of `ARRAY`. If the rank of `ARRAY` is one, then all elements of `ARRAY` are shifted by `SHIFT` places. If rank is greater than one, then all complete rank one sections of `ARRAY` along the given dimension are shifted. Elements shifted out one end of each rank one section are shifted back in the other end.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: 

```
RESULT = CSHIFT(ARRAY, SHIFT [, DIM])
```

Arguments:

- `ARRAY`: Shall be an array of any type.
- `SHIFT`: The type shall be `INTEGER`.
- `DIM`: The type shall be `INTEGER`.

Return value:

Returns an array of same type and rank as the `ARRAY` argument.

Example:

```fortran
program test_cshift
  integer, dimension(3,3) :: a
  a = reshape( (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 /), (/ 3, 3 /))
  print '(3i3)', a(1,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(2,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(3,:)
  a = cshift(a, SHIFT=(/1, 2, -1/), DIM=2)
  print *
  print '(3i3)', a(1,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(2,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(3,:)
end program test_cshift
```
8.59 **CTIME — Convert a time into a string**

*Description:* CTIME converts a system time value, such as returned by TIME8, to a string. Unless the application has called setlocale, the output will be in the default locale, of length 24 and of the form ‘Sat Aug 19 18:13:14 1995’. In other locales, a longer string may result.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

*Standard:* GNU extension

*Class:* Subroutine, function

*Syntax:* 

```
CALL CTIME(TIME, RESULT).
RESULT = CTIME(TIME).
```

*Arguments:* 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>The type shall be of type INTEGER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESULT</td>
<td>The type shall be of type CHARACTER and of default kind. It is an INTENT(OUT) argument. If the length of this variable is too short for the time and date string to fit completely, it will be blank on procedure return.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Return value:* The converted date and time as a string.

*Example:* 

```
program test_ctime
    integer(8) :: i
    character(len=30) :: date
    i = time8()
    ! Do something, main part of the program
    call ctime(i,date)
    print *, 'Program was started on ', date
end program test_ctime
```

*See Also:* Section 8.60 [DATE_AND_TIME], page 99, Section 8.107 [GMTIME], page 129, Section 8.159 [LTIME], page 157, Section 8.242 [TIME], page 204, Section 8.243 [TIME8], page 205

8.60 **DATE_AND_TIME — Date and time subroutine**

*Description:* DATE_AND_TIME(DATE, TIME, ZONE, VALUES) gets the corresponding date and time information from the real-time system clock. DATE is INTENT(OUT) and has form ccyymmdd. TIME is INTENT(OUT) and has form hhmmss.sss. ZONE is INTENT(OUT) and has form (+-)hhmm, representing the difference with respect to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Unavailable time and date parameters return blanks.
VALUES is INTENT(OUT) and provides the following:

- **VALUE(1):** The year
- **VALUE(2):** The month
- **VALUE(3):** The day of the month
- **VALUE(4):** Time difference with UTC in minutes
- **VALUE(5):** The hour of the day
- **VALUE(6):** The minutes of the hour
- **VALUE(7):** The seconds of the minute
- **VALUE(8):** The milliseconds of the second

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```
CALL DATE_AND_TIME([DATE, TIME, ZONE, VALUES])
```

**Arguments:**

- **DATE** (Optional) The type shall be CHARACTER(LEN=8) or larger, and of default kind.
- **TIME** (Optional) The type shall be CHARACTER(LEN=10) or larger, and of default kind.
- **ZONE** (Optional) The type shall be CHARACTER(LEN=5) or larger, and of default kind.
- **VALUES** (Optional) The type shall be INTEGER(8).

**Return value:**

None

**Example:**

```
program test_time_and_date
  character(8) :: date
  character(10) :: time
  character(5) :: zone
  integer, dimension(8) :: values
  ! using keyword arguments
  call date_and_time(date, time, zone, values)
  call date_and_time(DATE=date, ZONE=zone)
  call date_and_time(TIME=time)
  call date_and_time(VALUE=values)
  print '(a,2x,a,2x,a)', date, time, zone
  print '(8i5)', values
end program test_time_and_date
```

**See also:** Section 8.57 [CPU_TIME], page 97, Section 8.238 [SYSTEM_CLOCK], page 202

### 8.61 DBLE — Double conversion function

**Description:**

`DBLE(A)` Converts `A` to double precision real type.

**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function
Chapter 8: Intrinsic Procedures

Syntax: \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{DBLE}(A)
\]

Arguments:

\(A\)  \hspace{1cm} \text{The type shall be INTEGER, REAL, or COMPLEX.}

Return value:

The return value is of type double precision real.

Example:

```
program test_dble
  real :: x = 2.18
  integer :: i = 5
  complex :: z = (2.3, 1.14)
  print *, dble(x), dble(i), dble(z)
end program test_dble
```

See also: Section 8.203 [REAL], page 182

8.62 DCMPLX — Double complex conversion function

Description:

\(\text{DCMPLX}(X [,Y])\) returns a double complex number where \(X\) is converted to the real component. If \(Y\) is present it is converted to the imaginary component. If \(Y\) is not present then the imaginary component is set to 0.0. If \(X\) is complex then \(Y\) must not be present.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{DCMPLX}(X [, Y])
\]

Arguments:

\(X\)  \hspace{1cm} \text{The type may be INTEGER, REAL, or COMPLEX.}

\(Y\)  \hspace{1cm} \text{(Optional if \(X\) is not COMPLEX.) May be INTEGER or REAL.}

Return value:

The return value is of type COMPLEX(8)

Example:

```
program test_dcmplx
  integer :: i = 42
  real :: x = 3.14
  complex :: z
  z = cmplx(i, x)
  print *, dcmplx(i)
  print *, dcmplx(x)
  print *, dcmplx(z)
  print *, dcmplx(x,i)
end program test_dcmplx
```

8.63 DIGITS — Significant binary digits function

Description:

\(\text{DIGITS}(X)\) returns the number of significant binary digits of the internal model representation of \(X\). For example, on a system using a 32-bit floating point representation, a default real number would likely return 24.
**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Inquiry function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{DIGITS}(X)
\]

**Arguments:**

- \(X\) The type may be `INTEGER` or `REAL`.

**Return value:** The return value is of type `INTEGER`.

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_digits
    integer :: i = 12345
    real :: x = 3.143
    real(8) :: y = 2.33
    print *, digits(i)
    print *, digits(x)
    print *, digits(y)
end program test_digits
```

8.64 **DIM — Positive difference**

**Description:**

\(\text{DIM}(X, Y)\) returns the difference \(X - Y\) if the result is positive; otherwise returns zero.

**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{DIM}(X, Y)
\]

**Arguments:**

- \(X\) The type shall be `INTEGER` or `REAL`
- \(Y\) The type shall be the same type and kind as \(X\).

**Return value:** The return value is of type `INTEGER` or `REAL`.

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_dim
    integer :: i
    real(8) :: x
    i = dim(4, 15)
    x = dim(4.345_8, 2.111_8)
    print *, i
    print *, x
end program test_dim
```

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIM(X,Y)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X, Y</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDIM(X,Y)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4) X, Y</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDIM(X,Y)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X, Y</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.65 DOT_PRODUCT — Dot product function

Description:

DOT_PRODUCT(VECTOR_A, VECTOR_B) computes the dot product multiplication of two vectors VECTOR_A and VECTOR_B. The two vectors may be either numeric or logical and must be arrays of rank one and of equal size. If the vectors are INTEGER or REAL, the result is SUM(VECTOR_A*VECTOR_B). If the vectors are COMPLEX, the result is SUM(CONJG(VECTOR_A)*VECTOR_B). If the vectors are LOGICAL, the result is ANY(VECTOR_A .AND. VECTOR_B).

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

RESULT = DOT_PRODUCT(VECTOR_A, VECTOR_B)

Arguments:

VECTOR_A The type shall be numeric or LOGICAL, rank 1.
VECTOR_B The type shall be numeric if VECTOR_A is of numeric type or LOGICAL if VECTOR_A is of type LOGICAL. VECTOR_B shall be a rank-one array.

Return value:

If the arguments are numeric, the return value is a scalar of numeric type, INTEGER, REAL, or COMPLEX. If the arguments are LOGICAL, the return value is .TRUE. or .FALSE..

Example:

program test_dot_prod
  integer, dimension(3) :: a, b
  a = (/ 1, 2, 3 /)
  b = (/ 4, 5, 6 /)
  print '(3i3)', a
  print *
  print '(3i3)', b
  print *
  print *, dot_product(a,b)
end program test_dot_prod

8.66 DPROD — Double product function

Description:

DPROD(X,Y) returns the product X*Y.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = DPROD(X, Y)

Arguments:

X The type shall be REAL.
Y The type shall be REAL.

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL(8).
Example:

```fortran
program test_dprod
  real :: x = 5.2
  real :: y = 2.3
  real(8) :: d
  d = dprod(x,y)
  print *, d
end program test_dprod
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPROD(X,Y)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X, Y</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.67 DREAL — Double real part function

Description:

DREAL(Z) returns the real part of complex variable Z.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = DREAL(A)`

Arguments:

- `A` The type shall be `COMPLEX(8)`.

Return value:

The return value is of type `REAL(8)`.

Example:

```fortran
program test_dreal
  complex(8) :: z = (1.3_8,7.2_8)
  print *, dreal(z)
end program test_dreal
```

See also: Section 8.10 [AIMAG], page 68

8.68 DSHIFTL — Combined left shift

Description:

DSHIFTL(I, J, SHIFT) combines bits of I and J. The rightmost SHIFT bits of the result are the leftmost SHIFT bits of J, and the remaining bits are the rightmost bits of I.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = DSHIFTL(I, J, SHIFT)`

Arguments:

- `I` Shall be of type `INTEGER` or a BOZ constant.
- `J` Shall be of type `INTEGER` or a BOZ constant. If both I and J have integer type, then they shall have the same kind type parameter. I and J shall not both be BOZ constants.
SHIFT  Shall be of type INTEGER. It shall be nonnegative. If I is not a BOZ constant, then SHIFT shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE(I); otherwise, SHIFT shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE(J).

Return value:
If either I or J is a BOZ constant, it is first converted as if by the intrinsic function INT to an integer type with the kind type parameter of the other.

See also: Section 8.69 [DSHIFTR], page 105

8.69 DSHIFTR — Combined right shift

Description:
DSHIFTR(I, J, SHIFT) combines bits of I and J. The leftmost SHIFT bits of the result are the rightmost SHIFT bits of I, and the remaining bits are the leftmost bits of J.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = DSHIFTR(I, J, SHIFT)

Arguments:
I  Shall be of type INTEGER or a BOZ constant.
J  Shall be of type INTEGER or a BOZ constant. If both I and J have integer type, then they shall have the same kind type parameter. I and J shall not both be BOZ constants.
SHIFT  Shall be of type INTEGER. It shall be nonnegative. If I is not a BOZ constant, then SHIFT shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE(I); otherwise, SHIFT shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE(J).

Return value:
If either I or J is a BOZ constant, it is first converted as if by the intrinsic function INT to an integer type with the kind type parameter of the other.

See also: Section 8.68 [DSHIFTL], page 104

8.70 DTIME — Execution time subroutine (or function)

Description:
DTIME(VALUES, TIME) initially returns the number of seconds of runtime since the start of the process’s execution in TIME. VALUES returns the user and system components of this time in VALUES(1) and VALUES(2) respectively. TIME is equal to VALUES(1) + VALUES(2).

Subsequent invocations of DTIME return values accumulated since the previous invocation.

On some systems, the underlying timings are represented using types with sufficiently small limits that overflows (wrap around) are possible, such as 32-bit types. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be, or become,
negative, or numerically less than previous values, during a single run of the compiled program.

Please note, that this implementation is thread safe if used within OpenMP directives, i.e., its state will be consistent while called from multiple threads. However, if DTIME is called from multiple threads, the result is still the time since the last invocation. This may not give the intended results. If possible, use CPU_TIME instead.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

VALUES and TIME are INTENT(OUT) and provide the following:

VALUES(1): User time in seconds.
VALUES(2): System time in seconds.
TIME: Run time since start in seconds.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax:

CALL DTIME(VALUES, TIME).
TIME = DTIME(VALUES), (not recommended).

Arguments:

VALUES The type shall be REAL(4), DIMENSION(2).
TIME The type shall be REAL(4).

Return value:

Elapsed time in seconds since the last invocation or since the start of program execution if not called before.

Example:

```fortran
program test_dtime
  integer(8) :: i, j
  real, dimension(2) :: tarray
  real :: result
  call dtime(tarray, result)
  print *, result
  print *, tarray(1)
  print *, tarray(2)
  do i=1,100000000 ! Just a delay
      j = i * i - i
  end do
  call dtime(tarray, result)
  print *, result
  print *, tarray(1)
  print *, tarray(2)
end program test_dtime
```

See also: Section 8.57 [CPU_TIME], page 97
8.71 EOSHIFT — End-off shift elements of an array

Description:

EOSHIFT(ARRAY, SHIFT[, BOUNDARY, DIM]) performs an end-off shift on elements of ARRAY along the dimension of DIM. If DIM is omitted it is taken to be 1. DIM is a scalar of type INTEGER in the range of \(1 \leq DIM \leq n\) where \(n\) is the rank of ARRAY. If the rank of ARRAY is one, then all elements of ARRAY are shifted by SHIFT places. If rank is greater than one, then all complete rank one sections of ARRAY along the given dimension are shifted. Elements shifted out one end of each rank one section are dropped. If BOUNDARY is present then the corresponding value of from BOUNDARY is copied back in the other end. If BOUNDARY is not present then the following are copied in depending on the type of ARRAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Array Type</th>
<th>Boundary Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>0 of the type and kind of ARRAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical</td>
<td>.FALSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character(len)</td>
<td>len blanks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: RESULT = EOSHIFT(ARRAY, SHIFT [, BOUNDARY, DIM])

Arguments:

- ARRAY: May be any type, not scalar.
- SHIFT: The type shall be INTEGER.
- BOUNDARY: Same type as ARRAY.
- DIM: The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:

Returns an array of same type and rank as the ARRAY argument.

Example:

```fortran
program test_eoshift
  integer, dimension(3,3) :: a
  a = reshape( (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 /), (/ 3, 3 /))
  print '(3i3)', a(1,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(2,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(3,:)
  a = EOSHIFT(a, SHIFT=(/1, 2, 1/), BOUNDARY=-5, DIM=2)
  print *
  print '(3i3)', a(1,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(2,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(3,:)
end program test_eoshift
```

8.72 EPSILON — Epsilon function

Description:

EPSILON(X) returns the smallest number \(E\) of the same kind as \(X\) such that \(1 + E > 1\).

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = EPSILON(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL.

Return value:
The return value is of same type as the argument.

Example:

```
program test_epsilon
  real :: x = 3.143
  real(8) :: y = 2.33
  print *, EPSILON(x)
  print *, EPSILON(y)
end program test_epsilon
```

8.73 ERF — Error function

Description:
ERF(X) computes the error function of X.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ERF(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL.

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL, of the same kind as X and lies in the range −1 ≤ erf(x) ≤ 1.

Example:

```
program test_erf
  real(8) :: x = 0.17_8
  x = erf(x)
end program test_erf
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DERF(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.74 ERFC — Error function

Description:
ERFC(X) computes the complementary error function of X.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ERFC(X)
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Arguments:

\[ X \quad \text{The type shall be REAL.} \]

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL and of the same kind as \( X \). It lies in the range \( 0 \leq \text{erfc}(x) \leq 2 \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_erfc
    real(8) :: x = 0.17_8
    x = erfc(x)
end program test_erfc
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DERFC(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.75 ERFC_SCALED — Error function

Description:

\( \text{ERFC}_\text{SCALED}(X) \) computes the exponentially-scaled complementary error function of \( X \).

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{ERFC}_\text{SCALED}(X)
\]

Arguments:

\[ X \quad \text{The type shall be REAL.} \]

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL and of the same kind as \( X \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_erfc_scaled
    real(8) :: x = 0.17_8
    x = erfc_scaled(x)
end program test_erfc_scaled
```

8.76 ETIME — Execution time subroutine (or function)

Description:

\( \text{ETIME} (\text{VALUES, TIME}) \) returns the number of seconds of runtime since the start of the process’s execution in \( \text{TIME} \). \( \text{VALUES} \) returns the user and system components of this time in \( \text{VALUES}(1) \) and \( \text{VALUES}(2) \) respectively. \( \text{TIME} \) is equal to \( \text{VALUES}(1) + \text{VALUES}(2) \).

On some systems, the underlying timings are represented using types with sufficiently small limits that overflows (wrap around) are possible, such as 32-bit types. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be, or become, negative, or numerically less than previous values, during a single run of the compiled program.
The GNU Fortran Compiler

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit. 

VALUES and TIME are INTENT(OUT) and provide the following:

VALUES(1): User time in seconds.
VALUES(2): System time in seconds.
TIME: Run time since start in seconds.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**

CALL ETIME(VALUES, TIME).
TIME = ETIME(VALUES), (not recommended).

**Arguments:**

VALUES The type shall be REAL(4), DIMENSION(2).
TIME The type shall be REAL(4).

**Return value:**

Elapsed time in seconds since the start of program execution.

**Example:**

```
program test_etime
  integer(8) :: i, j
  real, dimension(2) :: tarray
  real :: result
  call ETIME(tarray, result)
  print *, result
  print *, tarray(1)
  print *, tarray(2)
  do i=1,10000000 ! Just a delay
    j = i * i - i
  end do
  call ETIME(tarray, result)
  print *, result
  print *, tarray(1)
  print *, tarray(2)
end program test_etime
```

**See also:** Section 8.57 [CPU_TIME], page 97

8.77 EXECUTE_COMMAND_LINE — Execute a shell command

**Description:**

EXECUTE_COMMAND_LINE runs a shell command, synchronously or asynchronously.

The COMMAND argument is passed to the shell and executed, using the C library’s system call. (The shell is sh on Unix systems, and cmd.exe on Windows.) If WAIT is present and has the value false, the execution of the command is asynchronous if the system supports it; otherwise, the command is executed synchronously.

The three last arguments allow the user to get status information. After synchronous execution, EXITSTAT contains the integer exit code of the command,
as returned by system. CMDSTAT is set to zero if the command line was executed (whatever its exit status was). CMDMSG is assigned an error message if an error has occurred.

Note that the system function need not be thread-safe. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that system is not called concurrently.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL EXECUTE_COMMAND_LINE(COMMAND [, WAIT, EXITSTAT, CMDSTAT, CMDMSG ])

Arguments:

COMMAND Shall be a default CHARACTER scalar.
WAIT (Optional) Shall be a default LOGICAL scalar.
EXITSTAT (Optional) Shall be an INTEGER of the default kind.
CMDSTAT (Optional) Shall be an INTEGER of the default kind.
CMDMSG (Optional) Shall be an CHARACTER scalar of the default kind.

Example:

program test_exec
  integer :: i

  call execute_command_line ("external_prog.exe", exitstat=i)
  print *, "Exit status of external_prog.exe was ", i

  call execute_command_line ("reindex_files.exe", wait=.false.)
  print *, "Now reindexing files in the background"

end program test_exec

Note:
Because this intrinsic is implemented in terms of the system function call, its behavior with respect to signaling is processor dependent. In particular, on POSIX-compliant systems, the SIGINT and SIGQUIT signals will be ignored, and the SIGCHLD will be blocked. As such, if the parent process is terminated, the child process might not be terminated alongside.

See also: Section 8.237 [SYSTEM], page 201

8.78 EXIT — Exit the program with status.

Description:
EXIT causes immediate termination of the program with status. If status is omitted it returns the canonical success for the system. All Fortran I/O units are closed.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL EXIT([STATUS])
Arguments:

\[ \text{STATUS} \quad \text{Shall be an INTEGER of the default kind.} \]

Return value:

\[ \text{STATUS} \text{ is passed to the parent process on exit.} \]

Example:

```fortran
program test_exit
  integer :: STATUS = 0
  print *, 'This program is going to exit.'
  call EXIT(STATUS)
end program test_exit
```

See also: Section 8.2 [ABORT], page 63, Section 8.138 [KILL], page 146

8.79 EXP — Exponential function

Description:

\( \text{EXP}(X) \) computes the base \( e \) exponential of \( X \).

Standard: Fortran 77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

\[ \text{RESULT} = \text{EXP}(X) \]

Arguments:

\[ X \quad \text{The type shall be REAL or COMPLEX.} \]

Return value:

The return value has same type and kind as \( X \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_exp
  real :: x = 1.0
  x = exp(x)
end program test_exp
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXP(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEXP(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEXP(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZEXP(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDEXP(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.80 EXPONENT — Exponent function

Description:

\( \text{EXPONENT}(X) \) returns the value of the exponent part of \( X \). If \( X \) is zero the value returned is zero.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function
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8.81 EXTENDS_TYPE_OF — Query dynamic type for extension

Description:
Query dynamic type for extension.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = EXTENDS_TYPE_OF(A, MOLD)

Arguments:
A Shall be an object of extensible declared type or unlimited polymorphic.
MOLD Shall be an object of extensible declared type or unlimited polymorphic.

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type default logical. It is true if and only if the dynamic type of A is an extension type of the dynamic type of MOLD.

See also: Section 8.209 [SAME_TYPE_AS], page 185

8.82 FDATE — Get the current time as a string

Description:
FDATE(DATE) returns the current date (using the same format as CTIME) in DATE. It is equivalent to CALL CTIME(DATE, TIME()).

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax:
CALL FDATE(DATE).
DATE = FDATE().
Arguments: 

DATE The type shall be of type CHARACTER of the default kind. It is an INTENT(OUT) argument. If the length of this variable is too short for the date and time string to fit completely, it will be blank on procedure return.

Return value: 
The current date and time as a string.

Example:

```
program test_fdate
  integer(8) :: i, j
  character(len=30) :: date
  call fdate(date)
  print *, 'Program started on ', date
  do i = 1, 10000000 ! Just a delay
    j = i * i - i
  end do
  call fdate(date)
  print *, 'Program ended on ', date
end program test_fdate
```

See also: Section 8.60 [DATE_AND_TIME], page 99, Section 8.59 [CTIME], page 99

8.83 FGET — Read a single character in stream mode from stdin

Description: 
Read a single character in stream mode from stdin by bypassing normal formatted output. Stream I/O should not be mixed with normal record-oriented (formatted or unformatted) I/O on the same unit; the results are unpredictable. This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Note that the FGET intrinsic is provided for backwards compatibility with g77. GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability.

See also Section 4.1 [Fortran 2003 status], page 33.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax: 
```
CALL FGET(C [, STATUS])
STATUS = FGET(C)
```

Arguments: 

C The type shall be CHARACTER and of default kind.

STATUS (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER. Returns 0 on success, -1 on end-of-file, and a system specific positive error code otherwise.

Example:
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PROGRAM test_fget
   INTEGER, PARAMETER :: strlen = 100
   INTEGER :: status, i = 1
   CHARACTER(len=strlen) :: str = ""

   WRITE (*,*) 'Enter text:'
   DO
      CALL fget(str(i:i), status)
      IF (status /= 0 .OR. i > strlen) EXIT
      i = i + 1
   END DO
   WRITE (*,*) TRIM(str)
END PROGRAM

See also:  Section 8.84 [FGETC], page 115, Section 8.88 [FPUT], page 118, Section 8.89 [FPUTC], page 118

8.84 FGETC — Read a single character in stream mode

Description:
Read a single character in stream mode by bypassing normal formatted output. Stream I/O should not be mixed with normal record-oriented (formatted or unformatted) I/O on the same unit; the results are unpredictable. This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Note that the FGET intrinsic is provided for backwards compatibility with g77. GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability.

See also:  Section 4.1 [Fortran 2003 status], page 33.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
CALL FGETC(UNIT, C [, STATUS])
STATUS = FGETC(UNIT, C)

Arguments:
UNIT The type shall be INTEGER.
C The type shall be CHARACTER and of default kind.
STATUS (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER. Returns 0 on success, -1 on end-of-file and a system specific positive error code otherwise.

Example:
PROGRAM test_fgetc
   INTEGER :: fd = 42, status
   CHARACTER :: c

   OPEN(UNIT=fd, FILE="/etc/passwd", ACTION="READ", STATUS = "OLD")
   DO
      CALL fgetc(fd, c, status)
      IF (status /= 0) EXIT
   END DO
END PROGRAM
call fput(c)
END DO
CLOSE(UNIT=fd)
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.83 [FGET], page 114, Section 8.88 [FPUT], page 118, Section 8.89 [FPUTC], page 118

8.85 FLOOR — Integer floor function

Description:
FLOOR(A) returns the greatest integer less than or equal to X.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = FLOOR(A [, KIND])

Arguments:
A The type shall be REAL.
KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER(KIND) if KIND is present and of default-kind INTEGER otherwise.

Example:
program test_floor
  real :: x = 63.29
  real :: y = -63.59
  print *, floor(x) ! returns 63
  print *, floor(y) ! returns -64
end program test_floor

See also: Section 8.44 [CEILING], page 89, Section 8.182 [NINT], page 170

8.86 FLUSH — Flush I/O unit(s)

Description:
Flushes Fortran unit(s) currently open for output. Without the optional argument, all units are flushed, otherwise just the unit specified.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL FLUSH(UNIT)

Arguments:
UNIT (Optional) The type shall be INTEGER.

Note: Beginning with the Fortran 2003 standard, there is a FLUSH statement that should be preferred over the FLUSH intrinsic.
The **FLUSH** intrinsic and the Fortran 2003 **FLUSH** statement have identical effect: they flush the runtime library’s I/O buffer so that the data becomes visible to other processes. This does not guarantee that the data is committed to disk.

On POSIX systems, you can request that all data is transferred to the storage device by calling the **fsync** function, with the POSIX file descriptor of the I/O unit as argument (retrieved with GNU intrinsic **FNUM**). The following example shows how:

```fortran
! Declare the interface for POSIX fsync function
interface
  function fsync (fd) bind(c,name="fsync")
  use iso_c_binding, only: c_int
  integer(c_int), value :: fd
  integer(c_int) :: fsync
end function fsync
end interface

! Variable declaration
integer :: ret

! Opening unit 10
open (10,file="foo")

! ...!
! Perform I/O on unit 10
! ...

! Flush and sync
flush(10)
ret = fsync(fnum(10))

! Handle possible error
if (ret /= 0) stop "Error calling FSYNC"
```

### 8.87 FNUM — File number function

**Description:**

**FNUM**(*UNIT*) returns the POSIX file descriptor number corresponding to the open Fortran I/O unit **UNIT**.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Function

**Syntax:** RESULT = FNUM(UNIT)

**Arguments:**

*UNIT* The type shall be **INTEGER**.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type **INTEGER**

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_fnum
  integer :: i
  open (unit=10, status = "scratch")
  i = fnum(10)
end program test_fnum
```
print *, i
close (10)
end program test_fnum

8.88 FPUT — Write a single character in stream mode to stdout

Description:
Write a single character in stream mode to stdout by bypassing normal formatted output. Stream I/O should not be mixed with normal record-oriented (formatted or unformatted) I/O on the same unit; the results are unpredictable. This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit. Note that the FGET intrinsic is provided for backwards compatibility with g77. GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability. See also Section 4.1 [Fortran 2003 status], page 33.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
CALL FPUT(C [, STATUS])
STATUS = FPUT(C)

Arguments:
C The type shall be CHARACTER and of default kind.
STATUS (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER. Returns 0 on success, -1 on end-of-file and a system specific positive error code otherwise.

Example:
PROGRAM test_fput
CHARACTER(len=10) :: str = "gfortran"
INTEGER :: i
DO i = 1, len_trim(str)
  CALL fput(str(i:i))
END DO
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.89 [FPUTC], page 118, Section 8.83 [FGET], page 114, Section 8.84 [FGETC], page 115

8.89 FPUTC — Write a single character in stream mode

Description:
Write a single character in stream mode by bypassing normal formatted output. Stream I/O should not be mixed with normal record-oriented (formatted or unformatted) I/O on the same unit; the results are unpredictable. This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.
Note that the FGET intrinsic is provided for backwards compatibility with g77. GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability. See also Section 4.1 [Fortran 2003 status], page 33.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{CALL FPUTC(UNIT, C [, STATUS])}
\]

\[
\text{STATUS = FPUTC(UNIT, C)}
\]

**Arguments:**

- **UNIT** The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER}.
- **C** The type shall be \texttt{CHARACTER} and of default kind.
- **STATUS** (Optional) status flag of type \texttt{INTEGER}. Returns 0 on success, -1 on end-of-file and a system specific positive error code otherwise.

**Example:**

```fortran
PROGRAM test_fputc
    CHARACTER(len=10) :: str = "gfortran"
    INTEGER :: fd = 42, i

    OPEN(UNIT = fd, FILE = "out", ACTION = "WRITE", STATUS="NEW")
    DO i = 1, len_trim(str)
        CALL fputc(fd, str(i:i))
    END DO
    CLOSE(fd)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 8.88 [FPUT], page 118, Section 8.83 [FGET], page 114, Section 8.84 [FGETC], page 115

### 8.90 FRACTION — Fractional part of the model representation

**Description:**

\( \text{FRACTION}(X) \) returns the fractional part of the model representation of \( X \).

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

\[
Y = \text{FRACTION}(X)
\]

**Arguments:**

- **X** The type of the argument shall be \texttt{REAL}.

**Return value:**

The return value is of the same type and kind as the argument. The fractional part of the model representation of \( X \) is returned; it is \( X \times \text{RADIX}(X)^{-\text{EXPONENT}(X)} \).

**Example:**
program test_fraction
    real :: x
    x = 178.1387e-4
    print *, fraction(x), x * radix(x)**(-exponent(x))
end program test_fraction

8.91 FREE — Frees memory

Description:
Frees memory previously allocated by MALLOC. The FREE intrinsic is an extension intended to be used with Cray pointers, and is provided in GNU Fortran to allow user to compile legacy code. For new code using Fortran 95 pointers, the memory de-allocation intrinsic is DEALLOCATE.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL FREE(PTR)
Arguments:
PTR The type shall be INTEGER. It represents the location of the memory that should be de-allocated.

Return value: None
Example: See MALLOC for an example.
See also: Section 8.160 [MALLOC], page 158

8.92 FSEEK — Low level file positioning subroutine

Description:
Moves UNIT to the specified OFFSET. If WHENCE is set to 0, the OFFSET is taken as an absolute value SEEK_SET, if set to 1, OFFSET is taken to be relative to the current position SEEK_CUR, and if set to 2 relative to the end of the file SEEK_END. On error, STATUS is set to a nonzero value. If STATUS the seek fails silently.

This intrinsic routine is not fully backwards compatible with g77. In g77, the FSEEK takes a statement label instead of a STATUS variable. If FSEEK is used in old code, change

CALL FSEEK(UNIT, OFFSET, WHENCE, *label)

to

INTEGER :: status
CALL FSEEK(UNIT, OFFSET, WHENCE, status)
IF (status /= 0) GOTO label

Please note that GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability. See also Section 4.1 [Fortran 2003 status], page 33.

Standard: GNU extension
Chapter 8: Intrinsic Procedures

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL FSEEK(UNIT, OFFSET, WHENCE[, STATUS])

Arguments:

UNIT Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER.
OFFSET Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER.
WHENCE Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER. Its value shall be either 0, 1 or 2.
STATUS (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER(4).

Example:

PROGRAM test_fseek
   INTEGER, PARAMETER :: SEEK_SET = 0, SEEK_CUR = 1, SEEK_END = 2
   INTEGER :: fd, offset, ierr
   ierr = 0
   offset = 5
   fd = 10
   OPEN(UNIT=fd, FILE="fseek.test")
   CALL FSEEK(fd, offset, SEEK_SET, ierr) ! move to OFFSET
   print *, FTELL(fd), ierr
   CALL FSEEK(fd, 0, SEEK_END, ierr) ! move to end
   print *, FTELL(fd), ierr
   CALL FSEEK(fd, 0, SEEK_SET, ierr) ! move to beginning
   print *, FTELL(fd), ierr
   CLOSE(UNIT=fd)
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.94 [FTELL], page 122

8.93 FSTAT — Get file status

Description:
FSTAT is identical to Section 8.233 [STAT], page 198, except that information about an already opened file is obtained.
The elements in VALUES are the same as described by Section 8.233 [STAT], page 198.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax:

CALL FSTAT(UNIT, VALUES [, , STATUS])
STATUS = FSTAT(UNIT, VALUES)

Arguments:

UNIT An open I/O unit number of type INTEGER.
VALUES  The type shall be INTEGER(4), DIMENSION(13).
STATUS   (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER(4). Returns 0 on success and a system specific error code otherwise.

Example: See Section 8.233 [STAT], page 198 for an example.

See also: To stat a link: Section 8.158 [LSTAT], page 157, to stat a file: Section 8.233 [STAT], page 198

8.94 FTELL — Current stream position

Description:
Retrieves the current position within an open file.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
CALL FTELL(UNIT, OFFSET)
OFFSET = FTELL(UNIT)

Arguments:
OFFSET      Shall of type INTEGER.
UNIT        Shall of type INTEGER.

Return value:
In either syntax, OFFSET is set to the current offset of unit number UNIT, or to −1 if the unit is not currently open.

Example:

PROGRAM test_ftell
  INTEGER :: i
  OPEN(10, FILE="temp.dat")
  CALL ftell(10,i)
  WRITE(*,*) i
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.92 [FSEEK], page 120

8.95 GAMMA — Gamma function

Description:
\( \text{GAMMA}(X) \) computes Gamma (\( \Gamma \)) of \( X \). For positive, integer values of \( X \) the Gamma function simplifies to the factorial function \( \Gamma(x) = (x-1)! \).

\[
\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1}e^{-t} \, dt
\]

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later
Class: Elemental function
Chapter 8: Intrinsic Procedures

Syntax: \[ X = \text{GAMMA}(X) \]

Arguments:

\[ X \]  
Shall be of type \texttt{REAL} and neither zero nor a negative integer.

Return value:  
The return value is of type \texttt{REAL} of the same kind as \( X \).

Example:  
```fortran
program test_gamma
  real :: x = 1.0
  ! x = gamma(x) ! returns 1.0
end program test_gamma
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAMMA(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGAMMA(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also:  
Logarithm of the Gamma function: Section 8.154 [LOG_GAMMA], page 155

8.96 GERROR — Get last system error message

Description:  
Returns the system error message corresponding to the last system error. This resembles the functionality of \texttt{strerror(3)} in C.

Standard:  
GNU extension

Class:  
Subroutine

Syntax:  
\[ \text{CALL GERROR}(\text{RESULT}) \]

Arguments:

\[ \text{RESULT} \]  
Shall of type \texttt{CHARACTER} and of default

Example:  
```fortran
PROGRAM test_gerror
  CHARACTER(len=100) :: msg
  CALL gerror(msg)
  WRITE(*,*) msg
END PROGRAM
```

See also:  
Section 8.122 [IERRNO], page 138, Section 8.190 [PERROR], page 175

8.97 GETARG — Get command line arguments

Description:  
Retrieve the \texttt{POS}-th argument that was passed on the command line when the containing program was invoked.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. In new code, programmers should consider the use of the Section 8.99 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 125 intrinsic defined by the Fortran 2003 standard.
**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```fortran
CALL GETARG(POS, VALUE)
```

**Arguments:**

- **POS**
  - Shall be of type `INTEGER` and not wider than the default integer kind; `POS ≥ 0`
- **VALUE**
  - Shall be of type `CHARACTER` and of default kind.

**Return value:**

After `GETARG` returns, the `VALUE` argument holds the `POS`th command line argument. If `VALUE` cannot hold the argument, it is truncated to fit the length of `VALUE`. If there are less than `POS` arguments specified at the command line, `VALUE` will be filled with blanks. If `POS = 0`, `VALUE` is set to the name of the program (on systems that support this feature).

**Example:**

```fortran
PROGRAM test_getarg
  INTEGER :: i
  CHARACTER(len=32) :: arg
  DO i = 1, iargc()
    CALL getarg(i, arg)
    WRITE (*,*) arg
  END DO
END PROGRAM
```

**See also:** GNU Fortran 77 compatibility function: Section 8.115 [IARGC], page 134

Fortran 2003 functions and subroutines: Section 8.98 [GET_COMMAND], page 124, Section 8.99 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 125, Section 8.49 [COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 92

### 8.98 GET_COMMAND — Get the entire command line

**Description:**

Retrieve the entire command line that was used to invoke the program.

**Standard:** Fortran 2003 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```fortran
CALL GET_COMMAND([COMMAND, LENGTH, STATUS])
```

**Arguments:**

- **COMMAND** (Optional) shall be of type `CHARACTER` and of default kind.
- **LENGTH** (Optional) Shall be of type `INTEGER` and of default kind.
- **STATUS** (Optional) Shall be of type `INTEGER` and of default kind.

**Return value:**

If `COMMAND` is present, stores the entire command line that was used to invoke the program in `COMMAND`. If `LENGTH` is present, it is assigned the length of the command line. If `STATUS` is present, it is assigned 0 upon success
of the command, -1 if COMMAND is too short to store the command line, or a positive value in case of an error.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_get_command
  CHARACTER(len=255) :: cmd
  CALL get_command(cmd)
  WRITE (*,*) TRIM(cmd)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 8.99 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 125, Section 8.49 [COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 92

### 8.99 GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT — Get command line arguments

**Description:**
Retrieve the NUMBER-th argument that was passed on the command line when the containing program was invoked.

**Standard:** Fortran 2003 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**
```fortran
CALL GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT(NUMBER [, VALUE, LENGTH, STATUS])
```

**Arguments:**
- **NUMBER**
  Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER and of default kind, \( \text{NUMBER} \geq 0 \)
- **VALUE**
  (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type CHARACTER and of default kind.
- **LENGTH**
  (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER and of default kind.
- **STATUS**
  (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER and of default kind.

**Return value:**
After GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT returns, the VALUE argument holds the NUMBER-th command line argument. If VALUE can not hold the argument, it is truncated to fit the length of VALUE. If there are less than NUMBER arguments specified at the command line, VALUE will be filled with blanks. If \( \text{NUMBER} = 0 \), VALUE is set to the name of the program (on systems that support this feature). The LENGTH argument contains the length of the NUMBER-th command line argument. If the argument retrieval fails, STATUS is a positive number; if VALUE contains a truncated command line argument, STATUS is -1; and otherwise the STATUS is zero.

**Example:**

```fortran
PROGRAM test_get_command_argument
  INTEGER :: i
  CHARACTER(len=32) :: arg
  i = 0
  DO
```
CALL get_command_argument(i, arg)
IF (LEN_TRIM(arg) == 0) EXIT

WRITE (*,*) TRIM(arg)
i = i+1
END DO
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.98 [GET_COMMAND], page 124, Section 8.49 [COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 92

8.100 GETCWD — Get current working directory

Description:
Get current working directory.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only
one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
CALL GETCWD(C [, STATUS])
STATUS = GETCWD(C)

Arguments:
C
The type shall be CHARACTER and of default kind.
STATUS (Optional) status flag. Returns 0 on success, a system specific
and nonzero error code otherwise.

Example:

PROGRAM test_getcwd
    CHARACTER(len=255) :: cwd
    CALL getcwd(cwd)
    WRITE(*,*) TRIM(cwd)
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.46 [CHDIR], page 90

8.101 GETENV — Get an environmental variable

Description:
Get the VALUE of the environmental variable NAME.
This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU For-
tran 77. In new code, programmers should consider the use of the Section 8.102
[GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE], page 127 intrinsic defined by the For-
tran 2003 standard.

Note that GETENV need not be thread-safe. It is the responsibility of the user
to ensure that the environment is not being updated concurrently with a call
to the GETENV intrinsic.

Standard: GNU extension
Chapter 8: Intrinsic Procedures

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```fortran
CALL GETENV(NAME, VALUE)
```

**Arguments:**

- `NAME` Shall be of type `CHARACTER` and of default kind.
- `VALUE` Shall be of type `CHARACTER` and of default kind.

**Return value:**

Stores the value of `NAME` in `VALUE`. If `VALUE` is not large enough to hold the data, it is truncated. If `NAME` is not set, `VALUE` will be filled with blanks.

**Example:**

```fortran
PROGRAM test getenv
  CHARACTER(len=255) :: homedir
  CALL getenv("HOME", homedir)
  WRITE (*,*) TRIM(homedir)
END PROGRAM
```

**See also:** Section 8.102 [GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE], page 127

### 8.102 GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE — Get an environmental variable

**Description:**

Get the `VALUE` of the environmental variable `NAME`.

Note that GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE need not be thread-safe. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the environment is not being updated concurrently with a call to the GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE intrinsic.

**Standard:** Fortran 2003 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```fortran
CALL GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE(NAME[, VALUE, LENGTH, STATUS, TRIM_NAME])
```

**Arguments:**

- `NAME` Shall be a scalar of type `CHARACTER` and of default kind.
- `VALUE` (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type `CHARACTER` and of default kind.
- `LENGTH` (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type `INTEGER` and of default kind.
- `STATUS` (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type `INTEGER` and of default kind.
- `TRIM_NAME` (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type `LOGICAL` and of default kind.

**Return value:**

Stores the value of `NAME` in `VALUE`. If `VALUE` is not large enough to hold the data, it is truncated. If `NAME` is not set, `VALUE` will be filled with blanks. Argument `LENGTH` contains the length needed for storing the environment variable `NAME` or zero if it is not present. `STATUS` is -1 if `VALUE` is present.
but too short for the environment variable; it is 1 if the environment variable
does not exist and 2 if the processor does not support environment variables;
in all other cases STATUS is zero. If TRIM_NAME is present with the value
.FALSE., the trailing blanks in NAME are significant; otherwise they are not
part of the environment variable name.

Example:

PROGRAM test_getenv
  CHARACTER(len=255) :: homedir
  CALL get_environment_variable("HOME", homedir)
  WRITE (*,*) TRIM(homedir)
END PROGRAM

8.103 GETGID — Group ID function

Description:
Returns the numerical group ID of the current process.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: RESULT = GETGID()

Return value:
The return value of GETGID is an INTEGER of the default kind.

Example: See GETPID for an example.

See also: Section 8.105 [GETPID], page 129, Section 8.106 [GETUID], page 129

8.104 GETLOG — Get login name

Description:
Gets the username under which the program is running.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL GETLOG(C)

Arguments:
C Shall be of type CHARACTER and of default kind.

Return value:
Stores the current user name in LOGIN. (On systems where POSIX functions
groupeuid and getpwuid are not available, and the getlogin function is not
implemented either, this will return a blank string.)

Example:

PROGRAM TEST_GETLOG
  CHARACTER(32) :: login
  CALL GETLOG(login)
  WRITE(*,*) login
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.106 [GETUID], page 129
8.105 GETPID — Process ID function

Description:
Returns the numerical process identifier of the current process.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = GETPID()
Return value:
The return value of GETPID is an INTEGER of the default kind.

Example:
```
program info
 print *, "The current process ID is ", getpid()
 print *, "Your numerical user ID is ", getuid()
 print *, "Your numerical group ID is ", getgid()
end program info
```

See also: Section 8.103 [GETGID], page 128, Section 8.106 [GETUID], page 129

8.106 GETUID — User ID function

Description:
Returns the numerical user ID of the current process.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = GETUID()
Return value:
The return value of GETUID is an INTEGER of the default kind.

Example: See GETPID for an example.

See also: Section 8.105 [GETPID], page 129, Section 8.104 [GETLOG], page 128

8.107 GMTIME — Convert time to GMT info

Description:
Given a system time value TIME (as provided by the TIMES8 intrinsic), fills VALUES with values extracted from it appropriate to the UTC time zone (Universal Coordinated Time, also known in some countries as GMT, Greenwich Mean Time), using gmtime(3).

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL GMTIME(TIME, VALUES)
Arguments:
TIME An INTEGER scalar expression corresponding to a system time, with INTENT(IN).
VALUES A default INTEGER array with 9 elements, with INTENT(OUT).
Return value:
The elements of VALUES are assigned as follows:
1. Seconds after the minute, range 0–59 or 0–61 to allow for leap seconds
2. Minutes after the hour, range 0–59
3. Hours past midnight, range 0–23
4. Day of month, range 0–31
5. Number of months since January, range 0–12
6. Years since 1900
7. Number of days since Sunday, range 0–6
8. Days since January 1
9. Daylight savings indicator: positive if daylight savings is in effect, zero if not, and negative if the information is not available.

See also: Section 8.59 [CTIME], page 99, Section 8.159 [LTIME], page 157, Section 8.242 [TIME], page 204, Section 8.243 [TIMES], page 205

8.108 HOSTNM — Get system host name

Description:
Retrieves the host name of the system on which the program is running.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
CALL HOSTNM(C [, STATUS])
STATUS = HOSTNM(NAME)

Arguments:
C Shall of type CHARACTER and of default kind.
STATUS (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER. Returns 0 on success, or a system specific error code otherwise.

Return value:
In either syntax, NAME is set to the current hostname if it can be obtained, or to a blank string otherwise.

8.109 HUGE — Largest number of a kind

Description:
HUGE(X) returns the largest number that is not an infinity in the model of the type of X.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{HUGE}(X) \]

Arguments:

- **X**
  - Shall be of type REAL or INTEGER.

Return value:

- The return value is of the same type and kind as \( X \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_huge_tiny
  print *, huge(0), huge(0.0), huge(0.0d0)
  print *, tiny(0.0), tiny(0.0d0)
end program test_huge_tiny
```

### 8.110 HYPOT — Euclidean distance function

**Description:**

\( \text{HYPOT}(X, Y) \) is the Euclidean distance function. It is equal to \( \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \), without undue underflow or overflow.

**Standard:** Fortran 2008 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

```fortran
RESULT = HYPOT(X, Y)
```

**Arguments:**

- **X**
  - The type shall be REAL.

- **Y**
  - The type and kind type parameter shall be the same as \( X \).

**Return value:**

- The return value has the same type and kind type parameter as \( X \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_hypot
  real(4) :: x = 1.e0_4, y = 0.5e0_4
  x = hypot(x,y)
end program test_hypot
```

### 8.111 IACHAR — Code in ASCII collating sequence

**Description:**

\( \text{IACHAR}(C) \) returns the code for the ASCII character in the first character position of \( C \).

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later, with KIND argument Fortran 2003 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

```fortran
RESULT = IACHAR(C [, KIND])
```

**Arguments:**

- **C**
  - Shall be a scalar CHARACTER, with INTENT(IN)

- **KIND**
  - (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.
Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

Example:

```
program test_iachar
  integer i
  i = iachar(' ')
end program test_iachar
```

Note: See Section 8.119 [ICHAR], page 136 for a discussion of converting between numerical values and formatted string representations.

See also: Section 8.5 [ACHAR], page 65, Section 8.45 [CHAR], page 90, Section 8.119 [ICHAR], page 136

8.112 IALL — Bitwise AND of array elements

Description:
Reduces with bitwise AND the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM if the corresponding element in MASK is TRUE.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

```
RESULT = IALL(ARRAY[, MASK])
RESULT = IALL(ARRAY, DIM[, MASK])
```

Arguments:

- **ARRAY**
  Shall be an array of type INTEGER

- **DIM**
  (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with a value in the range from 1 to n, where n equals the rank of ARRAY.

- **MASK**
  (Optional) shall be of type LOGICAL and either be a scalar or an array of the same shape as ARRAY.

Return value:
The result is of the same type as ARRAY.
If DIM is absent, a scalar with the bitwise ALL of all elements in ARRAY is returned. Otherwise, an array of rank n-1, where n equals the rank of ARRAY, and a shape similar to that of ARRAY with dimension DIM dropped is returned.

Example:

```
PROGRAM test_iall
  INTEGER(1) :: a(2)
  a(1) = b’00100100’
  a(2) = b’01101010’
  ! prints 00100000
  PRINT '(b8.8)', IALL(a)
END PROGRAM
```
8.113 IAND — Bitwise logical and

Description:

Bitwise logical AND.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{IAND}(I, J)
\]

Arguments:

- \( I \) The type shall be \( \text{INTEGER} \).
- \( J \) The type shall be \( \text{INTEGER} \), of the same kind as \( I \). (As a GNU extension, different kinds are also permitted.)

Return value:

The return type is \( \text{INTEGER} \), of the same kind as the arguments. (If the argument kinds differ, it is of the same kind as the larger argument.)

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_iand
    INTEGER :: a, b
    DATA a / Z'F' /, b / Z'3' /
    WRITE (*,*) IAND(a, b)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 8.128 [IOR], page 141, Section 8.121 [IEOR], page 137, Section 8.117 [IBITS], page 135, Section 8.118 [IBSET], page 135, Section 8.116 [IBCLR], page 135, Section 8.184 [NOT], page 171

8.114 IANY — Bitwise OR of array elements

Description:

Reduces with bitwise OR (inclusive or) the elements of \( \text{ARRAY} \) along dimension \( \text{DIM} \) if the corresponding element in \( \text{MASK} \) is \text{TRUE}.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{IANY}(\text{ARRAY}[, \text{MASK}])
\]

Arguments:

- \( \text{ARRAY} \) Shall be an array of type \( \text{INTEGER} \).
- \( \text{DIM} \) (Optional) shall be a scalar of type \( \text{INTEGER} \) with a value in the range from 1 to \( n \), where \( n \) equals the rank of \( \text{ARRAY} \).
- \( \text{MASK} \) (Optional) shall be of type \( \text{LOGICAL} \) and either be a scalar or an array of the same shape as \( \text{ARRAY} \).
Return value:
The result is of the same type as ARRAY.
If DIM is absent, a scalar with the bitwise OR of all elements in ARRAY is returned. Otherwise, an array of rank n-1, where n equals the rank of ARRAY, and a shape similar to that of ARRAY with dimension DIM dropped is returned.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_iany
   INTEGER(1) :: a(2)
   a(1) = b'00100100'
   a(2) = b'01101010'
   ! prints 01101110
   PRINT '(b8.8)', IANY(a)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 8.129 [IPARITY], page 141, Section 8.112 [IALL], page 132, Section 8.128 [IOR], page 141

8.115 IARGC — Get the number of command line arguments

Description:
IARGC returns the number of arguments passed on the command line when the containing program was invoked.
This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. In new code, programmers should consider the use of the Section 8.49 [COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 92 intrinsic defined by the Fortran 2003 standard.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = IARGC()
Arguments: None.
Return value: The number of command line arguments, type INTEGER(4).
Example: See Section 8.97 [GETARG], page 123
See also: GNU Fortran 77 compatibility subroutine: Section 8.97 [GETARG], page 123
Fortran 2003 functions and subroutines: Section 8.98 [GET_COMMAND], page 124, Section 8.99 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 125, Section 8.49 [COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 92
8.116 IBCLR — Clear bit

Description:
IBCLR returns the value of I with the bit at position POS set to zero.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = IBCLR(I, POS)

Arguments:
- I          The type shall be INTEGER.
- POS       The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the same kind as I.

See also: Section 8.117 [IBITS], page 135, Section 8.118 [IBSET], page 135, Section 8.113 [IAND], page 133, Section 8.128 [IOR], page 141, Section 8.121 [IEOR], page 137, Section 8.179 [MVBITS], page 168

8.117 IBITS — Bit extraction

Description:
IBITS extracts a field of length LEN from I, starting from bit position POS and extending left for LEN bits. The result is right-justified and the remaining bits are zeroed. The value of POS+LEN must be less than or equal to the value BIT_SIZE(I).

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = IBITS(I, POS, LEN)

Arguments:
- I          The type shall be INTEGER.
- POS       The type shall be INTEGER.
- LEN       The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the same kind as I.

See also: Section 8.34 [BIT_SIZE], page 83, Section 8.116 [IBCLR], page 135, Section 8.118 [IBSET], page 135, Section 8.113 [IAND], page 133, Section 8.128 [IOR], page 141, Section 8.121 [IEOR], page 137

8.118 IBSET — Set bit

Description:
IBSET returns the value of I with the bit at position POS set to one.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{IBSET}(I, \text{POS})
\]

Arguments:
- \( I \) The type shall be \text{INTEGER}.
- \( \text{POS} \) The type shall be \text{INTEGER}.

Return value:
The return value is of type \text{INTEGER} and of the same kind as \( I \).

See also: Section 8.116 [IBCLR], page 135, Section 8.117 [IBITS], page 135, Section 8.113 [IAND], page 133, Section 8.128 [IOR], page 141, Section 8.121 [IEOR], page 137, Section 8.179 [MVBITS], page 168

8.119 ICHAR — Character-to-integer conversion function

Description:
\text{ICHAR}(C) returns the code for the character in the first character position of \( C \) in the system’s native character set. The correspondence between characters and their codes is not necessarily the same across different GNU Fortran implementations.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, with \text{KIND} argument Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{ICHAR}(C [, \text{KIND}])
\]

Arguments:
- \( C \) Shall be a scalar \text{CHARACTER}, with \text{INTENT(IN)}
- \( \text{KIND} \) (Optional) An \text{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type \text{INTEGER} and of kind \text{KIND}. If \text{KIND} is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

Example:
\begin{verbatim}
program test_ichar
    integer i
    i = ichar(‘ ’)
end program test_ichar
\end{verbatim}

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICHAR(C)</td>
<td>CHARACTER C</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: No intrinsic exists to convert between a numeric value and a formatted character string representation – for instance, given the \text{CHARACTER} value ‘154’, obtaining an \text{INTEGER} or \text{REAL} value with the value 154, or vice versa. Instead, this functionality is provided by internal-file I/O, as in the following example:

\begin{verbatim}
program read_val
    integer value
    character(len=10) string, string2
    string = ’154’
\end{verbatim}
! Convert a string to a numeric value
read (string,'(I10)') value
print *, value

! Convert a value to a formatted string
write (string2,'(I10)') value
print *, string2
end program read_val

See also: Section 8.5 [ACHAR], page 65, Section 8.45 [CHAR], page 90, Section 8.111 [IACHAR], page 131

8.120 IDATE — Get current local time subroutine (day/month/year)

Description:
IDATE(VALUES) Fills VALUES with the numerical values at the current local time. The day (in the range 1-31), month (in the range 1-12), and year appear in elements 1, 2, and 3 of VALUES, respectively. The year has four significant digits.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL IDATE(VALUES)
Arguments:
VALUES The type shall be INTEGER, DIMENSION(3) and the kind shall be the default integer kind.

Return value:
Does not return anything.

Example:
program test_idate
integer, dimension(3) :: tarray
call idate(tarray)
print *, tarray(1)
print *, tarray(2)
print *, tarray(3)
end program test_idate

8.121 IEOR — Bitwise logical exclusive or

Description:
IEOR returns the bitwise Boolean exclusive-OR of I and J.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = IEOR(I, J)
Arguments:
I The type shall be INTEGER.
The type shall be INTEGER, of the same kind as I. (As a GNU extension, different kinds are also permitted.)

Return value:
The return type is INTEGER, of the same kind as the arguments. (If the argument kinds differ, it is of the same kind as the larger argument.)

See also: Section 8.128 [IOR], page 141, Section 8.113 [IAND], page 133, Section 8.117 [IBITS], page 135, Section 8.118 [IBSET], page 135, Section 8.116 [IBCLR], page 135, Section 8.184 [NOT], page 171

8.122 IERRNO — Get the last system error number

Description:
Returns the last system error number, as given by the C errno variable.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = IERRNO()
Arguments:
None.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

See also: Section 8.190 [PERROR], page 175

8.123 IMAGE_INDEX — Function that converts a cosubscript to an image index

Description:
Returns the image index belonging to a cosubscript.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later
Class: Inquiry function.
Syntax: RESULT = IMAGE_INDEX(COARRAY, SUB)
Arguments:
None.

COARRAY Coarray of any type.
SUB default integer rank-1 array of a size equal to the corank of COARRAY.

Return value:
Scalar default integer with the value of the image index which corresponds to the cosubscripts. For invalid cosubscripts the result is zero.

Example:

INTEGER :: array[2,-1:4,8,*]
! Writes 28 (or 0 if there are fewer than 28 images)
WRITE (*,*) IMAGE_INDEX (array, [2,0,3,1])

See also: Section 8.241 [THIS_IMAGE], page 204, Section 8.186 [NUM_IMAGES], page 172
8.124 INDEX — Position of a substring within a string

Description:
Returns the position of the start of the first occurrence of string \textit{SUBSTRING} as a substring in \textit{STRING}, counting from one. If \textit{SUBSTRING} is not present in \textit{STRING}, zero is returned. If the \textit{BACK} argument is present and true, the return value is the start of the last occurrence rather than the first.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later, with \textit{KIND} argument Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \texttt{RESULT = INDEX(STRING, \textit{SUBSTRING} [, \textit{BACK} [, \textit{KIND}]])}

Arguments:
- \texttt{STRING} Shall be a scalar \texttt{CHARACTER}, with \texttt{INTENT(IN)}
- \texttt{SUBSTRING} Shall be a scalar \texttt{CHARACTER}, with \texttt{INTENT(IN)}
- \texttt{BACK} (Optional) Shall be a scalar \texttt{LOGICAL}, with \texttt{INTENT(IN)}
- \texttt{KIND} (Optional) An \texttt{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type \texttt{INTEGER} and of kind \texttt{KIND}. If \texttt{KIND} is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{INDEX(STRING, \textit{SUBSTRING})}</td>
<td>\texttt{CHARACTER}</td>
<td>\texttt{INTEGER(4)}</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 8.211 [SCAN], page 186, Section 8.255 [VERIFY], page 211

8.125 INT — Convert to integer type

Description:
Convert to integer type

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \texttt{RESULT = INT(A [, \textit{KIND})]}

Arguments:
- \texttt{A} Shall be of type \texttt{INTEGER}, \texttt{REAL}, or \texttt{COMPLEX}.
- \texttt{KIND} (Optional) An \texttt{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
These functions return a \texttt{INTEGER} variable or array under the following rules:
\begin{itemize}
  \item [(A)] If \texttt{A} is of type \texttt{INTEGER}, \texttt{INT(A) = A}
  \item [(B)] If \texttt{A} is of type \texttt{REAL} and \(|A| < 1\), \texttt{INT(A)} equals 0. If \(|A| \geq 1\), then \texttt{INT(A)} equals the largest integer that does not exceed the range of \texttt{A} and whose sign is the same as the sign of \texttt{A}.
\end{itemize}
If \( A \) is of type \texttt{COMPLEX}, rule B is applied to the real part of \( A \).

\textbf{Example:}

\begin{verbatim}
program test_int
    integer :: i = 42
    complex :: z = (-3.7, 1.0)
    print *, int(i)
    print *, int(z), int(z,8)
end program
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Specific names:}

\begin{tabular}{llll}
\textbf{Name} & \textbf{Argument} & \textbf{Return type} & \textbf{Standard} \\
\texttt{INT(A)} & \texttt{REAL(4) A} & \texttt{INTEGER} & Fortran 77 and later \\
\texttt{IFIX(A)} & \texttt{REAL(4) A} & \texttt{INTEGER} & Fortran 77 and later \\
\texttt{IDINT(A)} & \texttt{REAL(8) A} & \texttt{INTEGER} & Fortran 77 and later
\end{tabular}

\section{INT2 — Convert to 16-bit integer type}

\textbf{Description:}

Convert to a \texttt{KIND=2} integer type. This is equivalent to the standard \texttt{INT} intrinsic with an optional argument of \texttt{KIND=2}, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

The \texttt{SHORT} intrinsic is equivalent to \texttt{INT2}.

\textbf{Standard:} GNU extension

\textbf{Class:} Elemental function

\textbf{Syntax:}

\begin{verbatim}
RESULT = INT2(A)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Arguments:}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{A} \quad \text{Shall be of type} \texttt{INTEGER}, \texttt{REAL}, or \texttt{COMPLEX}.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Return value:}

The return value is a \texttt{INTEGER(2)} variable.

\textbf{See also:} Section 8.125 [\texttt{INT}], page 139, Section 8.127 [\texttt{INT8}], page 140, Section 8.156 [\texttt{LONG}], page 156

\section{INT8 — Convert to 64-bit integer type}

\textbf{Description:}

Convert to a \texttt{KIND=8} integer type. This is equivalent to the standard \texttt{INT} intrinsic with an optional argument of \texttt{KIND=8}, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

\textbf{Standard:} GNU extension

\textbf{Class:} Elemental function

\textbf{Syntax:}

\begin{verbatim}
RESULT = INT8(A)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Arguments:}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{A} \quad \text{Shall be of type} \texttt{INTEGER}, \texttt{REAL}, or \texttt{COMPLEX}.
\end{itemize}
Return value:
The return value is a \texttt{INTEGER(8)} variable.

See also:
Section 8.125 \texttt{[INT]}, page 139, Section 8.126 \texttt{[INT2]}, page 140, Section 8.156 \texttt{[LONG]}, page 156

8.128 \texttt{IOR} — Bitwise logical or

Description:
\texttt{IOR} returns the bitwise Boolean inclusive-OR of \texttt{I} and \texttt{J}.

Standard:
Fortran 95 and later

Class:
Elemental function

Syntax:
\texttt{RESULT = IOR(I, J)}

Arguments:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{I} \quad The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER}.
  \item \texttt{J} \quad The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER}, of the same kind as \texttt{I}. (As a GNU extension, different kinds are also permitted.)
\end{itemize}

Return value:
The return type is \texttt{INTEGER}, of the same kind as the arguments. (If the argument kinds differ, it is of the same kind as the larger argument.)

See also:
Section 8.121 \texttt{[IEOR]}, page 137, Section 8.113 \texttt{[IAND]}, page 133, Section 8.117 \texttt{[IBITS]}, page 135, Section 8.118 \texttt{[IBSET]}, page 135, Section 8.116 \texttt{[IBCLR]}, page 135, Section 8.184 \texttt{[NOT]}, page 171

8.129 \texttt{IPARITY} — Bitwise XOR of array elements

Description:
Reduces with bitwise XOR (exclusive or) the elements of \texttt{ARRAY} along dimension \texttt{DIM} if the corresponding element in \texttt{MASK} is \texttt{TRUE}.

Standard:
Fortran 2008 and later

Class:
Transformational function

Syntax:
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{RESULT = IPARITY(ARRAY[, MASK])}
  \item \texttt{RESULT = IPARITY(ARRAY, DIM[, MASK])}
\end{itemize}

Arguments:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{ARRAY} \quad Shall be an array of type \texttt{INTEGER}
  \item \texttt{DIM} \quad (Optional) shall be a scalar of type \texttt{INTEGER} with a value in the range from 1 to \texttt{n}, where \texttt{n} equals the rank of \texttt{ARRAY}.
  \item \texttt{MASK} \quad (Optional) shall be of type \texttt{LOGICAL} and either be a scalar or an array of the same shape as \texttt{ARRAY}.
\end{itemize}

Return value:
The result is of the same type as \texttt{ARRAY}.
If \textit{DIM} is absent, a scalar with the bitwise XOR of all elements in \textit{ARRAY} is returned. Otherwise, an array of rank \( n-1 \), where \( n \) equals the rank of \textit{ARRAY}, and a shape similar to that of \textit{ARRAY} with dimension \textit{DIM} dropped is returned.

\textit{Example:}

```fortran
PROGRAM test_iparity
  INTEGER(1) :: a(2)
  a(1) = b’00100100’
  a(2) = b’01101010’
  ! prints 01001110
  PRINT ’(b8.8)’, IPARITY(a)
END PROGRAM
```

\textit{See also:} Section 8.114 \[IANY\], page 133, Section 8.112 \[IALL\], page 132, Section 8.121 \[IEOR\], page 137, Section 8.189 \[PARITY\], page 174

### 8.130 IRAND — Integer pseudo-random number

\textbf{Description:}

\texttt{IRAND(FLAG)} returns a pseudo-random number from a uniform distribution between 0 and a system-dependent limit (which is in most cases 2147483647). If \texttt{FLAG} is 0, the next number in the current sequence is returned; if \texttt{FLAG} is 1, the generator is restarted by \texttt{CALL SRAND(0)}; if \texttt{FLAG} has any other value, it is used as a new seed with \texttt{SRAND}.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. It implements a simple modulo generator as provided by \texttt{g77}. For new code, one should consider the use of Section 8.199 \[RANDOM_NUMBER\], page 179 as it implements a superior algorithm.

\textit{Standard:} GNU extension

\textit{Class:} Function

\textit{Syntax:}

\begin{verbatim}
RESULT = IRAND(I)
\end{verbatim}

\textit{Arguments:}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\texttt{I} & Shall be a scalar \texttt{INTEGER} of kind 4.
\end{tabular}

\textit{Return value:}

The return value is of \texttt{INTEGER(kind=4)} type.

\textit{Example:}

```fortran
program test_irand
  integer,parameter :: seed = 86456
  call srand(seed)
  print *, irand(), irand(), irand(), irand()
  print *, irand(seed), irand(), irand(), irand()
end program test_irand
```
8.131 IS_IOSTAT_END — Test for end-of-file value

Description:

IS_IOSTAT_END tests whether an variable has the value of the I/O status “end of file”. The function is equivalent to comparing the variable with the IOSTAT_END parameter of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = IS_IOSTAT_END(I)

Arguments:

I Shall be of the type INTEGER.

Return value:

Returns a LOGICAL of the default kind, which .TRUE. if I has the value which indicates an end of file condition for IOSTAT= specifiers, and is .FALSE. otherwise.

Example:

PROGRAM iostat
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER :: stat, i
OPEN(88, FILE='test.dat')
READ(88, *, IOSTAT=stat) i
IF(IS_IOSTAT_END(stat)) STOP 'END OF FILE'
END PROGRAM

8.132 IS_IOSTAT_EOR — Test for end-of-record value

Description:

IS_IOSTAT_EOR tests whether an variable has the value of the I/O status “end of record”. The function is equivalent to comparing the variable with the IOSTAT_EOL parameter of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = IS_IOSTAT_EOR(I)

Arguments:

I Shall be of the type INTEGER.

Return value:

Returns a LOGICAL of the default kind, which .TRUE. if I has the value which indicates an end of file condition for IOSTAT= specifiers, and is .FALSE. otherwise.

Example:

PROGRAM iostat
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER :: stat, i(50)
OPEN(88, FILE='test.dat', FORM='UNFORMATTED')
READ(88, IOSTAT=stat) i
IF(IS_IOSTAT_EOR(stat)) STOP 'END OF RECORD'
END PROGRAM

8.133 ISATTY — Whether a unit is a terminal device.

Description:
Determine whether a unit is connected to a terminal device.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = ISATTY(UNIT)

Arguments:
UNIT Shall be a scalar INTEGER.

Return value:
Returns .TRUE. if the UNIT is connected to a terminal device, .FALSE. otherwise.

Example:

PROGRAM test_isatty
INTEGER(kind=1) :: unit
DO unit = 1, 10
  write(*,*) isatty(unit=unit)
END DO
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.249 [TTYNAM], page 208

8.134 ISHFT — Shift bits

Description:
ISHFT returns a value corresponding to I with all of the bits shifted SHIFT places. A value of SHIFT greater than zero corresponds to a left shift, a value of zero corresponds to no shift, and a value less than zero corresponds to a right shift. If the absolute value of SHIFT is greater than BIT_SIZE(I), the value is undefined. Bits shifted out from the left end or right end are lost; zeros are shifted in from the opposite end.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = ISHFT(I, SHIFT)

Arguments:
I The type shall be INTEGER.
SHIFT The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the same kind as I.

See also: Section 8.135 [ISHFTC], page 145
8.135 ISHFTC — Shift bits circularly

Description:
ISHFTC returns a value corresponding to \( I \) with the rightmost \( \text{SIZE} \) bits shifted circularly \( \text{SHIFT} \) places; that is, bits shifted out one end are shifted into the opposite end. A value of \( \text{SHIFT} \) greater than zero corresponds to a left shift, a value of zero corresponds to no shift, and a value less than zero corresponds to a right shift. The absolute value of \( \text{SHIFT} \) must be less than \( \text{SIZE} \). If the \( \text{SIZE} \) argument is omitted, it is taken to be equivalent to \( \text{BIT\_SIZE}(I) \).

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{ISHFTC}(I, \text{SHIFT }[, \text{SIZE}])
\]
Arguments:
- \( I \) The type shall be \text{INTEGER}.
- \( \text{SHIFT} \) The type shall be \text{INTEGER}.
- \( \text{SIZE} \) (Optional) The type shall be \text{INTEGER}; the value must be greater than zero and less than or equal to \( \text{BIT\_SIZE}(I) \).

Return value:
The return value is of type \text{INTEGER} and of the same kind as \( I \).
See also: Section 8.134 [ISHFT], page 144

8.136 ISNAN — Test for a NaN

Description:
ISNAN tests whether a floating-point value is an IEEE Not-a-Number (NaN).

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: \[
\text{ISNAN}(X)
\]
Arguments:
- \( X \) Variable of the type \text{REAL}.

Return value:
Returns a default-kind \text{LOGICAL}. The returned value is \text{TRUE} if \( X \) is a NaN and \text{FALSE} otherwise.

Example:
\[
\text{program test_nan}
\text{ implicit none}
\text{ real :: } x
\text{ x = -1.0}
\text{ x = sqrt(x)}
\text{ if (isnan(x)) stop } "x" \text{ is a NaN}
\text{ end program test_nan}
\]
8.137 ITIME — Get current local time subroutine
(hour/minutes/seconds)

Description:
IDATE(VALUES) Fills VALUES with the numerical values at the current local
time. The hour (in the range 1-24), minute (in the range 1-60), and seconds (in
the range 1-60) appear in elements 1, 2, and 3 of VALUES, respectively.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL ITIME(VALUES)
Arguments:
VALUES The type shall be INTEGER, DIMENSION(3) and the kind shall
be the default integer kind.

Return value:
Does not return anything.

Example:

program test_itime
    integer, dimension(3) :: tarray
    call itime(tarray)
    print *, tarray(1)
    print *, tarray(2)
    print *, tarray(3)
end program test_itime

8.138 KILL — Send a signal to a process

Description:
Sends the signal specified by SIGNAL to the process PID. See kill(2).
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only
one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: Sends the signal specified by SIGNAL to the process PID. See kill(2).
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
CALL KILL(C, VALUE [, STATUS])
STATUS = KILL(C, VALUE)
Arguments:
C Shall be a scalar INTEGER, with INTENT(IN)
VALUE Shall be a scalar INTEGER, with INTENT(IN)
STATUS (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER(4) or INTEGER(8).
Returns 0 on success, or a system-specific error code otherwise.

See also: Section 8.2 [ABORT], page 63, Section 8.78 [EXIT], page 111
8.139 KIND — Kind of an entity

Description:
KIND(X) returns the kind value of the entity X.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: K = KIND(X)

Arguments:
X Shall be of type LOGICAL, INTEGER, REAL, COMPLEX or CHARACTER.

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

Example:

```fortran
program test_kind
    integer,parameter :: kc = kind(' ')
    integer,parameter :: kl = kind(.true.)
    print *, "The default character kind is ", kc
    print *, "The default logical kind is ", kl
end program test_kind
```

8.140 LBOUND — Lower dimension bounds of an array

Description:
Returns the lower bounds of an array, or a single lower bound along the DIM dimension.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, with KIND argument Fortran 2003 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = LBOUND(ARRAY [, DIM [, KIND]])

Arguments:
ARRAY Shall be an array, of any type.
DIM (Optional) Shall be a scalar INTEGER.
KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind. If DIM is absent, the result is an array of the lower bounds of ARRAY. If DIM is present, the result is a scalar corresponding to the lower bound of the array along that dimension. If ARRAY is an expression rather than a whole array or array structure component, or if it has a zero extent along the relevant dimension, the lower bound is taken to be 1.

See also: Section 8.250 [UBOUND], page 208, Section 8.141 [LCOBOUND], page 148
8.141 LCOBOUND — Lower codimension bounds of an array

Description:

Returns the lower bounds of a coarray, or a single lower cobound along the DIM codimension.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax:

RESULT = LCOBOUND(COARRAY [, DIM [, KIND]])

Arguments:

ARRAY Shall be a coarray, of any type.
DIM (Optional) Shall be a scalar INTEGER.
KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind. If DIM is absent, the result is an array of the lower cobounds of COARRAY. If DIM is present, the result is a scalar corresponding to the lower cobound of the array along that codimension.

See also: Section 8.251 [UCOBOUND], page 209, Section 8.140 [LBOUND], page 147

8.142 LEADZ — Number of leading zero bits of an integer

Description:

LEADZ returns the number of leading zero bits of an integer.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = LEADZ(I)

Arguments:

I Shall be of type INTEGER.

Return value:

The type of the return value is the default INTEGER. If all the bits of I are zero, the result value is BIT_SIZE(I).

Example:

PROGRAM test_leadz
  WRITE (*,*) BIT_SIZE(1) ! prints 32
  WRITE (*,*) LEADZ(1) ! prints 31
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.34 [BIT_SIZE], page 83, Section 8.245 [TRAILZ], page 206, Section 8.192 [POPCNT], page 176, Section 8.193 [POPPAR], page 176
8.143 **LEN — Length of a character entity**

*Description:*

Returns the length of a character string. If `STRING` is an array, the length of an element of `STRING` is returned. Note that `STRING` need not be defined when this intrinsic is invoked, since only the length, not the content, of `STRING` is needed.

*Standard:* Fortran 77 and later, with `KIND` argument Fortran 2003 and later

*Class:* Inquiry function

*Syntax:* \[ L = \text{LEN}(\text{STRING} [, \text{KIND}]) \]

*Arguments:*

- `STRING` Shall be a scalar or array of type `CHARACTER`, with `INTENT(IN)`
- `KIND` (Optional) An `INTEGER` initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

*Return value:*

The return value is of type `INTEGER` and of kind `KIND`. If `KIND` is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

*Specific names:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEN(STRING)</td>
<td>CHARACTER</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See also:* Section 8.144 [LEN_TRIM], page 149, Section 8.8 [ADJUSTL], page 67, Section 8.9 [ADJUSTR], page 67

8.144 **LEN_TRIM — Length of a character entity without trailing blank characters**

*Description:*

Returns the length of a character string, ignoring any trailing blanks.

*Standard:* Fortran 95 and later, with `KIND` argument Fortran 2003 and later

*Class:* Elemental function

*Syntax:* \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{LEN\_TRIM}(\text{STRING} [, \text{KIND}]) \]

*Arguments:*

- `STRING` Shall be a scalar of type `CHARACTER`, with `INTENT(IN)`
- `KIND` (Optional) An `INTEGER` initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

*Return value:*

The return value is of type `INTEGER` and of kind `KIND`. If `KIND` is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

*See also:* Section 8.143 [LEN], page 149, Section 8.8 [ADJUSTL], page 67, Section 8.9 [ADJUSTR], page 67
8.145 LGE — Lexical greater than or equal

Description:
Determines whether one string is lexically greater than or equal to another string, where the two strings are interpreted as containing ASCII character codes. If the String A and String B are not the same length, the shorter is compared as if spaces were appended to it to form a value that has the same length as the longer.

In general, the lexical comparison intrinsics LGE, LGT, LLE, and LLT differ from the corresponding intrinsic operators .GE., .GT., .LE., and .LT., in that the latter use the processor’s character ordering (which is not ASCII on some targets), whereas the former always use the ASCII ordering.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = LGE(STRING_A, STRING_B)

Arguments:
STRING_A Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
STRING_B Shall be of default CHARACTER type.

Return value:
Returns .TRUE. if STRING_A >= STRING_B, and .FALSE. otherwise, based on the ASCII ordering.

Specific names:
Name Argument Return type Standard
LGE(STRING_A, CHARACTER LOGICAL Fortran 77 and later
STRING_B)

See also: Section 8.146 [LGT], page 150, Section 8.148 [LLE], page 151, Section 8.149 [LLT], page 152

8.146 LGT — Lexical greater than

Description:
Determines whether one string is lexically greater than another string, where the two strings are interpreted as containing ASCII character codes. If the String A and String B are not the same length, the shorter is compared as if spaces were appended to it to form a value that has the same length as the longer.

In general, the lexical comparison intrinsics LGE, LGT, LLE, and LLT differ from the corresponding intrinsic operators .GE., .GT., .LE., and .LT., in that the latter use the processor’s character ordering (which is not ASCII on some targets), whereas the former always use the ASCII ordering.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = LGT(STRING_A, STRING_B)
Arguments:

- **STRING_A** Shall be of default **CHARACTER** type.
- **STRING_B** Shall be of default **CHARACTER** type.

Return value:

Returns **.TRUE.** if **STRING_A > STRING_B**, and **.FALSE.** otherwise, based on the ASCII ordering.

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LGT(STRING_A,</td>
<td>CHARACTER</td>
<td>LOGICAL</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING_B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 8.145 [LGE], page 150, Section 8.148 [LLE], page 151, Section 8.149 [LLT], page 152

### 8.147 LINK — Create a hard link

**Description:**

Makes a (hard) link from file **PATH1** to **PATH2**. A null character (**CHAR(0)**) can be used to mark the end of the names in **PATH1** and **PATH2**; otherwise, trailing blanks in the file names are ignored. If the **STATUS** argument is supplied, it contains 0 on success or a nonzero error code upon return; see link(2).

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**

```fortran
CALL LINK(PATH1, PATH2 [, STATUS])
STATUS = LINK(PATH1, PATH2)
```

**Arguments:**

- **PATH1** Shall be of default **CHARACTER** type.
- **PATH2** Shall be of default **CHARACTER** type.
- **STATUS** (Optional) Shall be of default **INTEGER** type.

See also: Section 8.236 [SYMLNK], page 201, Section 8.253 [UNLINK], page 210

### 8.148 LLE — Lexical less than or equal

**Description:**

Determines whether one string is lexically less than or equal to another string, where the two strings are interpreted as containing ASCII character codes. If the String A and String B are not the same length, the shorter is compared as if spaces were appended to it to form a value that has the same length as the longer.

In general, the lexical comparison intrinsics **LGE, LGT, LLE, and LLT** differ from the corresponding intrinsic operators **.GE., .GT., .LE., and .LT.**, in that the
latter use the processor’s character ordering (which is not ASCII on some targets), whereas the former always use the ASCII ordering.

**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later  
**Class:** Elemental function  
**Syntax:**  
\[
\text{RESULT } = \text{LLE(STRING}_A, \text{STRING}_B) 
\]

**Arguments:**  
- `STRING_A` Shall be of default CHARACTER type.  
- `STRING_B` Shall be of default CHARACTER type.

**Return value:**  
Returns .TRUE. if `STRING_A <= STRING_B`, and .FALSE. otherwise, based on the ASCII ordering.

**Specific names:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLE(STRING_A,</td>
<td>CHARACTER</td>
<td>LOGICAL</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING_B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also:** Section 8.145 [LGE], page 150, Section 8.146 [LGT], page 150, Section 8.149 [LLT], page 152

### 8.149 LLT — Lexical less than

**Description:**  
Determines whether one string is lexically less than another string, where the two strings are interpreted as containing ASCII character codes. If the String A and String B are not the same length, the shorter is compared as if spaces were appended to it to form a value that has the same length as the longer. In general, the lexical comparison intrinsics `LGE`, `LGT`, `LLE`, and `LLT` differ from the corresponding intrinsic operators .GE., .GT., .LE., and .LT., in that the latter use the processor’s character ordering (which is not ASCII on some targets), whereas the former always use the ASCII ordering.

**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later  
**Class:** Elemental function  
**Syntax:**  
\[
\text{RESULT } = \text{LLT(STRING}_A, \text{STRING}_B) 
\]

**Arguments:**  
- `STRING_A` Shall be of default CHARACTER type.  
- `STRING_B` Shall be of default CHARACTER type.

**Return value:**  
Returns .TRUE. if `STRING_A < STRING_B`, and .FALSE. otherwise, based on the ASCII ordering.

**Specific names:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLT(STRING_A,</td>
<td>CHARACTER</td>
<td>LOGICAL</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING_B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.150 LNBLNK — Index of the last non-blank character in a string

Description:
Returns the length of a character string, ignoring any trailing blanks. This is identical to the standard LEN_TRIM intrinsic, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = LNBLNK(STRING)
Arguments:
STRING Shall be a scalar of type CHARACTER, with INTENT(IN)

Return value:
The return value is of INTEGER(kind=4) type.

See also: Section 8.124 [INDEX intrinsic], page 139, Section 8.144 [LEN_TRIM], page 149

8.151 LOC — Returns the address of a variable

Description:
LOC(X) returns the address of X as an integer.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = LOC(X)
Arguments:
X Variable of any type.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER, with a KIND corresponding to the size (in bytes) of a memory address on the target machine.

Example:

```
program test_loc
  integer :: i
  real :: r
  i = loc(r)
  print *, i
end program test_loc
```
8.152 LOG — Natural logarithm function

Description:
LOG(X) computes the natural logarithm of X, i.e. the logarithm to the base $e$.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = LOG(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL or COMPLEX.

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL or COMPLEX. The kind type parameter is the same as X. If X is COMPLEX, the imaginary part $\omega$ is in the range $-\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$.

Example:

```
program test_log
  real(8) :: x = 2.7182818284590451_8
  complex :: z = (1.0, 2.0)
  x = log(x) ! will yield (approximately) 1
  z = log(z)
end program test_log
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALOG(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLOG(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOG(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZLOG(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDLOG(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.153 LOG10 — Base 10 logarithm function

Description:
LOG10(X) computes the base 10 logarithm of X.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = LOG10(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL.

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL or COMPLEX. The kind type parameter is the same as X.

Example:

```
program test_log10
  real(8) :: x = 10.0_8
  x = log10(x)
end program test_log10
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALOG10(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLOG10(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.154 LOG_GAMMA — Logarithm of the Gamma function

Description:

LOG_GAMMA(X) computes the natural logarithm of the absolute value of the Gamma (Γ) function.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: X = LOG_GAMMA(X)

Arguments:

X Shall be of type REAL and neither zero nor a negative integer.

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL of the same kind as X.

Example:

```
program test_log_gamma
  real :: x = 1.0
  x = lgamma(x) ! returns 0.0
end program test_log_gamma
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LGAMMA(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALGAMA(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLGAMA(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Gamma function: Section 8.95 [GAMMA], page 122

8.155 LOGICAL — Convert to logical type

Description:

Converts one kind of LOGICAL variable to another.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = LOGICAL(L [, KIND])

Arguments:

L The type shall be LOGICAL.

KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is a LOGICAL value equal to L, with a kind corresponding to KIND, or of the default logical kind if KIND is not given.
8.156 LONG — Convert to integer type

Description:
Convert to a KIND=4 integer type, which is the same size as a C long integer.
This is equivalent to the standard INT intrinsic with an optional argument of
KIND=4, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = LONG(A)
Arguments:
A
Shall be of type INTEGER, REAL, or COMPLEX.

Return value:
The return value is a INTEGER(4) variable.

See also: Section 8.125 [INT], page 139, Section 8.203 [REAL], page 182, Section 8.48 [CMPLX], page 92

8.157 LSHIFT — Left shift bits

Description:
LSHIFT returns a value corresponding to I with all of the bits shifted left by
SHIFT places. If the absolute value of SHIFT is greater than BIT_SIZE(I),
the value is undefined. Bits shifted out from the left end are lost; zeros are
shifted in from the opposite end.

This function has been superseded by the ISHFT intrinsic, which is standard in
Fortran 95 and later, and the SHIFTL intrinsic, which is standard in Fortran
2008 and later.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = LSHIFT(I, SHIFT)
Arguments:
I
The type shall be INTEGER.
SHIFT
The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the same kind as I.

See also: Section 8.134 [ISHFT], page 144, Section 8.135 [ISHFTC], page 145,
Section 8.208 [RSHIFT], page 184, Section 8.219 [SHIFTA], page 191,
Section 8.220 [SHIFTL], page 191, Section 8.221 [SHIFTR], page 192
8.158 LSTAT — Get file status

Description:
LSTAT is identical to Section 8.233 [STAT], page 198, except that if path is a symbolic link, then the link itself is statted, not the file that it refers to.
The elements in VALUES are the same as described by Section 8.233 [STAT], page 198.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:

```
CALL LSTAT(NAME, VALUES [, , STATUS])
STATUS = LSTAT(NAME, VALUES)
```

Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>The type shall be CHARACTER of the default kind, a valid path within the file system.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VALUES</td>
<td>The type shall be INTEGER(4), DIMENSION(13).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>(Optional) status flag of type INTEGER(4). Returns 0 on success and a system specific error code otherwise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: See Section 8.233 [STAT], page 198 for an example.
See also: To stat an open file: Section 8.93 [FSTAT], page 121, to stat a file: Section 8.233 [STAT], page 198

8.159 LTIME — Convert time to local time info

Description:
Given a system time value TIME (as provided by the TIMES8 intrinsic), fills VALUES with values extracted from it appropriate to the local time zone using localtime(3).

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL LTIME(TIME, VALUES)

Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>An INTEGER scalar expression corresponding to a system time, with INTENT(IN).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VALUES</td>
<td>A default INTEGER array with 9 elements, with INTENT(OUT).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return value:
The elements of VALUES are assigned as follows:
1. Seconds after the minute, range 0–59 or 0–61 to allow for leap seconds
2. Minutes after the hour, range 0–59
3. Hours past midnight, range 0–23
4. Day of month, range 0–31
5. Number of months since January, range 0–12
6. Years since 1900
7. Number of days since Sunday, range 0–6
8. Days since January 1
9. Daylight savings indicator: positive if daylight savings is in effect, zero if not, and negative if the information is not available.

See also: Section 8.59 [CTIME], page 99, Section 8.107 [GMTIME], page 129, Section 8.242 [TIME], page 204, Section 8.243 [TIMES], page 205

8.160 MALLOC — Allocate dynamic memory

Description:

MALLOC(SIZE) allocates SIZE bytes of dynamic memory and returns the address of the allocated memory. The MALLOC intrinsic is an extension intended to be used with Cray pointers, and is provided in GNU Fortran to allow the user to compile legacy code. For new code using Fortran 95 pointers, the memory allocation intrinsic is ALLOCATE.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: PTR = MALLOC(SIZE)

Arguments:

SIZE The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:

The return value is of type INTEGER(K), with K such that variables of type INTEGER(K) have the same size as C pointers (sizeof(void *)).

Example: The following example demonstrates the use of MALLOC and FREE with Cray pointers.

```fortran
program test_malloc
  implicit none
  integer i
  real*8 x(*), z
  pointer(ptr_x,x)

  ptr_x = malloc(20*8)
  do i = 1, 20
    x(i) = sqrt(1.0d0 / i)
  end do
  z = 0
  do i = 1, 20
    z = z + x(i)
  end do
  print *, z
  call free(ptr_x)
end program test_malloc
```

See also: Section 8.91 [FREE], page 120
**8.161 MASKL — Left justified mask**

*Description:*

\[ \text{MASKL}(I[, \text{KIND}]) \] has its leftmost \( I \) bits set to 1, and the remaining bits set to 0.

*Standard:* Fortran 2008 and later

*Class:* Elemental function

*Syntax:* \( \text{RESULT} = \text{MASKL}(I[, \text{KIND}]) \)

*Arguments:*

- \( I \) Shall be of type \text{INTEGER}.
- \( \text{KIND} \) Shall be a scalar constant expression of type \text{INTEGER}.

*Return value:*

The return value is of type \text{INTEGER}. If \text{KIND} is present, it specifies the kind value of the return type; otherwise, it is of the default integer kind.

*See also:* Section 8.162 [MASKR], page 159

**8.162 MASKR — Right justified mask**

*Description:*

\[ \text{MASKL}(I[, \text{KIND}]) \] has its rightmost \( I \) bits set to 1, and the remaining bits set to 0.

*Standard:* Fortran 2008 and later

*Class:* Elemental function

*Syntax:* \( \text{RESULT} = \text{MASKR}(I[, \text{KIND}]) \)

*Arguments:*

- \( I \) Shall be of type \text{INTEGER}.
- \( \text{KIND} \) Shall be a scalar constant expression of type \text{INTEGER}.

*Return value:*

The return value is of type \text{INTEGER}. If \text{KIND} is present, it specifies the kind value of the return type; otherwise, it is of the default integer kind.

*See also:* Section 8.161 [MASKL], page 159

**8.163 MATMUL — matrix multiplication**

*Description:*

Performs a matrix multiplication on numeric or logical arguments.

*Standard:* Fortran 95 and later

*Class:* Transformational function

*Syntax:* \( \text{RESULT} = \text{MATMUL}($\text{MATRIX}_A$, $\text{MATRIX}_B$) \)
**Arguments:**

- **MATRIX_A** An array of INTEGER, REAL, COMPLEX, or LOGICAL type, with a rank of one or two.
- **MATRIX_B** An array of INTEGER, REAL, or COMPLEX type if **MATRIX_A** is of a numeric type; otherwise, an array of LOGICAL type. The rank shall be one or two, and the first (or only) dimension of **MATRIX_B** shall be equal to the last (or only) dimension of **MATRIX_A**.

**Return value:**

The matrix product of **MATRIX_A** and **MATRIX_B**. The type and kind of the result follow the usual type and kind promotion rules, as for the * or .AND. operators.

See also:

8.164 **MAX** — Maximum value of an argument list

**Description:**

Returns the argument with the largest (most positive) value.

**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**  
RESULT = MAX(A1, A2 [, A3 [, ...]])

**Arguments:**

- **A1** The type shall be INTEGER or REAL.
- **A2, A3, ...** An expression of the same type and kind as **A1**. (As a GNU extension, arguments of different kinds are permitted.)

**Return value:**

The return value corresponds to the maximum value among the arguments, and has the same type and kind as the first argument.

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAX0(A1)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4) A1</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAX0(A1)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4) A1</td>
<td>REAL(MAX(X))</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX1(A1)</td>
<td>REAL A1</td>
<td>INT(MAX(X))</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAX1(A1)</td>
<td>REAL(4) A1</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMAX1(A1)</td>
<td>REAL(8) A1</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 8.166 [MAXLOC], page 161 Section 8.167 [MAXVAL], page 162, Section 8.172 [MIN], page 164

8.165 **MAXEXPONENT** — Maximum exponent of a real kind

**Description:**

**MAXEXPONENT(X)** returns the maximum exponent in the model of the type of X.

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later
**Class:** Inquiry function  
**Syntax:**  
\[ \text{RESULT} = \text{MAXEXPONENT}(X) \]  
**Arguments:**  
\( X \)  
Shall be of type REAL.  
**Return value:**  
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.  
**Example:**  
```fortran
program exponents
  real(kind=4) :: x
  real(kind=8) :: y
  print *, minexponent(x), maxexponent(x)
  print *, minexponent(y), maxexponent(y)
end program exponents
```

8.166 **MAXLOC — Location of the maximum value within an array**

**Description:**  
Determines the location of the element in the array with the maximum value, or, if the DIM argument is supplied, determines the locations of the maximum element along each row of the array in the DIM direction. If MASK is present, only the elements for which MASK is .TRUE. are considered. If more than one element in the array has the maximum value, the location returned is that of the first such element in array element order. If the array has zero size, or all of the elements of MASK are .FALSE., then the result is an array of zeroes. Similarly, if DIM is supplied and all of the elements of MASK along a given row are zero, the result value for that row is zero.

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later  
**Class:** Transformational function  
**Syntax:**  
\[ \text{RESULT} = \text{MAXLOC}(\text{ARRAY}, \text{DIM} [,\text{MASK}]) \]  
\[ \text{RESULT} = \text{MAXLOC}(\text{ARRAY} [,\text{MASK}]) \]  
**Arguments:**  
\( \text{ARRAY} \)  
Shall be an array of type INTEGER or REAL.  
\( \text{DIM} \)  
(Optional) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER, with a value between one and the rank of ARRAY, inclusive. It may not be an optional dummy argument.  
\( \text{MASK} \)  
Shall be an array of type LOGICAL, and conformable with ARRAY.  
**Return value:**  
If DIM is absent, the result is a rank-one array with a length equal to the rank of ARRAY. If DIM is present, the result is an array with a rank one less than the rank of ARRAY, and a size corresponding to the size of ARRAY with the
$\text{DIM}$ dimension removed. If $\text{DIM}$ is present and $\text{ARRAY}$ has a rank of one, the result is a scalar. In all cases, the result is of default $\text{INTEGER}$ type.

See also: Section 8.164 [MAX], page 160, Section 8.167 [MAXVAL], page 162

8.167 **MAXVAL — Maximum value of an array**

Description:
Determines the maximum value of the elements in an array value, or, if the
$\text{DIM}$ argument is supplied, determines the maximum value along each row of
the array in the $\text{DIM}$ direction. If $\text{MASK}$ is present, only the elements for
which $\text{MASK}$ is $\text{.TRUE.}$ are considered. If the array has zero size, or all of the
elements of $\text{MASK}$ are $\text{.FALSE.}$, then the result is $-\text{HUGE(ARRAY)}$ if $\text{ARRAY}$ is
numeric, or a string of nulls if $\text{ARRAY}$ is of character type.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

$$\begin{align*}
\text{RESULT} &= \text{MAXVAL} (\text{ARRAY}, \text{DIM} [,, \text{MASK}]) \\
\text{RESULT} &= \text{MAXVAL} (\text{ARRAY} [,, \text{MASK}])
\end{align*}$$

Arguments:

- $\text{ARRAY}$ Shall be an array of type $\text{INTEGER}$ or $\text{REAL}$.
- $\text{DIM}$ (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type $\text{INTEGER}$, with a value
  between one and the rank of $\text{ARRAY}$, inclusive. It may not
  be an optional dummy argument.
- $\text{MASK}$ Shall be an array of type $\text{LOGICAL}$, and conformable with
  $\text{ARRAY}$.

Return value:
If $\text{DIM}$ is absent, or if $\text{ARRAY}$ has a rank of one, the result is a scalar. If $\text{DIM}$ is
present, the result is an array with a rank one less than the rank of $\text{ARRAY}$, and
a size corresponding to the size of $\text{ARRAY}$ with the $\text{DIM}$ dimension removed.
In all cases, the result is of the same type and kind as $\text{ARRAY}$.

See also: Section 8.164 [MAX], page 160, Section 8.166 [MAXLOC], page 161

8.168 **MCLOCK — Time function**

Description:
Returns the number of clock ticks since the start of the process, based on the
function $\text{clock(3)}$ in the C standard library.

This intrinsic is not fully portable, such as to systems with 32-bit $\text{INTEGER}$
types but supporting times wider than 32 bits. Therefore, the values returned
by this intrinsic might be, or become, negative, or numerically less than previous
values, during a single run of the compiled program.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function
**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{MCLOCK}() \]

**Return value:**

The return value is a scalar of type `INTEGER(4)`, equal to the number of clock ticks since the start of the process, or \(-1\) if the system does not support `clock(3)`.

**See also:** Section 8.59 [CTIME], page 99, Section 8.107 [GMTIME], page 129, Section 8.159 [LTIME], page 157, Section 8.168 [MCLOCK], page 162, Section 8.242 [TIME], page 204

### 8.169 MCLOCK8 — Time function (64-bit)

**Description:**

Returns the number of clock ticks since the start of the process, based on the function `clock(3)` in the C standard library.

*Warning:* this intrinsic does not increase the range of the timing values over that returned by `clock(3)`. On a system with a 32-bit `clock(3)`, `MCLOCK8` will return a 32-bit value, even though it is converted to a 64-bit `INTEGER(8)` value. That means overflows of the 32-bit value can still occur. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be or become negative or numerically less than previous values during a single run of the compiled program.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{MCLOCK8}() \]

**Return value:**

The return value is a scalar of type `INTEGER(8)`, equal to the number of clock ticks since the start of the process, or \(-1\) if the system does not support `clock(3)`.

**See also:** Section 8.59 [CTIME], page 99, Section 8.107 [GMTIME], page 129, Section 8.159 [LTIME], page 157, Section 8.168 [MCLOCK], page 162, Section 8.243 [TIME8], page 205

### 8.170 MERGE — Merge variables

**Description:**

Select values from two arrays according to a logical mask. The result is equal to `TSOURCE` if `MASK` is `.TRUE.`, or equal to `FSOURCE` if it is `.FALSE.`.

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{MERGE}(\text{TSOURCE}, \text{FSOURCE}, \text{MASK}) \]

**Arguments:**

- `TSOURCE` May be of any type.
- `FSOURCE` Shall be of the same type and type parameters as `TSOURCE`.
- `MASK` Shall be of type `LOGICAL`. 
Return value:
The result is of the same type and type parameters as TSOURCE.

8.171 MERGE_BITS — Merge of bits under mask

Description:
MERGE_BITS(I, J, MASK) merges the bits of I and J as determined by the mask. The i-th bit of the result is equal to the i-th bit of I if the i-th bit of MASK is 1; it is equal to the i-th bit of J otherwise.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = MERGE_BITS(I, J, MASK)
Arguments:
I Shall be of type INTEGER.
J Shall be of type INTEGER and of the same kind as I.
MASK Shall be of type INTEGER and of the same kind as I.

Return value:
The result is of the same type and kind as I.

8.172 MIN — Minimum value of an argument list

Description:
Returns the argument with the smallest (most negative) value.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = MIN(A1, A2 [, A3, ...])
Arguments:
A1 The type shall be INTEGER or REAL.
A2, A3, ... An expression of the same type and kind as A1. (As a GNU extension, arguments of different kinds are permitted.)

Return value:
The return value corresponds to the maximum value among the arguments, and has the same type and kind as the first argument.

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIN0(A1)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4) A1</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMIN0(A1)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4) A1</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN1(A1)</td>
<td>REAL A1</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMIN1(A1)</td>
<td>REAL(4) A1</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMIN1(A1)</td>
<td>REAL(8) A1</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 8.164 [MAX], page 160, Section 8.174 [MINLOC], page 165, Section 8.175 [MINVAL], page 166
8.173 **MINEXPONENT — Minimum exponent of a real kind**

*Description:*  
MINEXPONENT(X) returns the minimum exponent in the model of the type of X.

*Standard:* Fortran 95 and later  
*Class:* Inquiry function  
*Syntax:*  
\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{MINEXPONENT}(X)
\]

*Arguments:*  
\[
X \quad \text{Shall be of type REAL.}
\]

*Return value:*  
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

*Example:* See MAXEXPONENT for an example.

8.174 **MINLOC — Location of the minimum value within an array**

*Description:*  
Determines the location of the element in the array with the minimum value, or, if the DIM argument is supplied, determines the locations of the minimum element along each row of the array in the DIM direction. If MASK is present, only the elements for which MASK is .TRUE. are considered. If more than one element in the array has the minimum value, the location returned is that of the first such element in array element order. If the array has zero size, or all of the elements of MASK are .FALSE., then the result is an array of zeroes. Similarly, if DIM is supplied and all of the elements of MASK along a given row are zero, the result value for that row is zero.

*Standard:* Fortran 95 and later  
*Class:* Transformational function  
*Syntax:*  
\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{MINLOC}(\text{ARRAY}, \text{DIM} [\text{, MASK}])
\]
\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{MINLOC}(\text{ARRAY} [\text{, MASK}])
\]

*Arguments:*  
\[
\text{ARRAY} \quad \text{Shall be an array of type INTEGER or REAL.}
\]
\[
\text{DIM} \quad \text{(Optional) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER, with a value between one and the rank of ARRAY, inclusive. It may not be an optional dummy argument.}
\]
\[
\text{MASK} \quad \text{Shall be an array of type LOGICAL, and conformable with ARRAY.}
\]

*Return value:*  
If DIM is absent, the result is a rank-one array with a length equal to the rank of ARRAY. If DIM is present, the result is an array with a rank one less than the rank of ARRAY, and a size corresponding to the size of ARRAY with the
**DIM** dimension removed. If **DIM** is present and **ARRAY** has a rank of one, the result is a scalar. In all cases, the result is of default **INTEGER** type.

*See also:* Section 8.172 [MIN], page 164, Section 8.175 [MINVAL], page 166

### 8.175 MINVAL — Minimum value of an array

**Description:**
Determines the minimum value of the elements in an array value, or, if the **DIM** argument is supplied, determines the minimum value along each row of the array in the **DIM** direction. If **MASK** is present, only the elements for which **MASK** is `.TRUE.` are considered. If the array has zero size, or all of the elements of **MASK** are `.FALSE.`., then the result is **HUGE(ARRAY)** if **ARRAY** is numeric, or a string of **CHAR(255)** characters if **ARRAY** is of character type.

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Transformational function

**Syntax:**
```
RESULT = MINVAL(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])
RESULT = MINVAL(ARRAY [, MASK])
```

**Arguments:**
- **ARRAY** Shall be an array of type **INTEGER** or **REAL**.
- **DIM** (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type **INTEGER**, with a value between one and the rank of **ARRAY**, inclusive. It may not be an optional dummy argument.
- **MASK** Shall be an array of type **LOGICAL**, and conformable with **ARRAY**.

**Return value:**
If **DIM** is absent, or if **ARRAY** has a rank of one, the result is a scalar. If **DIM** is present, the result is an array with a rank one less than the rank of **ARRAY**, and a size corresponding to the size of **ARRAY** with the **DIM** dimension removed. In all cases, the result is of the same type and kind as **ARRAY**.

*See also:* Section 8.172 [MIN], page 164, Section 8.174 [MINLOC], page 165

### 8.176 MOD — Remainder function

**Description:**
**MOD**(A,P) computes the remainder of the division of A by P.

**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**
```
RESULT = MOD(A, P)
```

**Arguments:**
- **A** Shall be a scalar of type **INTEGER** or **REAL**.
- **P** Shall be a scalar of the same type and kind as **A** and not equal to zero.
Return value:

The return value is the result of \( A - \left( \text{INT}(A/P) \times P \right) \). The type and kind of the return value is the same as that of the arguments. The returned value has the same sign as \( A \) and a magnitude less than the magnitude of \( P \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_mod
  print *, mod(17,3)
  print *, mod(17.5,5.5)
  print *, mod(17.5d0,5.5)
  print *, mod(17.5,5.5d0)
  print *, mod(-17,3)
  print *, mod(-17.5,5.5)
  print *, mod(-17.5d0,5.5)
  print *, mod(-17.5,5.5d0)
  print *, mod(17,-3)
  print *, mod(17.5,-5.5)
  print *, mod(17.5d0,-5.5)
  print *, mod(17.5,-5.5d0)
end program test_mod
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOD(A,P)</td>
<td>INTEGER A,P</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOD(A,P)</td>
<td>REAL(4) A,P</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMOD(A,P)</td>
<td>REAL(8) A,P</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 8.177 [MODULO], page 167

8.177 MODULO — Modulo function

Description:

\( \text{MODULO}(A,P) \) computes the \( A \) modulo \( P \).

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{MODULO}(A, P) \)

Arguments:

- \( A \) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER or REAL.
- \( P \) Shall be a scalar of the same type and kind as \( A \). It shall not be zero.

Return value:

The type and kind of the result are those of the arguments.

If \( A \) and \( P \) are of type INTEGER:

\( \text{MODULO}(A,P) \) has the value \( R \) such that \( A=Q\times P+R \), where \( Q \) is an integer and \( R \) is between 0 (inclusive) and \( P \) (exclusive).

If \( A \) and \( P \) are of type REAL:

\( \text{MODULO}(A,P) \) has the value of \( A - \text{FLOOR}(A / P) \times P \).
The returned value has the same sign as \( P \) and a magnitude less than the magnitude of \( P \).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_modulo
  print *, modulo(17,3)
  print *, modulo(17.5,5.5)
  print *, modulo(-17,3)
  print *, modulo(-17.5,5.5)
  print *, modulo(17,-3)
  print *, modulo(17.5,-5.5)
end program
```

**See also:** Section 8.1.76 [MOD], page 166

### 8.1.78 MOVE_ALLOC — Move allocation from one object to another

**Description:**

\[ \text{MOVE_ALLOC(FROM, TO)} \]

moves the allocation from \( \text{FROM} \) to \( \text{TO} \). \( \text{FROM} \) will become deallocated in the process.

**Standard:** Fortran 2003 and later

**Class:** Pure subroutine

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{CALL MOVE_ALLOC(FROM, TO)}
\]

**Arguments:**

- \( \text{FROM} \): ALLOCATABLE, INTENT(INOUT), may be of any type and kind.
- \( \text{TO} \): ALLOCATABLE, INTENT(OUT), shall be of the same type, kind and rank as \( \text{FROM} \).

**Return value:**

None

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_move_alloc
  integer, allocatable :: a(:), b(:)
  allocate(a(3)); a = [ 1, 2, 3 ]
  call move_alloc(a, b)
  print *, allocated(a), allocated(b)
  print *, b
end program test_move_alloc
```

### 8.1.79 MVBITS — Move bits from one integer to another

**Description:**

Moves \( LEN \) bits from positions \( \text{FROMPOS} \) through \( \text{FROMPOS}+\text{LEN}-1 \) of \( \text{FROM} \) to positions \( \text{TOPOS} \) through \( \text{TOPOS}+\text{LEN}-1 \) of \( \text{TO} \). The portion of argument \( \text{TO} \) not affected by the movement of bits is unchanged. The values of \( \text{FROMPOS}+\text{LEN}-1 \) and \( \text{TOPOS}+\text{LEN}-1 \) must be less than \( \text{BIT_SIZE(FROM)} \).
Chapter 8: Intrinsic Procedures

**NEAREST — Nearest representable number**

*Description:* 
NEAREST(X, S) returns the processor-representable number nearest to X in the direction indicated by the sign of S.

*Syntax:* 
RESULT = NEAREST(X, S)

*Arguments:* 
- **X** Shall be of type REAL.
- **S** (Optional) shall be of type REAL and not equal to zero.

*Return value:* 
The return value is of the same type as X. If S is positive, NEAREST returns the processor-representable number greater than X and nearest to it. If S is negative, NEAREST returns the processor-representable number smaller than X and nearest to it.

*Example:* 
```
program test_nearest
  real :: x, y
  x = nearest(42.0, 1.0)
  y = nearest(42.0, -1.0)
  write (*,"(3(G20.15))") x, y, x - y
end program test_nearest
```

**NEW_LINE — New line character**

*Description:* 
NEW_LINE(C) returns the new-line character.

*Standard:* 
Fortran 2003 and later

*Class:* 
Inquiry function
Syntax: \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{NEW\_LINE}(\text{C}) \]

Arguments:

\( \text{C} \) The argument shall be a scalar or array of the type \text{CHARACTER}.

Return value:

Returns a \text{CHARACTER} scalar of length one with the new-line character of the same kind as parameter \( \text{C} \).

Example:

```fortran
program newline
  implicit none
  write(*,'(A)') 'This is record 1.'//NEW\_LINE('A')//'This is record 2.'
end program newline
```

8.182 NINT — Nearest whole number

Description:

\text{NINT}(\text{A}) \) rounds its argument to the nearest whole number.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later, with \text{KIND} argument Fortran 90 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{NINT}(\text{A}[, \text{KIND}]) \]

Arguments:

\( \text{A} \) The type of the argument shall be \text{REAL}.

\( \text{KIND} \) (Optional) An \text{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

Returns \( \text{A} \) with the fractional portion of its magnitude eliminated by rounding to the nearest whole number and with its sign preserved, converted to an \text{INTEGER} of the default kind.

Example:

```fortran
program test\_nint
  real(4) x4
  real(8) x8
  x4 = 1.234E0_4
  x8 = 4.321_8
  print *, nint(x4), idnint(x8)
end program test\_nint
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \text{NINT}(\text{A}) )</td>
<td>\text{REAL(4)} ( \text{A} )</td>
<td>\text{INTEGER}</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{IDNINT}(\text{A}) )</td>
<td>\text{REAL(8)} ( \text{A} )</td>
<td>\text{INTEGER}</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 8.44 [CEILING], page 89, Section 8.85 [FLOOR], page 116
8.183 NORM2 — Euclidean vector norms

Description:
Calculates the Euclidean vector norm ($L_2$ norm) of of ARRAY along dimension DIM.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax:
RESULT = NORM2(ARRAY[, DIM])

Arguments:
ARRAY Shall be an array of type REAL
DIM (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with a value in the range from 1 to n, where n equals the rank of ARRAY.

Return value:
The result is of the same type as ARRAY.
If DIM is absent, a scalar with the square root of the sum of all elements in ARRAY squared is returned. Otherwise, an array of rank $n-1$, where $n$ equals the rank of ARRAY, and a shape similar to that of ARRAY with dimension DIM dropped is returned.

Example:
PROGRAM test_sum
  REAL :: x(5) = [ real :: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ]
  print *, NORM2(x) ! = sqrt(55.) ~ 7.416
END PROGRAM

8.184 NOT — Logical negation

Description:
NOT returns the bitwise Boolean inverse of I.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = NOT(I)

Arguments:
I The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:
The return type is INTEGER, of the same kind as the argument.

See also: Section 8.113 [IAND], page 133, Section 8.121 [IEOR], page 137, Section 8.128 [IOR], page 141, Section 8.117 [IBITS], page 135, Section 8.118 [IBSET], page 135, Section 8.116 [IBCLR], page 135
8.185 NULL — Function that returns an disassociated pointer

*Description:* Returns a disassociated pointer.

If *MOLD* is present, a disassociated pointer of the same type is returned, otherwise the type is determined by context.

In Fortran 95, *MOLD* is optional. Please note that Fortran 2003 includes cases where it is required.

*Standard:* Fortran 95 and later

*Class:* Transformational function

*Syntax:* 

\[
\text{PTR} \Rightarrow \text{NULL}([\text{MOLD}])
\]

*Arguments:* 

- **MOLD** *(Optional)* shall be a pointer of any association status and of any type.

*Return value:* A disassociated pointer.

*Example:* 

\[
\text{REAL, POINTER, DIMENSION(:) :: VEC \Rightarrow NULL ()}
\]

*See also:* Section 8.20 [ASSOCIATED], page 75

8.186 NUM_IMAGES — Function that returns the number of images

*Description:* Returns the number of images.

*Standard:* Fortran 2008 and later

*Class:* Transformational function

*Syntax:* 

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{NUM\_IMAGES}()
\]

*Arguments:* None.

*Return value:* Scalar default-kind integer.

*Example:* 

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{INTEGER :: value[*]} \\
\text{INTEGER :: i} \\
\text{value = THIS\_IMAGE()} \\
\text{SYNC ALL} \\
\text{IF (THIS\_IMAGE() == 1) THEN} \\
\text{DO i = 1, NUM\_IMAGES()} \\
\text{\quad WRITE(*,'(2(a,i0))') 'value[', i, '] is ', value[i]} \\
\text{END DO} \\
\text{END IF}
\end{align*}
\]

*See also:* Section 8.241 [THIS\_IMAGE], page 204, Section 8.123 [IMAGE\_INDEX], page 138
8.187 OR — Bitwise logical OR

Description:
Bitwise logical OR.
This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. For integer arguments, programmers should consider the use of the Section 8.128 [IOR], page 141 intrinsic defined by the Fortran standard.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = OR(I, J)
Arguments:
I The type shall be either a scalar INTEGER type or a scalar LOGICAL type.
J The type shall be the same as the type of J.
Return value:
The return type is either a scalar INTEGER or a scalar LOGICAL. If the kind type parameters differ, then the smaller kind type is implicitly converted to larger kind, and the return has the larger kind.

Example:

```
PROGRAM test_or
   LOGICAL :: T = .TRUE., F = .FALSE.
   INTEGER :: a, b
   DATA a / Z'F' /, b / Z'3' /
   WRITE (*,*) OR(T, T), OR(T, F), OR(F, T), OR(F, F)
   WRITE (*,*) OR(a, b)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Fortran 95 elemental function: Section 8.128 [IOR], page 141

8.188 PACK — Pack an array into an array of rank one

Description:
Stores the elements of ARRAY in an array of rank one.
The beginning of the resulting array is made up of elements whose MASK equals TRUE. Afterwards, positions are filled with elements taken from VECTOR.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: RESULT = PACK(ARRAY, MASK[,VECTOR])
Arguments:
ARRAY Shall be an array of any type.
MASK Shall be an array of type LOGICAL and of the same size as ARRAY. Alternatively, it may be a LOGICAL scalar.
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VECTOR

(Optional) shall be an array of the same type as ARRAY and
of rank one. If present, the number of elements in VECTOR
shall be equal to or greater than the number of true elements
in MASK. If MASK is scalar, the number of elements in
VECTOR shall be equal to or greater than the number of
elements in ARRAY.

Return value:
The result is an array of rank one and the same type as that of ARRAY. If
VECTOR is present, the result size is that of VECTOR, the number of TRUE
values in MASK otherwise.
Example:

Gathering nonzero elements from an array:
PROGRAM test_pack_1
INTEGER :: m(6)
m = (/ 1, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0 /)
WRITE(*, FMT="(6(I0, ’ ’))") pack(m, m /= 0)
END PROGRAM

! "1 5"

Gathering nonzero elements from an array and appending elements from VECTOR:
PROGRAM test_pack_2
INTEGER :: m(4)
m = (/ 1, 0, 0, 2 /)
WRITE(*, FMT="(4(I0, ’ ’))") pack(m, m /= 0, (/ 0, 0, 3, 4 /))
END PROGRAM

See also:

! "1 2 3 4"

Section 8.254 [UNPACK], page 210

8.189 PARITY — Reduction with exclusive OR
Description:
Calculates the parity, i.e. the reduction using .XOR., of MASK along dimension
DIM.
Standard :

Fortran 2008 and later

Class:

Transformational function

Syntax :
RESULT = PARITY(MASK[, DIM])
Arguments:
LOGICAL
DIM

Shall be an array of type LOGICAL
(Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with a value in
the range from 1 to n, where n equals the rank of MASK.

Return value:
The result is of the same type as MASK.
If DIM is absent, a scalar with the parity of all elements in MASK is returned,
i.e. true if an odd number of elements is .true. and false otherwise. If DIM
is present, an array of rank n − 1, where n equals the rank of ARRAY, and a
shape similar to that of MASK with dimension DIM dropped is returned.


Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_sum
   LOGICAL :: x(2) = [.true., .false.]
   print *, PARITY(x) ! prints "T" (true).
END PROGRAM
```

8.190 PERROR — Print system error message

*Description:*  
Prints (on the C `stderr` stream) a newline-terminated error message corresponding to the last system error. This is prefixed by `STRING`, a colon and a space. See `perror(3)`.

*Standard:* GNU extension

*Class:* Subroutine

*Syntax:*  
```
CALL PERROR(STRING)
```

*Arguments:*  
- `STRING`  
  A scalar of type `CHARACTER` and of the default kind.

*See also:* Section 8.122 `[IERRNO]`, page 138

8.191 PRECISION — Decimal precision of a real kind

*Description:*  
`PRECISION(X)` returns the decimal precision in the model of the type of `X`.

*Standard:* Fortran 95 and later

*Class:* Inquiry function

*Syntax:*  
```
RESULT = PRECISION(X)
```

*Arguments:*  
- `X`  
  Shall be of type `REAL` or `COMPLEX`.

*Return value:*  
The return value is of type `INTEGER` and of the default integer kind.

*See also:* Section 8.216 `[SELECTED_REAL_KIND]`, page 189, Section 8.201 `[RANGE]`, page 181

**Example:**

```fortran
program prec_and_range
   real(kind=4) :: x(2)
   complex(kind=8) :: y
   print *, precision(x), range(x)
   print *, precision(y), range(y)
end program prec_and_range
```
8.192 POPCNT — Number of bits set

Description:
POPCNT(I) returns the number of bits set ('1' bits) in the binary representation of I.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = POPCNT(I)
Arguments:
I Shall be of type INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

See also: Section 8.193 [POPPAR], page 176, Section 8.142 [LEADZ], page 148, Section 8.245 [TRAILZ], page 206

Example:

program test_population
  print *, popcnt(127), poppar(127)
  print *, popcnt(huge(0_4)), poppar(huge(0_4))
  print *, popcnt(huge(0_8)), poppar(huge(0_8))
end program test_population

8.193 POPPAR — Parity of the number of bits set

Description:
POPPAR(I) returns parity of the integer I, i.e. the parity of the number of bits set ('1' bits) in the binary representation of I. It is equal to 0 if I has an even number of bits set, and 1 for an odd number of '1' bits.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = POPPAR(I)
Arguments:
I Shall be of type INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

See also: Section 8.192 [POPCNT], page 176, Section 8.142 [LEADZ], page 148, Section 8.245 [TRAILZ], page 206

Example:

program test_population
  print *, popcnt(127), poppar(127)
  print *, popcnt(huge(0_4)), poppar(huge(0_4))
  print *, popcnt(huge(0_8)), poppar(huge(0_8))
end program test_population
8.194 PRESENT — Determine whether an optional dummy argument is specified

Description:
Determines whether an optional dummy argument is present.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = PRESENT(A)
Arguments:
A May be of any type and may be a pointer, scalar or array value, or a dummy procedure. It shall be the name of an optional dummy argument accessible within the current subroutine or function.

Return value:
Returns either TRUE if the optional argument A is present, or FALSE otherwise.

Example:
```
PROGRAM test_present
  WRITE(*,*) f(), f(42) ! "F T"
END PROGRAM
```

8.195 PRODUCT — Product of array elements

Description:
Multiplies the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM if the corresponding element in MASK is TRUE.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax:
RESULT = PRODUCT(ARRAY[, MASK])
RESULT = PRODUCT(ARRAY, DIM[, MASK])
Arguments:
ARRAY Shall be an array of type INTEGER, REAL or COMPLEX.
DIM (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with a value in the range from 1 to n, where n equals the rank of ARRAY.
MASK (Optional) shall be of type LOGICAL and either be a scalar or an array of the same shape as ARRAY.

Return value:
The result is of the same type as ARRAY.
If DIM is absent, a scalar with the product of all elements in ARRAY is returned. Otherwise, an array of rank n-1, where n equals the rank of ARRAY,
and a shape similar to that of ARRAY with dimension DIM dropped is returned.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_product
  INTEGER :: x(5) = (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 /)
  print *, PRODUCT(x) ! all elements, product = 120
  print *, PRODUCT(x, MASK=MOD(x, 2)==1) ! odd elements, product = 15
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 8.235 [SUM], page 200

### 8.196 RADIX — Base of a model number

**Description:**
RADIX(X) returns the base of the model representing the entity X.

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Inquiry function

**Syntax:**
RESULT = RADIX(X)

**Arguments:**

- **X**
  - Shall be of type INTEGER or REAL

**Return value:**
The return value is a scalar of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

See also: Section 8.216 [SELECTED_REAL_KIND], page 189

Example:

```fortran
program test_radix
  print *, "The radix for the default integer kind is", radix(0)
  print *, "The radix for the default real kind is", radix(0.0)
end program test_radix
```

### 8.197 RAN — Real pseudo-random number

**Description:**
For compatibility with HP FORTRAN 77/iX, the RAN intrinsic is provided as an alias for RAND. See Section 8.198 [RAND], page 178 for complete documentation.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Function

See also: Section 8.198 [RAND], page 178, Section 8.199 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 179

### 8.198 RAND — Real pseudo-random number

**Description:**
RAND(FLAG) returns a pseudo-random number from a uniform distribution between 0 and 1. If FLAG is 0, the next number in the current sequence is
returned; if \texttt{FLAG} is 1, the generator is restarted by \texttt{CALL SRAND(0)}; if \texttt{FLAG} has any other value, it is used as a new seed with \texttt{SRAND}.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. It implements a simple modulo generator as provided by \texttt{g77}. For new code, one should consider the use of Section 8.199 [\texttt{RANDOM\_NUMBER}], page 179 as it implements a superior algorithm.

\textbf{Standard:} GNU extension

\textbf{Class:} Function

\textbf{Syntax:} \texttt{RESULT = RAND(I)}

\textbf{Arguments:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{I} Shall be a scalar \texttt{INTEGER} of kind 4.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Return value:}

The return value is of \texttt{REAL} type and the default kind.

\textbf{Example:}

\begin{verbatim}
program test_rand
  integer,parameter :: seed = 86456

  call srand(seed)
  print *, rand(), rand(), rand(), rand()
  print *, rand(seed), rand(), rand(), rand()
end program test_rand
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{See also:} Section 8.232 [\texttt{SRAND}], page 198, Section 8.199 [\texttt{RANDOM\_NUMBER}], page 179

\textbf{8.199 RANDOM\_NUMBER — Pseudo-random number}

\textbf{Description:}

Returns a single pseudorandom number or an array of pseudorandom numbers from the uniform distribution over the range $0 \leq x < 1$.

The runtime-library implements George Marsaglia’s KISS (Keep It Simple Stupid) random number generator (RNG). This RNG combines:

1. The congruential generator $x(n) = 69069 \cdot x(n-1) + 1327217885$ with a period of $2^{32}$,
2. A 3-shift shift-register generator with a period of $2^{32} - 1$,
3. Two 16-bit multiply-with-carry generators with a period of $597273182964842497 > 2^{59}$.

The overall period exceeds $2^{123}$.

Please note, this RNG is thread safe if used within OpenMP directives, i.e., its state will be consistent while called from multiple threads. However, the KISS generator does not create random numbers in parallel from multiple sources, but in sequence from a single source. If an OpenMP-enabled application heavily relies on random numbers, one should consider employing a dedicated parallel random number generator instead.
**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```
RANDOM_NUMBER(HARVEST)
```

**Arguments:**

- **HARVEST** Shall be a scalar or an array of type `REAL`.

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_random_number
    REAL :: r(5,5)
    CALL init_random_seed() ! see example of RANDOM_SEED
    CALL RANDOM_NUMBER(r)
end program
```

**See also:** Section 8.200 [RANDOM_SEED], page 180

### 8.200 RANDOM_SEED — Initialize a pseudo-random number sequence

**Description:**

Restarts or queries the state of the pseudorandom number generator used by `RANDOM_NUMBER`.

If `RANDOM_SEED` is called without arguments, it is initialized to a default state. The example below shows how to initialize the random seed based on the system’s time.

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```
CALL RANDOM_SEED([SIZE, PUT, GET])
```

**Arguments:**

- **SIZE** (Optional) Shall be a scalar and of type default `INTEGER`, with `INTENT(OUT)`. It specifies the minimum size of the arrays used with the `PUT` and `GET` arguments.

- **PUT** (Optional) Shall be an array of type default `INTEGER` and rank one. It is `INTENT(IN)` and the size of the array must be larger than or equal to the number returned by the `SIZE` argument.

- **GET** (Optional) Shall be an array of type default `INTEGER` and rank one. It is `INTENT(OUT)` and the size of the array must be larger than or equal to the number returned by the `SIZE` argument.

**Example:**

```fortran
SUBROUTINE init_random_seed()
    INTEGER :: i, n, clock
    INTEGER, DIMENSION(:), ALLOCATABLE :: seed

    CALL RANDOM_SEED(size = n)
    ALLOCATE(seed(n))
```

CALL SYSTEM_CLOCK(COUNT=clock)

seed = clock + 37 * (/ (i - 1, i = 1, n) /)
CALL RANDOM_SEED(PUT = seed)

DEALLOCATE(seed)
END SUBROUTINE

See also: Section 8.199 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 179

8.201 RANGE — Decimal exponent range

Description:
RANGE(X) returns the decimal exponent range in the model of the type of X.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = RANGE(X)
Arguments:
X Shall be of type INTEGER, REAL or COMPLEX.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

See also: Section 8.216 [SELECTED_REAL_KIND], page 189, Section 8.191 [PRECISION], page 175
Example: See PRECISION for an example.

8.202 RANK — Rank of a data object

Description:
RANK(A) returns the rank of a scalar or array data object.

Standard: Technical Specification (TS) 29113
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = RANGE(A)
Arguments:
A can be of any type

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind. For arrays, their rank is returned; for scalars zero is returned.

Example:

```
program test_rank
  integer :: a
  real, allocatable :: b(:, :)

  print *, rank(a), rank(b)  ! Prints: 0 3
end program test_rank
```
8.203 REAL — Convert to real type

Description:

REAL(A [, KIND]) converts its argument A to a real type. The REALPART function is provided for compatibility with g77, and its use is strongly discouraged.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = REAL(A [, KIND])
RESULT = REALPART(Z)

Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Shall be INTEGER, REAL, or COMPLEX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIND</td>
<td>(Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return value:

These functions return a REAL variable or array under the following rules:

(A) REAL(A) is converted to a default real type if A is an integer or real variable.

(B) REAL(A) is converted to a real type with the kind type parameter of A if A is a complex variable.

(C) REAL(A, KIND) is converted to a real type with kind type parameter KIND if A is a complex, integer, or real variable.

Example:

```
program test_real
  complex :: x = (1.0, 2.0)
  print *, real(x), real(x,8), realpart(x)
end program test_real
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLOAT(A)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFLOAT(A)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNGL(A)</td>
<td>INTEGER(8)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 8.61 [DBLE], page 100

8.204 RENAME — Rename a file

Description:

 Renames a file from file PATH1 to PATH2. A null character (CHAR(0)) can be used to mark the end of the names in PATH1 and PATH2; otherwise, trailing blanks in the file names are ignored. If the STATUS argument is supplied, it contains 0 on success or a nonzero error code upon return; see rename(2).

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.
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Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:

```
CALL RENAME(PATH1, PATH2 [, STATUS])
STATUS = RENAME(PATH1, PATH2)
```

Arguments:
- PATH1 Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
- PATH2 Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
- STATUS (Optional) Shall be of default INTEGER type.

See also: Section 8.147 [LINK], page 151

8.205 REPEAT — Repeated string concatenation

Description:
Concatenates NCopies copies of a string.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: `RESULT = REPEAT(STRING, NCOPIES)`

Arguments:
- STRING Shall be scalar and of type CHARACTER.
- NCOPIES Shall be scalar and of type INTEGER.

Return value:
A new scalar of type CHARACTER built up from NCOPIES copies of STRING.

Example:
```
program test_repeat
  write(*,*) repeat("x", 5) ! "xxxxx"
end program
```

8.206 RESHAPE — Function to reshape an array

Description:
Reshapes SOURCE to correspond to SHAPE. If necessary, the new array may be padded with elements from PAD or permuted as defined by ORDER.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: `RESULT = RESHAPE(SOURCE, SHAPE[, PAD, ORDER])`

Arguments:
- SOURCE Shall be an array of any type.
- SHAPE Shall be of type INTEGER and an array of rank one. Its values must be positive or zero.
- PAD (Optional) shall be an array of the same type as SOURCE.
ORDER  (Optional) shall be of type INTEGER and an array of the same shape as SHAPE. Its values shall be a permutation of the numbers from 1 to n, where n is the size of SHAPE. If ORDER is absent, the natural ordering shall be assumed.

Return value:
The result is an array of shape SHAPE with the same type as SOURCE.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_reshape
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(4) :: x
  WRITE(*,*) SHAPE(x) ! prints "4"
  WRITE(*,*) SHAPE(RESHAPE(x, (/2, 2/))) ! prints "2 2"
END PROGRAM
```

See also:  Section 8.218 [SHAPE], page 190

8.207 RRSPACING — Reciprocal of the relative spacing

Description:
RRSPACING(X) returns the reciprocal of the relative spacing of model numbers near X.

Standard:  Fortran 95 and later
Class:  Elemental function
Syntax:  \( \text{RESULT} = \text{RRSPACING}(X) \)
Arguments:
- \( X \)  Shall be of type REAL.
Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as \( X \). The value returned is equal to \( \text{ABS(FRACTION}(X)) \times \text{FLOAT(RADIX}(X))^{\text{DIGITS}(X)} \).

See also:  Section 8.229 [SPACING], page 196

8.208 RSHIFT — Right shift bits

Description:
RSHIFT returns a value corresponding to \( I \) with all of the bits shifted right by \( SHIFT \) places. If the absolute value of \( SHIFT \) is greater than BIT_SIZE(\( I \)), the value is undefined. Bits shifted out from the right end are lost. The fill is arithmetic: the bits shifted in from the left end are equal to the leftmost bit, which in two’s complement representation is the sign bit.

This function has been superseded by the \text{SHIFTA} intrinsic, which is standard in Fortran 2008 and later.

Standard:  GNU extension
Class:  Elemental function
Syntax:  \( \text{RESULT} = \text{RSHIFT}(I, \text{SHIFT}) \)
Arguments:
   \(I\)  The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER}.
   \(SHIFT\)  The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER}.

Return value:
   The return value is of type \texttt{INTEGER} and of the same kind as \(I\).

See also:  Section 8.134 [ISHFT], page 144, Section 8.135 [ISHFTC], page 145, Section 8.157 [LSHIFT], page 156, Section 8.219 [SHIFTA], page 191, Section 8.221 [SHIFTR], page 192, Section 8.220 [SHIFTL], page 191

8.209 \texttt{SAME\_TYPE\_AS} — Query dynamic types for equality

Description:
   Query dynamic types for equality.

Standard:  Fortran 2003 and later

Class:  Inquiry function

Syntax:  \texttt{RESULT = SAME\_TYPE\_AS(A, B)}

Arguments:
   \(A\)  Shall be an object of extensible declared type or unlimited polymorphic.
   \(B\)  Shall be an object of extensible declared type or unlimited polymorphic.

Return value:
   The return value is a scalar of type default logical. It is true if and only if the dynamic type of \(A\) is the same as the dynamic type of \(B\).

See also:  Section 8.81 [EXTENDS\_TYPE\_OF], page 113

8.210 \texttt{SCALE} — Scale a real value

Description:
   \texttt{SCALE(X, I)} returns \(X \times \texttt{RADIX(X)**I}\).

Standard:  Fortran 95 and later

Class:  Elemental function

Syntax:  \texttt{RESULT = SCALE(X, I)}

Arguments:
   \(X\)  The type of the argument shall be a \texttt{REAL}.
   \(I\)  The type of the argument shall be a \texttt{INTEGER}.

Return value:
   The return value is of the same type and kind as \(X\). Its value is \(X \times \texttt{RADIX(X)**I}\).

Example:
program test_scale
  real :: x = 178.1387e-4
  integer :: i = 5
  print *, scale(x,i), x*radix(x)**i
end program test_scale

8.211 SCAN — Scan a string for the presence of a set of characters

Description:
Scan a STRING for any of the characters in a SET of characters. If BACK is either absent or equals FALSE, this function returns the position of the leftmost character of STRING that is in SET. If BACK equals TRUE, the rightmost position is returned. If no character of SET is found in STRING, the result is zero.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, with KIND argument Fortran 2003 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = SCAN(STRING, SET[, BACK [, KIND]])
Arguments:
STRING Shall be of type CHARACTER.
SET Shall be of type CHARACTER.
BACK (Optional) shall be of type LOGICAL.
KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value: The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

Example:

  PROGRAM test_scale
  WRITE(*,*) SCAN("FORTRAN", "AO") ! 2, found 'O'
  WRITE(*,*) SCAN("FORTRAN", "AO", .TRUE.) ! 6, found 'A'
  WRITE(*,*) SCAN("FORTRAN", "C++") ! 0, found none
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.124 [INDEX intrinsic], page 139, Section 8.255 [VERIFY], page 211

8.212 SECNDS — Time function

Description: SECNDS(X) gets the time in seconds from the real-time system clock. X is a reference time, also in seconds. If this is zero, the time in seconds from midnight is returned. This function is non-standard and its use is discouraged.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = SECNDS (X)
Arguments:
\[T \quad \text{Shall be of type}\ \text{REAL}(4).\]
\[X \quad \text{Shall be of type}\ \text{REAL}(4).\]

Return value:
None

Example:
```
program test_secnds
  integer :: i
  real(4) :: t1, t2
  print *, secnds (0.0) ! seconds since midnight
  t1 = secnds (0.0) ! reference time
  do i = 1, 1000000 ! do something
    end do
  t2 = secnds (t1) ! elapsed time
  print *, "Something took \( \), t2, \" seconds."
end program test_secnds
```

8.213 SECOND — CPU time function

Description:
Returns a REAL(4) value representing the elapsed CPU time in seconds. This provides the same functionality as the standard CPU_TIME intrinsic, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax:
```
CALL SECOND(TIME)
TIME = SECOND()
```

Arguments:
\[\text{TIME} \quad \text{Shall be of type}\ \text{REAL}(4).\]

Return value:
In either syntax, \( \text{TIME} \) is set to the process’s current runtime in seconds.

See also: Section 8.57 [CPU_TIME], page 97

8.214 SELECTED_CHAR_KIND — Choose character kind

Description:
SELECTED_CHAR_KIND(NAME) returns the kind value for the character set named \textsc{NAME}, if a character set with such a name is supported, or \(-1\) otherwise.

Currently, supported character sets include “ASCII” and “DEFAULT”, which are equivalent, and “ISO_10646” (Universal Character Set, UCS-4) which is commonly known as Unicode.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later
**Class:** Transformational function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = SELECTED_CHAR_KIND(NAME)
```

**Arguments:**

- **NAME**  
  Shall be a scalar and of the default character type.

**Example:**

```fortran
program character_kind
    use iso_fortran_env
    implicit none
    integer, parameter :: ascii = selected_char_kind ('ascii')
    integer, parameter :: ucs4 = selected_char_kind ('ISO_10646')

    character(kind=ascii, len=26) :: alphabet
    character(kind=ucs4, len=30) :: hello_world

    alphabet = ascii_"abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
    hello_world = ucs4_"Hello World and Ni Hao -- " &
                  // char (int (z'4F60'), ucs4) &
                  // char (int (z'597D'), ucs4)

    write (*,*) alphabet
    open (output_unit, encoding='UTF-8')
    write (*,*) trim (hello_world)
end program character_kind
```

### 8.215 SELECTED_INT_KIND — Choose integer kind

**Description:**

`SELECTED_INT_KIND(R)` return the kind value of the smallest integer type that can represent all values ranging from $-10^R$ (exclusive) to $10^R$ (exclusive). If there is no integer kind that accommodates this range, `SELECTED_INT_KIND` returns $-1$.

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Transformational function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = SELECTED_INT_KIND(R)
```

**Arguments:**

- **R**  
  Shall be a scalar and of type INTEGER.

**Example:**

```fortran
program large_integers
    integer,parameter :: k5 = selected_int_kind(5)
    integer,parameter :: k15 = selected_int_kind(15)
    integer(kind=k5) :: i5
    integer(kind=k15) :: i15

    print *, huge(i5), huge(i15)
    ! The following inequalities are always true
    print *, huge(i15) >= 10_k5**5-1
    print *, huge(i15) >= 10_k15**15-1
end program large_integers
```
8.216 SELECTED_REAL_KIND — Choose real kind

Description:
SELECTED_REAL_KIND(P, R) returns the kind value of a real data type with
decimal precision of at least P digits, exponent range of at least R, and with a
radix of RADIX.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, with RADIX Fortran 2008 or later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: RESULT = SELECTED_REAL_KIND([P, R, RADIX])

Arguments:
P (Optional) shall be a scalar and of type INTEGER.
R (Optional) shall be a scalar and of type INTEGER.
RADIX (Optional) shall be a scalar and of type INTEGER.

Before Fortran 2008, at least one of the arguments R or P shall be present;
since Fortran 2008, they are assumed to be zero if absent.

Return value:
SELECTED_REAL_KIND returns the value of the kind type parameter of a real
data type with decimal precision of at least P digits, a decimal exponent range
of at least R, and with the requested RADIX. If the RADIX parameter is absent,
real kinds with any radix can be returned. If more than one real data type
meet the criteria, the kind of the data type with the smallest decimal precision
is returned. If no real data type matches the criteria, the result is

-1 if the processor does not support a real data type with a
   precision greater than or equal to P, but the R and RADIX require-
   ments can be fulfilled

-2 if the processor does not support a real type with an exponent
   range greater than or equal to R, but P and RADIX are fulfillable

-3 if RADIX but not P and R requirements
   are fulfillable

-4 if RADIX and either P or R requirements
   are fulfillable

-5 if there is no real type with the given RADIX

See also: Section 8.191 [PRECISION], page 175, Section 8.201 [RANGE], page 181,
Section 8.196 [RADIX], page 178

Example:

program real_kinds
integer parameter :: p6 = selected_real_kind(6)
integer parameter :: p10r100 = selected_real_kind(10,100)
integer parameter :: r400 = selected_real_kind(r=400)
real(kind=p6) :: x
real(kind=p10r100) :: y
real(kind=r400) :: z
print *, precision(x), range(x)
print *, precision(y), range(y)
print *, precision(z), range(z)
end program real_kinds

8.217 SET_EXPONENT — Set the exponent of the model

Description:
SET_EXPONENT(X, I) returns the real number whose fractional part is that that of X and whose exponent part is I.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = SET_EXPONENT(X, I)
Arguments:
X Shall be of type REAL.
I Shall be of type INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as X. The real number whose fractional part is that of X and whose exponent part if I is returned; it is FRACTION(X) * RADIX(X)**I.

Example:

PROGRAM test_setexp
REAL :: x = 178.1387e-4
INTEGER :: i = 17
PRINT *, SET_EXPONENT(x, i), FRACTION(x) * RADIX(x)**i
END PROGRAM

8.218 SHAPE — Determine the shape of an array

Description:
Determines the shape of an array.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, with KIND argument Fortran 2003 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = SHAPE(SOURCE [, KIND])
Arguments:
SOURCE Shall be an array or scalar of any type. If SOURCE is a pointer it must be associated and allocatable arrays must be allocated.
KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
An INTEGER array of rank one with as many elements as SOURCE has dimensions. The elements of the resulting array correspond to the extend of SOURCE along the respective dimensions. If SOURCE is a scalar, the result is the rank
one array of size zero. If \texttt{KIND} is absent, the return value has the default integer kind otherwise the specified kind.

\textbf{Example:}

\begin{verbatim}
PROGRAM test_shape
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(-1:1, -1:2) :: A
  WRITE(*,*) SHAPE(A) ! (/ 3, 4 /)
  WRITE(*,*) SIZE(SHAPER(42)) ! (/ /)
END PROGRAM
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{See also:} Section 8.206 [RESHAPE], page 183, Section 8.226 [SIZE], page 195

\section*{8.219 \texttt{SHIFTA} — Right shift with fill}

\textbf{Description:}

\texttt{SHIFTA} returns a value corresponding to \( I \) with all of the bits shifted right by \( SHIFT \) places. If the absolute value of \( SHIFT \) is greater than \( \text{BIT\_SIZE}(I) \), the value is undefined. Bits shifted out from the right end are lost. The fill is arithmetic: the bits shifted in from the left end are equal to the leftmost bit, which in two’s complement representation is the sign bit.

\textbf{Standard:} Fortran 2008 and later

\textbf{Class:} Elemental function

\textbf{Syntax:}

\begin{verbatim}
RESULT = SHIFTA(I, SHIFT)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Arguments:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{I}\hspace{1cm} The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER}.
  \item \texttt{SHIFT}\hspace{1cm} The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER}.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Return value:}

The return value is of type \texttt{INTEGER} and of the same kind as \( I \).

\textbf{See also:} Section 8.220 [SHIFTL], page 191, Section 8.221 [SHIFTR], page 192

\section*{8.220 \texttt{SHIFTL} — Left shift}

\textbf{Description:}

\texttt{SHIFTL} returns a value corresponding to \( I \) with all of the bits shifted left by \( SHIFT \) places. If the absolute value of \( SHIFT \) is greater than \( \text{BIT\_SIZE}(I) \), the value is undefined. Bits shifted out from the left end are lost, and bits shifted in from the right end are set to 0.

\textbf{Standard:} Fortran 2008 and later

\textbf{Class:} Elemental function

\textbf{Syntax:}

\begin{verbatim}
RESULT = SHIFTL(I, SHIFT)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Arguments:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{I}\hspace{1cm} The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER}.
  \item \texttt{SHIFT}\hspace{1cm} The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER}.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Return value:}

The return value is of type \texttt{INTEGER} and of the same kind as \( I \).

\textbf{See also:} Section 8.219 [SHIFTA], page 191, Section 8.221 [SHIFTR], page 192
8.221 SHIFTR — Right shift

Description:

SHIFTR returns a value corresponding to \( I \) with all of the bits shifted right by \( SHIFT \) places. If the absolute value of \( SHIFT \) is greater than \( \text{BIT\_SIZE}(I) \), the value is undefined. Bits shifted out from the right end are lost, and bits shifted in from the left end are set to 0.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{SHIFTR}(I, \text{SHIFT}) \]

Arguments:

\( I \) The type shall be INTEGER.

\( SHIFT \) The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:

The return value is of type INTEGER and of the same kind as \( I \).

See also: Section 8.219 [SHIFTA], page 191, Section 8.220 [SHIFTL], page 191

8.222 SIGN — Sign copying function

Description:

SIGN(\( A, B \)) returns the value of \( A \) with the sign of \( B \).

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{SIGN}(A, B) \]

Arguments:

\( A \) Shall be of type INTEGER or REAL

\( B \) Shall be of the same type and kind as \( A \)

Return value:

The kind of the return value is that of \( A \) and \( B \). If \( B \geq 0 \) then the result is ABS(\( A \)), else it is -ABS(\( A \)).

Example:

```fortran
program test_sign
print *, sign(-12,1)
p
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIGN(( A, B ))</td>
<td>( \text{REAL}(4) ) ( A, B )</td>
<td>( \text{REAL}(4) )</td>
<td>f77, gnu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.223 SIGNAL — Signal handling subroutine (or function)

**Description:**

SIGNAL(NUMBER, HANDLER [, STATUS]) causes external subroutine HANDLER to be executed with a single integer argument when signal NUMBER occurs. If HANDLER is an integer, it can be used to turn off handling of signal NUMBER or revert to its default action. See signal(2).

If SIGNAL is called as a subroutine and the STATUS argument is supplied, it is set to the value returned by signal(2).

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**

CALL SIGNAL(NUMBER, HANDLER [, STATUS])

STATUS = SIGNAL(NUMBER, HANDLER)

**Arguments:**

- **NUMBER** Shall be a scalar integer, with INTENT(IN)
- **HANDLER** Signal handler (INTEGER FUNCTION or SUBROUTINE) or dummy/global INTEGER scalar. INTEGER. It is INTENT(IN).
- **STATUS** (Optional) STATUS shall be a scalar integer. It has INTENT(OUT).

**Return value:**

The SIGNAL function returns the value returned by signal(2).

**Example:**

```
program test_signal
  intrinsic signal
  external handler_print
  call signal (12, handler_print)
  call signal (10, 1)
  call sleep (30)
end program test_signal
```

8.224 SIN — Sine function

**Description:**

SIN(X) computes the sine of X.

**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

RESULT = SIN(X)
Arguments:

\( X \) The type shall be \texttt{REAL or COMPLEX}.

Return value:

The return value has same type and kind as \( X \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_sin
  real :: x = 0.0
  x = sin(x)
end program test_sin
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>f77, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSIN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIN(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZSIN(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDSIN(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 8.18 [ASIN], page 74

8.225 SINH — Hyperbolic sine function

Description:

\texttt{SINH} computes the hyperbolic sine of \( X \).

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, for a complex argument Fortran 2008 or later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \texttt{RESULT = SINH(X)}

Arguments:

\( X \) The type shall be \texttt{REAL or COMPLEX}.

Return value:

The return value has same type and kind as \( X \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_sinh
  real(8) :: x = - 1.0_8
  x = sinh(x)
end program test_sinh
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSINH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 8.19 [ASINH], page 74
8.226 SIZE — Determine the size of an array

Description:
Determine the extent of ARRAY along a specified dimension DIM, or the total number of elements in ARRAY if DIM is absent.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, with KIND argument Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = SIZE(ARRAY[, DIM [, KIND]])

Arguments:
- ARRAY Shall be an array of any type. If ARRAY is a pointer it must be associated and allocatable arrays must be allocated.
- DIM (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER and its value shall be in the range from 1 to n, where n equals the rank of ARRAY.
- KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

Example:
PROGRAM test_size
  WRITE(*,*) SIZE((/ 1, 2 /)) ! 2
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.218 [SHAPE], page 190, Section 8.206 [RESHAPE], page 183

8.227 SIZEOF — Size in bytes of an expression

Description:
SIZEOF(X) calculates the number of bytes of storage the expression X occupies.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Intrinsic function

Syntax: N = SIZEOF(X)

Arguments:
X The argument shall be of any type, rank or shape.

Return value:
The return value is of type integer and of the system-dependent kind C_SIZE_T (from the ISO_C_BINDING module). Its value is the number of bytes occupied by the argument. If the argument has the POINTER attribute, the number of bytes of the storage area pointed to is returned. If the argument is of a derived type with POINTER or ALLOCATABLE components, the return value does not account for the sizes of the data pointed to by these components. If the argument is polymorphic, the size according to the declared type is returned. The argument may not be a procedure or procedure pointer.
Example:

```fortran
integer :: i
real :: r, s(5)
print *, (sizeof(s)/sizeof(r) == 5)
end
```

The example will print `.TRUE.` unless you are using a platform where default REAL variables are unusually padded.

See also: Section 8.43 [C_SIZEOF], page 88, Section 8.234 [STORAGE_SIZE], page 200

8.228 SLEEP — Sleep for the specified number of seconds

Description:
Calling this subroutine causes the process to pause for SECONDS seconds.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: `CALL SLEEP(SECONDS)`
Arguments:
SECONDS The type shall be of default INTEGER.

Example:

```fortran
program test_sleep
  call sleep(5)
end
```

8.229 SPACING — Smallest distance between two numbers of a given type

Description:
Determines the distance between the argument X and the nearest adjacent number of the same type.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: `RESULT = SPACING(X)`
Arguments:
X Shall be of type REAL.

Return value:
The result is of the same type as the input argument X.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_spacing
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: SGL = SELECTED_REAL_KIND(p=6, r=37)
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: DBL = SELECTED_REAL_KIND(p=13, r=200)
  WRITE(*,*) spacing(1.0_SGL) ! "1.1920929E-07" on i686
  WRITE(*,*) spacing(1.0_DBL) ! "2.220446049250313E-016" on i686
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 8.207 [RRSPACING], page 184
**8.230 SPREAD — Add a dimension to an array**

*Description:*
Replicates a `SOURCE` array `NCOPIES` times along a specified dimension `DIM`.

*Standard:*
Fortran 95 and later

*Class:*
Transformational function

*Syntax:*
```
RESULT = SPREAD(SOURCE, DIM, NCOPIES)
```

*Arguments:*
- `SOURCE` Shall be a scalar or an array of any type and a rank less than seven.
- `DIM` Shall be a scalar of type `INTEGER` with a value in the range from 1 to n+1, where n equals the rank of `SOURCE`.
- `NCOPIES` Shall be a scalar of type `INTEGER`.

*Return value:*
The result is an array of the same type as `SOURCE` and has rank n+1 where n equals the rank of `SOURCE`.

*Example:*
```
program test_spread
   integer :: a = 1, b(2) = (/ 1, 2 /)
   write(*,*) spread(a, 1, 2) ! "1 1"
   write(*,*) spread(b, 1, 2) ! "1 1 2 2"
end program
```

*See also:*
Section 8.254 [UNPACK], page 210

**8.231 SQRT — Square-root function**

*Description:*
`SQRT(X)` computes the square root of X.

*Standard:*
Fortran 77 and later

*Class:*
Elemental function

*Syntax:*
```
RESULT = SQRT(X)
```

*Arguments:*
- `X` The type shall be `REAL` or `COMPLEX`.

*Return value:*
The return value is of type `REAL` or `COMPLEX`. The kind type parameter is the same as X.

*Example:*
```
program test_sqrt
   real(8) :: x = 2.0_8
   complex :: z = (1.0, 2.0)
   x = sqrt(x)
   z = sqrt(z)
end program
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQRT(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSQRT(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSQRT(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZSQRT(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDSQRT(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.232 SRAND — Reinitialize the random number generator

Description:

SRAND reinitializes the pseudo-random number generator called by RAND and IRAND. The new seed used by the generator is specified by the required argument SEED.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL SRAND(SEED)

Arguments:

| SEED | Shall be a scalar INTEGER(kind=4). |

Return value:

Does not return anything.

Example: See RAND and IRAND for examples.

Notes: The Fortran 2003 standard specifies the intrinsic RANDOM_SEED to initialize the pseudo-random numbers generator and RANDOM_NUMBER to generate pseudo-random numbers. Please note that in GNU Fortran, these two sets of intrinsics (RAND, IRAND and SRAND on the one hand, RANDOM_NUMBER and RANDOM_SEED on the other hand) access two independent pseudo-random number generators.

See also: Section 8.198 [RAND], page 178, Section 8.200 [RANDOM_SEED], page 180, Section 8.199 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 179

8.233 STAT — Get file status

Description:

This function returns information about a file. No permissions are required on the file itself, but execute (search) permission is required on all of the directories in path that lead to the file.

The elements that are obtained and stored in the array VALUES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUES(1)</th>
<th>Device ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VALUES(2)</td>
<td>Inode number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUES(3)</td>
<td>File mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUES(4)</td>
<td>Number of links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUES(5)</td>
<td>Owner’s uid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUES(6)</td>
<td>Owner’s gid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VALUES(7)  ID of device containing directory entry for file (0 if not available)
VALUES(8)  File size (bytes)
VALUES(9)  Last access time
VALUES(10) Last modification time
VALUES(11) Last file status change time
VALUES(12) Preferred I/O block size (-1 if not available)
VALUES(13) Number of blocks allocated (-1 if not available)

Not all these elements are relevant on all systems. If an element is not relevant, it is returned as 0.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**

```fortran
CALL STAT(NAME, VALUES [, STATUS])
STATUS = STAT(NAME, VALUES)
```

**Arguments:**

- **NAME**  The type shall be CHARACTER, of the default kind and a valid path within the file system.
- **VALUES** The type shall be INTEGER(4), DIMENSION(13).
- **STATUS** (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER(4). Returns 0 on success and a system specific error code otherwise.

**Example:**

```fortran
PROGRAM test_stat
INTEGER, DIMENSION(13) :: buff
INTEGER :: status
CALL STAT("/etc/passwd", buff, status)
IF (status == 0) THEN
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Device ID:', T30, I19)") buff(1)
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Inode number:', T30, I19)") buff(2)
  WRITE (*, FMT="('File mode (octal):', T30, O19)") buff(3)
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Number of links:', T30, I19)") buff(4)
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Owner''s uid:', T30, I19)") buff(5)
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Owner''s gid:', T30, I19)") buff(6)
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Device where located:', T30, I19)") buff(7)
  WRITE (*, FMT="('File size:', T30, I19)") buff(8)
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Last access time:', T30, A19)") CTIME(buff(9))
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Last modification time:', T30, A19)") CTIME(buff(10))
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Last status change time:', T30, A19)") CTIME(buff(11))
  WRITE (*, FMT="('Preferred block size:', T30, I19)") buff(12)
  WRITE (*, FMT="('No. of blocks allocated:', T30, I19)") buff(13)
END IF
END PROGRAM
```

**See also:** To stat an open file: Section 8.93 [FSTAT], page 121, to stat a link: Section 8.158 [LSTAT], page 157
8.234 STORAGE_SIZE — Storage size in bits

Description:
Returns the storage size of argument A in bits.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = STORAGE_SIZE(A [, KIND])

Arguments:
A Shall be a scalar or array of any type.
KIND (Optional) shall be a scalar integer constant expression.

Return Value:
The result is a scalar integer with the kind type parameter specified by KIND (or
default integer type if KIND is missing). The result value is the size expressed in
bits for an element of an array that has the dynamic type and type parameters
of A.

See also: Section 8.43 [C_Sizeof], page 88, Section 8.227 [sizeof], page 195

8.235 SUM — Sum of array elements

Description:
Adds the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM if the corresponding ele-
ment in MASK is TRUE.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax:
RESULT = SUM(ARRAY[, MASK])
RESULT = SUM(ARRAY, DIM[, MASK])

Arguments:
ARRAY Shall be an array of type INTEGER, REAL or COMPLEX.
DIM (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with a value in
the range from 1 to n, where n equals the rank of ARRAY.
MASK (Optional) shall be of type LOGICAL and either be a scalar or
an array of the same shape as ARRAY.

Return value:
The result is of the same type as ARRAY.
If DIM is absent, a scalar with the sum of all elements in ARRAY is returned.
Otherwise, an array of rank n-1, where n equals the rank of ARRAY, and a
shape similar to that of ARRAY with dimension DIM dropped is returned.

Example:
PROGRAM test_sum
INTEGER :: x(5) = (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 /)
p
print *, SUM(x) ! all elements, sum = 15
print *, SUM(x, MASK=MOD(x, 2)==1) ! odd elements, sum = 9
END PROGRAM
See also: Section 8.195 [PRODUCT], page 177

8.236 SYMLNK — Create a symbolic link

Description:
Makes a symbolic link from file \texttt{PATH1} to \texttt{PATH2}. A null character (\texttt{CHAR(0)}) can be used to mark the end of the names in \texttt{PATH1} and \texttt{PATH2}; otherwise, trailing blanks in the file names are ignored. If the \texttt{STATUS} argument is supplied, it contains 0 on success or a nonzero error code upon return; see \texttt{symlink(2)}. If the system does not supply \texttt{symlink(2)}, \texttt{ENOSYS} is returned.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
\begin{verbatim}
CALL SYMLNK(PATH1, PATH2 [, STATUS])
STATUS = SYMLNK(PATH1, PATH2)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments:
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{PATH1} Shall be of default \texttt{CHARACTER} type.
\item \texttt{PATH2} Shall be of default \texttt{CHARACTER} type.
\item \texttt{STATUS} (Optional) Shall be of default \texttt{INTEGER} type.
\end{itemize}

See also: Section 8.147 [LINK], page 151, Section 8.253 [UNLINK], page 210

8.237 SYSTEM — Execute a shell command

Description:
Passes the command \texttt{COMMAND} to a shell (see \texttt{system(3)}). If argument \texttt{STATUS} is present, it contains the value returned by \texttt{system(3)}, which is presumably 0 if the shell command succeeded. Note that which shell is used to invoke the command is system-dependent and environment-dependent.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Note that the \texttt{system} function need not be thread-safe. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that \texttt{system} is not called concurrently.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
\begin{verbatim}
CALL SYSTEM(COMMAND [, STATUS])
STATUS = SYSTEM(COMMAND)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments:
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{COMMAND} Shall be of default \texttt{CHARACTER} type.
\item \texttt{STATUS} (Optional) Shall be of default \texttt{INTEGER} type.
\end{itemize}
See also: Section 8.77 [EXECUTE_COMMAND_LINE], page 110, which is part of the Fortran 2008 standard and should be considered in new code for future portability.

### 8.238 SYSTEM_CLOCK — Time function

**Description:**
Determine the COUNT of a processor clock since an unspecified time in the past modulo COUNT_MAX. COUNT_RATE determines the number of clock ticks per second. If the platform supports a high resolution monotonic clock, that clock is used and can provide up to nanosecond resolution. If a high resolution monotonic clock is not available, the implementation falls back to a potentially lower resolution realtime clock.

COUNT_RATE and COUNT_MAX vary depending on the kind of the arguments. For kind=8 arguments, COUNT represents nanoseconds, and for kind=4 arguments, COUNT represents milliseconds. Other than the kind dependency, COUNT_RATE and COUNT_MAX are constant, however the particular values are specific to gfortran.

If there is no clock, COUNT is set to -HUGE(COUNT), and COUNT_RATE and COUNT_MAX are set to zero.

When running on a platform using the GNU C library (glibc), or a derivative thereof, the high resolution monotonic clock is available only when linking with the rt library. This can be done explicitly by adding the -lrt flag when linking the application, but is also done implicitly when using OpenMP.

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**
```
CALL SYSTEM_CLOCK([COUNT, COUNT_RATE, COUNT_MAX])
```

**Arguments:**
- COUNT (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with INTENT(OUT).
- COUNT_RATE (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with INTENT(OUT).
- COUNT_MAX (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with INTENT(OUT).

**Example:**
```
PROGRAM test_system_clock
  INTEGER :: count, count_rate, count_max
  CALL SYSTEM_CLOCK(count, count_rate, count_max)
  WRITE(*,*) count, count_rate, count_max
END PROGRAM
```

**See also:** Section 8.60 [DATE_AND_TIME], page 99, Section 8.57 [CPU_TIME], page 97

### 8.239 TAN — Tangent function

**Description:**
```
TAN(X) computes the tangent of X.
```
**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later, for a complex argument Fortran 2008 or later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:** \[\text{RESULT} = \text{TAN}(X)\]

**Arguments:**

\[X\]

The type shall be \textsc{REAL} or \textsc{COMPLEX}.

**Return value:**

The return value has same type and kind as \(X\).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_tan
  real(8) :: x = 0.165_8
  x = tan(x)
end program test_tan
```

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTAN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also:** Section 8.21 [ATAN], page 76

---

### 8.240 TANH — Hyperbolic tangent function

**Description:**

\(\text{TANH}(X)\) computes the hyperbolic tangent of \(X\).

**Standard:** Fortran 77 and later, for a complex argument Fortran 2008 or later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:** \[X = \text{TANH}(X)\]

**Arguments:**

\[X\]

The type shall be \textsc{REAL} or \textsc{COMPLEX}.

**Return value:**

The return value has same type and kind as \(X\). If \(X\) is complex, the imaginary part of the result is in radians. If \(X\) is \textsc{REAL}, the return value lies in the range \(-1 \leq \tanh(x) \leq 1\).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_tanh
  real(8) :: x = 2.1_8
  x = tanh(x)
end program test_tanh
```

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTANH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>Fortran 95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also:** Section 8.23 [ATANH], page 77
8.241 THIS_IMAGE — Function that returns the cosubscript index of this image

**Description:**
Returns the cosubscript for this image.

**Standard:** Fortran 2008 and later

**Class:** Transformational function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{THIS\_IMAGE}() \\
\text{RESULT} = \text{THIS\_IMAGE}(\text{COARRAY}[, \text{DIM}])
\]

**Arguments:**

- **COARRAY** Coarray of any type (optional; if DIM present, required).
- **DIM** default integer scalar (optional). If present, DIM shall be between one and the corank of COARRAY.

**Return value:**
Default integer. If COARRAY is not present, it is scalar and its value is the index of the invoking image. Otherwise, if DIM is not present, a rank-1 array with corank elements is returned, containing the cosubscripts for COARRAY specifying the invoking image. If DIM is present, a scalar is returned, with the value of the DIM element of THIS_IMAGE(COARRAY).

**Example:**

```fortran
INTEGER :: value[*] 
INTEGER :: i 
value = THIS_IMAGE() 
SYNC ALL
IF (THIS_IMAGE() == 1) THEN 
   DO i = 1, NUM_IMAGES() 
      WRITE(*,'(2(a,i0))') 'value[', i, '] is ', value[i] 
   END DO 
END IF
```

**See also:** Section 8.186 [NUM\_IMAGES], page 172, Section 8.123 [IMAGE\_INDEX], page 138

8.242 TIME — Time function

**Description:**
Returns the current time encoded as an integer (in the manner of the function `time(3)` in the C standard library). This value is suitable for passing to `CTIME`, `GMTIME`, and `LTIME`.

This intrinsic is not fully portable, such as to systems with 32-bit `INTEGER` types but supporting times wider than 32 bits. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be, or become, negative, or numerically less than previous values, during a single run of the compiled program.

See Section 8.243 [TIMES8], page 205, for information on a similar intrinsic that might be portable to more GNU Fortran implementations, though to fewer Fortran compilers.
Chapter 8: Intrinsic Procedures

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: RESULT = TIME()

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type {\texttt{INTEGER(4)}}.

See also: Section 8.59 [CTIME], page 99, Section 8.107 [GMTIME], page 129, Section 8.159 [LTIME], page 157, Section 8.168 [MCLOCK], page 162, Section 8.243 [TIMES8], page 205

8.243 TIME8 — Time function (64-bit)

Description:
Returns the current time encoded as an integer (in the manner of the function \texttt{time(3)} in the C standard library). This value is suitable for passing to \texttt{CTIME}, \texttt{GMTIME}, and \texttt{LTIME}.

Warning: this intrinsic does not increase the range of the timing values over that returned by \texttt{time(3)}. On a system with a 32-bit \texttt{time(3)}, TIME8 will return a 32-bit value, even though it is converted to a 64-bit \texttt{INTEGER(8)} value. That means overflows of the 32-bit value can still occur. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be or become negative or numerically less than previous values during a single run of the compiled program.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: RESULT = TIME8()

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type {\texttt{INTEGER(8)}}.

See also: Section 8.59 [CTIME], page 99, Section 8.107 [GMTIME], page 129, Section 8.159 [LTIME], page 157, Section 8.169 [MCLOCK8], page 163, Section 8.242 [TIME], page 204

8.244 TINY — Smallest positive number of a real kind

Description: TINY(X) returns the smallest positive (non zero) number in the model of the type of \texttt{X}.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = TINY(X)

Arguments: \texttt{X} Shall be of type \texttt{REAL}.

Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as \texttt{X}.
Example: See HUGE for an example.

8.245 TRAILZ — Number of trailing zero bits of an integer

Description:

TRAILZ returns the number of trailing zero bits of an integer.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = TRAILZ(I)

Arguments:

I Shall be of type INTEGER.

Return value:

The type of the return value is the default INTEGER. If all the bits of I are zero, the result value is BIT_SIZE(I).

Example:

PROGRAM test_trailz
WRITE (*,*) TRAILZ(8) ! prints 3
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.34 [BIT_SIZE], page 83, Section 8.142 [LEADZ], page 148, Section 8.193 [POPPAR], page 176, Section 8.192 [POPCNT], page 176

8.246 TRANSFER — Transfer bit patterns

Description:

Interprets the bitwise representation of SOURCE in memory as if it is the representation of a variable or array of the same type and type parameters as MOLD.

This is approximately equivalent to the C concept of casting one type to another.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: RESULT = TRANSFER(SOURCE, MOLD[, SIZE])

Arguments:

SOURCE Shall be a scalar or an array of any type.
MOLD Shall be a scalar or an array of any type.
SIZE (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER.

Return value:

The result has the same type as MOLD, with the bit level representation of SOURCE. If SIZE is present, the result is a one-dimensional array of length SIZE. If SIZE is absent but MOLD is an array (of any size or shape), the result is a one-dimensional array of the minimum length needed to contain the entirety of the bitwise representation of SOURCE. If SIZE is absent and MOLD is a scalar, the result is a scalar.
If the bitwise representation of the result is longer than that of SOURCE, then the leading bits of the result correspond to those of SOURCE and any trailing bits are filled arbitrarily.

When the resulting bit representation does not correspond to a valid representation of a variable of the same type as MOLD, the results are undefined, and subsequent operations on the result cannot be guaranteed to produce sensible behavior. For example, it is possible to create LOGICAL variables for which VAR and .NOT. VAR both appear to be true.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_transfer
  integer :: x = 2143289344
  print *, transfer(x, 1.0) ! prints "NaN" on i686
END PROGRAM
```

8.247 TRANSPOSE — Transpose an array of rank two

*Description:* Transpose an array of rank two. Element (i, j) of the result has the value MATRIX(j, i), for all i, j.

*Standard:* Fortran 95 and later

*Class:* Transformational function

*Syntax:* 

```
RESULT = TRANSPOSE(MATRIX)
```

*Arguments:*

- **MATRIX** Shall be an array of any type and have a rank of two.

*Return value:*

The result has the same type as MATRIX, and has shape (/ m, n /) if MATRIX has shape (/ n, m /).

8.248 TRIM — Remove trailing blank characters of a string

*Description:* Removes trailing blank characters of a string.

*Standard:* Fortran 95 and later

*Class:* Transformational function

*Syntax:* 

```
RESULT = TRIM(STRING)
```

*Arguments:*

- **STRING** Shall be a scalar of type CHARACTER.

*Return value:*

A scalar of type CHARACTER which length is that of STRING less the number of trailing blanks.

*Example:*
PROGRAM test_trim
    CHARACTER(len=10), PARAMETER :: s = "GFORTRAN 
    WRITE(*,*) LEN(s), LEN(TRIM(s)) ! "10 8", with/without trailing blanks
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.8 [ADJUSTL], page 67, Section 8.9 [ADJUSTR], page 67

8.249 TTYNAM — Get the name of a terminal device.

Description:
Get the name of a terminal device. For more information, see ttyname(3).
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
CALL TTYNAM(UNIT, NAME)
NAME = TTYNAM(UNIT)

Arguments:
UNIT Shall be a scalar INTEGER.
NAME Shall be of type CHARACTER.

Example:
PROGRAM test_ttynam
    INTEGER :: unit
    DO unit = 1, 10
        IF (isatty(unit)) write(*,*) ttynam(unit)
    END DO
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.133 [ISATTY], page 144

8.250 UBOUND — Upper dimension bounds of an array

Description:
Returns the upper bounds of an array, or a single upper bound along the DIM dimension.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, with KIND argument Fortran 2003 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = UBOUND(ARRAY [, DIM [, KIND]])

Arguments:
ARRAY Shall be an array, of any type.
DIM (Optional) Shall be a scalar INTEGER.
KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.
Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind. If DIM is absent, the result is an array of the upper bounds of ARRAY. If DIM is present, the result is a scalar corresponding to the upper bound of the array along that dimension. If ARRAY is an expression rather than a whole array or array structure component, or if it has a zero extent along the relevant dimension, the upper bound is taken to be the number of elements along the relevant dimension.

See also: Section 8.140 [LBOUND], page 147, Section 8.141 [LCOBOUND], page 148

8.251 UCOBOUND — Upper codimension bounds of an array

Description:
Returns the upper cobounds of a coarray, or a single upper cobound along the DIM codimension.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = UCOBOUND(COARRAY [, DIM [, KIND]])

Arguments:
- ARRAY Shall be an coarray, of any type.
- DIM (Optional) Shall be a scalar INTEGER.
- KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind. If DIM is absent, the result is an array of the lower cobounds of COARRAY. If DIM is present, the result is a scalar corresponding to the lower cobound of the array along that codimension.

See also: Section 8.141 [LCOBOUND], page 148, Section 8.140 [LBOUND], page 147

8.252 UMASK — Set the file creation mask

Description:
Sets the file creation mask to MASK. If called as a function, it returns the old value. If called as a subroutine and argument OLD if it is supplied, it is set to the old value. See umask(2).

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
- CALL UMASK(MASK [, OLD])
- OLD = UMASK(MASK)

Arguments:
- MASK Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER.
- OLD (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER.
8.253 UNLINK — Remove a file from the file system

Description:
Unlinks the file PATH. A null character (CHAR(0)) can be used to mark the end of the name in PATH; otherwise, trailing blanks in the file name are ignored. If the STATUS argument is supplied, it contains 0 on success or a nonzero error code upon return; see unlink(2).
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:
CALL UNLINK(PATH [, STATUS])
STATUS = UNLINK(PATH)
Arguments:
PATH Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
STATUS (Optional) Shall be of default INTEGER type.
See also: Section 8.147 [LINK], page 151, Section 8.236 [SYMLNK], page 201

8.254 UNPACK — Unpack an array of rank one into an array

Description:
Store the elements of VECTOR in an array of higher rank.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: RESULT = UNPACK(VECTOR, MASK, FIELD)
Arguments:
VECTOR Shall be an array of any type and rank one. It shall have at least as many elements as MASK has TRUE values.
MASK Shall be an array of type LOGICAL.
FIELD Shall be of the same type as VECTOR and have the same shape as MASK.

Return value:
The resulting array corresponds to FIELD with TRUE elements of MASK replaced by values from VECTOR in array element order.

Example:

PROGRAM test_unpack
integer :: vector(2) = (/1,1/)
logical :: mask(4) = (/ .TRUE., .FALSE., .FALSE., .TRUE. /)
integer :: field(2,2) = 0, unity(2,2)

! result: unity matrix
unity = unpack(vector, reshape(mask, (/2,2/)), field)
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 8.188 [PACK], page 173, Section 8.230 [SPREAD], page 197
8.255 VERIFY — Scan a string for characters not a given set

**Description:**
Verifies that all the characters in STRING belong to the set of characters in SET.

If BACK is either absent or equals FALSE, this function returns the position of the leftmost character of STRING that is not in SET. If BACK equals TRUE, the rightmost position is returned. If all characters of STRING are found in SET, the result is zero.

**Standard:** Fortran 95 and later, with KIND argument Fortran 2003 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:** 
RESULT = VERIFY(STRING, SET[, BACK [, KIND]])

**Arguments:**
- STRING Shall be of type CHARACTER.
- SET Shall be of type CHARACTER.
- BACK (Optional) shall be of type LOGICAL.
- KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

**Return value:**
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

**Example:**

```fortran
PROGRAM test_verify
    WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "AO") ! 1, found 'F'
    WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "FOO") ! 3, found 'R'
    WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "C++") ! 1, found 'F'
    WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "C++", .TRUE.) ! 7, found 'N'
    WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "FORTRAN") ! 0' found none
END PROGRAM
```

**See also:** Section 8.211 [SCAN], page 186, Section 8.124 [INDEX intrinsic], page 139

8.256 XOR — Bitwise logical exclusive OR

**Description:**
Bitwise logical exclusive or.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. For integer arguments, programmers should consider the use of the Section 8.121 [IEOR], page 137 intrinsic and for logical arguments the .NEQV operator, which are both defined by the Fortran standard.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Function

**Syntax:** RESULT = XOR(I, J)
Arguments:
  I  The type shall be either a scalar INTEGER type or a scalar LOGICAL type.
  J  The type shall be the same as the type of I.

Return value:
The return type is either a scalar INTEGER or a scalar LOGICAL. If the kind type parameters differ, then the smaller kind type is implicitly converted to larger kind, and the return has the larger kind.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_xor
  LOGICAL :: T = .TRUE., F = .FALSE.
  INTEGER :: a, b
  DATA a / Z'F' /, b / Z'3' /
  WRITE (*,*) XOR(T, T), XOR(T, F), XOR(F, T), XOR(F, F)
  WRITE (*,*) XOR(a, b)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Fortran 95 elemental function: Section 8.121 [IEOR], page 137
9 Intrinsic Modules

9.1 ISO_FORTRAN_ENV

*Standard:* Fortran 2003 and later, except when otherwise noted

The ISO_FORTRAN_ENV module provides the following scalar default-integer named constants:

**ATOMIC_INT_KIND:**
Default-kind integer constant to be used as kind parameter when defining integer variables used in atomic operations. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

**ATOMIC_LOGICAL_KIND:**
Default-kind integer constant to be used as kind parameter when defining logical variables used in atomic operations. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

**CHARACTER_KINDS:**
Default-kind integer constant array of rank one containing the supported kind parameters of the CHARACTER type. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

**CHARACTER_STORAGE_SIZE:**
Size in bits of the character storage unit.

**ERROR_UNIT:**
Identifies the preconnected unit used for error reporting.

**FILE_STORAGE_SIZE:**
Size in bits of the file-storage unit.

**INPUT_UNIT:**
Identifies the preconnected unit identified by the asterisk (*) in READ statement.

**INT8, INT16, INT32, INT64:**
Kind type parameters to specify an INTEGER type with a storage size of 16, 32, and 64 bits. It is negative if a target platform does not support the particular kind. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

**INTEGER_KINDS:**
Default-kind integer constant array of rank one containing the supported kind parameters of the INTEGER type. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

**IOSTAT_END:**
The value assigned to the variable passed to the IOSTAT= specifier of an input/output statement if an end-of-file condition occurred.

**IOSTAT_EOR:**
The value assigned to the variable passed to the IOSTAT= specifier of an input/output statement if an end-of-record condition occurred.

**IOSTAT_INQUIRE_INTERNAL_UNIT:**
Scalar default-integer constant, used by INQUIRE for the IOSTAT= specifier to denote an that a unit number identifies an internal unit. (Fortran 2008 or later.)
NUMERIC_STORAGE_SIZE:
The size in bits of the numeric storage unit.

LOGICAL_KINDS:
Default-kind integer constant array of rank one containing the supported kind parameters of the LOGICAL type. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

OUTPUT_UNIT:
Identifies the preconnected unit identified by the asterisk (*) in WRITE statement.

REAL32, REAL64, REAL128:
Kind type parameters to specify a REAL type with a storage size of 32, 64, and 128 bits. It is negative if a target platform does not support the particular kind. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

REAL_KINDS:
Default-kind integer constant array of rank one containing the supported kind parameters of the REAL type. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

STAT_LOCKED:
Scalar default-integer constant used as STAT= return value by LOCK to denote that the lock variable is locked by the executing image. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

STAT_LOCKED_OTHER_IMAGE:
Scalar default-integer constant used as STAT= return value by UNLOCK to denote that the lock variable is locked by another image. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

STAT_STOPPED_IMAGE:
Positive, scalar default-integer constant used as STAT= return value if the argument in the statement requires synchronisation with an image, which has initiated the termination of the execution. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

STAT_UNLOCKED:
Scalar default-integer constant used as STAT= return value by UNLOCK to denote that the lock variable is unlocked. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

The module provides the following derived type:

LOCK_TYPE:
Derived type with private components to be use with the LOCK and UNLOCK statement. A variable of its type has to be always declared as coarray and may not appear in a variable-definition context. (Fortran 2008 or later.)

The module also provides the following intrinsic procedures: Section 8.50 [COMPILER_OPTIONS], page 93 and Section 8.51 [COMPILER_VERSION], page 93.

9.2 ISO_C_BINDING

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later, GNU extensions

The following intrinsic procedures are provided by the module; their definition can be found in the section Intrinsic Procedures of this manual.
The ISO_C_BINDING module provides the following named constants of type default integer, which can be used as KIND type parameters.

In addition to the integer named constants required by the Fortran 2003 standard and C_PTRDIFF_T of TS 29113, GNU Fortran provides as an extension named constants for the 128-bit integer types supported by the C compiler: C_INT128_T, C_INT_LEAST128_T, C_INT_FAST128_T. Furthermore, if __float128 is supported in C, the named constants C_FLOAT128, C_FLOAT128_COMPLEX are defined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fortran Type</th>
<th>Named constant</th>
<th>C type</th>
<th>Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT</td>
<td>int</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_SHORT</td>
<td>short int</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_LONG</td>
<td>long int</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_LONG_LONG</td>
<td>long long int</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_SIGNED_CHAR</td>
<td>signed char/unsigned char</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_SIZE_T</td>
<td>size_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT8_T</td>
<td>int8_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT16_T</td>
<td>int16_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT32_T</td>
<td>int32_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT64_T</td>
<td>int64_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT128_T</td>
<td>int128_t</td>
<td>Ext.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_LEAST8_T</td>
<td>int_least8_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_LEAST16_T</td>
<td>int_least16_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_LEAST32_T</td>
<td>int_least32_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_LEAST64_T</td>
<td>int_least64_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_LEAST128_T</td>
<td>int_least128_t</td>
<td>Ext.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_FAST8_T</td>
<td>int_fast8_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_FAST16_T</td>
<td>int_fast16_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_FAST32_T</td>
<td>int_fast32_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_FAST64_T</td>
<td>int_fast64_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_FAST128_T</td>
<td>int_fast128_t</td>
<td>Ext.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INTMAX_T</td>
<td>intmax_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INTPTR_T</td>
<td>intptr_t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_PTRDIFF_T</td>
<td>intptr_t</td>
<td>TS 29113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>C_FLOAT</td>
<td>float</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>C_DOUBLE</td>
<td>double</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>C_LONG_DOUBLE</td>
<td>long double</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>C_FLOAT128</td>
<td>__float128</td>
<td>Ext.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX</td>
<td>C_FLOAT_COMPLEX</td>
<td>float_Complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX</td>
<td>C_DOUBLE_COMPLEX</td>
<td>double_Complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX</td>
<td>C_LONG_DOUBLE_COMPLEX</td>
<td>long double_Complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additionally, the following parameters of type \texttt{CHARACTER(KIND=C\_CHAR)} are defined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>C definition</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_NULL_CHAR}</td>
<td>null character</td>
<td>'\0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_ALERT}</td>
<td>alert</td>
<td>'\a'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_BACKSPACE}</td>
<td>backspace</td>
<td>'\b'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_FORM_FEED}</td>
<td>form feed</td>
<td>'\f'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_NEW_LINE}</td>
<td>new line</td>
<td>'\n'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_CARRIAGE_\ RETURN}</td>
<td>carriage return</td>
<td>'\r'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_HORIZONTAL_TAB}</td>
<td>horizontal tab</td>
<td>'\t'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_VERTICAL_TAB}</td>
<td>vertical tab</td>
<td>'\v'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moreover, the following two named constants are defined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_NULL_PTR}</td>
<td>_PTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{C_NULL_FUNPTR}</td>
<td>_FUNPTR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both are equivalent to the value \texttt{NULL} in C.

### 9.3 OpenMP Modules \texttt{OMP\_LIB} and \texttt{OMP\_LIB\_KINDS}

\textit{Standard:} OpenMP Application Program Interface v3.1

The OpenMP Fortran runtime library routines are provided both in a form of two Fortran 90 modules, named \texttt{OMP\_LIB} and \texttt{OMP\_LIB\_KINDS}, and in a form of a Fortran include file named ‘\texttt{omp\_lib.h}’. The procedures provided by \texttt{OMP\_LIB} can be found in the Section “Introduction” in \textit{GNU OpenMP runtime library} manual, the named constants defined in the modules are listed below.

For details refer to the actual OpenMP Application Program Interface v3.1.

\texttt{OMP\_LIB\_KINDS} provides the following scalar default-integer named constants:

- \texttt{omp\_lock\_kind}
- \texttt{omp\_nest\_lock\_kind}
- \texttt{omp\_sched\_kind}

\texttt{OMP\_LIB} provides the scalar default-integer named constant \texttt{openmp\_version} with a value of the form \texttt{yyyymm}, where \texttt{yyyy} is the year and \texttt{mm} the month of the OpenMP version; for OpenMP v3.1 the value is \texttt{201107}.

And the following scalar integer named constants of the kind \texttt{omp\_sched\_kind}:

- \texttt{omp\_sched\_static}
- \texttt{omp\_sched\_dynamic}
- \texttt{omp\_sched\_guided}
- \texttt{omp\_sched\_auto}
Contributing

Free software is only possible if people contribute to efforts to create it. We’re always in need of more people helping out with ideas and comments, writing documentation and contributing code.

If you want to contribute to GNU Fortran, have a look at the long lists of projects you can take on. Some of these projects are small, some of them are large; some are completely orthogonal to the rest of what is happening on GNU Fortran, but others are “mainstream” projects in need of enthusiastic hackers. All of these projects are important! We will eventually get around to the things here, but they are also things doable by someone who is willing and able.

Contributors to GNU Fortran

Most of the parser was hand-crafted by Andy Vaught, who is also the initiator of the whole project. Thanks Andy! Most of the interface with GCC was written by Paul Brook.

The following individuals have contributed code and/or ideas and significant help to the GNU Fortran project (in alphabetical order):

− Janne Blomqvist
− Steven Bosscher
− Paul Brook
− Tobias Burnus
− François-Xavier Coudert
− Bud Davis
− Jerry DeLisle
− Erik Edelmann
− Bernhard Fischer
− Daniel Franke
− Richard Guenther
− Richard Henderson
− Katherine Holcomb
− Jakub Jelinek
− Niels Kristian Bech Jensen
− Steven Johnson
− Steven G. Kargl
− Thomas Koenig
− Asher Langton
− H. J. Lu
− Toon Moene
− Brooks Moses
− Andrew Pinski
− Tim Prince
The following people have contributed bug reports, smaller or larger patches, and much needed feedback and encouragement for the GNU Fortran project:

- Bill Clodius
- Dominique d’Humières
- Kate Hedstrom
- Erik Schnetter
- Joost VandeVondele

Many other individuals have helped debug, test and improve the GNU Fortran compiler over the past few years, and we welcome you to do the same! If you already have done so, and you would like to see your name listed in the list above, please contact us.

**Projects**

*Help build the test suite*

Solicit more code for donation to the test suite: the more extensive the testsuite, the smaller the risk of breaking things in the future! We can keep code private on request.

*Bug hunting/squishing*

Find bugs and write more test cases! Test cases are especially very welcome, because it allows us to concentrate on fixing bugs instead of isolating them.

Going through the bugzilla database at [http://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/](http://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/) to reduce testcases posted there and add more information (for example, for which version does the testcase work, for which versions does it fail?) is also very helpful.

**Proposed Extensions**

Here’s a list of proposed extensions for the GNU Fortran compiler, in no particular order. Most of these are necessary to be fully compatible with existing Fortran compilers, but they are not part of the official J3 Fortran 95 standard.

**Compiler extensions:**

- User-specified alignment rules for structures.
- Automatically extend single precision constants to double.
• Compile code that conserves memory by dynamically allocating common and module storage either on stack or heap.
• Compile flag to generate code for array conformance checking (suggest -CC).
• User control of symbol names (underscores, etc).
• Compile setting for maximum size of stack frame size before spilling parts to static or heap.
• Flag to force local variables into static space.
• Flag to force local variables onto stack.

**Environment Options**
• Pluggable library modules for random numbers, linear algebra. LA should use BLAS calling conventions.
• Environment variables controlling actions on arithmetic exceptions like overflow, underflow, precision loss—Generate NaN, abort, default. action.
• Set precision for fp units that support it (i387).
• Variable for setting fp rounding mode.
• Variable to fill uninitialized variables with a user-defined bit pattern.
• Environment variable controlling filename that is opened for that unit number.
• Environment variable to clear/trash memory being freed.
• Environment variable to control tracing of allocations and frees.
• Environment variable to display allocated memory at normal program end.
• Environment variable for filename for * IO-unit.
• Environment variable for temporary file directory.
• Environment variable forcing standard output to be line buffered (unix).
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Version 3, 29 June 2007


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gfortran’s command line options are indexed here without any initial ‘-’ or ‘--’. Where an option has both positive and negative forms (such as -option and -fno-option), relevant entries in the manual are indexed under the most appropriate form; it may sometimes be useful to look up both forms.

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