Using GNU Fortran

For GCC version 4.7.0

(GCC)

The gfortran team

Published by the Free Software Foundation
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor
Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA

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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.

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, (`f951`). This is the GNU Fortran parser and code generator, linked to and interfaced with the GCC backend library. `f951` "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., `f951` 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).

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 (http://www.fortran-2000.com/ArnaudRecipes/fcvs21_f95.html), and produces acceptable results on the LAPACK Test Suite (http://www.netlib.org/lapack/faq.html#1.21). It also provides respectable performance on the Polyhedron Fortran compiler benchmarks (http://www.polyhedron.com/pb05.html) and the Livermore Fortran Kernels test (http://www.llnl.gov/asci_benchmarks/asci/limited/lfk/README.html). It has been used to compile a number of large real-world programs, including the HIRLAM weather-forecasting code (http://mysite.verizon.net/serveall/moene.pdf) and the Tonto quantum chemistry package (http://www.theochem.uwa.edu.au/tonto/); see 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`
`-fmax-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*`] -A`*question*`=`*answer* `-C -CC -D`*macro*`[=`*defn*`] -H -P`
`-U`*macro* `-cpp -dD -dI -dM -dN -dU -fworking-directory -imultilib` *dir*
`-iprefix` *file* `-iquote -isysroot` *dir* `-isystem` *dir* `-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 -Wcharacter-truncation`
`-Wconversion -Wfunction-elimination -Wimplicit-interface`
`-Wimplicit-procedure -Wintrinsic-shadow -Wintrinsics-std`
`-Wline-truncation -Wno-align-commons -Wno-tabs -Wreal-q-constant`
`-Wsurprising -Wunderflow -Wunused-parameter -fmax-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.

`-I`*dir* `-J`*dir* `-fintrinsic-modules-path` *dir*

Link Options

See Section 2.7 [Options for influencing the linking step], page 18.

`-static-libgfortran`

Runtime Options

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

`-fconvert=`*conversion* `-fmax-subrecord-length=`*length* `-fno-range-check`
`-frecord-marker=`*length* `-fsign-zero`

Code Generation Options

See Section 2.9 [Options for code generation conventions], page 19.

`-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-constructor=`*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. / 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 [`-HUGE()`:`HUGE()`], then the expression will be replaced by `-Inf` or `+Inf` as appropriate. Similarly, `DATA i/Z'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`
`-nocpp` 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: '`-nocpp`'.

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.

`-U`*name* 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`', '`-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.

```
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.

`-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.

`-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.

`-fdump-optimized-tree`
: Output the parse tree after front-end optimization. Only really useful for debugging the GNU Fortran compiler itself.

  Output the internal parse tree after translating the source program into internal representation. Only really useful for debugging the GNU Fortran compiler itself. This option is deprecated; use `-fdump-fortran-original` instead.

`-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.

It also affects the search paths used by `cpp` when used to preprocess Fortran source.

`-I`*dir* 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.

`-J`*dir* 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`*'.*

`-fno-range-check`
: Disable range checking of input values during integer `READ` operations. For example, GNU Fortran will give an error if an input value is outside of the relevant range of [`-HUGE()`:`HUGE()`]. In other words, with `INTEGER (kind=4) :: i` , attempting to read −2147483648 will give an error unless '`-fno-range-check`' is given.

`-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() + MAX_COUNT (MY_VAR, LVAR)
```

is implemented as something akin to:

```
i = j_() + max_count__(&my_var__, &lvar);
```

With '`-fno-underscoring`', the same statement is implemented as:

```
i = j() + max_count(&my_var, &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.

```
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-enums`
: This option is provided for interoperability with C code that was compiled with the '`-fshort-enums`' 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.

`-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 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 GFORTRAN_TMPDIR—Directory for scratch files

This environment variable controls where scratch files are created. If this environment variable is missing, GNU Fortran searches for the environment variable `TMP`, then `TEMP`. If these are missing, the default is '`/tmp`'.

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 (`http://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/Fortran2003`) 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, `[...]` rather than `(/.../)`. Type-specification for array constructors like `(/ some-type :: ... /)`.
- 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` statements. Interoperability with `gcc` is guaranteed also for the case where the `-fshort-enums` command line option is given.
- TR 15581:
  - `ALLOCATABLE` dummy arguments.
  - `ALLOCATABLE` function results
  - `ALLOCATABLE` components of derived types
- The `OPEN` statement supports the `ACCESS='STREAM'` specifier, allowing I/O without any record structure.
- Namelist input/output for internal files.
- Further I/O extensions: Rounding during formatted output, using of a decimal comma instead of a decimal point, setting whether a plus sign should appear for positive numbers.
- 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 the final draft (FDIS) can be downloaded free of charge from `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 (`http://www.nag.co.uk/sc22wg5/`).

The GNU Fortran compiler supports several of the new features of Fortran 2008; the wiki (`http://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/Fortran2008Status`) 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 (`http://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/TS29113Status`) 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:

```
! 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 terminals 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 metadata 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:

```
TYPESPEC*size x,y,z
```

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

```
TYPESPEC(k) x,y,z
```

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

```
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: dbl = KIND(1.0d0)
REAL(KIND=dbl) :: x
```

6.1.2 Old-style variable initialization

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

```
INTEGER i/1/,j/2/
REAL x(2,2) /3*0.,1./
```

The syntax for the initializers is as for the `DATA` statement, but unlike in a `DATA` statement, an initializer only applies to the variable immediately preceding the initialization. In other words, something like `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:

```
! Fortran 90
      INTEGER :: i = 1, j = 2
      REAL :: x(2,2) = RESHAPE((/0.,0.,0.,1./),SHAPE(x))
```

```
! Fortran 77
      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.

```
      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.

```
      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.

```
      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'0000001' + 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 * -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 /16Habcdefghijklmnop, 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 = 0H         ! 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 `ipt` to the address of `target(1)`, as it would in C pointer arithmetic. Adding `1` to `ipt` just adds one byte to the address stored in `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 `LOC()`. The `LOC()` function is equivalent to the `&` operator in C, except the address is cast to an integer type:

```
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
```

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

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

```
integer target(10)
integer iarr(10)
pointer (ipt, iarr)
ipt = loc(target)
```

As long as `ipt` remains unchanged, `iarr` is now an alias for `target`. The optimizer, however, will not detect this aliasing, so it is unsafe to use `iarr` and `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 `ALLOCATABLE`, `INTENT`, `OPTIONAL`, `DUMMY`, `TARGET`, `INTRINSIC`, or `POINTER` attributes. Pointers may not have the `DIMENSION`, `POINTER`, `TARGET`, `ALLOCATABLE`, `EXTERNAL`, or `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:

```
implicit none
external sub
pointer (subptr,subpte)
external subpte
subptr = loc(sub)
call subpte()
[...]
```

```
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 (`http://www.openmp.org/mp-documents/spec31.pdf`).

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:

```
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 prototype      void foo_ (float x);
C
      external foo
      real*4 x
      x = 3.14159
      call foo (%VAL (x))
```

```
end
```

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''
```

```
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
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
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.

```
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

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

matches the Fortran declaration

```
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,

```
#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 `NUL` 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) :: cptr1, cptr2
integer, target :: array(7), scalar
integer, pointer :: pa(:), ps
cptr1 = c_loc(array(1)) ! The programmer needs to ensure that the
                        ! array is contiguous if required by the C
                        ! procedure
cptr2 = c_loc(scalar)
call c_f_pointer(cptr2, 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:

```
/* 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`:

```
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)
```

```
    CALL proc (-42.0_C_DOUBLE)
    CALL proc (18.12_C_DOUBLE)
  END SUBROUTINE get_values

END MODULE m
```

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:

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

It can be used as in the following Fortran code:

```
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

and will change. There will also be a Technical Specification (TS 29113) which standardizes an interoperable array descriptor. Until then, you can use the Chasm Language Interoperability Tools, `http://chasm-interop.sourceforge.net/`, which provide an interface to GNU Fortran's array descriptor.

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: `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:

```
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 see Section 2.9 [Code Gen Options], page 19. Please note that not all flags are actually used.

Syntax: `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_F2003` (16), `GFC_STD_GNU` (32), `GFC_STD_LEGACY` (64), `GFC_STD_F2008` (128), `GFC_STD_F2008_OBS` (256) and GFC_STD_F2008_TS (512). Default: `GFC_STD_F95_OBS | GFC_STD_F95_DEL | GFC_STD_F95 | GFC_STD_F2003 | GFC_STD_F2008 | GFC_STD_F2008_TS | GFC_STD_F2008_OBS | GFC_STD_F77 | GFC_STD_GNU | GFC_STD_LEGACY`.

option[1] Standard-warning flag; prints a warning to standard error. Default: `GFC_STD_F95_DEL | GFC_STD_LEGACY`.

option[2] If non zero, enable pedantic checking. Default: off.

option[3] Unused.

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.

option[7] If non zero, range checking is enabled. Default: enabled. See -frange-check (see Section 2.9 [Code Gen Options], page 19).

Example:

```
/* Use gfortran 4.7 default options.  */
static int options[] = {68, 511, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1};
_gfortran_set_options (8, &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:

```
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:

```
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:

```
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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`ABS(A)`	`REAL(4) A`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`CABS(A)`	`COMPLEX(4) A`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DABS(A)`	`REAL(8) A`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later
`IABS(A)`	`INTEGER(4) A`	`INTEGER(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`ZABS(A)`	`COMPLEX(8) A`	`COMPLEX(8)`	GNU extension
`CDABS(A)`	`COMPLEX(8) A`	`COMPLEX(8)`	GNU extension

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:

```
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 $0 \leq \Re \operatorname{acos}(x) \leq \pi$.

Example:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`ACOS(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DACOS(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later

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 $0 \leq \Im \operatorname{acosh}(x) \leq \pi$.

Example:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DACOSH(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

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

8.8 ADJUSTL — Left adjust a string

Description:
`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: `RESULT = ADJUSTL(STRING)`

Arguments:
STRING The type shall be `CHARACTER`.

Return value:
The return value is of type `CHARACTER` and of the same kind as *STRING* where leading spaces are removed and the same number of spaces are inserted on the end of *STRING*.

Example:

```
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:
`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: `RESULT = 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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`AIMAG(Z)`	`COMPLEX Z`	`REAL`	GNU extension
`DIMAG(Z)`	`COMPLEX(8) Z`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension
`IMAG(Z)`	`COMPLEX Z`	`REAL`	GNU extension
`IMAGPART(Z)`	`COMPLEX Z`	`REAL`	GNU extension

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:

```
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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
AINT(A)	REAL(4) A	REAL(4)	Fortran 77 and later
DINT(A)	REAL(8) A	REAL(8)	Fortran 77 and later

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:

```
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:

`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: `RESULT = 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:

`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 `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) `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 `ALL(MASK,DIM)` is equivalent to `ALL(MASK)`. If the rank is greater than one, then `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: `RESULT = AND(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:

```
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:
`ANINT(A [, KIND])` rounds its argument to the nearest whole number.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = ANINT(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 *A* is greater than zero, `ANINT(A)` returns `AINT(X+0.5)`. If *A* is less than or equal to zero then it returns `AINT(X-0.5)`.

Example:

```
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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
AINT(A)	REAL(4) A	REAL(4)	Fortran 77 and later
DNINT(A)	REAL(8) A	REAL(8)	Fortran 77 and later

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:
ASIN(X) computes the arcsine of its X (inverse of SIN(X)).

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

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ASIN(X)

Arguments:

X	The type shall be either REAL and a magnitude that is less than or equal to one - or 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 $-\pi/2 \leq \Re \operatorname{asin}(x) \leq \pi/2$.

Example:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
ASIN(X)	REAL(4) X	REAL(4)	Fortran 77 and later
DASIN(X)	REAL(8) X	REAL(8)	Fortran 77 and later

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

8.19 ASINH — Inverse hyperbolic sine function

Description:
ASINH(X) computes the inverse hyperbolic sine of X.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ASINH(X)

Arguments:

X	The type shall be REAL or 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 $-\pi/2 \leq \Im \operatorname{asinh}(x) \leq \pi/2$.

Example:

```
PROGRAM test_asinh
  REAL(8), DIMENSION(3) :: x = (/ -1.0, 0.0, 1.0 /)
  WRITE (*,*) ASINH(x)
END PROGRAM
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DASINH(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension.

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 associated 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 sequences, 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 arrays whose elements are not zero-sized storage sequences, and *TARGET* and *POINTER* occupy the same storage units in array element order. The result is false, if either *TARGET* or *POINTER* is disassociated.

Example:

```
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 171

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:

```
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 $-\pi/2 \leq \Re \operatorname{atan}(x) \leq \pi/2$.

Example:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`ATAN(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DATAN(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later

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 $-\pi \leq \mathrm{atan}(x) \leq \pi$. The sign is positive if Y is positive. If Y is zero, then the return value is zero if X is strictly positive, π 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:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`ATAN2(X, Y)`	`REAL(4) X, Y`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DATAN2(X, Y)`	`REAL(8) X, Y`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later

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: `RESULT = ATANH(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 and lies between $-\pi/2 \leq \Im \operatorname{atanh}(x) \leq \pi/2$.

Example:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DATANH(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

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

8.24 ATOMIC_DEFINE — Setting a variable atomically

Description:
`ATOMIC_DEFINE(ATOM, VALUE)` defines the variable *ATOM* with the value *VALUE* atomically.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Atomic subroutine

Syntax: `CALL ATOMIC_DEFINE(ATOM, VALUE)`

Arguments:

ATOM	Scalar coarray or coindexed variable of either integer type with `ATOMIC_INT_KIND` kind or logical type with `ATOMIC_LOGICAL_KIND` kind.
VALURE	Scalar and of the same type as *ATOM*. If the kind is different, the value is converted to the kind of *ATOM*.

Example:

```
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:
`ATOMIC_DEFINE(ATOM, VALUE)` 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:

VALURE	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
end 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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DBESJ0(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

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:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DBESJ1(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

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:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DBESJN(N, X)`	`INTEGER N` `REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

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:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DBESY0(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

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: `RESULT = BESSEL_Y1(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:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DBESY1(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

8.31 `BESSEL_YN` — Bessel function of the second kind

Description:
`BESSEL_YN(N, X)` computes the Bessel function of the second kind of order *N* of *X*. This function is available under the name `BESYN` as a GNU extension. If *N* and *X* are arrays, their ranks and shapes shall conform.

`BESSEL_YN(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_YN(N1, N2, X)`

Syntax:

```
RESULT = BESSEL_YN(N, X)
RESULT = BESSEL_YN(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_YN(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:

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

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DBESYN(N,X)`	`INTEGER N` `REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

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_prt_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_prt_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 sub
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:

```
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:

```
program main
  use iso_c_binding
```

```
  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, nonpolymorphic 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.

Standard: Fortran 2008

Class: Inquiry function of the module `ISO_C_BINDING`

Syntax: `N = C_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 `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.

Example:

```
use iso_c_binding
integer(c_int) :: i
real(c_float) :: r, s(5)
print *, (c_sizeof(s)/c_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 8.227 [SIZEOF], page 195, Section 8.234 [STORAGE_SIZE], page 199

8.44 `CEILING` — Integer ceiling function

Description:

`CEILING(A)` returns the least integer greater than or equal to *A*.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = CEILING(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 a default-kind `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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
CHAR(I)	INTEGER I	CHARACTER(LEN=1)	F77 and later

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:

```
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

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

```
  call chmod('test.dat','u+x',status)
  print *, 'Status: ', status
end program chmod_test
```

`CHMOD` as function:

```
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:

```
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.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: `RESULT = COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT()`

Arguments:
None

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

Example:

```
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: `STR = 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:

```
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:

```
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:

```
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:

```
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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
CONJG(Z)	COMPLEX Z	COMPLEX	GNU extension
DCONJG(Z)	COMPLEX(8) Z	COMPLEX(8)	GNU extension

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 $-1 \leq \cos(x) \leq 1$.

Example:

```
program test_cos
  real :: x = 0.0
  x = cos(x)
end program test_cos
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`COS(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DCOS(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later
`CCOS(X)`	`COMPLEX(4) X`	`COMPLEX(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`ZCOS(X)`	`COMPLEX(8) X`	`COMPLEX(8)`	GNU extension
`CDCOS(X)`	`COMPLEX(8) X`	`COMPLEX(8)`	GNU extension

See also: Inverse function: Section 8.6 [ACOS], page 66

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
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`COSH(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DCOSH(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later

See also: Inverse function: Section 8.7 [ACOSH], page 66

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:

```
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 '(3l3)', mask(1,:)
    print '(3l3)', 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:

```
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 201, 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:

```
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:

TIME	The type shall be of type INTEGER.
RESULT	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.

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(VALUES=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 201

8.61 DBLE — Double conversion function

Description:

`DBLE(A)` Converts *A* to double precision real type.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = DBLE(A)`

Arguments:

A	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 181

8.62 DCMPLX — Double complex conversion function

Description:

`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: `RESULT = DCMPLX(X [, Y])`

Arguments:

X	The type may be `INTEGER`, `REAL`, or `COMPLEX`.
Y	(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:

`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: `RESULT = DIGITS(X)`

Arguments:

X	The type may be `INTEGER` or `REAL`.

Return value:
The return value is of type `INTEGER`.

Example:

```
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:
`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: `RESULT = 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:

```
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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DIM(X,Y)`	`REAL(4) X, Y`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`IDIM(X,Y)`	`INTEGER(4) X, Y`	`INTEGER(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DDIM(X,Y)`	`REAL(8) X, Y`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later

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:

```
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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DPROD(X,Y)`	`REAL(4) X, Y`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later

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:

```
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:

```
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*.

Array Type	*Boundary Value*
Numeric	0 of the type and kind of *ARRAY*.
Logical	.FALSE..
Character(*len*)	*len* blanks.

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:

```
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 $-1 \leq erf(x) \leq 1$.

Example:

```
program test_erf
  real(8) :: x = 0.17_8
  x = erf(x)
end program test_erf
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DERF(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

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)`

Arguments:

X	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 $0 \leq erfc(x) \leq 2$.

Example:

```
program test_erfc
  real(8) :: x = 0.17_8
  x = erfc(x)
end program test_erfc
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`DERFC(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension

8.75 ERFC_SCALED — Error function

Description:

`ERFC_SCALED(X)` computes the exponentially-scaled complementary error function of *X*.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = ERFC_SCALED(X)`

Arguments:

X	The type shall be `REAL`.

Return value:

The return value is of type `REAL` and of the same kind as *X*.

Example:

```
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:

`ETIME(VALUES, TIME)` 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)`.

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.

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=1,100000000    ! 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:

	STATUS	Shall be an `INTEGER` of the default kind.

Return value:

`STATUS` is passed to the parent process on exit.

Example:

```
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:

`EXP(X)` computes the base e exponential of X.

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

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = EXP(X)`

Arguments:

	X	The type shall be `REAL` or `COMPLEX`.

Return value:

The return value has same type and kind as X.

Example:

```
program test_exp
  real :: x = 1.0
  x = exp(x)
end program test_exp
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`EXP(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DEXP(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later
`CEXP(X)`	`COMPLEX(4) X`	`COMPLEX(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`ZEXP(X)`	`COMPLEX(8) X`	`COMPLEX(8)`	GNU extension
`CDEXP(X)`	`COMPLEX(8) X`	`COMPLEX(8)`	GNU extension

8.80 `EXPONENT` — Exponent function

Description:

`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

Syntax: `RESULT = EXPONENT(X)`

Arguments:

X	The type shall be `REAL`.

Return value:
The return value is of type default `INTEGER`.

Example:

```
program test_exponent
  real :: x = 1.0
  integer :: i
  i = exponent(x)
  print *, i
  print *, exponent(0.0)
end program test_exponent
```

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 184

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, 100000000 ! 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:

```
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
```

```
    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:

```
! 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:

```
program test_fnum
  integer :: i
  open (unit=10, status = "scratch")
  i = fnum(10)
```

```
  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:

```
CALL FPUTC(UNIT, C [, STATUS])
STATUS = FPUTC(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_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:

FRACTION(X) returns the fractional part of the model representation of X.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: Y = FRACTION(X)

Arguments:

X	The type of the argument shall be a 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 * RADIX(X)**(-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

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:

`GAMMA(X)` computes Gamma (Γ) of X. For positive, integer values of X the Gamma function simplifies to the factorial function $\Gamma(x) = (x-1)!$.

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} \mathrm{e}^{-t} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `X = 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_gamma
  real :: x = 1.0
  x = gamma(x) ! returns 1.0
end program test_gamma
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`GAMMA(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	GNU Extension
`DGAMMA(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU Extension

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 `strerror(3)` in C.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: `CALL GERROR(RESULT)`

Arguments:

RESULT	Shall of type `CHARACTER` and of default

Example:

```
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 174

8.97 GETARG — Get command line arguments

Description:
Retrieve the *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: `CALL GETARG(POS, VALUE)`

Arguments:

POS	Shall be of type `INTEGER` and not wider than the default integer kind; $POS \geq 0$
VALUE	Shall be of type `CHARACTER` and of default kind.
VALUE	Shall be of type `CHARACTER`.

Return value:

After `GETARG` returns, the *VALUE* argument holds the *POS*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 *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:

```
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: `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:

```
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: `CALL GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT(NUMBER [, VALUE, LENGTH, STATUS])`

Arguments:

NUMBER	Shall be a scalar of type `INTEGER` and of default kind, $NUMBER \geq 0$
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 $NUMBER = 0$, *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:

```
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 Fortran 77. In new code, programmers should consider the use of the Section 8.102 [GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE], page 127 intrinsic defined by the Fortran 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

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: `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:

```
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: `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 `geteuid` 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 `TIME8` 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 [TIME8], 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: `RESULT = 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:

```
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:
`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: `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:

```
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:
`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: `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
```

See also: Section 8.114 [IANY], page 133, Section 8.129 [IPARITY], page 141, Section 8.113 [IAND], page 133

8.113 IAND — Bitwise logical and

Description:
Bitwise logical AND.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = IAND(I, J)

Arguments:

I	The type shall be INTEGER.
J	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.)

Example:

```
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 *ARRAY* along dimension *DIM* if the corresponding element in *MASK* is TRUE.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

```
RESULT = IANY(ARRAY[, MASK])
RESULT = IANY(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 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:

```
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: `RESULT = IBSET(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 8.116 [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:
`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 *KIND* argument Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = ICHAR(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_ichar
  integer i
  i = ichar(' ')
end program test_ichar
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`ICHAR(C)`	`CHARACTER C`	`INTEGER(4)`	Fortran 77 and later

Note: No intrinsic exists to convert between a numeric value and a formatted character string representation – for instance, given the `CHARACTER` value `'154'`, obtaining an `INTEGER` or `REAL` value with the value 154, or vice versa. Instead, this functionality is provided by internal-file I/O, as in the following example:

```
program read_val
  integer value
  character(len=10) string, string2
  string = '154'
```

```
  ! 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`.

J 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 174

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 203, 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 *SUBSTRING* as a substring in *STRING*, counting from one. If *SUBSTRING* is not present in *STRING*, zero is returned. If the *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 *KIND* argument Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = INDEX(STRING, SUBSTRING [, BACK [, KIND]])`

Arguments:

STRING	Shall be a scalar `CHARACTER`, with `INTENT(IN)`
SUBSTRING	Shall be a scalar `CHARACTER`, with `INTENT(IN)`
BACK	(Optional) Shall be a scalar `LOGICAL`, 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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`INDEX(STRING, SUBSTRING)`	`CHARACTER`	`INTEGER(4)`	Fortran 77 and later

See also: Section 8.211 [SCAN], page 185, Section 8.255 [VERIFY], page 210

8.125 INT — Convert to integer type

Description:
Convert to integer type

Standard: Fortran 77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = INT(A [, KIND))`

Arguments:

A	Shall be of type `INTEGER`, `REAL`, or `COMPLEX`.
KIND	(Optional) An `INTEGER` initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
These functions return a `INTEGER` variable or array under the following rules:

(A) If *A* is of type `INTEGER`, `INT(A) = A`

(B) If *A* is of type `REAL` and $|A| < 1$, `INT(A)` equals `0`. If $|A| \geq 1$, then `INT(A)` equals the largest integer that does not exceed the range of *A* and whose sign is the same as the sign of *A*.

(C) If *A* is of type `COMPLEX`, rule B is applied to the real part of *A*.

Example:

```
program test_int
  integer :: i = 42
  complex :: z = (-3.7, 1.0)
  print *, int(i)
  print *, int(z), int(z,8)
end program
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`INT(A)`	`REAL(4) A`	`INTEGER`	Fortran 77 and later
`IFIX(A)`	`REAL(4) A`	`INTEGER`	Fortran 77 and later
`IDINT(A)`	`REAL(8) A`	`INTEGER`	Fortran 77 and later

8.126 `INT2` — Convert to 16-bit integer type

Description:

Convert to a `KIND=2` integer type. This is equivalent to the standard `INT` intrinsic with an optional argument of `KIND=2`, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

The `SHORT` intrinsic is equivalent to `INT2`.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = INT2(A)`

Arguments:

A Shall be of type `INTEGER`, `REAL`, or `COMPLEX`.

Return value:

The return value is a `INTEGER(2)` variable.

See also: Section 8.125 [INT], page 139, Section 8.127 [INT8], page 140, Section 8.156 [LONG], page 156

8.127 `INT8` — Convert to 64-bit integer type

Description:

Convert to a `KIND=8` integer type. This is equivalent to the standard `INT` intrinsic with an optional argument of `KIND=8`, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = INT8(A)`

Arguments:

A Shall be of type `INTEGER`, `REAL`, or `COMPLEX`.

Return value:
The return value is a `INTEGER(8)` variable.

See also: Section 8.125 [INT], page 139, Section 8.126 [INT2], page 140, Section 8.156 [LONG], page 156

8.128 `IOR` — Bitwise logical or

Description:
`IOR` returns the bitwise Boolean inclusive-OR of *I* and *J*.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = IOR(I, J)`

Arguments:

I	The type shall be `INTEGER`.
J	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 8.121 [IEOR], page 137, 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

8.129 `IPARITY` — Bitwise XOR of array elements

Description:
Reduces with bitwise XOR (exclusive or) 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 = IPARITY(ARRAY[, MASK])
RESULT = IPARITY(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 XOR 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_iparity
  INTEGER(1) :: a(2)

  a(1) = b'00100100'
  a(2) = b'01101010'

  ! prints 01001110
  PRINT '(b8.8)', IPARITY(a)
END PROGRAM
```

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

Description:

`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 *FLAG* is 0, the next number in the current sequence is returned; if *FLAG* is 1, the generator is restarted by `CALL SRAND(0)`; if *FLAG* has any other value, it is used as a new seed with `SRAND`.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. It implements a simple modulo generator as provided by `g77`. For new code, one should consider the use of Section 8.199 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 179 as it implements a superior algorithm.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: `RESULT = IRAND(I)`

Arguments:

I	Shall be a scalar `INTEGER` of kind 4.

Return value:

The return value is of `INTEGER(kind=4)` type.

Example:

```
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_EOR 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 207

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 *SIZE* bits shifted circularly *SHIFT* places; that is, bits shifted out one end are shifted into the opposite end. 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. The absolute value of *SHIFT* must be less than *SIZE*. If the *SIZE* argument is omitted, it is taken to be equivalent to BIT_SIZE(I).

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ISHFTC(I, SHIFT [, SIZE])

Arguments:

I	The type shall be INTEGER.
SHIFT	The type shall be INTEGER.
SIZE	(Optional) The type shall be INTEGER; the value must be greater than zero and less than or equal to BIT_SIZE(I).

Return value:
The return value is of type 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: ISNAN(X)

Arguments:

X	Variable of the type REAL.

Return value:
Returns a default-kind LOGICAL. The returned value is TRUE if *X* is a NaN and FALSE otherwise.

Example:

```
program test_nan
  implicit none
  real :: x
  x = -1.0
  x = sqrt(x)
  if (isnan(x)) stop '"x" is a NaN'
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:

Standard: 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.

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:

```
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 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 8.251 [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 205, Section 8.192 [POPCNT], page 175, 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 = LEN(STRING [, 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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`LEN(STRING)`	`CHARACTER`	`INTEGER`	Fortran 77 and later

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: `RESULT = LEN_TRIM(STRING [, 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, STRING_B)`	`CHARACTER`	`LOGICAL`	Fortran 77 and later

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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`LGT(STRING_A, STRING_B)`	`CHARACTER`	`LOGICAL`	Fortran 77 and later

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:

```
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 200, Section 8.253 [UNLINK], page 209

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: `RESULT = LLE(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
`LLE(STRING_A, STRING_B)`	`CHARACTER`	`LOGICAL`	Fortran 77 and later

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: `RESULT = LLT(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
`LLT(STRING_A, STRING_B)`	`CHARACTER`	`LOGICAL`	Fortran 77 and later

See also: Section 8.145 [LGE], page 150, Section 8.146 [LGT], page 150, Section 8.148 [LLE], page 151

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 ω 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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
ALOG(X)	REAL(4) X	REAL(4)	f95, gnu
DLOG(X)	REAL(8) X	REAL(8)	f95, gnu
CLOG(X)	COMPLEX(4) X	COMPLEX(4)	f95, gnu
ZLOG(X)	COMPLEX(8) X	COMPLEX(8)	f95, gnu
CDLOG(X)	COMPLEX(8) X	COMPLEX(8)	f95, gnu

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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`ALOG10(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 95 and later
`DLOG10(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 95 and later

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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`LGAMMA(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	GNU Extension
`ALGAMA(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	GNU Extension
`DLGAMA(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	GNU Extension

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.

See also: Section 8.125 [INT], page 139, Section 8.203 [REAL], page 181, Section 8.48 [CMPLX], page 92

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 8.126 [INT2], page 140, Section 8.127 [INT8], page 140

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 190, Section 8.220 [SHIFTL], page 191, Section 8.221 [SHIFTR], page 191

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:

NAME	The type shall be CHARACTER of the default kind, 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: 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 TIME8 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:

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 8.107 [GMTIME], page 129, Section 8.242 [TIME], page 204, Section 8.243 [TIME8], 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.

```
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)
    print *, z
  end do
  call free(ptr_x)
end program test_malloc
```

See also: Section 8.91 [FREE], page 120

8.161 MASKL — Left justified mask

Description:
MASKL(I[, 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: RESULT = MASKL(I[, KIND])

Arguments:

I	Shall be of type INTEGER.
KIND	Shall be a scalar constant expression of type INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER. If *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:
MASKL(I[, 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: RESULT = MASKR(I[, KIND])

Arguments:

I	Shall be of type INTEGER.
KIND	Shall be a scalar constant expression of type INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER. If *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: RESULT = MATMUL(MATRIX_A, 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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`MAX0(A1)`	`INTEGER(4) A1`	`INTEGER(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`AMAX0(A1)`	`INTEGER(4) A1`	`REAL(MAX(X))`	Fortran 77 and later
`MAX1(A1)`	`REAL A1`	`INT(MAX(X))`	Fortran 77 and later
`AMAX1(A1)`	`REAL(4) A1`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DMAX1(A1)`	`REAL(8) A1`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later

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: `RESULT = 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:

```
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:

```
RESULT = MAXLOC(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])
RESULT = MAXLOC(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, 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 8.164 [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 *DIM* argument is supplied, determines the maximum 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 nulls if *ARRAY* is of character type.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

```
RESULT = MAXVAL(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])
RESULT = MAXVAL(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 8.164 [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 `clock(3)` in the C standard library.

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.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: `RESULT = 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: `RESULT = 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: `RESULT = MERGE(TSOURCE, FSOURCE, 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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`MIN0(A1)`	`INTEGER(4) A1`	`INTEGER(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`AMIN0(A1)`	`INTEGER(4) A1`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`MIN1(A1)`	`REAL A1`	`INTEGER(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`AMIN1(A1)`	`REAL(4) A1`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DMIN1(A1)`	`REAL(8) A1`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 77 and later

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: RESULT = MINEXPONENT(X)

Arguments:

X	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:

```
RESULT = MINLOC(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])
RESULT = MINLOC(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, 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. It is calculated as `A - (INT(A/P) * 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 as *A* and not equal to zero

Return value:

The kind of the return value is the result of cross-promoting the kinds of the arguments.

Example:

```
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:

Name	Arguments	Return type	Standard
`MOD(A,P)`	`INTEGER A,P`	`INTEGER`	Fortran 95 and later
`AMOD(A,P)`	`REAL(4) A,P`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 95 and later
`DMOD(A,P)`	`REAL(8) A,P`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 95 and later

8.177 `MODULO` — Modulo function

Description:

`MODULO(A,P)` computes the A modulo P.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = 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

Return value:

The type and kind of the result are those of the arguments.

If A and P are of type `INTEGER`:

`MODULO(A,P)` has the value R such that `A=Q*P+R`, where Q is an integer and R is between 0 (inclusive) and P (exclusive).

If A and P are of type `REAL`:

`MODULO(A,P)` has the value of `A - FLOOR (A / P) * P`.

In all cases, if P is zero the result is processor-dependent.

Example:

```
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
```

8.178 MOVE_ALLOC — Move allocation from one object to another

Description:
MOVE_ALLOC(FROM, TO) moves the allocation from *FROM* to *TO*. *FROM* will become deallocated in the process.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Pure subroutine

Syntax: CALL MOVE_ALLOC(FROM, TO)

Arguments:

FROM	ALLOCATABLE, INTENT(INOUT), may be of any type and kind.
TO	ALLOCATABLE, INTENT(OUT), shall be of the same type, kind and rank as *FROM*.

Return value:
None

Example:

```
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
```

8.179 MVBITS — Move bits from one integer to another

Description:
Moves *LEN* bits from positions *FROMPOS* through FROMPOS+LEN-1 of *FROM* to positions *TOPOS* through TOPOS+LEN-1 of *TO*. The portion of argument *TO* not affected by the movement of bits is unchanged. The values of FROMPOS+LEN-1 and TOPOS+LEN-1 must be less than BIT_SIZE(FROM).

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental subroutine

Syntax: CALL MVBITS(FROM, FROMPOS, LEN, TO, TOPOS)

Arguments:

FROM	The type shall be `INTEGER`.
FROMPOS	The type shall be `INTEGER`.
LEN	The type shall be `INTEGER`.
TO	The type shall be `INTEGER`, of the same kind as *FROM*.
TOPOS	The type shall be `INTEGER`.

See also: Section 8.116 [IBCLR], page 135, Section 8.118 [IBSET], 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

8.180 `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`.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

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
```

8.181 `NEW_LINE` — New line character

Description:

`NEW_LINE(C)` returns the new-line character.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: `RESULT = NEW_LINE(C)`

Arguments:

C	The argument shall be a scalar or array of the type `CHARACTER`.

Return value:
Returns a *CHARACTER* scalar of length one with the new-line character of the same kind as parameter *C*.

Example:

```
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:
`NINT(A)` rounds its argument to the nearest whole number.

Standard: Fortran 77 and later, with *KIND* argument Fortran 90 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = NINT(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:
Returns *A* with the fractional portion of its magnitude eliminated by rounding to the nearest whole number and with its sign preserved, converted to an `INTEGER` of the default kind.

Example:

```
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:

Name	Argument	Return Type	Standard
`NINT(A)`	`REAL(4) A`	`INTEGER`	Fortran 95 and later
`IDNINT(A)`	`REAL(8) A`	`INTEGER`	Fortran 95 and later

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: `PTR => NULL([MOLD])`

Arguments:

MOLD	(Optional) shall be a pointer of any association status and of any type.

Return value:
A disassociated pointer.

Example:

```
REAL, POINTER, DIMENSION(:) :: VEC => 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: `RESULT = NUM_IMAGES()`

Arguments: None.
Return value:
Scalar default-kind integer.

Example:

```
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 8.241 [THIS_IMAGE], page 203, 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.
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)  ! "1 5"
END PROGRAM
```

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 /))  ! "1 2 3 4"
END PROGRAM
```

See also: 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	Shall be an array of type `LOGICAL`
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 *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:

```
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 188, Section 8.201 [RANGE], page 180

Example:

```
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 205

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 175, Section 8.142 [LEADZ], page 148, Section 8.245 [TRAILZ], page 205

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"
CONTAINS
  LOGICAL FUNCTION f(x)
    INTEGER, INTENT(IN), OPTIONAL :: x
    f = PRESENT(x)
  END FUNCTION
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:

```
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 188

Example:

```
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 *FLAG* is 1, the generator is restarted by `CALL SRAND(0)`; if *FLAG* has any other value, it is used as a new seed with `SRAND`.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. It implements a simple modulo generator as provided by `g77`. For new code, one should consider the use of Section 8.199 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 179 as it implements a superior algorithm.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: `RESULT = RAND(I)`

Arguments:

I	Shall be a scalar `INTEGER` of kind 4.

Return value:

The return value is of `REAL` type and the default kind.

Example:

```
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
```

See also: Section 8.232 [SRAND], page 197, Section 8.199 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 179

8.199 RANDOM_NUMBER — Pseudo-random number

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:

```
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:

```
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 188, 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:

A	Shall be `INTEGER`, `REAL`, or `COMPLEX`.
KIND	(Optional) An `INTEGER` initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

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:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`FLOAT(A)`	`INTEGER(4)`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later
`DFLOAT(A)`	`INTEGER(4)`	`REAL(8)`	GNU extension
`SNGL(A)`	`INTEGER(8)`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 77 and later

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.

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:

```
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: RESULT = 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 ABS(FRACTION(X)) * FLOAT(RADIX(X))**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 SHIFTA intrinsic, which is standard in Fortran 2008 and later.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = RSHIFT(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 8.157 [LSHIFT], page 156, Section 8.219 [SHIFTA], page 190, Section 8.221 [SHIFTR], page 191, Section 8.220 [SHIFTL], page 191

8.209 SAME_TYPE_AS — Query dynamic types for equality

Description:
Query dynamic types for equality.

Standard: Fortran 2003 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: `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 `SCALE` — Scale a real value

Description:

`SCALE(X,I)` returns `X * RADIX(X)**I`.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = SCALE(X, I)`

Arguments:

X	The type of the argument shall be a `REAL`.
I	The type of the argument shall be a `INTEGER`.

Return value:

The return value is of the same type and kind as *X*. Its value is `X * 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:

Scans 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_scan
  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 210

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	Shall be of type `REAL(4)`.
X	Shall be of type `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, 10000000      ! 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:

TIME	Shall be of type `REAL(4)`.

Return value:

In either syntax, *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 *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:

```
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:

```
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(i5) >= 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` requirements 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 180, Section 8.196 [RADIX], page 177

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 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 *KIND* is absent, the return value has the default integer kind otherwise the specified kind.

Example:

```
PROGRAM test_shape
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(-1:1, -1:2) :: A
  WRITE(*,*) SHAPE(A)             ! (/ 3, 4 /)
  WRITE(*,*) SIZE(SHAPE(42))      ! (/ /)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 8.206 [RESHAPE], page 183, Section 8.226 [SIZE], page 194

8.219 `SHIFTA` — Right shift with fill

Description:

`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 `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.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = SHIFTA(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 8.220 [SHIFTL], page 191, Section 8.221 [SHIFTR], page 191

8.220 `SHIFTL` — Left shift

Description:
`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 `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.

Standard: Fortran 2008 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = SHIFTL(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 8.219 [SHIFTA], page 190, Section 8.221 [SHIFTR], page 191

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 `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: `RESULT = SHIFTR(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 8.219 [SHIFTA], page 190, 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: `RESULT = 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:

```
program test_sign
  print *, sign(-12,1)
  print *, sign(-12,0)
  print *, sign(-12,-1)

  print *, sign(-12.,1.)
  print *, sign(-12.,0.)
  print *, sign(-12.,-1.)
end program test_sign
```

Specific names:

Name	Arguments	Return type	Standard
`SIGN(A,B)`	`REAL(4) A, B`	`REAL(4)`	f77, gnu
`ISIGN(A,B)`	`INTEGER(4) A, B`	`INTEGER(4)`	f77, gnu
`DSIGN(A,B)`	`REAL(8) A, B`	`REAL(8)`	f77, gnu

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 `REAL` or `COMPLEX`.

Return value:

The return value has same type and kind as *X*.

Example:

```
program test_sin
  real :: x = 0.0
  x = sin(x)
end program test_sin
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`SIN(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	f77, gnu
`DSIN(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	f95, gnu

`CSIN(X)`	`COMPLEX(4) X`	`COMPLEX(4)`	f95, gnu
`ZSIN(X)`	`COMPLEX(8) X`	`COMPLEX(8)`	f95, gnu
`CDSIN(X)`	`COMPLEX(8) X`	`COMPLEX(8)`	f95, gnu

See also: Section 8.18 [ASIN], page 74

8.225 `SINH` — Hyperbolic sine function

Description:
`SINH(X)` computes the hyperbolic sine of *X*.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later, for a complex argument Fortran 2008 or later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = SINH(X)`

Arguments:

X	The type shall be `REAL` or `COMPLEX`.

Return value:
The return value has same type and kind as *X*.

Example:

```
program test_sinh
  real(8) :: x = - 1.0_8
  x = sinh(x)
end program test_sinh
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`SINH(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 95 and later
`DSINH(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 95 and later

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:
```
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 199

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:

```
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:

```
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 test_sqrt
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`SQRT(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 95 and later
`DSQRT(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 95 and later
`CSQRT(X)`	`COMPLEX(4) X`	`COMPLEX(4)`	Fortran 95 and later
`ZSQRT(X)`	`COMPLEX(8) X`	`COMPLEX(8)`	GNU extension
`CDSQRT(X)`	`COMPLEX(8) X`	`COMPLEX(8)`	GNU extension

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`:

`VALUES(1)`	Device ID
`VALUES(2)`	Inode number
`VALUES(3)`	File mode
`VALUES(4)`	Number of links
`VALUES(5)`	Owner's uid
`VALUES(6)`	Owner's gid
`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:

```
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:

```
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 element 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 /)
  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 *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 `symlink(2)`. If the system does not supply `symlink(2)`, `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:

```
CALL SYMLNK(PATH1, PATH2 [, STATUS])
STATUS = SYMLNK(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, Section 8.253 [UNLINK], page 209

8.237 `SYSTEM` — Execute a shell command

Description:

Passes the command *COMMAND* to a shell (see `system(3)`). If argument *STATUS* is present, it contains the value returned by `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 `system` function need not be thread-safe. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that `system` is not called concurrently.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax:

```
CALL SYSTEM(COMMAND [, STATUS])
STATUS = SYSTEM(COMMAND)
```

Arguments:

COMMAND	Shall be of default `CHARACTER` type.
STATUS	(Optional) Shall be of default `INTEGER` type.

See also: Section 8.77 [EXECUTE_COMMAND_LINE], page 110, which is part of the Fortran 2008 standard and should considered in new code for future portability.

8.238 `SYSTEM_CLOCK` — Time function

Description:

Determines 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: `RESULT = TAN(X)`

Arguments:

X	The type shall be `REAL` or `COMPLEX`.

Return value:

The return value has same type and kind as *X*.

Example:

```
program test_tan
  real(8) :: x = 0.165_8
  x = tan(x)
end program test_tan
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`TAN(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 95 and later
`DTAN(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 95 and later

See also: Section 8.21 [ATAN], page 76

8.240 `TANH` — Hyperbolic tangent function

Description:

`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 = TANH(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 lies in the range $-1 \leq tanh(x) \leq 1$.

Example:

```
program test_tanh
  real(8) :: x = 2.1_8
  x = tanh(x)
end program test_tanh
```

Specific names:

Name	Argument	Return type	Standard
`TANH(X)`	`REAL(4) X`	`REAL(4)`	Fortran 95 and later
`DTANH(X)`	`REAL(8) X`	`REAL(8)`	Fortran 95 and later

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:

```
RESULT = THIS_IMAGE()
RESULT = THIS_IMAGE(COARRAY [, 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:

```
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 [TIME8], page 205, for information on a similar intrinsic that might be portable to more GNU Fortran implementations, though to fewer Fortran compilers.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: `RESULT = TIME()`

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type `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 [TIME8], page 205

8.243 TIME8 — Time function (64-bit)

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`.

Warning: this intrinsic does not increase the range of the timing values over that returned by `time(3)`. On a system with a 32-bit `time(3)`, `TIME8` 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: `RESULT = TIME8()`

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type `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 `X`.

Standard: Fortran 95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: `RESULT = TINY(X)`

Arguments:

X	Shall be of type `REAL`.

Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as *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 175

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:

```
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=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 200

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 196

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:

```
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 185, 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:

```
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.

C_ASSOCIATED
C_F_POINTER
C_F_PROCPOINTER
C_FUNLOC

C_LOC

C_SIZEOF

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, 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 __float is supported in C, the named constants C_FLOAT128, C_FLOAT128_COMPLEX are defined.

Fortran Type	Named constant	C type	Extension
INTEGER	C_INT	int	
INTEGER	C_SHORT	short int	
INTEGER	C_LONG	long int	
INTEGER	C_LONG_LONG	long long int	
INTEGER	C_SIGNED_CHAR	signed char/unsigned char	
INTEGER	C_SIZE_T	size_t	
INTEGER	C_INT8_T	int8_t	
INTEGER	C_INT16_T	int16_t	
INTEGER	C_INT32_T	int32_t	
INTEGER	C_INT64_T	int64_t	
INTEGER	C_INT128_T	int128_t	Ext.
INTEGER	C_INT_LEAST8_T	int_least8_t	
INTEGER	C_INT_LEAST16_T	int_least16_t	
INTEGER	C_INT_LEAST32_T	int_least32_t	
INTEGER	C_INT_LEAST64_T	int_least64_t	
INTEGER	C_INT_LEAST128_T	int_least128_t	Ext.
INTEGER	C_INT_FAST8_T	int_fast8_t	
INTEGER	C_INT_FAST16_T	int_fast16_t	
INTEGER	C_INT_FAST32_T	int_fast32_t	
INTEGER	C_INT_FAST64_T	int_fast64_t	
INTEGER	C_INT_FAST128_T	int_fast128_t	Ext.
INTEGER	C_INTMAX_T	intmax_t	
INTEGER	C_INTPTR_T	intptr_t	
REAL	C_FLOAT	float	
REAL	C_DOUBLE	double	
REAL	C_LONG_DOUBLE	long double	
REAL	C_FLOAT128	__float128	Ext.
COMPLEX	C_FLOAT_COMPLEX	float _Complex	
COMPLEX	C_DOUBLE_COMPLEX	double _Complex	
COMPLEX	C_LONG_DOUBLE_COMPLEX	long double _Complex	
REAL	C_FLOAT128_COMPLEX	__float128 _Complex	Ext.

LOGICAL	C_BOOL	_Bool
CHARACTER	C_CHAR	char

Additionally, the following parameters of type CHARACTER(KIND=C_CHAR) are defined.

Name	C definition	Value
C_NULL_CHAR	null character	'\0'
C_ALERT	alert	'\a'
C_BACKSPACE	backspace	'\b'
C_FORM_FEED	form feed	'\f'
C_NEW_LINE	new line	'\n'
C_CARRIAGE_RETURN	carriage return	'\r'
C_HORIZONTAL_TAB	horizontal tab	'\t'
C_VERTICAL_TAB	vertical tab	'\v'

Moreover, the following two named constants are defined:

Name	Type
C_NULL_PTR	C_PTR
C_NULL_FUNPTR	C_FUNPTR

Both are equivalent to the value NULL in C.

9.3 OpenMP Modules OMP_LIB and OMP_LIB_KINDS

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 OMP_LIB and OMP_LIB_KINDS, and in a form of a Fortran include file named 'omp_lib.h'. The procedures provided by OMP_LIB can be found in the Section "Introduction" in *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 (http://www.openmp.org/mp-documents/spec31.pdf).

OMP_LIB_KINDS provides the following scalar default-integer named constants:

```
omp_lock_kind
omp_nest_lock_kind
omp_sched_kind
```

OMP_LIB provides the scalar default-integer named constant openmp_version with a value of the form *yyyymm*, where yyyy is the year and *mm* the month of the OpenMP version; for OpenMP v3.1 the value is 201107.

And the following scalar integer named constants of the kind omp_sched_kind:

```
omp_sched_static
omp_sched_dynamic
omp_sched_guided
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

– Christopher D. Rickett
– Richard Sandiford
– Tobias Schlüter
– Roger Sayle
– Paul Thomas
– Andy Vaught
– Feng Wang
– Janus Weil
– Daniel Kraft

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/` 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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